

**A CONTRASTIVE STUDY OF THE SEGMENTAL PHONEMES
OF ENGLISH AND JAVANESE FOR THE PREDICTION
OF PRONUNCIATION PROBLEMS**



**A THESIS
Presented to
the English Education Department
School of Language and Arts Education
Sanata Dharma Teachers' Training Institute**

**A Partial Fulfilment of
the Requirements of
Sarjana Degree**

by

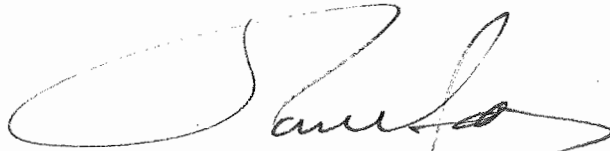
Sumarti Wirjodihardjo

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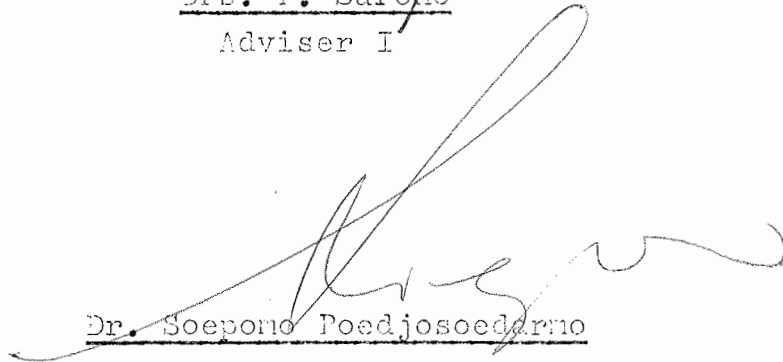
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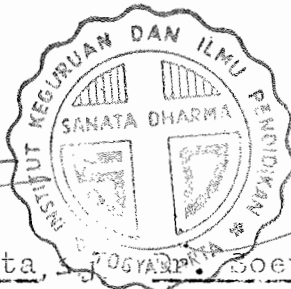


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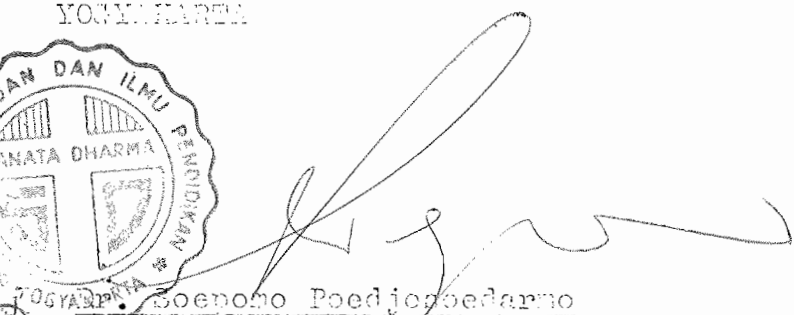
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The writer,

Sumarti Wirjodihardjo

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CHAPTER I
I N T R O D U C T I O N

A. BACKGROUND OF STUDY

Since language is an oral process, accurate pronunciation, that is, the mastery of the sound system, is a prerequisite to complete mastery of the language. It is as important as the grammar or vocabulary of the language. In order to understand what people are saying when they speak to us, and in order for us to make ourselves understood in speaking to others, it is necessary to know the system of sounds in the language we are hearing and speaking. ¹⁾

Realizing that the mastery of the sound system of English is not easy to achieve, I have been motivated to make a study of it. Learners usually transfer the sound system of their native language to that of the target language without realizing it. In communication terms, the substitution of another sound system produces noise that cuts down the intelligibility of what is transferred. In linguistic terms the phonemic distinctions that serve to identify the words and sentences of the target language may be

1) Betty J. Wallace, The Pronunciation of American English for Teachers of English as a Second Language, 1955, p. 1

lost with resulting ambiguity; a different phoneme may be substituted with resulting misunderstanding or failure of communication. The chances of misunderstanding or loss of information increase with every linguistic signal that is not differentiated. ²⁾ Teaching pronunciation is difficult, so teachers should do their best so as to help students master the sound system of the target language.

Considering that teaching every aspect of the sound system of English would be pedantic and would hinder rather than it would help, I want only to arrive at a list of English sounds that are difficult for Javanese learners to pronounce.

Pronunciation is a dual process. Pronunciation involves not only the ability to recognize the significant sounds in the language, but it also involves the ability to pronounce these sounds with accuracy. Hence the second part of the pronunciation process is the production of the significant sounds of the language. The attainment of accurate pronunciation of a second language, then, necessitates the ability to recognize and produce the distinctive sound

2) Robert Lado, Language Teaching, A Scientific Approach, 1974, p. 72

differences in the language. 3)

This study is an attempt for the prediction of pronunciation problems. I would like to discover the learning problems by a systematic comparison of the phonological system of Javanese with that of English. These learning problems constitute the content of the teaching of pronunciation.

B. AIM OF STUDY

I want to make up a list of English sounds that are difficult for Javanese learners to pronounce. The aim is to help the students recognize as well as produce the stream of speech of English. I would like to develop the students' ability to recognize and discriminate the English sound features that are used to distinguish meanings. The goal will be the correct use of the English sound system in utterances for communication.

C. SCOPE OF STUDY

Teachers should realize the bad effect of carelessness and should be aware of the importance of accuracy. I am urged to improve accuracy by studying

3) Betty J. Wallace, opcit., p. 1.

the use of the English sound system in utterances for communication.

