

AN ANALYSIS OF PHONETIC RULES ON JAVANESE ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION IN JOKOWI'S SPEECH OF APEC 2014

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Abstrak

This title of this research is An Analysis of Vowel and Consonant Rules on Javanese English Pronunciation in Jokowi's Speech of APEC CEO summit 2014. The mini research is aimed to answer two points: How the President sounds any vowel and consonant rules of English in his speech of APEC CEO summit 2014? And what accent mostly use by President, is it British English or American English. The writer knows that the consonant is divided into voicing, place of articulation, and manner of articulation. The object of this mini research is Jokowi's pronunciation, while as we know that Jokowi well known as the president of Indonesia who come from Solowhich part of Java Island. Jokowi's pronunciation will get influenced from java accent since he was the origin javanese. This analysis also show how Jokowi speech in English languag,in context of APEC 2014. Based on the analysis, the result shows that the manner of articulation, like aspirated, and some of [v] [z] [æ] are not pronounced well by him, and mostly the pronunciation that produced by Mr. President in British accent. The writer uses the theory of vowel and consonant rules from Fromkin (9th edition), and to check the sounds the writer use the oxford dictionary.

Keywords: *Pronunciation, Consonant Rules, Accent, Javanese English.*

Introduction

Language is a tool for people to communicate each other. The first thing that we need when want to have any communications is, we have to know how to pronounce the language itself. (Fromkin, 2009, p. 189), when you know a language you know the *sounds* of that language, and you know how to combine those sounds into words. Means that to know how the right sounds is the first thing that we have to learn as social creature before we know how to make our communications is effective. When language is used, but the speaker pronounce the word incorrectly the interpreter or the hearer will misunderstands with the real meaning of the words. The knowledge that learns about how to spell or to know the right sounds produce by our organ of speech is called as Phonology. According to (Fromkin, 2009, p.189) Phonetic is the study of speech

sounds, while phonetic is part of phonology. The focuses of this study is how the system of or mouth will produce any different sounds, and if it is used in any words correctly will have different meaning in each of them. (Katamba, 1997, p.104) Phonetics is spesifically the study of how speech sounds produce, what their physical properties are, and how they are interpreted. Phonology, on the other hand, is the study of the distribution of sounds in a language and the interaction between those different sounds.

Variants of sounds can we find in so many place, even in our daily. Like we know that, Indonesia has so many languages, from their tribe like Palembangnese, Javanese, Sundanese, Lampungnese, and others. Each of the tribe has their own traditional languages, but Indonesia has a national language, it is Bahasa. When people growth up in one place and in their daily, they use any traditional language, of course the shape of their tongue will accustomed with their traditional language, so when they tries to use other language it's impact the sound of language. Example is when Javanese people tries to talk in English language the sounds of [d] in their origin will not disappear directly, and may the intonation also influence by Javanese language. To see this case, we can found it in our environment if we have any friends who comes from different island, or any occasion like in television, conversation, also speech.

Here the writer tries to analyse the pronunciations of Javanese that the writer get from our honourable president, Jokowi in his speech of APEC CEO Summit in 2014. Like we know Jokowi is originally come from Solo and growth up in that place with traditional language of Java. The writer tries to analyse how Jokowi pronounce any vowel and consonant in English.

From explanation above, the writer will analyses with the problems formulation: How the President sounds any vowel and consonant rules of English in his speech of APEC CEO Summit 2014? And what accent mostly use by President, is it British English or American English?

Dealing with the problem formulation that will be discussed, there are two objectives of the studies. First, to give portrayal of the vowel and consonant rules usage that are produced by Jokowi in his speech APEC CEO summit 2014. Second, to see the tendency of the most used accents between British and American English that are used by Javanese.

Theoretically, this research will give contributions towards linguistic science particularly phonology. Practically the usage of this analysis, the society can use the right sounds even words, because they may know if they pronounce it wrongly, so the meaning also will change.

This research focuses on vowel and consonant rules that appear in Jokowi's speech APEC CEO summit in 2014. Here the vowel and consonant rules is following based on Fromkin (2009)'s theory.

Theoretical Framework.In analyzing the data, the researcher uses the concept of phonology, because to identify the sounds of vowel and consonant with the rules is part of phonology fields. The study of speech sounds is called phonetics (Fromkin, 2009, p.190).

