

JAVANESE ACCENT IN ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION OF HARRIS HOTEL BATAM EMPLOYEE: A PHONOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

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Abstract

This research discusses the pronunciation of some phonemes by Javanese employees at Harris Hotel Batam. The author uses a qualitative methodology in which the authors analyze the data in accordance with theories and situations obtained in the field. Qualitative method is used to examine the pronunciation of Javanese employees. This thesis uses descriptive statistics to analyze data, where data is presented in graphs, diagrams, cutting diagrams, etc. The results obtained are the employees difficulties in phoneme pronunciation [Ø], the writer get 35.58% and then also get difficulties in the pronunciation phoneme [ʃ] as much as 29.25%. At the end of this thesis, the authors suggest that Javanese employees at Harris Hotel Batam get training or courses to improve their pronunciation in English.

Keywords: Pronunciation, Phoneme, Accent.

Introduction

Language as the tool of communication has an important role to reveal an intention of someone else. In communication, we try to give some information from one to another. We can employ language to make statements, ask questions, express our emotions, ordering, etc. A person who knows a language has mastered a system of rules that assigns sound and meaning in a definite way for an infinite class of possible sentences (Chomsky, 2006:91).

We also can realize that the form of language is not only about spoken language. According to Pardede and Kisno (2012:1) Based on the way language is communicated, it can be divided into three: 1) Spoken language, 2)

Written Language, 3) Gestures. The speaker and hearer are the terms we refer to when we use spoken language, while writer and reader refer to written language. When we cannot express using spoken and written language, the body language is helpful to make a communication; some of human creatures communicate use the body movement.

In general, communication is done by verbal or non-verbal that can be understood by both parties. The success of failure of communication depends on how well speaker give his or her ideas to others. Successful communication occurs when speaker and listener reach a common understanding. Each participant must be able to apply his or her communicative skill effectively especially two fundamental communicative skill of listening

and speaking if not breakdown communication will occur.

When we use spoken language we refer to the terms speaker and hearer. In this case the language is produced by the human organs of speech in terms of sound (Kisno, 2011:15). In written language we refer to the writer and reader, meaning that the communication occurs by means of written symbols and these symbols are interpreted by the reader. We used language to our reveal personal identity, our character and our social background.

There are many languages in the world such as Bahasa Indonesia, French and English. English is an important means of communication, which used by many countries in this world. It plays an important role as an international language. It is a compulsory subject in Indonesia that must be learned by the Indonesian student from the Elementary school up to University. English has been learned to development of the world globalization which demands English skill for all people of different nation in the world. Without mastering English, we are unable to communicate with other people from other countries.

English is the language of international communication, business, tourism, education, science and technology. English was used to develop communication and technology. As we know also that Indonesia has many tourism attractions that many foreign come and visit Indonesia, so if we can speak English we can communicate with them. Especially in Batam, English language is very important. Batam is an industrial, tourism region and transit tourist from abroad. English language as the way people communicate every day.

Anyway, due to social, political and many others reasons, people nowadays not only connect with their own community but also with many different kinds of speaking group who have specific culture and language. In the development, the term "international language" in modern time occurs which refer

to the most speaking language and mostly shared by societies in the whole wide world.

English as a foreign language will occur some difficulties which are faced by Indonesian people because they do not use English in daily communication. Only certain communities use it as daily language. No wonder most of Indonesians have difficulties in speaking English with good pronunciation, because they are not familiar with language. Their English pronunciation is still influenced by their regional dialect, accent, environment, geographical areas and their mother tongue language.

Pronunciation is very important, because with good pronunciation our English clearer and easy to understand. Pronunciation is the way the sound we use are organized into pattern and systems (Davenport and Hannahs, 2005:1). Pronunciation is the most difficult part of a non-native language to learn. Learning pronunciation is not a simple process of memorizing a number an items that can be mapped on to mother tongue. It is true that pronunciation has important role in oral communication.

Language have different accent, they are pronounced differently by people from different geographical places, from different classes, of different ages and different educational background (Roach, 1991:4). In linguistic, accent is a manner of pronunciation peculiar to a particular individual, location or nation. An accent identifies the social class of speaker, their ethnicity and their first language or mother tongue. Trudgil (1994: 2) stated that where are you from, of course will not only thing which influence how you speak. In addition, people speak different kind of English depending on what kind of social background they come from

Pronunciation is very important, especially for business service like hotel. In this research the researcher chooses Harris Hotel Batam because the employer using English language in their daily activity. The researcher expected

they are not only able to speak English but was being able how to pronounce English language itself. Sometimes misunderstanding in communication is caused by the lack of understanding of the pronunciation.