The two major areas I include in my study are :

1. What might be the pronunciation problems of Javanese learners ?

It includes ideas derived from the following articles :

- a. The Pronunciation of American English for Teachers of English as a Second Language, by Betty J. Wallace.
 - b. Manual of American English Pronunciation, by Clifford H. Praton Jr. & Betty Wallace Robinet, Lesson 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12.
 - c. Pronunciation Contrast in English, by Don L.F. Nilsen and Alleen Pace Nilsen.
 - d. English Pronunciation, by Peter A.D. and MacCarthy M.A.
 - e. An Introduction to the Pronunciation of English, by A.G. Gimson.
 - f. An Outline of English Phonetics, by Daniel Jones.
2. What could teachers of English do to improve students' accuracy in pronunciation ?

It includes ideas derived from the following articles :

- a. Language Teaching, by Robert Lado, Ph.D.
- b. Language Testing, by Robert Lado, Ph.D.
- c. English from Radio Australia Book I
- d. Teaching and Learning English as a Foreign Language, by Charles C. Fries
- e. A Comparative Analysis of the English System of Stress and Rhythm, by Charles Karismanto (a Previous Study).
- f. Indonesian and English, a Contrastive Analysis, by J.B. Soemardjo (a Previous Study).

D. METHOD OF STUDY

Based on my observation as a teacher of English whose most of the learners have Javanese as their mother tongue, I believe that mastering the sound system of English is a necessity.

By analyzing both English and Javanese sound systems and then contrasting both of them I want to arrive at a list of English sounds for the prediction of pronunciation problems. The method I use is a contrastive analysis and I mean to find out the pronunciation problems of the Javanese learners.

Fries states : "The most effective materials are those that are based upon a scientific description of the language to be learned carefully compared with a parallel description of the native language of the

learners." 4)

The same assumption is also stated by Robert Lado. So I apply the technique of analysis as usually done in the analytical procedure, especially the one suggested by Robert Lado.

Stage I.

I prepare a linguistic analysis of the sound system of the language to be learned, i.e. English and a similar description of the language of the learner, i.e. Javanese. All the segmental phonemes of each language, their significant phonetic features and their distribution will be presented. I would like to state both the Javanese and the English analysis according to the parallel organization and description.

Stage II.

I would like to compare the sound systems phoneme by phoneme in order to find out points of difficulty. The comparison will be based on the following questions :

1. Does the Javanese sound system have the same phonemes as the English one ? If the Javanese has the same phonemes, there will be no problem, but if the particular phonemes in English have different forms from the corresponding phonemes in Javanese

4) Charles C. Fries, Teaching and Learning English as a Foreign Language, 1956, p.

or if they do not exist in Javanese, there will be problems.

2. Are the variants similar in both languages ? If the variants are similar in both languages, there will be no problem, but if they are different, there will be problems.

E. PROCEDURE

In chapter II I would like to do the analysis of the English sound system first before discussing the Javanese, because the main study is English.

The steps of the analysis will be as follows :

1. Consonants, consisting of :
 - a. Stops or Plosives
 - b. Fricatives
 - c. Affricates
 - d. Glides
 - e. Nasals
 - f. Lateral.
2. Clusters
3. Vowels
4. Diphthongs.

For the sake of illustration I would like to adopt the consonant, vowel and diphthong charts stated in the Pronunciation of the American English for Teachers of English as a Second Language, written by Betty J. Wallace.

The phonetic transcriptions used in my thesis will be also based on the ones used by the same author in the same book.

In chapter III I would like to do the analysis of the Javanese sounds. The steps of the analysis will be the same as the way I analyze the English sounds in chapter II, i.e. :

1. Consonants, consisting of :
 - a. Stops or Plosives
 - b. Fricatives
 - c. Affricates
 - d. Glides
 - e. Nasals
 - f. Lateral.
2. Clusters
3. Vowels
4. Diphthongs.

Consonant, vowel and diphthong charts will also be used to describe the point and manner of articulating each phoneme. The supra segmental features will not be discussed.

After analyzing the English and the Javanese phonemes, I would like to contrast the two in chapter IV.

At last I would like to take a conclusion and suggest a material for class room practice based on the predicted problems I have found out.

CHAPTER II

THE SOUND SYSTEM OF ENGLISH

The greatest part of the English sound analysis will be based on the Pronunciation of American English for Teachers of English as a Second Language by Betty J. Wallace. First, the English consonant phonemic chart will be stated and I shall do the same thing with the English vowel and diphthong ones. After that each individual sound will be described in detail.

A. CONSONANTS

ENGLISH CONSONANT SOUNDS

General Type	Point of Articulation					
	Lips	Lips & Teeth	Between Teeth	Teeth Ridge	Palate	Velum
<u>Stops/Plosives :</u>						
Voiceless	/ p / pin			/ t / two	/ č / chair	/ k / came
Voiced	/ b / book			/ d / do	/ ĵ / joke	/ g / game
<u>Continuants :</u>						
Fricatives		/ f / five	/ θ / thank	/ s / see	/ š / she	/ h / hat
		/ v / very	/ ð / they	/ z / zoo	/ ž / measure	
Nasals	vd / m / some				/ n / son	/ ŋ / sung
Glides	vd / w / we			/ r / read	/ y / you	
Literal	vd			/ l / leave		

Medial position : repeat
 copy
 happy

Final position : cup
 rope
 soap

= / b / =

The sound / b / is a voiced bilabial stop or plosive pronounced with the two lips pressed tightly together then it is released as for / p /. The vocal cords are vibrating. The English / b / is pronounced the same way at any position. The sound / b / can occur in initial, medial and final positions as in :