Vowel and Consonant Rules

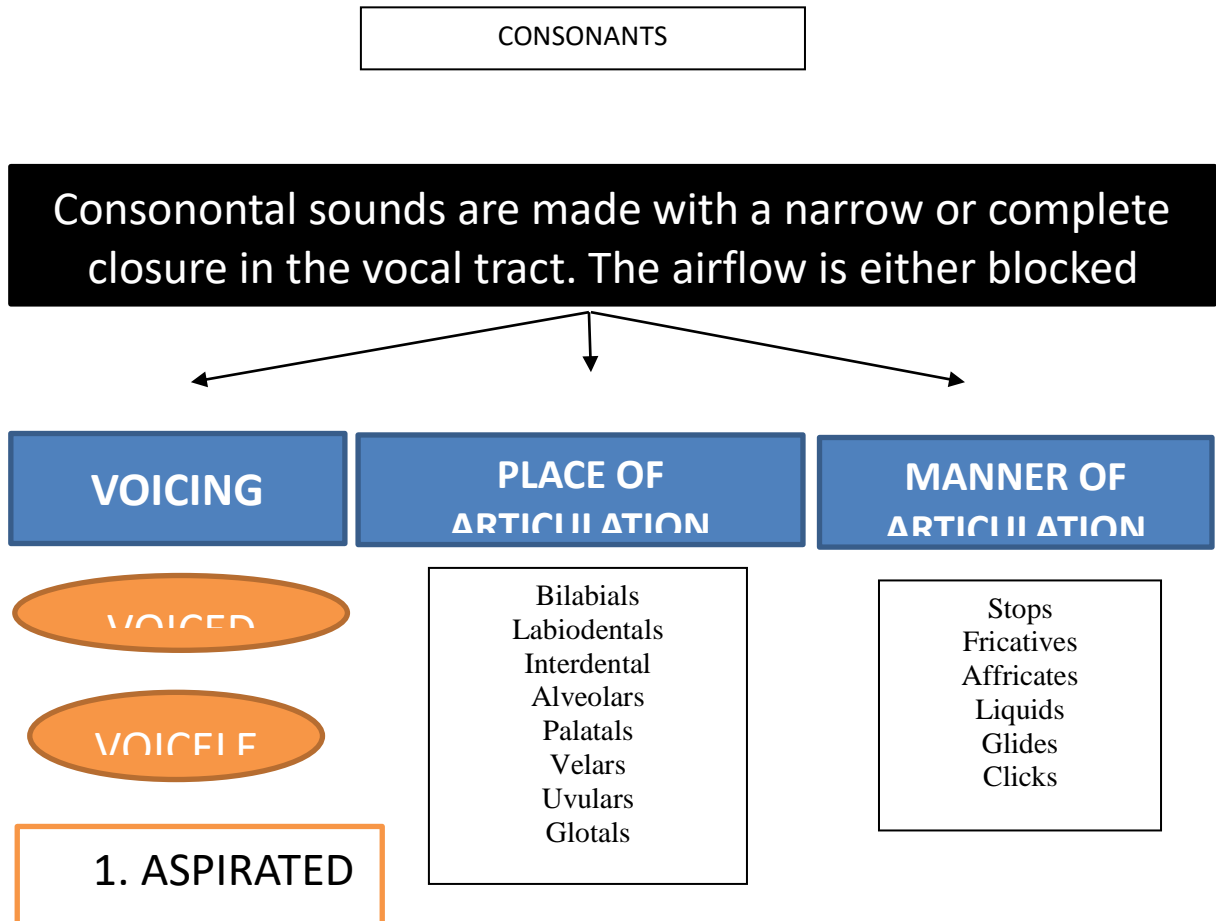
Consonants

In IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet), the difference of alphabet is not about alphabet but the sounds of each alphabet, every alphabet has its own sounds. Consonants divided into 3 parts; there are voicing, place of articulation, and manner of articulation.

- In voicing there are aspirated and unaspirated with the alphabet [p], [t], [k].
- In place of articulation, Fromkin classifies consonants according to where in the vocal tract the airflow restriction occurs. A movement of the tongue and lips creates the constriction, reshaping the oral cavity in various ways to produce the various sounds. There are:
 - Bilabials [p] [b] [m] when we produce a [p] [b] [m] we articulate by bringing both lips together.
 - Labiodentals [f] [v] we also use our lips to form [f] [v] we articulate these sounds by touching the bottom lip to the upper teeth.
 - Interdental [θ] [ð] these sounds, both spelled *th* are pronounced by inserting the tip of the tongue between the teeth.
 - Alveolars [t] [d] [n] [s] [z] [l] [r] all of these sounds are pronounced with the tongue raised in various ways to the alveolar ridge.
 - Palatals [ʃ] [tʃ] [j] [ʒ] [dʒ] the construction occurs by raising the front part of the tongue to the palate.

