CHAPTER IV

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Data Description

This chapter will be describe the result of findings of the students I have observed, that almost all of the 15 participants do deviations in pronouncing some fricative consonants. The data of pronunciation of fricatives consonants taken from the fifth smester students of UIN SMH Banten. The research is done through reading aloud and slow. three students were provided with 18 vocabularies in which one of the letters was related to the seventh english fricative consonants to be investigated. Then one of them read aloud at once, and the researchers recorded their pronunciation. For additional description, each of those sounds was then classified into three categories in relation to the positions of their occurrences: they are initial, medial and final positions. The classification of positions aims to fix participants' mistakes in pronouncing English words when pronouncing the same English sounds in a different position Moreover, the phonological environments of

the deviations were also formulated with the intention that further explanation about the patterns of the deviations could be provided. And the fifth phonetics of fricative consonants is :

1. The pronunciation of [f]

The English sound [f] is described as a voiceless labiodental fricative, which means that a speaker produces this kind of sound only if he or she fulfils main features of [f] sound. This particular sound cannot be found in Sundanese phonetic system eventhough 13 of the 15 respondents the researchers observed did not make a mistake in pronouncing [f] sound, they did not change the sound [f] to [v] or [p]. However, two respondents among the other 15 made deviation in pronouncing [f] to be [v] in the word buffer it should be pronounced as ['bʌfər] and the respondent's actual pronounced as ['bʌvər].

Tabel 4.1 the Deviation of [f]

Positions	Words	Standard phonetics transcriptions	Participants's actual pronunciation	Deviations
Initial	Fabulous	[fæbjələs]	[fʌbəloʊs]	
Medial	buffer	[bʌfər]	[bʌvər]	[f] → [v]
Final	qualify	[kwɑːlɪfaɪ]	[kwɑːlɪvaɪ]	[f] → [v]

As in the tabel 1 the researchers has seen above the deviation have did by the participants in pronouncing fricative consonant sound [f] was replaced with sound [v] in pronouncing word "buffer" which transcribed as [bʌfər] but the participants pronounced that word with trancribed as [bʌvər]. The participant replaced the fricative consonant sound with the sound [v] but it should be [f] as classified in voiceless dental fricative. There is not too much mistake in this kind of sound. This dental fricative consonant is a kind of sound that does not appear in the phonetic language of Sundanese. But almost of the researcher's participants do the

right pronunciation in pronouncing this word because the participants has passed the various learning stage relation with pronunciation subject.

2. The pronunciation [v]

The English sound [v] is described as a voiced dental fricative, which means that a speaker produces this kind of sound only if he or she fulfils every main features of [v] sound. This particular sound also cannot be found in Sundanese phonetic system. When the researcher had given a vocabulary test that had been tested to the 15 participants, the researchers found a lot of mistakes made by the 15 participants. And the mistakes made are very diverse, one of them has changed the sound [v] to sound [p] and almost all of the 15 participants have changed the sound [v] which must be read voiced consonant fricatives but all of the participants have replaced it to [f] which classified into voiceless consonant fricative sound. The tabel below would show the deviation of [v] sound :

Tabel 4.2 the Deviation of [v]

Positions	Words	Standard phonetics transcriptions	participant's actual pronunciation	Deviations
Initial	Various	[væriəs]	[færiʊs] [periʊs]	v → f v → p
Medial	Overaction	[oʊvərˈækʃn]	[ofərekʃn]	v → f
Final	Supportive	[səˈpɔːrtɪv]	[suˈfɔːrtɪp] [suˈpɔːrtɪf]	v → p v → f

As the researcher seen from the tabel obove, The participants has pronounced word "various" which should be pronounced as [væriəs] but actual pronunciation performed by participants was [fʌriʊs] and the participant also replaced the sound [v] in word "various" in initial position with the sound [p]. Also word "overaction" should be pronounced as [oʊvərˈækʃn] but the participant pronounced as [ofərˈækʃn] and for the word "supportive" which should be pronounced as

[səˈpɔːrtɪv] but the participants has pronounced as [səˈfɔːrtɪp], the praticipant replaced the sound [v] in final position with sound [p]. Another deviation is the praticipant replaced the sound [v] with [f] and the transcription of pronunciation is [səˈfɔːrtɪf]. The reason behind this substitution of the sound [v] for [f] might occur mainly due to the fact that Sundanese phonetic system does not have voiced sound in its labiodental fricative. Hence, most of them replaced [v] with [f] and made it to be the only pattern of error.

3. The pronunciation of [ð]

[ð] is another original English consonantal sound that does not exist in Sundanese phonetic system. In English it is listed as voiced dental fricative. Despite its clear-cut definition of how this sound should be produced, many English learners as the subjects of this research still produced errors when they had to articulate [ð] correctly as seen in Table 3.