Initial position : baby
 boy
 bed

Medial position : rubber
 cupboard
 harbour

Final position : lab
 robe
 rub

= / t / =

The sound / t / is a voiceless alveolar stop or plosive pronounced with the tongue tip put against the upper teeth ridge then released. When we pronounce the initial / t / sound in such a word as tear, this sound is pronounced with aspiration. In medial position and after / s / it is unaspirated. At the end of a word it may be a stop or plosive. The sound / t / can occur initially, medially as well as in final position as in :

Initial position : tin

tip

ten

Medial position : waiter

sister

hunter

Final position : sent

lent

spent

= / d / =

The sound / d / is a voiced alveolar stop or plosive with the tongue tip put against the teeth ridge in order to completely shut off the stream of air. Then the air is released with a slight plosion. The English / d / can occur in initial, medial and final positions as in :

Initial position : day
 doll
 desk

Medial position : sudden
 idea
 needle

Final position : bad
 food
 rude

= / k / =

The sound / k / is a voiceless velar stop or plosive pronounced with the back of the tongue put against the velum then released. When we pronounced the initial / k / sound in such a word as care, the consonant sound is followed by a puff of air. In the cluster / sk /, / k / is not aspirated. In final position it is pronounced either as a stop / k / or as a plosive. The sound / k / occurs in initial, medial and final positions as in :

Initial position : cook
 key
 cake

Medial position : baker
 bookish
 rocky

Final position : make
 take
 lake
 = / g / =

The sound / g / is a voiced velar stop or plosive pronounced with the back of the tongue in the same position as for / k /. The vocal cords are vibrating. The sound / g / is found in initial, medial as well as final positions as in :

Initial position : go
 goat
 girl
 Medial position : again
 degree
 begin
 Final position : beg
 bag
 leg

2. Fricatives :

/ f /	/ θ /	/ s /	/ š /	/ h /
/ v /	/ ð /	/ z /	/ ž /	

= / f / =

The sound / f / is a voiceless labio dental fricative. It is produced with the upper teeth placed against the lower lip. The sound / f / occurs in initial, medial and final positions as in :

Initial position : fat

feed

fine

Medial position : refuse

suffer

refresh

Final position : leaf

loaf

roof

= / v / =

The initial sound of the word 'very', 'vice', 'voice' is / v / sound. This sound is pronounced with the upper teeth placed on the lower lip just as in the sound / f /. The only difference between this sound and / f / lies in its voicing. The sound / v / is voiced. So, it is a labio dental voiced fricative. The sound / v / occurs in initial, medial as well as final position as in :

Medial position : evil
 never
 advice

Final position : love
 live
 above

= / θ / =

The sound / θ / is a voiceless dental fricative produced by putting the tongue between the teeth and letting the air pass over the top of the tongue. The sound / θ / occurs in initial, medial and final positions as in :

Initial position : thin
 thick
 thank

Medial position : method
 healthy
 wealthy

Final position : both
 earth
 bath

= / ð / =

The sound / ð / is voiced dental fricative produced by putting the tongue between the teeth and letting the air pass over the top of the tongue. The only difference

between this sound and the sound / θ / is the addition of the vibration of the vocal cords. The sound / ð / occurs in initial, medial as well as final position as in :

Initial position : though
 there
 these

Medial position : mother
 brother
 bother

Final position : breathe
 bathe
 with

= / s / =

This sound is a voiceless alveolar fricative pronounced with the tongue tip close to the teeth ridge. The air makes a hissing sound as it passes over the tongue tip and between the teeth ridge. This sound occurs in initial, medial as well as final position as in :

Initial position : seat
 sing
 sell

Medial position : listen
 lesson
 assist

Final position : notes

pass

bus

= / z / =

The sound / z / is a voiced alveolar fricative pronounced with the tongue in the same position as for / s /. It is a voiced sound; the vocal cords are vibrating. The sound / z / occurs in initial, medial as well as final position as in :

Initial position : zero

zoo

zebra

Medial position : lazy

crazy

husband

Final position : gaze

says

ears

= / ʒ / =

The sound / s / is a voiceless palatal fricative pronounced with the blade of the tongue drawn back toward the palate. The tongue blade is grooved, the lips are pushed forward. The sound / ʃ / occurs in initial, medial and final positions as in :

Initial position : ship
 shut
 sheep

Medial position : fishing
 dishes
 social

Final position : fish
 cash
 wash

= / \check{z} / =

The sound / z / is a voiced palatal fricative. It is pronounced with the tongue blade and lips in the same position as for / \check{s} /. The only difference is that / \check{z} / is a voiced sound. The sound / \check{z} / occurs in initial, medial and final positions as in :

Initial position : gigolo (French loan word)

Medial position : pleasure
 measure
 decision

Final position : garage

= / h / =

The initial consonant sound in 'hat', 'hair', 'hole' is symbolized with / h /. It is a voiceless fricative velar.

Medial position : actual
 nature
 picture

Final position : sketch
 church
 lunch

= / ǰ / =

The sound / ǰ / is a voiced affricate palatal and differs from / ǰ̣ / only by being voiced. In pronouncing the first part of this sound the tongue blade touches the teeth ridge giving an impression that / ǰ̣ / begins with the sound / d /. The / ǰ / sound occurs in initial, medial as well as final position as in :

Initial position : jail
 joke
 joy

Medial position : soldier
 subject
 urgent

Final position : page
 stage
 image

4. Glides :

/ r / / y / / w /

= / r / =

The sound / r / is pronounced like a vowel sound. It is a voiced alveolar glide. The tip of the tongue is turned up toward the teeth ridge but without touching it. The lips are rounded. The sound / r / occurs in initial and medial positions, but never in final, as in :

Initial position : rude

road

rear

Medial position : sorry

hurry

arrive

= / y / =

The initial sound in the word 'yet' is represented by the symbol / y /. In pronouncing / y / we begin with the tongue in the position for the vowel sound / i /. Then the tongue glides smoothly into the position of the vowel which follows. It is a voiced palatal glide. The sound / y / occurs only in initial position as in :

yes

young

yellow

mind

moon

Medial position : swimmer

demand

common

Final position : comb

calm

blame

= / n / =

The sound / n / is pronounced with the tip of the tongue on the teeth ridge and the air passes through the nose. It is a voiced alveolar nasal.