- Velars [k] [g] [ŋ] the class of sounds is produced by raising the back of the tongue to the soft palate or velum.
- Uvulars [R] [q] [G] Sounds are produced by rising the back of the tongue to the uvula.
- Glottals [h] [ʔ] the sound of [h] is from the flow of air through the open *glottis*, and past the tongue and lips as they prepare to pronounce a vowel sound, which always follows [h].
- The last is manner of articulation
The manner of articulation is the way the airstream is affected as it flows from the lungs and out of the mouth and nose.
- Stops/Plosive [p] [b] [m] [t] [d] [n] [k] [g] [ŋ] [tʃ] [dʒ]. Stops are consonant which the air stream is completely blocked in the oral cavity for a short period.
- Fricative [f] [v] [ð] [θ] [s] [z] [ʃ] [ʒ] [x] [y] [h] in the production of some continuants, the air flow is so severely obstructed that it causes friction, and the sounds are therefore called fricatives.
- Affricates [tʃ] [dʒ] these sounds are produced by a stop closure followed immediately by a gradual release of the closure that produce an effect characteristic of a fricatives.
- Liquids [l] [r] in the production of the sounds these, there is some obstruction of the airstream in the mouth, but not enough to cause any real constriction or friction.
- Glides [j] [w] we can found this is you [ju] and we [wi]. Produced with little obstruction of the airstream.
- Clicks these “exotic” sounds are made by moving air in the mouth between various articulators, like occurs in Xhosa.

So if I try to make the scheme of theoretical framework is became like this



Vowels

In vowel, there are monophthongs, and diphthongs. A diphthong is present in the phonetic inventory of many languages, including English.

In high front position there is [i] [ɪ]

In high back rounded vowel there are [u] [ʊ]

In mid between front and central there is [e] [ɛ]

In mid central [ə]

In mid back rounded vowel [o] [ɔ]

In low there is [æ]

In low back rounded vowel [ɑ]

However to check the right pronunciation, the writer use Cambridge Dictionary software, where there are the sounds of vocabularies in British and American accents.

Methodology

The method of research is the way or the tools that later on will help us in answer the problem formulation. Sugiyono in (Aprilia, 2011, p.18) stated that “method of research is scientific way to get data for one's aim and purpose”. This chapter will explain the method, data and data source, data collecting technique, and data analyzing technique used to explain how he uses consonant rules by Jokowi in his speech in APEC CEO summit 2014. There are two kinds of data, primary data and secondary data, but here the writer only uses primary data because there is no secondary data. The data of this analysis is the utterances produced in Jokowi's speech in APEC CEO Summit 2014 video. Meanwhile the data source is the video of Jokowi's speech APEC CEO Summit 2014.

Data Collecting Technique is the way researcher gets or collects the data. The writer uses internet research method. There are some stages. First, finding the video of Jokowi's speech and downloading it. Second, looking for the text of Jokowi's speech. The third, making the phonetic transcription one by one of words that produce by Jokowi. The fourth, checking the right pronunciation from Jokowi's speech. Fifth, analysing which part of pronunciations that pronounce by Jokowi that have a wrong in consonant rules. Sixth, checking the analysis based on theory by Fromkin. The last, concluding the result of analysis.

Data Analysis Technique. There are some stages done such as interpreting stage, analyzing stage and evaluating stage as follow:

1. The Interpreting Stage

In interpreting stage, the researcher decides how the vowel and consonants uttered by Jokowi in his speech. This step function is to convince the researcher that what she hears is included in her objectives of the study or analysis.

2. The Analyzing Stage

In analyzing stage, after the researcher decides the vowel and consonant rules, the researcher try to compare it with the right one, and concludes which accent that is mostly used by Jokowi, following based on Yule theory.

3. The Evaluating Stage

To make sure that the writer's judgement is correct based on the theories and her objective of the study or analysis, she evaluates all stages she did before. This is important step to conclude the analysis which are figures out.

Discussion

Phonetic divided into vowels and consonants, while in consonants there are 3 parts. They are voicing, place of articulation, and manner of articulation. Here the writer tries to analyse the Jokowi's speech APEC CEO Summit 2014 focuses on vowels and consonants that produces by him.