According to Gussenhoven (2004:12), the errors of pronunciation are based on dialect and accent. As we know that so many tribes in Indonesia, for example is Javanese. As the background above tells that Javanese accent has strong accent and stress when pronounce, it is different with the native speaker. To identify the problem, the researcher will ask the employee in Harris Hotel Batam as respondent to pronounce some words and it will be record. Based on the background above, the researcher found some problem that occurs, are: 1) The lack of pronoun consonant Alveo Palatal [ʃ], 2) The lack of pronoun consonant Alveo Palatal [dʒ], 3) The lack pronoun consonant Dental [ð], 4) The lack of pronoun consonant Dental [θ], 5) The lack of pronoun consonant Velar [g].

There are many aspects can be analyzed in pronunciation, but due to of the limited time, facilities, knowledge, opportunity and so on the writer would take some of the problem above to limit the cases. There is Javanese accent in English pronunciation consonant Alveo Palatal [ʃ], Alveo Palatal [dʒ], Dental [ð], Dental [θ] and Velar [g] in Harris Hotel Batam.

Through this research the researcher hopes could get some purposes based on the formulation of problems above, as: 1) To find out how many percentage of standard and nonstandard pronunciation of Harris Hotel Batam Employee, 2) To find out the highest frequent problem in pronounce consonant Alveo Palatal [ʃ], Alveo Palatal [dʒ], Dental [ð], Dental [θ] and Velar [g] by Harris Hotel Batam employee, 3) To find out if there is any difficulty of pronounce consonant Alveo Palatal [ʃ], Alveo Palatal [dʒ], Dental [ð], Dental [θ] and Velar [g] by Harris Hotel Batam employee.

Review of Related Literature

When we studying English, must begin from the chart of International Alphabet (revised 1993, updated 1996). In reference to Roach (2000) in his book *English Phonetics and Phonology: A Practical Course*, there are several symbols of English Received Pronunciation. Phonological transcription is necessary because it tells us about how to pronounce of word. Phonetic transcriptions are usually written in the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA), in which each English sound has its own symbol.

All non-native speakers of English face major problem when they try to speak fluent English. Our organs of speech should be work in certain ways to produce the sound. Phonology is one of important subfield in linguistic, it is related with human produce speech. It has focused on study of the systems of phonemes in particular language, it was called phonemics. Phonology is the term used for the study of the speech sounds used in a particular language. The distinctive accents that many learners of English have are due to differences between the phonological system of their language and that of English. We learn to recognize and produce the distinctive sounds of our own language. We do not need to give any thought to how to have the lips, tongue, teeth, etc working together to produce the desired sounds. The physical structures of parts of the sound system are adapted to produce native-language sounds. Phonetics deals with speech sound themselves, how they are made (articulatory phonetics), how they are perceived (auditory phonetics) and the physic involved (acoustic phonetics) (Davenport and Hannahs, 2005:18).

Phonology is often distinguished from phonetics, while phonetics concerns the physical production, acoustic transmission and perception of the speech sound, phonology described the way sounds function within a given language or across language to encode

meaning. Phonetics and phonology are concerned with speech, with the ways in which humans produce and hear speech. Talking and listening is a part of our social activity, even the simple of conversation like greeting.

It is a huge area of language theory and it is difficult to do more on a general language course than have outline knowledge of what it includes. Phonology is concerned with anatomy and physiology, the organs of speech and how we learn to use them. Phonology shades into socio linguistics as we consider social attitudes to features of sound such as accent and intonation. Part of the subject is concerned with finding objective standard ways of recording speech, and representing this symbolically. Phonology is the mental representation of sound as part of a symbol cognitive system, that is, it expresses how abstract sound categories are manipulated in the processing of language (Kisno, 2012:50).

1. Alveo Palatal [ʃ] and [dʒ]

Alveo Palatal [ʃ], it is usually spelt ‘sh’ at the beginning or at the end or in the middle

such as show [ʃəʊ], wish [wiʃ]. The tongue tip near the bottom of the mouth. It is the front of the tongue that comes up almost the alveolar ridge and the little bit of hard palate next to it. As the breath squeezes past, we get [ʃ], as in “shall”. Alveo Palatal is articulated with the blade or front of the tongue approaching or touching the front of the hard palate near the alveolar ridge. For the Alveo Palatal [dʒ], it is usually spelt ‘j’ or ‘g’ as in John, George, jeep, medially or finally, it is most often spelt ‘age’ or ‘ge’ as in bridge, budget.