Examples :

Initial position : nest

nose

near

Medial position : denote

signature

penny

Final position : pen

often

happen

= / ŋ / =

The sound / ŋ / is pronounced with the back of the tongue high in the back of the mouth cavity against the velum and the air passes through the nose. The front of the tongue is placed down behind the front lower teeth. It is a voiced velar nasal. The sound / ŋ / occurs only in final position as in :

ring
link
bring

6. Lateral :

= / l / =

The lateral sound symbolized with / l / is a sound produced by the air going out through the mouth but through the side of the tongue not over the top of the tongue. The sound / l / occurs in initial, medial as well as final position as in :

Initial position : leave
look
late
Medial position : island
silent
silly



Final position : bell
doll
beautiful

B. CLUSTERS

English allows many clusters of consonants, that is, sequences of two or more consonants within a syllable which are troublesome for speakers of languages which do not permit such sequences.

In the following pages I list some consonant clusters which I adopt from Manual of American English Pronunciation by Clifford H. Prator Jr. and Betty Wallace Robinet, Lesson 14.

I would like to present the consonant clusters in both initial as well as final position.

TABLE OF INITIAL CONSONANT CLUSTERS

/ sp /	Spin	/ kr /	crow	/ pl /	play
/ st /	stay	/ br /	bring	/ kl /	clay
/ sk /	sky	/ dr /	drink	/ bl /	blue
/ sf /	sphere	/ gr /	grey	/ gl /	glue
/ sm /	small	/ fr /	free	/ fl /	flew
/ sn /	snail	/ r /	three	/ sl /	slew
/ tw /	twin	/ sr /	shrink	/ spy /	spew
/ kw /	quick	/ by /	beauty	/ sky /	skew
/ dw /	dwel	/ py /	pure	/ skw /	squall
/ gw /	Guam	/ ky /	cure	/ spr /	spray
/ sw /	swim	/ vy /	view	/ str /	stray
/ hw /	when	/ fy /	few	/ skr /	scratch
/ w /	thwart	/ hy /	hue	/ spl /	split
/ pr /	pray	/ my /	mute	/ skl /	sclerosis
/ tr /	tray				

TABLE OF FINAL CONSONANT CLUSTERS

*/ lp /	help	/ rp /	harp	/ fs /	laughs
*/ lt /	belt	*/ rt /	heart	/ tst /	watched
/ lk /	milk	*/ rk /	hark	/ dzd /	judged
* lf /	self	*/ pt /	stopped	/ lpt /	helped
*/ lθ /	wealth	*/ kt /	liked	/ rpt /	harped
/ lb /	bulb	/ ft /	laughed	/ mpt /	camped
*/ lv /	delve	/ θt /	lathed	/ spt /	clasped
/ lm /	film	*/ st /	passed	/ n /	month
/ ln /	kiln	*/ st /	washed	*/ ns /	once
*/ ls /	else	*/ ps /	stops	*/ nt /	ant
/ ls /	Welsh	*/ ks /	likes	/ mp /	camp
/ sp /	wasp	*/ ts /	eats	/ mt /	dreamt
/ sk /	ask	/ θs /	baths	/ mf /	nymph

* / η k /	link	* / nz /	cleans	/ lst /	Welshed
/ η θ /	length	* / θ z /	things	/ st /	marshed
/ t θ /	eighth	* / lz /	fills	/ fs /	surfs
/ bd /	robbed	* / rz /	cars	/ mfs /	nymphs
/ gd /	tagged	/ vz /	lives	/ p θ s /	depths
/ vd /	lived	/ lt /	felt	/ f θ s /	fifths
/ d /	bathed	/ θ d /	earthed	/ bd /	barbed
/ md /	seemed	/ lps /	helps	/ lvd /	delved
* / nd /	cleaned	/ rps /	harps	/ vd /	carved
/ η d /	longed	/ mps /	camps	/ lmd /	filmed
* / ld /	filled	/ sps /	wasps	/ md /	armed
* / zd /	caused	/ lks /	milks	/ nd /	turned
/ rft /	surfed	/ lkt /	milked	/ ld /	curled
/ mft /	triumphed	/ kt /	worked	/ nzd /	bronzed
/ lst /	repulsed	/ kt /	linked	/ mpts /	tempts
/ nst /	sensed	/ skt /	asked	/ mpst /	glimpsed
/ d θ /	width	/ nts /	ants	/ pts /	excerpts
/ p θ /	depth	/ mts /	tempts	/ ks θ s /	sixths
/ f θ /	fifth	/ sts /	tests	/ sts /	thirsts
/ ls /	filch	/ kts /	acts	* / η ks /	links
/ lz /	bulge	/ fts /	lifts	/ sks /	asks
/ nc /	pinch	/ θ s /	hearts	/ lst /	belts
* / nz /	range	/ n θ s /	months	/ lbz /	bulbs
/ mpt /	tempt	/ η θ s /	lengths	/ bz /	barbs
/ ks /	sixth	/ d θ s /	widths	/ ldz /	holds
/ dst /	midst	/ t θ s /	eighths	/ dz /	cards
/ lf /	twelfth	/ lfs /	Alf's	/ ndz /	sands
/ st /	amongst	/ ltst /	filched	/ lmz /	films
/ lft /	delft	/ ntst /	pinched	/ mz /	arms
/ bz /	cabs	/ dzd /	charged	/ rnz /	turns
* / dz /	beds	/ ndzd /	changed	/ lz /	curls
/ gz /	tags	/ ksts /	texts	/ lvz /	delves
/ θ z /	bathes	/ pst /	lapsed	/ vz /	carves
* / mz /	seems	/ kst /	taxed	/ gz /	bergs
/ ltst /	waltzed	/ η kts /	instincts	/ lf s /	twelfths