Words	Jokowi's pronounce	Right pronounce	Accent	What is change?
First	/fəst/	/fəst ^h /	British	There should be aspirated
On	/on/	/on/	British	-
behalf	/bihaf/	/bihalf/	British	Loss the alveolar [l]
Indonesian	/indonesian/	/indonesian/	American	-
government	/gʌfəmən/ [n] stop	/gʌfəmənt ^h / [t ^h]	British	There should be aspirated
And	/ən/	/ən/	British	End with stop
The	/ðə/	/ðə/	British	-
people	/pipəl/	/pipəl/	British	End with liquid
Of	/of/	/of/	British	End with fricative
I	/ai/	/ai/	British	-
would	/wɔld/ [d] (alveolar)	/wuɔ̃/ [ɔ̃] (interdental)	British	The alveolar [l] not use.
Like	/laik/	/laik ^h /	British	There should be aspirated
To	/tʊ/	/tʊ/	American	-
thank	/teŋ/ [t] (alveolar)	/θeŋk/ [θ] (interdental)	British	Velar plosive
You	/ju/	/ju/	British	-
For	/for/	/for/	american	End with liquid
Your	/jur/	/yo/	British	The liquid not use
coming	/kʌmiŋ/	/kʌmiŋ/	British	End with velar stop
My	/maɪ/	/maɪ/	British	-
presentation	/pərsəntɛʃion/ [s]	/prəzəntɛʃion/ [z]	British	It must be /pre/ not /per/
Today	/tuðei/	/tuðei/	British	The vowel is not

Words	Jokowi's pronounce	Right pronounce	Accent	What is change?
I'm	/aɪm/	/aɪm/	British	high End with bilabial stop
happy	/heɪpɪ/	/hæpɪ/	British	Should be in low vowel
Be	/bi/	/bi/	British	-
among	/əməŋ/	/ə mɑŋ/	British	[o] must be [a]
with	/wɪt/ (alveolar)	/wɪθ/ (interdental)	British	It must be fricative
because	/b'kɒs/ [s]	/bɪkɒz/ [z]	British	Unclear in /bi/
know	/nəʊ/	/nɒw/	British	It should be in middle vowel
Was	/wəs/	/wəs/	British	fricative
A	/ə/	/ə/	British	-
businessman	/bɪsɪsmən/	/bɪz nɪsmən/	British	He loss the [z]
years	/jɜrs/	/jɜrs/	British	It should be between mid and low vowel
Ago	/ əgɒ/	/əgɒ/	British	-
So	/sɒ/	/sɒ/	British	-
This	/ðɪs/	/ðɪs/	British	End with fricatives
very	/feri/	/veri/	British	It should be voice
Can	/kən/	/kæn/	British	End with velar stop
Talk	/tɒk/	/tɒk ^h /	British	Must be aspirated and middle rounded vowel
about	/əbɒt/	/ ə bɒt ^h /	British	Must be diphthong and aspirated
business	/bɪsɪnɪs/	/bɪz nɪs/	British	It should be voice
investment	/ɪnfɛsmən/	/ɪn vɛsmɛnt ^h /	British	Must be voice and ended with aspirated
with	/wɪð/	/wɪð/	British	- Ended with fricative
All	/ɑ:l/	/ɑ:l/	American	- Ended with liquid
The	/ ðə/	/ ðə/	British	-

Words	Jokowi's pronouance	Right pronouance	Accent	What is change?
picture	/pɪktʃə/	/pɪk.tʃə /	British	-
shows	/so/	/ʃəʊ/ (british) /ʃoʊ/ (american)	-	There should be palatal /ʃ/ and the vowel should be /əʊ/ or /oʊ/
Our	/aʊə/	/aʊə/	British	-
map	/mep/	/mæp/	British	The vowel /e/ should be /æ/ (low)
We	/wi:/	/wi:/	British	-
have	/hep/	/hæv/	British	The vowel /e/ should be /æ/ (low)
population	/populeʃɪən/	/pɒp.jʊ' lei.ʃən/	British	It lost /jʊ/ sound

Conclusions

After conducting this analysis, the writer cans answer the problem formulation. Firstly, the writer can identified that the president have several mistakes in manner of articulation, like aspirated^[h], and some of [v] [z] [æ] are not pronounced well by him and sound [ə] so often became [o]. The writer concludes that because the president does not have any linguistic knowledge before. Pronunciations that are produce by Mr. President mostly in British' accent. It means that local Javanese are easier talk in English in British accent than American accent.

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