

**AN ANALYSIS OF THE ARTICULATION OF LABIODENTAL AND
INTERDENTAL SOUND IN MR. JOKO WIDODO SPEECH**



**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for Getting Bachelor Degree in Department of English Education**

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APPROVAL

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Surakarta, 8 September 2020

The Researcher



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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) mengetahui bagaimana suara *voiceless labiodental* [f] dan suara *voiced labiodental* [v] di artikulasikan pada posisi awal, tengah, dan akhir; (2) mengetahui bagaimana suara *voiceless interdental* [θ] and suara *voiced interdental* [ð] di artikulasika pada posisi awal, tengah, dan akhir pada pidato Bapak Joko Widodo. Penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif dengan menggunakan teknik dokumen analisis dan observasi untuk mengumpulkan data. Subjek penelitian ini yaitu Bapak Joko Widodo sebagai presiden republik Indonesia. Data penelitian diambil dari enam naskah pidato Bapak Joko Widodo dalam berbagai kesempatan. Teknik analisis data yaitu identifikasi, pengelompokan, interpretasi, dan menarik kesimpulan. Data ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat ketidakkonsistenan artikulasi *voiceless labiodental*, [f] menjadi [p] pada posisi awal dan tengah. Terdapat ketidakkonsistenan artikulasi *voiced labiodental*, [v] menjadi [f] di ketiga posisi. Selain itu, terjadi pergeseran bunyi artikulasi *voiceless interdental*, [θ] menjadi [t] di ketiga posisi, dan terjadi pergeseran bunyi artikulasi *voiced interdental*, [ð] menjadi [d] pada posisi awal; [d] atau [t] pada posisi tengah; dan [t] di posisi akhir.

Kata Kunci: suara *labiodental*, suara *interdental*, pengucapan, bahasa Inggris Jawa.

Abstract

The objectives of this study are (1) to investigate how voiceless labiodental [f] and voiced labiodental [v] sound articulated in initial, medial, and final position; (2) to investigate how voiceless interdental [θ] and voiced interdental [ð] sounds articulated in initial, medial, and final position in Mr. Joko Widodo's speech. This study is a descriptive qualitative study utilizing documentation technique and observation to collect the data. The subject of this study is Mr. Joko Widodo the president of republic Indonesia. The data were collected from the script of six videos of Mr. Joko Widodo's speeches on various occasions. The technique of data analysis namely identifying, classifying, interpreting data, and drawing conclusions. The data show that there was inconsistency of the articulation of voiceless labiodental, [f] into [p] in initial and medial position. In addition, there was inconsistency of the articulation of voiced labiodental, [v] into [f] in three positions. Further, there was sound shifting of the articulation of voiceless interdental, [θ] into [t] in three positions, and there was sound shifting of the articulation of voiced interdental with, [ð] into [d] in initial position; [d] or [t] in medial position and [t] in final position.

Keywords: labiodental sounds, interdental sounds, pronunciation, Javanese English (JavE).

1. INTRODUCTION

In this era, English is the language most commonly used throughout the world. According to Dardjowidjojo in Rini (2014, p. 22) English in Indonesia is not in the official language that coexists with the national Language. English in Indonesia is a foreign language. He further states that the reason for adopting English as the first foreign language is to follow developments because science and technology in Indonesia have used English. This is in line with what Crystal in Rini (2014, p.22) lists that the factors influencing the use of English in a country include, political power, economics, technology, and culture.

In relation of the use of English in Indonesia, there are varieties in the way Indonesian use English (Rini, 2014, p. 27-28) i.e. first, people will be proud if it sounds like a native speaker, because it will increase prestige and give them a new identity. Second, many people speak English in Indonesia, but remain as a foreign language. For major cities or capitals in Java English is a problem, but in small towns not, because English doesn't really play an important role. Third, learning English because of motivation, for example some parents enroll their children English courses because English is very important nowadays.

Because English is not native language for Indonesian, English is not easily spoken. According to Pransiska (2015, p. 31) because of the influence of the mother tongue speaking English like native speakers takes a long time and continuous practice. Especially because of the presence of Indonesian like *th* sound in the word thank you. Correspondingly, Munsyi in Adyawardhani (2018, p. 6) noted that the characteristics of Indonesian teenagers in English pronunciation is also influenced by their mother tongue and is commonly termed as "teenagers disease" which mixes English with Indonesian or is called "nginggris".