Tabel 4.3 the deviation of [ð]

Positions	**Words**	**Standard phonetics transcriptions**	**participant's actual pronunciation**	**Deviations**
Initial	though	[ðoʊ]	[togh]	ð → t
			[doʊg]	ð → d
			[θoʊ]	ð → θ
			[thog]	ð → th
Medial	Although	[ɔːlðoʊ]	[aːltog]	ð → t
			[əldog]	ð → d
			[əlthog]	ð → th
Final	Soothe	[suːð]	[suːt]	ð → t
			[suth]	ð → th
			[suθ]	ð → θ
			[suːd]	ð → d

Notably, there were four deviations made by the students in articulating [ð]. They were the replacement of [ð] with [t], the substitution of [ð] with [d], the switching of [ð] to [θ], and the changing of [ð] with [th]. Some of these deviations could be found in all of the three positions and some could only be noticed in either one or two positions.

- **[ð] pronounced as [t]**

  The replacement found in the pronunciation of [ð] was the substitution of [ð] with [t], as in “though” [togh], “although” [a:ltog], “Soothe” [su:t]. In this deviation, the participant completely altered all of the elements of [ð]. Firstly, in terms of state of the vocal cords, they did not vibrate their vocal cords as they should. Secondly, they constructed alveolar sound in place of dental. Finally, for the manner of articulation, they were more likely to produce a stop sound rather than a fricative sound. As a result, they produced a very distinct sound from [ð], that is, [t].

- **[ð] pronounced as [d]**

The second deviation of [ð] with [d], in articulating [ð] signified that [ð] as a voiced dental fricative was being replaced with [d] which is a voiced alveolar stop. In this deviation, the students fulfilled one feature of the [ð] sound since [ð] and [d] share the one identical characteristic, that is, voiced.

However, when they articulated [d], the two other important elements of [ð] sound were deviated. The divergence could be observed because of the different place and manner of articulation of the two sounds. Normally, to make the sound [ð], the tip of the tongue is put behind the upper front teeth. However, in this case, the participants put the front part of their tongue on their alveolar ridge, causing the alveolar sound to be produced rather than dental sound. In terms of manner of articulation, [ð] should be produced with the almost blocked air

stream being pushed through the narrow opening and as a result creating 'hissing noise'. Yet, the participants completely stopped the air stream and then released it abruptly resulting on a very different manner of articulation, that is, stop. Consequently, the students made deviation by replacing [ð] with [d].

- **[ð] pronounced as [θ]**

  Another deviation of [ð] happened when the students articulated [θ] for the sound [ð] such as in the pronunciation of "though" [θoʊ], "Soothe" [suθ]. Essentially, when producing this deviation, the students made the least alteration of all four deviations of [ð] since they still managed to produce the sound properly in the area of place and manner of articulation – they were able to produce dental fricative sound. In this identifiable deviation, they only deviated the state of the vocal cords since they did not vibrate their vocal cords in producing the [ð] sound,

resulting on the occurrence of the nearest sound that had the equivalent result, that is, [θ].

- **[ð] pronounced as [**th**]**

The last deviation of the [ð] sound was the substitution of [ð] with [th], still as in word "though" [thog]. Similar to the first deviation, in the substitution of [ð] with [th], voiced dental fricative was being replaced with voiceless alveolar stop. The difference of the second and this deviation was that [th] is the allophone of [t]. Allophone is a variant of a phoneme. Since allophone is a phoneme's variation, it shares the same elements of sound production as the phoneme. It usually occurs only in certain positions within a word.

The voiceless stop, /t/, for example, aspirated when it occurs at the beginning of a stressed syllable, as in 'talk', and unaspirated when it occurs after a syllable-initial /s/, as in 'stalk' (Deterding & Poedjosoedarmo, 1998, p.

78). In the deviation the participants made, they aspirated the [t] sound as a replacement of the letters ‘th’ that should be articulated as [ð]. For that reason, it is clear that they are very different from one another. Thus, when the participants replaced [ð] with [th], they created a deviation.

4. The Pronunciation of [θ]

In general, [θ] is classified as a voiceless dental fricative. [θ] is

another consonantal sound that is typically English sound; therefore, other languages, especially Sundanese, may not have this exact sound in their phonetic systems. Hence, the English department students as the subjects of this research deviated the sound to several possibilities in their attempts of articulating [θ] as seen in Table 4 below. In this kind of sound different from [v] and [ð], which have various possibilities in the deviations, [θ] was deviated into three possible errors, from the replacement of [θ] with [t], [ð], [th].

