

## **CHAPTER 1**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter introduces this study which discuss about analysis of the articulation of Labiodental and Interdental sound in Mr. Joko Widodo speech. This chapter divided into six parts as follow background of the study, limitation of the study, research question, objectives of the study, benefit of the study, and research paper organization .

#### **1.1 Background of the Study**

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".

Pronunciation in the country of Indonesia is very strongly influenced by their mother tongue, namely Indonesian. So, it is quite difficult to learn other languages, because the influence of Indonesian can affect the mastery of foreign languages, especially English, which requires correct pronunciation. For example, the way to say "snacks" (/ snæk /) and "snake" (/ sneik /) must be different, but there are some people who cannot pronounce correctly.

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.

According to Laila, Adityarini, and Amalia (2019, p. 29) Javanese English can be recognized when the Javanese people speak English, because when speak English will be heard some features Javanese English. Ali (2016, p. 5) the accents of Javanese are so different from English

accents. The Javanese learners of English often pronounce the word "they" –read [ðei]. The sound maybe often changing into [nðei]. Javanese habit in speaking give infix sound "n" in consonant [ð]. For example the word [Demak] changed into [nDemak]. Moreover, certain sounds do not exist naturally in Javanese. Sound of /θ/ is pronounced either as [d] or [t] depending on the word and sound of [v] is pronounced either as [f]. According to the Desensitizations hypothesis in Perwitasari, Klamer, Witteman, and Schiller (2015) English students for Javanese people have no difficulty in pronouncing long vowels /i:/, /ɜ:/, /ɑ:/, /ɔ:/, /u:/ because in general they sensitive to the vowel length of the target language.

For some people, each foreign language learner can face difficulties including in obtaining the target language pronunciation. Learning English for Javanese occurs in various ways. According to Wardani and Suwartono (2019, p. 23) there are several factors that prevent Javanese from getting English pronunciation, these are: native language, exposure, and motivation. That way, in teaching English to Indonesian people, especially Javanese speakers can start from the first, namely age.

Age can be considered one of the important factors for the success of mastering a second and foreign language. According to Amalia in Wardani and Suwartono (2019, p. 15-16) states children under five are considered fast in observing including language or language learning. The second is the Native language, according to Wardani and Suwartono (2019, p. 16). The influence of the first language is very diverse but the organ of the student's speech if continuously trained will produce foreign voices.

The third is exposure; on average Indonesian students learn English at school. Started when entering junior high school. That way the teachers and other instructors must maximize the use of English in class and outside the classroom. According to Rosyid in Wardani and

Suwartono (2019, p. 16) there are still some students who find it difficult because they have not previously studied like that. However, it is fortunate for students who have studied before because they have better performance in pronunciation. The fourth, motivation according to Tanner in Wardani and Suwartono (2019, p. 16) states that high motivation can achieve higher language.

From here the researcher wants to analyze the way Indonesian people speak English, the researcher wants to analyze the speech of Mr. Joko Widodo, who has an important role for Indonesia. Mr. Joko Widodo is an influential figure since he is the president of Republic of Indonesia whose mother tongue is Javanese. Therefore, the study is interested to investigate how Mr. Joko Widodo articulate labiodental and interdental sounds in his English speech.

## **1.2 Limitation of the Study**

In this study, the researcher analyzes of the articulation of labiodental and interdental sound in Mr. Joko Widodo Speech. The researcher wants to focus on Labiodental and Interdental Sound to describe how articulated in Mr. Joko Widodo's speech. There were only six speeches in the period 2014-2019 were analysed in this study.

## **1.3 Research Question**

The study formulates 6 following research questions:

1. How is voiceless Labiodental Sound [f] and voiced Labiodental Sound [v] in initial position articulated by Mr. Joko Widodo in his speech?
2. How is voiceless Labiodental Sound [f] and voiced Labiodental Sound [v] in medial position articulated by Mr. Joko Widodo in his speech?
3. How is voiceless Labiodental Sound [f] and voiced Labiodental Sound [v] in final position articulated by Mr. Joko Widodo in his speech?

4. How is voiceless Interdental Sound [θ] and voiced Interdental Sound [ð] in initial position articulated by Mr. Joko Widodo in his speech?
5. How is voiceless Interdental Sound [θ] and voiced Interdental Sound [ð] in medial position articulated by Mr. Joko Widodo in his speech?
6. How is voiceless Interdental Sound [θ] and voiced Interdental Sound [ð] in final position articulated by Mr. Joko Widodo in his speech?

#### **1.4 Objectives of the Study**

Based on the research questions above, the study formulates the following objectives:

1. To describe how voiceless Labiodental Sound [f] and voiced Labiodental Sound [v] in initial position is articulated by Mr. Joko Widodo Speech
2. To describe how voiceless Labiodental Sound [f] and voiced Labiodental Sound [v] in medial position is articulated by Mr. Joko Widodo Speech
3. To describe how voiceless Labiodental Sound [f] and voiced Labiodental Sound [v] in final position is articulated by Mr. Joko Widodo Speech
4. To describe how voiceless Interdental Sound [θ] and voiced Interdental Sound [ð] in initial position is articulated by Mr. Joko Widodo Speech
5. To describe how voiceless Interdental Sound [θ] and voiced Interdental Sound [ð] in medial position is articulated by Mr. Joko Widodo Speech
6. To describe how voiceless Interdental Sound [θ] and voiced Interdental Sound [ð] in final position is articulated by Mr. Joko Widodo Speech

## **1.5 Benefit of the Study**

The benefit of this study can be divided into the theoretical and practical benefits

### **1.5.1 Theoretical Benefit**

By conducting this research, researches expect the results of this study to contribute in the field of linguistics. And the researcher hopes that this research can be used as a reference for all circles about Pronunciation of English to the Institute.

### **1.5.2 Practical Benefit**

#### **a. For students**

For students who speaks Javanese as their mother tongue, the results of this study can be one source of learning in linguistic studies, especially phonology and can provide knowledge about correct pronunciation of English so that it can reduce problems in pronunciation.

#### **b. For teacher**

The results of this study can help the teacher to explain about pronunciation study to the student who speak Javanese as their mother tongue.

#### **c. For other researchers**

The results of this study can be useful as a reference for conducting future research that faces similar problems using design or other research models.

## **1.6 Research Paper Organization**

The researcher divides this research paper in order to make it easier to understand. This research consists of five chapters.

Chapter I is Introduction. This chapter concerns background of the study, limitation of the study, research questions, objectives of the study, benefit of the study, and research paper organization.

Chapter II is Literature review. In This chapter there is theoretical review and previous study. Theoretical review contains notion of pronunciation, IPA symbol, sounds in English, labiodental sounds in English, interdental sounds in English, factors affecting English pronunciation speakers for non-native English speaker, and Javanese English.

Chapter III is Research Method; divided into type of research, research object, research subject, data and data source, technique of data collection, technique of data analysis, and trustworthiness.

Chapter IV is Research Finding and Discussion. This chapter concerns the research finding and discussion.

Chapter V is Conclusion and Suggestion. This chapter draws the conclusion, and proposes the suggestion from the result of the study.