CHAPTER I

INTORDUCTION

A. Background of Study

Language is means of communication. People communicate using their languages. Language is used to convey the message. They are many languages spoken in this world. People need to communicate one another with a language and they should use the same language in order to give the same understanding for the conveyed messages. This is why people from different countries need to have *lingua franca* or international language.

English, as international languages has been studied by people all over the world. English language as a global language, emphasizing a special role that is recognized in every country.[1] In Indonesia, even the use of English almost dominates the roles of Indonesian languages. Nowadays, people cannot avoid English and throw it away from daily life. Wherever and whenever people go, it must be English that people will face, walk behind us shadowing Indonesian languages. The massive use of English in Indonesia has forced Indonesian people to go along with it and try hard to learn it.

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[1] David Crystal, *English as Global Language*, (Cambridge: University Press, 2003), 3.

People are required to master or to know basic Indonesian people start to learn English.

Indonesia, as multicultural country has many of cultural background with more than hundreds of mother tongue. For sue, when Indonesian people learned new language, linguistically the way they learn will be affected by both their tribe and national languages. This condition will lead us to the new language problem as we learned new language beyond our first languages. The problems that usually arise are errors and mistakes in both verbal and non-verbal aspects.

Banten is a province at the western end of the island of Java, Indonesia. This province was formerly part of the province of West Java, but has been separated since 2000, based on Law No. 23 of 2000. Banten Province consists of 4 cities, 4 districts, 154 sub-districts, 262 villages and 1273.[2]

> Javanese is the language of the whole of Central and East Java, with the exception of the Madurese-speaking areas of East Java. In West Java Javanese is spoken in an extensive area in the north east with Tjerebon as its most important center and further along the north coast as far as the Djakarta area and finally also in the northern part of Banten, west of Djakarta. Outside Java, Javanese speakers are found in Sumatra, Borneo and Celebes, whither emigration from densely populated regions of Java (Kedu) has been encouraged by the government from 1905 onwards. Most important of these immigrant settlements are the Lampung districts (centres: wanasaba, Gedongtataan and Sukadana), where the Javanese colonists have become more numerous than the autochthonous population. Other immigration centres in Sumatra are Belitang, Lubuk Linggau and

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[2] A. Mujahid Chudari, *Tata Bahasa Bahasa Jawa Banten*, (Serang: Pustaka Sarana Cipta, 2011), 1

Bongko; in Borneo, Pengaron on the south coast, east of Bandjermasin; in Celebes Mapili and Paria. On the east coast of North-Sumatra Javanese is spoken by large groups of Javanese plantationworkers.[3]

Mujahid Chudari said the "Banten Javanese language was derived from a combination of Central Javanese (Demak), Cirebon Javanese and Sundanese (Padjajaran). As with other languages, the Javanese language Banten has rules of language that are unique, both morphologically, syntactically, and phonologically."[4]

Dialects is variations in the use of common language. Dialects can be divided into geographic and social dialects. Geographic dialects are variations in language use that are determined by differences in usage regions. Conversely, social dialects are variations in language use caused by differences in the social groups of speakers.[5] When viewed based on variations in language use, Javanese Banten is included in the geographical dialect. Because, this dialect is still used from the past until now in everyday life.

When talked about Javanese students who have English as their college major choice, the problem became the important one which we had to focus on. When Javanese people speak Javanese, they do not find difficulties.

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[3] E. M. Uhlenbeck, *A Critical Survey of Studies on the Languages of Java and Madura*, (The Hague: Koninljk Institute . 1964), hal.42

[4] A. Mujahid Chudari, *Kamus Bahasa Jawa Banten,* (Serang, 2012), 1.

[5] Wedhawati , *Tata Bahasa Jawa Mutakhir* (Yogyakarta : Kanisius, 2006), 13.

They speak fluently because it is their own language. But when they speak other languages, it means that they are learning to produce a new sound.

While speaking English, Javanese find difficulties, especially in certain consonants. It can be noticed when they say 'whether', it should be pronounced /weðə(r)/ while Javanese pronounce /wedə(r)/. Another word is 'ventilators' which has phonetic transcription [ventɪleɪtərs]. Javanese cannot pronounce it well. Even, pronunciation of the word 'ventilators' changes into /fentɪletɔrs /. The initial consonant changes from labiodental voiced fricative changes into labiodental voiceless fricative.

According to Harmer in Hakim. Pronunciation is definitely the biggest thing that people notice in speak English. Pronunciation is the way a word or language is spoken. Pronunciation is the knowledge of how to say a word – that is how to pronounce it.[6] Good English pronunciation is an essential part of good communication. If someone do not have clear English pronunciation, other people may not understand what he is saying. Mistakes in pronunciation can cause major misunderstandings. Our English pronunciation is the first impression other people get when they speak, their may have excellent reading and writing skills and know all the grammar rules, but other people will judge our English by what they hear ,that is our

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[6] M. Arif Rohman Hakim, "An Analysis Of Phonetics b, d, g, j, _ and ð into English pronunciation for Java Students (A Study On Java Students at English Department on STAIN Bengkulu Academic Year 2011-2012)", *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science* Vol. II, No. 20, (October 2012), 245.