Tabel 4.4 the deviation of [θ]

Positions	**Words**	**Standard phonetics transcriptions**	**participant's actual pronunciation**	**Deviations**
Initial	Thieves	[θiːvz]	[tæfs]	θ → t
Medial	Ether	[ˈiːθər]	[eːðər]	θ → ð
Final	Booth	[buːθ]	[both] [buːt]	θ → th θ → t

- **[θ] pronounced as [t]**

  In this deviation almost of the praticipants replaced sound [θ] into the [t]. Table 4 shows clearly that [θ] was often deviated to [t] in the initial, medial and final positions. It can happen since both [θ] and [t] share one thing in common, that is, both of them are voiceless sounds. Nonetheless, when the participants

replaced [θ] with [t], they diverged two important features of [θ]: they changed the place of articulation of [θ] from dental to alveolar and in terms of the manner of articulation, they stopped the air stream for a brief of time and then released it abruptly, creating stop instead of fricative. Thus, by replacing [θ] with [t], the participants made their first deviation.

- **[θ] pronounced as [ð]**

  The second deviation happened when the students replaced [θ] with [ð]. In mispronouncing [θ] as [ð], the students altered one important feature of the sound [θ], that is, the state of the vocal cords. Generally, the sound of [θ] is produced in the situation where the vocal cords are put at a distance when the air goes by in order to make sure that the vocal cords do not make vibration. Yet, as they attempted to articulate [θ], they closed their vocal cords when the air passed and created

vibration. As a result, the sound produced by the students was more likely to be heard as [ð] than as [θ].

- **[θ] pronounced as [th]**

  The last deviation occurred due to the fact that the participants changed the sound of [θ] with [th]. This deviation was basically the same as the one of the deviations of [ð], i.e. the substitution of [ð] with [th]. Both of the deviations were similar since the students replaced the required sound, that is, [θ] and [ð], with the allophone of [t]. On both cases, the participants aspirated the [t] sound that they made. Still, on this particular deviation, the Participants did not alter all the features of [θ]. They still produced the right state of the vocal cords for the sound required, that is, voiceless. On the other hand, they also still deviated the place and manner of articulation, from dental to

alveolar and from fricative to stop. Thus, by producing [th], they deviated [θ].

5. The pronunciation of [ʒ]

The next English consonantal sound that was problematic for the subjects as English department students was [ʒ]. In general, English phonetic system illustrates [ʒ] as a voiced palatal fricative. Regardless of the conventional description of [ʒ], this particular sound becomes a problem for the learners since it does not exist in Sundanese phonetic system. In table 5 below, it can be seen that in articulating this distinct English sound, the participants tended to deviate it. If compared to other sounds observed in this paper, the kinds of deviations made by the students in the pronunciation of [ʒ] were the most varied of all. On the whole, there were seven deviations made by the students in articulating [ʒ]: the replacement of [ʒ] with [z], [s], [j], [ʃ], [g], [tʃ], [s].

Tabel 4.5 the deviation of [ʒ]

Positions	**Words**	**Standard phonetics transcriptions**	**participant's actual pronunciation**	**Deviations**
Initial	Genre	[ʒɑːnrə]	[jenre]	ʒ → j
			[zenre]	ʒ → z
			[genre]	ʒ → g
Medial	Measure	[meʒər]	[meʃər]	ʒ → ʃ
			[miːzər]	ʒ → z
			[miːjər]	ʒ → j
			[miːsər]	
Final	Prestige	[preˈstiːʒ]	[preˈstiːj]	ʒ → j
			[preˈstiːtʃ]	ʒ → tʃ
			[preːstig]	ʒ → g

- [ʒ] pronounced as [j]

The first deviation was the substitution of [ʒ] with [j] which that the sound of voiced palatal fricative was being replaced with the sound of voiced palatal stop. Considering the number of errors in the elements of the sound production, this deviation can be stated to have the least error in it is sound production. It is because in this deviation, the participants altered solely one feature of [ʒ], that is, the manner of articulation. On the subject of the manner of articulation, they replaced the fricative sound with the stop sound, which means that they theoretically should produce a 'hissing noise'. Then, when dealing with the movement of the air, they made a sudden release of the blocked air stream instead of released the articulators slightly to produce friction. Therefore, by producing a voiced palatal stop [j] instead of

voiceless palatal affricate [ʒ], the participants made another deviation of [ʒ].