2. Dental [θ] and [ð]

These sounds are formed with the tongue tip behind the upper front teeth. The initial sound of thin and the final sound of bath are both voiceless dental. The symbol used for this sound is [θ], usually referred to as “theta”. It is the symbol that we use for the first and last

sounds in the phrase three teeth. The voiced dental is represented by the symbol [ð], usually call “eth”. This sound is found in the pronunciation of the initial sound of common words like the, then and there. It is classified in the phonetic lamina velar consonant which occurs at the end of the tongue pressed against the upper teeth gums. It is also the middle consonant sound in feather and the final sound of bathe.

3. Velar [g]

Even further back in the roof of the mouth, beyond the hard palate, you will find a soft area, which is called the soft palate or the velum. Sound produced with the back of the tongue against the velum is called velars. The voiced velar heard at the beginning of words like go, gun and give is represented by [g]. This is also the final sound in words like bag and mug.

Research Methodology

According to Jhon W Cresweel (2008:4) there are three methods for methodology research, qualitative, quantitative, and mix method. Related to this research, the writer uses qualitative research method. The aims of the research are to find out the influence of Javanese accent toward pronounce some English words in pronunciation by Javanese employee in Harris Hotel Batam. Therefore, research is a process to find out the truth and prove the phenomena faced with certain procedure. Type of the research is going to quantitative method. Qualitative method is the research based on the philosophy postpositivisme, used to examine the condition of natural objects (Sugiyono, 2012:14). In qualitative research, process is the most important point because in qualitative research, the researcher should be more focused to the process not to the result.

The population is totally Javanese Employee of Harris Hotel Batam, and the researcher took sample around 20 employees only, because the researcher got limited time and

limited money to do the research. The researchers collected the data then analyze it, in qualitative research analysis the data is an activity after collected data from all respondents (Sugiyono, 2009:206).

The researcher used technique of collecting data and technique of data analysis for getting the finding and the result data, technique of collecting the researcher used recording, because this technique is to control the voice data from the employee, because it will be taken into the transcriptions and data analysis.

Population and Sample

The first step in selecting sampling was to determine the population. Population is generalization area consist of object or subject that have qualities and characteristic are set by researcher to be learn and then drawn conclusion (Sugiyono, 2009:115). The population is all subject who become the object of research. In this research, the researcher takes the population is the Javanese employee in Harris Hotel Batam and will be investigated through this research. In this research, because of the respondents are chosen from Javanese employee, so the population is the number of Javanese Accent in Harris Hotel Batam employee. The researcher took the population in the Front Office Department and Engineering Department.

The researcher used sample 20 Javanese employee in purposive sampling because the researcher has enough for the research for taking data analysis and will use triangulation, because of limited time and money. In a qualitative research, samples are not taken from the population since the selection of samples is not intended to make generalization of the population but it is intended to gain the depth information of the field of employee. In this research, the researcher employs a purposive sampling technique. Purposive sampling, as the name suggests, is done with a purpose, which means that selection of sampling units is purposive in nature.

Technique of Collecting Data

Because of the writer uses the qualitative research methods certain the writer needs some data collected from the respondent. The data collection techniques are ways in which to collect data by using certain methods. Related to the collecting data, according to Sugiyono (2009:193) the data can be collected by conducting the observation, interview, questionnaire and documentation. The data collection techniques are ways in which to collect data by using certain methods. In this research, the researcher collects data through recording how Javanese employee pronounces some words by using mobile phone as recorder. In this survey the researcher makes an interview to each respondent, researcher makes an interview not for ask a question but ask them to pronounce some words like sheriff, shell, through, throw, they, them, judge, judo, garden and garlic. The researcher concludes the collecting data followed these steps: 1) Observe the hotel situation, 2) Look the information about Java employee to become them as sample, 3) Provide some words to the employee, 4) Gives the word to the employee, 5) Assist the employee to read the words, 6) Record the employee voice by recorder, 7) Listen the result from recorder and analyze their English pronunciation using Cambridge dictionary as a key instrument.

Data Analysis

Data analysis in this research is qualitative, by which the data in the form of analysis and descriptive. The form of data in this research is the text forms which consist of the descriptive text written by the respondent. The data analysis in the qualitative research is inductive. The researchers collected the data then analyze it, in qualitative research analysis the data is an activity after collected data from all respondents (Sugiyono, 2009:206). The instrument that used in this research was pronunciation accent test material with direct observation which was done through record

player, record player is used to record the employee's pronunciation and accent when they pronounced the conversation text that given by the researcher and after that researcher would analyze employee pronunciation with a Cambridge dictionary as a key instrument.