English pronunciation. If people have a hard time understanding us, they will think our English is not good.

Phonetics is the study of and analyzing speech sounds used in speech, as well as studying how the sounds are produced by human speech device .While, *phonemic* is the study of the sound of speech in its function as a differentiator of meaning or the smallest unit of sound that can show meaning in a language.[7]

The phonetic transcription that Javanese produce are not the same as the phonetic transcription of Standard English which are written in the dictionary. The task of learning to remember what is the appropriate sequence of sounds to use in any given word or sentence is greatly facilitated by the use of phonetic transcription. Phonetic transcription may be defined as an ambiguous system by means of writing, the basic principle being to one and only one letter to each phoneme of the language.

The production of sounds should be written. Based on the facts which have been mentioned, the writer wants to observe what Javanese miss while pronouncing English word in certain consonant. There are some reason why this case chosen as the study is the first that sometimes, Javanese students miss some consonants when they speak English word, and the second reason why the researcher choose the sixth and eight semester students of UIN SMH Banten with Javanese background because they are a language learners with

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[7] A. Mudjahid, Chudari, *Tata Bahasa Jawa Banten* (Serang: Pustaka Sarana Cipta 2012), 33.

native Javanese speakers and they have pronunciation subject one and two, and the third reason is why should students with Javanese background, because it is own language of Javanese has an different accent, dialect and phonetic from that owned by the people of Indonesia in general and that case can affecting students with Javanese background having differences in pronouncing English especially in pronouncing some English consonant.

English alphabet is divided into two; twenty four consonant and twelve vowels.[8] Besides, based on *Tata Bahasa Jawa Mutakhir* there are twenty three consonants and six vowels in Javanese.[9] It is really interesting to analyze English fricative consonant by Javanese. They usually change the similar consonant e.g. 'share' which should be pronounced /ʃɛr/ becomes /sɛr/. They changed the /ʃ/ into /s/.

That's why learning pronunciation is important. Students should know English pronunciation correctly so that listener they address can understand and be convinced. Thus, this research is significant enough in order to analyze the pronunciation of students in English Education Department UIN SMH Banten who still in active in sixth semester. The analysis of this research describes the error of students production in pronouncing English consonant sounds.   There are also identification of problem that may occur. Comparing English Javanese consonants is needed

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[8] M.I Indriani, *English Pronunciation: The English Speech Sounds Theory and Practice* (Jakarta: PT Gramedia Utama, 2001), 8-13.

[9] Wedhawati , *Tata Bahasa Jawa Mutakhir* (Yogyakarta : Kanisius, 2006), 65 & 73.

in order to show what some consonants disappear in both languages. The use of phonetic alphabet is based on International Phonetic Association (IPA) as the standard worldwide.

On this research, the researcher has intentionally conducted a research on errors and mistakes in verbal aspect where the sixth and eight semester student with Javanese background from the region Pontang, Cilegon, Kasemen, Puloampel, and Anyer area are the object of this research. The research will focus on errors and mistakes which are Javanese students made on pronunciation of the word containing some consonant sounds. The researcher decided to have Javanese students on his research because the has been faced to a situation where the Javanese students made errors in pronouncing English words, especially on some consonant sounds inside the words.

B. Focus of Study

The focus is limited to some English consonant sound especially in news text, in the sixth and eight semester. There are many more consonant than vowels. English only has a fraction of the full range of possible consonant, so illustration of many of these symbols involves more extensive consideration of language other than English.

The researcher discusses the theorist from some linguists to analyze the problem formulation. The paper focus on the English consonant performed

by the sixth and eight semester student with Javanese background from the region Pontang, Cilegon, Kasemen, Puloampel, and Mancak area. It is important to understand both Javanese and English in order to find out the finding.

C. Research of Question

Based on the difficulties occurring among Javanese students, the problem can be formulated as :

1. What are the consonants features which are mispronounced by Javanese dialect Banten students ?

2. What cause feature changes by Javanese student as the result of consonant differences?

D.   Objectives of Study

From the research questions, there are two objectives of study. The first objectives is to find consonants which are potentially to be mispronounced. The second objectives is to be observe the feature changes by Javanese student as the result of consonant differences.

E. Significance of Study

The result of the research is expected to be useful for the readers. The university and the students who interested in English education. And this

result is hoped to be useful for the lecturers English, as references in designing teaching strategies, so the students of English educations will perform better in speaking.