C. V O W E L S

The vowel sounds in English are produced by different positions of the tongue within the mouth cavity and by the rounding and the unrounding of the lips. The difference in the position of the tongue is the primary cause of the difference of the various vowel sounds. In the following I would like to present an English vowel chart and describe the manner in which each individual sound is produced.

ENGLISH VOWEL SOUNDS

	Front	Central	Back
	Unrounded		Rounded
High	/ i / leave / I / live		/ U / fool / u / full
Mid	/ e / gate / E / get	/ ə / ago	/ o / know
Low	/ æ / man	/ ɑ / block	/ ɔ / saw

= / i / =

The sound / i / is a high front vowel, that is, the tongue is high in the front of the mouth cavity. The muscles of the tongue and the throat are tense. If the lips are drawn back, the vowel sound will be pronounced accurately.

Examples : sheep
 leave
 read

= / I / =

The sound / I / is also a high front vowel, but it is pronounced with the tongue in a slightly lower position than for / i /. The muscles of the tongue, the throat and the lips are relaxed. The sounds / I / and / i / are also differentiated by length; the vowel sound of 'sheep' is long and the vowel sound of 'ship' is short. The difference, however, is not one of quantity but of quality. This difference of the sound quality is produced by a difference in the tongue position.

Examples : ship
 live
 rid

= / e / =

The sound / e / is a mid front vowel. During the pronunciation of this vowel sound the tongue moves from mid position to high position in the front of the mouth cavity. This vowel sound is represented by the symbol / e / and the sound is pronounced as a half diphthong / ei /.

Examples : say
 play
 main

= / ε / =

The sound / ε / is a mid front vowel, that is, the front part of the tongue is not high nor low in the front of the mouth cavity but lower than that for / e /. The muscles of the throat are relaxed. The lips are unrounded.

Examples : men
 pen
 lend

= / æ / =

The sound / æ / is a low front vowel, that is, the front part of the tongue is low in the front of the mouth cavity. The lips are spread.

Examples : man
 pan
 land

= / ə / =

The sound / ə / is a mid central vowel, that is, the middle of the tongue is in the center of the mouth cavity. The mouth is not open very wide and the muscles of the tongue and the throat are relaxed. The lips are not rounded.

Examples : ago
 about
 adore

= / a / =

The sound / a / is a low central vowel, that is, the middle of the tongue is low in the mouth cavity. The mouth is open rather wide. The lips are not rounded. The sound / a / is pronounced as a long vowel.

Examples : hard
 bark
 sharp

= / u / =

The sound / u / is a high back vowel, that is, the back of the tongue is high in the back of the mouth cavity. The muscles of the tongue and the throat are tense. The lips are very round. The sound / u / is pronounced as a long vowel.

Examples : moon
 cool
 spoon

= / u / =

The sound / u / is also a high back vowel but it is pronounced with the tongue in a slightly lower position than for / U /. The muscles of the tongue and the throat are relaxed and the lips are less rounded than for / U /. The difference between the sound / u / with / U / is produced by the difference in the tongue position, a slight difference in the lip rounding and the sound u / is a short vowel.

Examples : put
 could
 sugar

= / o / =

The sound / o / is a mid back vowel, that is, the back of the tongue is midway between the high and the low positions in the back of the mouth cavity. The muscles of the tongue and the throat are tense and the lips are strongly rounded. During the pronouncing of / o / the tongue moves upward to a high back position. For this reason the vowel sound has the quality of a half diphthong / ou /.

Examples : boat
 coal
 coat

= / ɔ / =

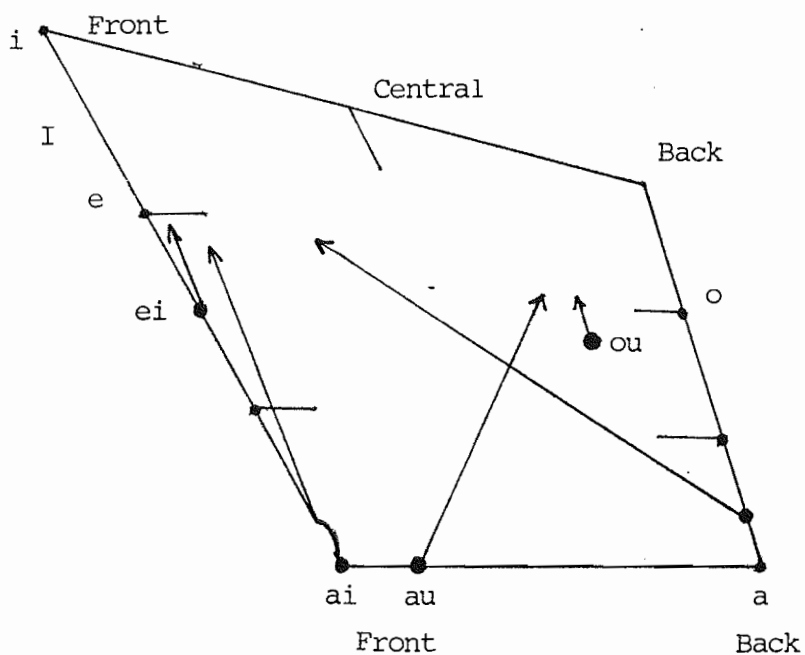
The sound / ɔ / is a low back vowel, that is, the back of the tongue is low in the back of the mouth cavity. The mouth is open and the lips are rounded. The sound / ɔ / is pronounced as a long vowel.