Result and Discussion

The data below has shown the result taken from 10 respondents. The form of the sample is transcript of ten words which pronounced by respondents. Generally, the result of this research shows that the ability of Javanese employee in pronouncing phonetics [ʃ], [dʒ], [θ], [ð] and [g] in words sheriff, shell, judge, judo, though, throw, they, them, garden and garlic. Some of them still use Java stressing accent when they speak English and very hard for them to lose it.

The result in this research show that the ability of Javanese employee in pronouncing phonetics ʃ, θ, ð, dʒ and g in English. Some of them still use Javanese stressing accent when they speak English, and very hard for them to lost it. As per pie chart above, 53% employee still using Javanese accent and it gives influence in their pronunciation.

Based on the result, researcher found changing of sounds in four phonetics that researched. That is because they used stressing in their pronunciation. Some employee can lose their Java stressing, but many employees cannot do it. The researcher also makes classify per each phonemes to find which phoneme that have high standard and nonstandard pronounce as describe in pie chart (picture 4.1 and picture 4.2).

1. Phoneme [ʃ]

It is usually spelt "sh", here the researcher got in word /sheriff/ and /shell/ as per in table

of each respondent (chapter IV). It is the front of the tongue that comes up almost the alveolar ridge and the little bit of hard palate next to it. In this research, the researcher got 9,58% for standard pronunciation and 29,25 % respondent is make changing sound "sh" or nonstandard pronunciation, like sheriff /ʃerif/ become /serif/. It means more respondents find it difficult to remove the emphasis Javanese accent.

2. Phoneme [dʒ]

It is usually spelt 'j', for example in word /judge/ and /judo/ which is the active articulator is the center of the tongue against the palate, and completely inhibits the flow of air, then form a narrow slit by the passive articulator. In this research, the researcher got 20,21% for standard pronunciation and 19,81% for nonstandard pronunciation or respondent is make changing sound, it is due the respondent production of these phonetic sounds, respondents are opening the mouth so air gap is too open and they do so by using the tip of the tongue, instead of using the center of the tongue.

3. Phoneme [θ]

It is usually spelt "th", like in word /through/ and /throw/ which the sound formed with the tongue tip behind the upper front teeth. In this research, the researcher got 2,13% for standard pronunciation and 35,85% for nonstandard pronunciation or respondent is make changing sound, the researcher concludes in this phoneme the respondents felt difficult to remove their Javanese accent when they pronunciation this phoneme. It is due the respondent formed the sound with the tongue between the upper and lower teeth.

4. Phoneme [ð]

This sound is found in the pronunciation of the initial sound of common words like /they/

and /them/. The researcher got 25,53% for standard pronunciation and 15,09% for nonstandard pronunciation or respondent is make changing sound, it is due the respondent formed the sound with tip of the tongue into the palate inside.

5. Phoneme [g]

Sound produced with the back of the tongue against the velum or soft palate. The researcher got 42,55% for standard pronunciation and 0% for nonstandard pronunciation, it means the respondent did not get difficulty in pronunciation this phonetic.

CONCLUSION

The purpose of this research is to find out how many percentage of standard and nonstandard pronunciation of Harris Hotel Batam Employee, to find out the highest frequent problem in pronounce consonant Alveo Palatal [ʃ], Alveo Palatal [dʒ], Dental [ð], Dental [θ] and Velar [g] by Harris Hotel Batam employee and to find out if there is any difficulty of pronounce consonant Alveo Palatal [ʃ], Alveo Palatal [dʒ], Dental [ð], Dental [θ] and Velar [g] by Harris Hotel Batam employee.

This research was conducted in Harris Hotel Batam, took 20 Javanese employees from Engineering and Front Office department as respondent. It was shown in the pie chart (Picture 4.1) that 53% for nonstandard pronunciation and 47% for standard pronunciation. For the specific result the researcher provides the percentage of ability Javanese employee to decrease their Javanese accent in each phoneme, the researcher found the highest frequency of nonstandard phoneme is 35,85% for phoneme [θ] and 29,25% for phoneme [ʃ]. Then, for standard pronunciation the highest is 42,55% for phoneme [g] and 25,53% for phoneme [ð] it means the respondents are difficult to eliminate some phonetics when speak English. It occurs because of differences the way to produce the sound of phonetics.

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