Besides, according to Laila, Adityarini, and Amalia (2019, p. 29) Javanese English can be recognized when the Javanese people speak English, because when they speak English, it will be heard some features of

Javanese English.

English in Java is usually known as the term Javanese English (JavE) is one of many varieties of English that arises when people with Javanese as their first language use oral English in several occasions. Javanese is the language spoken by the largest ethnic group in Java. According to Wulandari in Aji, Sugiharti, and Salimi (2018, p. 264) Javanese has two levels of speech used, namely *krama* and *ngoko*. For *krama* speech must be divided into two, namely *krama kasar* and *Krama alus*, while for *ngoko* speech namely *ngoko kasar* and *ngoko alus*. In terms of segmental feature, Javanese has 10 vowels. With regards to diphthongs, Javanese has only 5 diphthongs with 1 raising diphthong and 4 lowering diphthong, and 21 consonant sounds.

There have been previous studies related to the problem of pronouncing labiodental and interdental sound by non-native speakers. Some of them are by Javanese speakers 'Alia (2017), by Sundanese Wulandari (2019), by North Sumatra Riana (2017) and Herman (2016), and by people in Asia Countries Shalabi (2017), Bui (2016), Chonghyuck (2018), and Wahyuni (2012). Related to the pronunciation of labiodental and interdental sound by Javanese speakers, the previous study conducted by 'Alia (2017) investigate how students articulate dental sounds. The instrument of collecting data are test, interview and questionnaires. The data are displayed on the tables and described in sentences. To check the technique of analyzing data, researcher uses methodological triangulation and to check the validity, researcher uses Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary. The findings of this research are the students tend to pronounce voiced and unvoiced labiodental sounds. The accuracy of their pronunciation of unvoiced labiodental is 72%, voiced labiodental is 3.87%, unvoiced interdental is 1.93% and voiced interdental is 22.4%. The causes of students lack of pronunciation is the students' native language, the amount of exposure, the phonetic ability and the motivation and concern for good pronunciation.

This study, similarly, focus on labiodental and interdental sound. Nevertheless, this study also provides education on how Javanese people can pronounce labiodental and interdental sounds correctly. The investigates Mr. Joko Widodo who is a prominent Javanese figure in Indonesia. He is the President of Republic of Indonesia. He was born and raised in Central Java, he speaks Javanese as his mother tongue. Therefore, the study can portray how a Javanese speaker, who is public figure speaks English particularly in pronouncing labiodental and interdental sound which are usually absent in Javanese sound system.

2. METHOD

This study belongs to descriptive qualitative research. According to Bogdan and Biklen in Sugiyono (2014, p. 21) qualitative descriptive method is a method used in collecting data in the form of words with pictures rather than numbers. The purpose of this methodology is a deeper understanding of a problem under study. The object of this study is the articulation of labiodental and interdental sound in Mr. Joko Widodo's Speech.

The subject of this research is Ir. H. Joko Widodo, the president of Republic Indonesia who was born in Surakarta, Central Java, June 21, 1961. Joko Widodo was born and raised in Surakarta and used Javanese in as his mother tongue.

The data source is manuscript of six video from Mr. Joko Widodo found on YouTube. The technique of data collection used document analysis in collecting data and observation. Document analysis according to Bowen (2009, p. 27) is a form of qualitative research in which researchers will interpret an assessment topic to give voice and meaning to the object of research. Meanwhile, observation is a systematic description of the events, behaviors, and artifacts in the chosen for study (Marshall & Rossman, 1989, p.79). The technique of data analysis through several procedures, namely identifying, classifying, interpreting data, and drawing conclusions.

3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

After analyzing the data, the researcher presents the finding and discussion of the analysis of the articulation of labiodental and interdental sound in Mr. Joko Widodo speech.

3.1 Comparison of Articulation of Voiceless Labiodental Sounds in Initial, Medial, and Final in Mr. Joko Widodo's Speech

In this study the researcher found 36 data in initial position, 31 data in medial position, and 3 data in final position containing of voiceless labiodental sound [f] articulated in Mr. Joko Widodo's speech.

This table explains the comparison of change in the articulation of voiceless labiodental sound [f] in initial, medial and final positions.

Table 1. Change of Articulation of Voiceless Labiodental Sound

No	Labiodental	Initial Position	Medial Position	Final Position
1.	[f]	[p] or [f]	[p] or [f]	[f]

For example, in initial position word **Philippines** which should be pronounced ['fɪlɪpiːnz], but changed to ['pɪlɪpiːns] and in medial position word **Sophisticated** which should be pronounced [sə'fɪstɪkətɪd], but changed to [sə'pɪstɪkətɪd], when spoken by Mr. Joko Widodo.