Example : law
 bought
 caught

D. DIPHTHONGS

This part is an attempt to study the English diphthongs. It is stated in 'An Outline of English Phonetics' by Daniel Jones that a diphthong is a succession of two vowel sounds. Since the vowel sounds have been discussed in the previous chapter, the description of the individual diphthong sound is not considered necessary. A diphthong chart will be presented to illustrate the direction of the glide because the succession of the vowel sound of a diphthong consists of an intentional glide. In producing a diphthong the organ of speech starts in the position of one vowel and immediately moves to the direction of another vowel sound. The mode of forming the principal members of English diphthong is shown in the following diagram.

The Nature of the English Diphthongs



The dots show the starting points and the arrows show the direction in which the diphthong proceed.

This diagram is taken from *An Outline of English Phonetics* by Daniel Jones, page 99.

CHAPTER III
THE SOUND SYSTEM OF JAVANESE

A study of the sound system of the students' native language is very important for a teacher of English. If the teacher knows the sound system of his students' native language, he can predict where possible trouble spots may occur by comparing the sound system of the native language and that of the English.

This chapter is an endeavour to study how the Javanese sounds are produced. It is a description of how to produce every Javanese phoneme.

The procedure will cover the following steps :

A. CONSONANTS.

1. The Javanese consonant sounds will be presented on a chart.
2. The individual consonant sound will be described in detail group by group.

a. Plosives and Stops :

/ p /	/ t /	/ t ^h /	/ k /

/ b /	/ d /	/ d ^h /	/ g ^h /

b. Affricates :

/ ǰ /

/ ǰ̣ /

- c. Fricatives : / s / / h /
- d. Glides : / r / / y / / w /
- e. Nasals : / m / / n / / ny / / ŋ /
- f. Lateral : / l /

It should be noted that there are twenty consonants represented by Javanese characters which are written under the lines.

B. CLUSTERS

C. VOWELS

The Javanese vowels will be dealt with the same procedure as that of the consonants.

1. The Javanese vowel chart will be presented.
2. Each individual vowel will be described in detail one by one.
 - a. The high front vowel : / i /
 - b. The mid front vowel : / e /
 - c. The mid front vowel : / ɛ /
 - d. The mid central vowel : / ə /
 - e. The low central vowel : / a /
 - f. The high back vowel : / u /
 - g. The mid back vowel : / o /
 - h. The low back vowel : / ɔ /

D. DIPHTHONGS

A. CONSONANTS

1. THE JAVANESE CONSONANT SOUNDS

Manner of articulation	Point of Articulation						
	Labial		Dental	Alveolar	Palatoalveolar	Palatal	Velar
	Bilabial	Labiodental					
Plosives & Stops :							
voiceless	/ p / pipi		/ t / tata	/ t ^h / thuthuk			/ k / kena
voiced	/ b ^h / bapa		/ d / dara	/ d ^h / duwit			/ g / gabus
Affricates :							
voiceless					/ c / cara		
voiced					/ j / jaya		
Fricatives :							
voiceless					/ s / sasi		
voiced							/ h / huru- hara
Nasals :							
voiced	/ m / mara			/ n / nata	/ ny / nyasar		/ ŋ / ngombe
Glides :							
voiceless	/ w / wana			/ r / rasa		/ y / yasa	
Lateral :							
voiceless				/ l / lali			

2. Description of the Individual Javanese Consonant Sounds.

a. Plosives or Stops :

/ p /	/ t /	/ t ^h /	/ k /
/ b ^h /	/ d /	/ d ^h /	/ g ^h /

= / p / =

The Javanese sound / p / is a bilabial voiceless stop or plosive pronounced with the two lips pressed tightly together before the air is released with a plosive sound. The Javanese sound / p / is never pronounced with a puff of air. It occurs in initial, medial and final positions. In initial and medial positions the Javanese sound / p / are plosives. In a final position it is a stop.

Examples :

Initial position :	pipa	-	pipe
	pira	-	how many/how much
	pada	-	the same
Medial position :	upa	-	a grain of cooked rice
	apa	-	what
	sapa	-	who
Final position :	landep	-	sharp
	minep	-	shut
	arep	-	want

= / b^h / =

The Javanese sound / b^h / is a bilabial voiced plosive or stop pronounced with the two lips pressed tightly together, then released in the same way as for / p /. The vocal cords are vibrating. It is pronounced with a puff of air accompanying it. In initial and medial positions the Javanese sound / b^h / are plosives. In a final position the sound / b^h / is pronounced as a stop / p /. The Javanese sound / b^h / occurs in initial and medial positions as plosives and in its final position as a stop, never a plosive and it loses its voice so it is a voiceless stop.

Examples :

Initial position : bapak - father

bata - brick

biru - blue

Medial position : kabar - news

subur - nourish

sebar - to spread

Final position : sebab - cause

urub - light/flame

rebab - a Javanese musical instrument

= / t / =

The Javanese sound / t / is a dental voiceless stop. It is pronounced by putting the tongue tip against the upper teeth and then released. This sound is pronounced without aspiration.