English with the hope they can also avoid in mispronouncing of fricative consonant

1. For the writer

   It is expected that the result of this study can contribute in improving students' awareness to pronounce fricative consonants correctly in performing pronunciation.

2. For the reader

   The result of this study is able to become reference to study pronunciations errors and it can be used as additional knowledge in linguistics. This research can improve the speaking ability in order to minimize pronunciation errors of fricative consonants.

3. For other research

   The result of this research can be used as one of the references and information for further research related with the field.

F.   Previous Research

There should be some similarities of technical method and theory in this research to some researches. Here are the researches that are referred.

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       The first is " Mispronunciation of English Consonant Sound [θ] in the medial Position by the Students of SMK Grafika Surakarta" by Agatha Christie Yuansha Aji. This undergraduate thesis focuses the kinds Mispronunciation of English Consonant Sound [θ] in the medial Position. The researchers uses the audio and interview in order to collect the data of the respondents. The object of this research is the pronunciation of fifteen students of SMK Grafika Surakarta who are chosen from three different grades. Based on the data analysis, there are 194 mispronunciation of English consonant [θ] from 195 pronunciations (15 participants x 13 English word). From the analysis, there are seven consonants that appear replacing consonant [θ]. They are consonants [t], [r], [s], [tʃ], [f], [h] and [ð]. With some reasons behind those consonants' emergence. Firstly, those consonant have some reasons segments with consonants [θ]. Secondly, those are affected by the pronunciation of the words that the students are familiar with and also that have similar patterns with English words alphabetically. And the last reason is behind these mispronunciation is seen through their mother tongue, Javanese. In fact, consonant [θ] does not exist in Javanese consonant. Hence, the students are pronouncing the consonants that they are familiar with to make easy to be spoken and easy to be understood by the listener.[10]

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[10] Agatha Cristie, *Mispronunciation of English Consonant Sound [θ] in the medial Position by the Students of SMK Grafika Surakarta,*(Yogyakarta: Universitas Sanata Dharma 2018). Recited on 11 December 2019.

The second one is "*Analisis Kontrastif Fonologi, Antara Bahasa Jawa dengan Bahasa Inggris" by* Tatu Siti Rohbiah. In this research the researchers analyzed the data based on the respondent of Kragilan, Kibin, Cikande, Kopo, Pamarayan, Serang, Cipocok Jaya, Tirtayasa, Kasemen, Bojonegara, Kramatwatu, Ciruas, Pontang, Anyer sub-district. Tatu has found there are ten (10) vowels in the Javanese Banten language, namely / a /, / i /, / I /, / ɛ /, / u /, / ʊ /, / e /, / o /, / ɔ /, / ə / and the researchers found the findings in this study that in the Javanese Banten language there were eighteen (18) consonant phonemes, namely: / b /, / d /, / g /, / n / , / j /, / h /, / r /, / l /, / m /, / ň /, / ŋ /, / w /, / y / are (voiced) and / p /, / t /, / c /, / k /, / s /, are (voiceless). Based on the results of data collection through observation, interviews, records, and notes. The researcher gave 200 words taken from the Banten Javanese Language Dictionary randomly, to be pronounced by the respondent[11]

The third, which is similar, has been done by Susi Luviya in hers thesis in 2016. Mispronunciation of Some English Consonants by Javanese Students. She analyzed Javanese mispronunciations in producing English Consonant. The aim is to describe similarities and differences between both languages and also to analyzing consonant features change through the differences. In her research has found seven consonants which are predicted

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[11] Tatu Siti Rohbiah, *Analisis Kontrastif Fonologi, Antara Bahasa Jawa dengan Bahasa Inggris* (Banten: LP2M IAIN Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin Banten), 2013.

to be mispronounced by the respondents. The consonants are [v, θ, ð, ʒ, ʃ, dʒ, tʃ]. Besides, there are seventeen similar consonants from both. Theye are [m, n, □, z, w, l, r, k, f, s, h, ʔ.[12]

From the three previous studies above there are differences and similarities. The difference from the three previous studies above is in the consonant position, and the research target. While, the equation is both explaining mispronunciation.

G.   Organization writing

This research will be divided into five chapters.

The first chapter is introduction. It consists of background of the study, focus of the study, research of question, objectives of study, significancy of study, previous research and organization of writing.

The second chapter is theoretical framework. Discussion about contrastive analysis, pronunciation, English phonology, Javanese dialect Banten, consonant features, mispronunciation of spoken English.

The third chapter is research methodology. It consists of method research, unit of analysis, instrument of research, and the approach to analysis the data.

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[12] Susi Luviya, *Mispronunciation of Some English Consonants by Javanese Students,* (Yogyakarta: Universitas Sanata Dharma 2016). Recited on 19 November 2019.

The fourth chapter is result and discussion. It consists of the data description.

The fifth chapter is conclusion and suggestion.