Based on analysis of voiceless labiodental sound [f] in the initial, medial, and final position; it was found that there was an inconsistency of pronounced [f] changed into [p]. However, this did not happen in all positions, only the initial and middle positions which are inconsistent. There is a possible explanation for this phenomenon, namely, the speakers change the similar consonants and interlingual transfer. As in the previous study of Wulandari (2019) which explains the change in the pronunciation of [f] and [v] which results in a change of pronunciation to [p] by Sundanese students. In her research, Sundanese students naturalized the English language system into their Sundanese as their mother tongue and Indonesian as their second language. Dealing

with in this context Mr. Joko Widodo's has Javanese language as native language, which is possible if Mr. Joko Widodo's change the similar consonant.

3.2 Comparison of Articulation of Voiced Labiodental Sounds in Initial, Medial, and Final in Mr. Joko Widodo's Speech

In this study the researcher found 9 data in initial position, 38 data in medial position, and 15 data in final position containing of voiced labiodental sound [v] articulated in Mr. Mr. Joko Widodo's speech.

This table explains the comparison of change in the articulation of voiced labiodental sound [v] in initial, medial and final positions.

Table 2. Change of Articulation of Voiced Labiodental Sound

No	Labiodental	Initial Position	Medial Position	Final Position
1.	[v]	[f] or [v]	[f] or [v]	[f] or [v]

For example, in initial position word **visits** which should be pronounced ['vɪzɪts], but changed to ['fɪzɪts], in medial position word **private** which should be pronounced ['praɪvɪt], but changed to ['praɪfet], and in final position word **of** which should be pronounced [ɒv], but changed to [ɒf] when spoken by Mr. Joko Widodo.

Based on the analysis of voiced labiodental sound [v] in the initial, medial, and final position; it was found that there was an inconsistency of pronounced [v] changed into [f]. The researcher found different articulation in all positions. There are several possible explanations for this phenomenon.

The first is interference of Javanese pronunciation. As we know, the speaker, Mr. Joko Widodo was born and raised in Solo, Central Java, and uses Javanese language as a mother tongue and native language from children to adults. According to Kenworthy (2001, p.4) differences in pronunciation of English and other foreign languages create difficulties and problems for non-native English learners. The theory

shows that there is a possibility that the speaker is inconsistent in saying [v] to [f] because of the Javanese language as native language.

The second is the absence of [v] in the Javanese consonant chart according Marsono in Laila, Adityarini, and Amalia (2019, p. 27). In the consonant Javanese only has [f], while [v] does not exist. For Indonesians, especially Javanese it is difficult enough to differentiate the pronunciation of sound [f] and [v] because in Indonesian language, they are pronounced in the same voice in words. The pronunciation of [v] changes into [f] can be called devoicing, voiced sound which is turned into voicelessone without changing other features.

3.3 Comparison of Articulation of Voiceless Interdental Sounds in Initial, Medial, and Final in Mr. Joko Widodo's Speech

In this study there were 7 data in initial position, 3 data in medial position, and 9 data in final position containing of voiceless Interdental sound [θ] articulated in Mr. Joko Widodo's speech.

This table explains the comparison of change in the articulation of voiceless interdental sound [θ] in initial, medial and final positions.

Table 3. Change of Articulation of Voiceless Interdental Sound

No	Interdental	Initial Position	Medial Position	Final Position
1.	[θ]	[t]	[t]	[t]

For example, in initial position word **Thank** which should be pronounced [θæŋk], but changed to [tɛŋk], in medial position word **Something** which should be pronounced ['sʌmθɪŋ], but changed to ['sʌmtɪŋ], and in final position word **both** which should be pronounced [boʊθ], but changed to [botɪ]when spoken by Mr. Joko Widodo.

Based on the analysis of voiceless interdental sound [θ] in the initial, medial, and final position, it was found that there was an sound shifting of pronounced [θ] changed into [t]. The researcher found different articulation in all positions, but also found similarity in all

position. There are several possible explanations for this phenomenon. The first, is interference of Javanese pronunciation.