The vocal cords are not vibrating. The Javanese sound / t / occurs in initial, medial and final positions. In initial and medial positions the Javanese sound / t / are plosives. In a final position it is a stop.

Examples :

Initial position : tuku - to buy
 takan - to ask a question
 teka - to arrive

Medial position : nata - to arrange
 arta - money
 sata - tobacco

Final position : papat - four
 cepet - quick
 luput - miss/wrong

= / d / =

The Javanese sound / d / is a dental voiced stop or plosive produced by putting the tongue tip against the upper teeth in order to completely shut off the stream of air. Then the air is released. It is pronounced without aspiration. The Javanese sound / d / can occur in initial, medial and final positions. In initial and medial positions the Javanese sound / d / are plosives. In a final position it is a stop.

Examples :

Initial position : duwe - to have/to possess
 dawa - long
 dandan - to dress

Medial position	:	wedang	-	drink
		nuding	-	to point
		ngidung	-	to sing
Final position	:	ragad	-	coast
		jagad	-	world
		joged	-	Javanese dance

= / t^h / =

The Javanese sound / t^h / is an alveolar voiceless stop pronounced by putting the tongue tip against the alveolum then released. It is a typical Javanese sound pronounced with a puff of air accompanying it. This sound occurs in initial and medial positions. It does not occur in a final position.

Examples :

Initial position	:	thukul	-	to grow
		thiwul	-	a kind of cake
		thuthuk	-	a hit
Medial position	:	cethak	-	palate
		kethak	-	coconut oil waste
		methuk	-	to pick up

= / d^h / =

The Javanese sound / d^h / is an alveolar voiced stop pronounced by putting the tongue tip against the alveolum then released. The vocal cords are vibrating.

It corresponds to the English / d / in 'done' but it is pronounced with aspiration. It occurs in initial and medial positions. It does not occur in a final position.

Examples :

Initial position : dada - breast
 dayoh - guest
 dawuh - to command

Medial position : pondok - a house
 pundak - s shoulder
 medun - to step down

= / k / =

The Javanese sound / k / is a velar voiceless plosive or stop pronounced by putting the back of the tongue against the velum then released. This sound is pronounced without a puff of air. It occurs in initial, medial and final positions. In initial and medial positions the Javanese sound / k / are plosives. In final position it is represented by a glottal stop.

Examples :

Initial position : kula - I, me
 kepriye - how
 kurang - less

Medial position : mikir - to think
 makarya - working
 pakan - animal food

Final position : kampak - axe
 ngajak - to invite
 mandek - to stop

= / g^h / =

The Javanese sound / g^h / is a velar voiced plosive or stop with the tongue in the same position as for / k /. The vocal cords are vibrating. It is an aspirated sound produced with a puff of air accompanying it. The Javanese sound / g^h / occurs in initial, medial and final positions. In initial and medial positions the Javanese sound / g^h / are plosives. In a final position it is pronounced as the stop / k /.

Examples :

Initial position : gula - sugar
 gajah - elephant
 gelas - a glass

Medial position : sega - cooked rice
 sugih - rich
 bagus - handsome

Final position : bedug - a big drum
 bledug - dust
 glidig - to work

b. Affricates :

$$\frac{/ \check{c} /}{/ \check{j} /}$$

$$= / \check{c} / =$$

The Javanese sound / \check{c} / is an alveolar voiceless affricate pronounced by putting the tongue blade against the alveolum. The vocal cords are not vibrating. In producing the Javanese sound / \check{c} / the muscles of our mouth are relaxed and it is produced without the protusion of the lips. This sound occurs in initial and medial positions. In Javanese there is no final / \check{c} / sound.

Examples :

Initial position : campuran - mixture
 coba - try
 cedak - near

Medial position : pecah - broken
 kacang - beans
 becak - tricycle

$$= / \check{j} / =$$

The Javanese sound / \check{j} / is an alveolar voiced affricate. It differs from / c / only by being voiced. The vocal cords are vibrating. In producing the Javanese sound / \check{j} / the muscles of the mouth are relaxed and without the protusion of the lips. The Javanese sound / \check{j} / does not occur in a final position.

Examples :

Initial position : jujur - honest
 jaran - horse
 jempol - thumb

Medial position : pajek - tax
 ngajak - to invite
 ngunjuk - to drink

c. Fricatives : / s / and / h /
 = / s / =

The Javanese sound / s / is an alveolar voiceless fricative pronounced with the tongue tip close to the upper teeth. The air makes a hissing sound as it passes between the tongue tip and the teeth. It occurs in initial, medial and final positions.

Examples :

Initial position : sepi - silent
 sabar - to be patient
 segara - sea

Medial position : bisa - can/be able to
 isi - content
 pisang - banana

Final position : panas - hot
 waras - healthy
 beras - rice

= / h / =

The Javanese sound / h / is a velar voiced fricative. We produce / h / in the same way as taking our deep breath when we feel very tired or when a doctor wants to check our lungs. In initial and medial positions the sound / h / is voiced. In its final position it is voiceless.

Examples :

Initial position :	hambar	- not tasty
	hak	- possession
	hargo	- mount
Medial position :	prahara	- typhoon
	wahana	- media
	tahu	- soya bean cake
Final position :	wegah	- not willing
	butuh	- need
	weruh	- to see

d. Glides :

/ r / / y / / w /

= / r / =

The Javanese sound / r / is an alveolar voiceless glide. The sound / r / is pronounced like a vowel sound. The tip of the tongue is turned up toward the teeth ridge but it does not come in contact with it. It is rolled. The sound / r / occurs in initial, medial and final positions.