- **[ʒ] pronounced as [z]**

  The second deviation was the replacement of [ʒ] with [z]. In this replacement of voiced palatal fricative with voiced alveolar fricative, the participants altered only one feature of [ʒ]. Similar to the previous deviation, the Participant in making this deviation also replaced the place of articulation from palatal to alveolar. It means that they placed the front part of their tongue on the alveolar ridge rather than raised it to the hard palate. Hence, it is clear that by producing [z] instead of [ʒ], they deviated the sound [ʒ].

- **[ʒ] pronounced as [g]**

  The third deviation was the replacement of [ʒ] with [g]: [ʒ] is generally voiced palatal fricative, whereas [g] is essentially voiced velar stop. Initially the participants managed to

produce the sound in the correct state of articulation in which they vibrated their vocal cords. However, in terms of place and manner of articulation, they produced deviation since they raised the front part of their tongue to the hard palate instead of raising the front part of the tongue to the hard palate, and also for the reason that they stopped the air stream completely before releasing it abruptly when they actually should create 'hissing noise'. Accordingly, it is apparent that the students generated deviation when replacing [ʒ] with [g]. This deviation did not happen in the medial position of a word.

- **[ʒ] pronounced as [ʃ]**

  The fourth deviation done by the participants was the substitution of [ʒ] with [ʃ]. If it is seen from the general characteristics of the two sounds, [ʒ] and [ʃ] can almost be categorized as similar sounds for the reason that they were two distinct sounds if being observed from the state

of the vocal cords. Whereas [ʒ] is a voiced sound, [ʃ] is a voiceless sound. Consequently, when the students changed [ʒ] to [ʃ], they in fact had generated a deviation in their pronunciation. This deviation only occurred in the initial and medial positions of a word.

- **[ʒ] pronounced as [tʃ]**

  The sixth deviation, the replacement of [ʒ] with [tʃ] was the other deviation made by the participants in the pronunciation of [ʒ]. This deviation can be seen from the example of "prestige" [pre'sti:tʃ]. In this case, the participants partially messed up the features of [ʒ] since [ʒ] is a voiced palatal fricative while [tʃ] is a voiceless palatal affricate. It means that in producing this deviation, the students did not vibrate their vocal cords even when they were required to vibrate them, and they made a friction when they should produce 'hissing noise'. For those reasons above, when the

students articulated [tʃ] instead of [ʒ], they produced a deviation. This case the researchers just find in word with final position on her research.

- **[ʒ] pronounced as [s]**

  The last one another deviation was the replacement of voiced palatal fricative [ʒ] with voiceless alveolar fricative [s]. In this deviation, the participants once again altered two features of the sound [ʒ], that is, the state of the vocal cords and the place of articulations. For one thing, in producing this deviation they did not vibrate their vocal cords as what is required in the sound production of [ʒ]. Then, in terms of place of articulation, they yet again replaced palatal sound with alveolar sound. Thus, by replacing [ʒ] with [s], the participants made completely different sounds and as a result, they created another deviation.

6. The pronunciation of [ʃ]

The English sound [ʃ] is described as a voiceless postalveolar fricative, which means that a speaker produces this kind of sound only if you move your tongue tip back behind the alveolar ridge, you will feel the hard palate, which then moving further back again, becomes the soft palate, or velum. This particular sound also cannot be found in Sundanese phonetic system eventhough 4 of the 15 participants the researchers has observed, there was no make a mistake in pronouncing [ʃ] sound, they did not change the sound [f] to [v] or [p]. However, two participants among the other 15 made deviation in pronouncing [ʃ] to be [s] in the word “ship”, “station”, “garnish” it should be pronounced using [ʃ] sound but 11 participants more was pronounced with [s] sounds. this is a simple case, but if left unchecked it will be a nuisance in prouncing English. Table 6 below can show how the deviation :

Tabel 4.6 the deviation of [ʃ]

Positions	Words	Standard phonetics transcriptions	participant's actual pronunciation	Deviations
Initial	ship	[ʃɪp]	[sɪp]	ʃ → s
Medial	station	[steɪʃn]	[steɪʃn]	
Final	Garnish	[gɑːrnɪʃ]	[gɑːrnɪs]	ʃ → s

As in the tabel 6 the researchers has seen above the deviation have did by the participants in pronouncing fricative consonant sound [ʃ] was replaced with sound [s] in pronouncing word "ship" and "garnish" which transcribed as [ʃɪp] but the participants pronounced that word with trancribed as [sɪp]. The participans replaced the voiceless fricative consonant sound with the voiceless alveolar fricative [s]. There is not too much mistake in this kind of

sound. This voiceless postalveolar fricative consonant is a kind of sound that does not appear in the phonetic language of Sundanese. And almost of the researcher's participants still do the wrong pronunciation in pronouncing this word because the participants has may have less understand about comparing sound [ʃ] between [s].