The second is the absence of [θ] in the Javanese consonant chart. The Javanese Consonant Chart according Marsono in Laila, Adityarini, and Amalia (2019, p. 27), shows the absence of [θ] in fricative dental. In his speech, Mr. Joko Widodo is possibly using Javanese English. Javanese English (JavE) is one of the languages that arise when native Javanese use Javanese in their daily lives and then use English when speaking on several occasions. It's possible that's what caused the speaker, Mr. Joko Widodo's articulated [θ] change into alveolar sounds [t].

3.4 Comparison of Articulation of Voiced Interdental Sounds in Initial, Medial, and Final in Mr. Joko Widodo's Speech

In this study the researcher found there were 7 data in initial position, 4 data in medial position, and 1 data in final position containing of voiced Interdental sound [ð] articulated in Mr. Joko Widodo's speech.

This table explains the comparison of change in the articulation of voiceless interdental sound [θ] in initial, medial and final positions

Table 4. Change of Articulation of Voiced Interdental Sound

No	Interdental	Initial Position	Medial Position	Final Position
1.	[ð]	[d]	[d] or [t]	[t]

For example, in initial position word **The** which should be pronounced [ðe:], but changed to [de], in medial position word **Without** which should be pronounced [wɪ'ðaut], but changed to [wɪ'taut], and in final position word **With** which should be pronounced [wɪð], but changed to [wɪt] when spoken by Mr. Joko Widodo.

Based on analysis of voiced interdental sound [θ] in the initial, medial, and final position, it was found that there was a sound shifting of pronounced [ð] changes into [d] and [t]. In initial position consonant [ð] changes into [d], in medial position consonant [ð] changes into [d]

and [t], and in final position consonant [ð] changes into [t]. There are several possible explanations for this phenomenon. The first, is interference Javanese pronunciation. Mr. Joko Widodo uses Javanese language as a mother tongue and native language, which possible affect its pronunciation in English Language. As in the previous study of Shalabi (2017) which examined phonological awareness of interdental sound [θ] and [ð] among English, Arabic and Pakistani students with twelve respondents including six from China, four from Pakistan and two from Egypt. Where the results of the consonant [ð] changed into [d] by respondents especially Pakistani and Chinese students because of their native language.

The second, same as the previous paragraph, Javanese Consonant Chart according Marsono in Laila, Adityarini, and Amalia (2019, p. 27), shows the absence of [ð] in fricative dental. Because there is no [th] sounds in Indonesia and there is no [ð] sound in Javanese Language. Javanese language has [d] sound, for instance: *dalan*, *dolan*, *dengkul*, and *driji*. It's possible that's what caused the speaker, Mr. Joko Widodo's articulated [ð] change into alveolar sounds [t] because similarity and change into [d] because Javanese language has [d] sound.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the data analysis and research finding, this study draws the following conclusion. For the voiceless labiodental sound [f] it was found that in general the pronunciation of [f] by Mr. Joko Widodo in the three positions were similar to those of GA and RP. However, there were few occasions in which the articulation of [f] sound shifted to [p] sound when it was in the initial and medial position.

Besides, the voiced labiodental sound [v] was found that in general the pronunciation of [v] by Mr. Joko Widodo in the three positions were different to those of GA and RP in which the articulation of [v] sound shifted to [f] or [v] sound when it was in the initial, medial, and final position.

In addition, the voiceless interdental sound [θ] it was found that in general the pronunciation of [θ] by Mr. Joko Widodo in the three positions were different to those of GA and RP in which the articulation of [θ] sound shifted to [t] sound when it was in the initial, medial, and final position.

Furthermore, the voiced interdental sound [ð] it was found that in general the pronunciation of [ð] by Mr. Joko Widodo in the three positions were different to those of GA and RP in which the articulation of [ð] sound shifted to [d] sound when it was in the initial position, [ð] sound shifted to [d] and [t] sound when it was in the medial position, and [ð] sound shifted to [t] sound when it was in the final position.

The results of the study hopefully can provide insights particularly to the teachers who have students with Javanese as its native language in dealing with the problem faced by the students in articulating labiodental and interdental sounds. In particular, to identify which position that frequently creates problem. There are important pronunciation aspects teachers should take into account. Firstly, they should be aware that they will find as many different pronunciation problems as they have students. Secondly, teachers have to be aware of the first language phonetic system interference and thirdly, that they are supposed to have a satisfactory knowledge about variations and differences as well as possess proper theoretical pronunciation knowledge. Once teachers have seen the reality of these pronunciation aspects, they will be able to incorporate pronunciation explanations in their lesson plans and by doing so will assist their students in achieving satisfactory pronunciation for real and successful communication.

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