Examples :

Initial position :	rada	-	rather
	rasa	-	taste
	ruwet	-	complicated
Medial position :	pira	-	how many/how much
	kurang	-	less/not enough
	marem	-	satisfied
Final position :	seger	-	fresh
	pasar	-	market
	anyar	-	new

= / y / =

The Javanese sound / y / is a palatal voiceless glide. In pronouncing / y / we begin with the tongue blade towards the palate in the position of / i / vowel sound. Then the tongue glides smoothly into the position of the vowel which follows. The sound / y / occurs in initial and medial positions. It does not occur in a final position.

Examples :

Initial position :	yasa	-	to make
	yuda	-	war
	yangko	-	a kind of Javanese cake
Medial position :	ayu	-	beautiful
	kayu	-	wood
	layon	-	a corpse

= / w / =

The Javanese sound / w / is a bilabial voiceless glide produced by the rounding of both lips and then the tongue glides into the position of the vowel which follows. The Javanese sound / w / occurs in initial and medial positions. In Javanese there is no final / w / sound.

Examples :

Initial position :	wasis	-	clever
	wingi	-	yesterday
	wungu	-	to get up
Medial position :	kawruh	-	knowledge
	iwak	-	fish
	luwih	-	more than

e. Nasals :

/ m / / n / / ny / / ŋ /
= / m / =

The Javanese sound / m / is a bilabial voiced nasal. It is pronounced with the lips against each other. The tongue is relaxed. The air goes out through the nose. We can find this sound in initial, medial and final positions.

Examples :

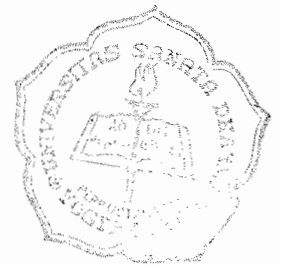
Initial position :	mangan	-	to eat
	murah	-	cheap
	mesem	-	to smile
Medial position :	tamu	-	guest
	sumanak	-	friendly
	lima	-	five
Final position :	adem	-	cool
	mendem	-	to bury
	pelem	-	mango

= / n / =

The Javanese sound / n / is an alveolar voiced nasal. It is pronounced with the tip of the tongue against the alveolum and the air goes out through the nose. It occurs in initial, medial and final positions.

Examples :

Initial position :	napas	-	breath
	nembung	-	to ask
	numpak	-	to ride
Medial position :	rene	-	come here
	peni	-	beautiful
	dana	-	to contribute a fund



Final position : papan - place
 dalam - road/way
 kangsen - to make a date

= / ny / =

The Javanese sound / ny / is a palato alveolar voiced nasal. It is pronounced with the front of the tongue against the hard palate, then the tongue glides into the vowel which follows. The air goes out through the nose. It occurs in initial and medial positions but not in its final position.

Examples :

Initial position : nyoba - to try
 nyuwun - to ask for
 nyilih - to borrow

Medial position : nganyang - to bargain
 nyenyet - silently
 menyang - to go to

= / ŋ / =

The Javanese sound / ŋ / is a velar voiced nasal. It is pronounced with the back of the tongue against the velum and the air goes out through the nose. The vocal cords are vibrating. The sound / ŋ / occurs in initial, medial and final positions.

Examples :

Initial position :	ngandel	- to believe
	ngantuk	- sleepy
	ngoyak	- to run after
Medial position :	sanga	- nine
	krungu	- to hear
	tangi	- to get up
Final position :	dluwang	- paper
	lawang	- door
	irung	- nose

f. Lateral :

= / l / =

The Javanese sound / l / is an alveolar voiceless lateral. It is pronounced with the tongue tip against the alveolum. The air goes out through the mouth but along the sides of the tongue. The air does not go out over the top of the tongue. The sound / l / occurs in initial, medial and final positions.

Examples :

Initial position :	loro	- two
	lenga	- oil
	luwes	- attractive
Medial position :	bali	- to come back
	kalung	- necklace
	beling	- broken glass

Final position : gangsal - five
 dengkul - knee
 sekul - cooked rice

B. C L U S T E R S

Javanese allows many clusters of consonants. In this chapter the Javanese clusters will be presented. I would like to list the clusters alphabetically, starting from 'bl' and it will be ending in 'wr'. The clusters may be in an initial as well as in a medial position, but never in a final position.

THE JAVANESE CLUSTERS

No.	Cluster	Initial Position	Medial Position
1.	/ bl /	blumbang - pond	nyoblos - to punch a hole
2.	/ br /	brambang - onion	nyabrang - to cross
3.	/ cl /	clana - trousers	kocluk - mad
4.	/ cr /	crita - story	kecrek - a Javanese musical instrument
5.	/ dl /	dluwang - paper	kedlarung - to go too far
6.	/ dr /	driya - feeling	adreng - enthusiastic
7.	/ gl /	gladi - training	ngegla - clearly seen
8.	/ gr /	grobag - wooden car	manggrok - to stop
9.	/ jl /	jlantah - used coconut oil	anjlog - to jump down
10.	/ jr /	jrambah - veranda	ajrih - to be afraid of
11.	/ kl /	klelep - drowned	teklek - wooden slipper
12.	/ kr /	krasa - to feel	ekrak - lifter
13.	/ ml /	mlayu - to run	semlempit - slipped in
14.	/ mr /	mripat - eyes	lumrah - natural

		Initial Position	Medial Position
15.	/ nl /	nlesih - to clarify	panlesih - clearing
16.	/ nr /	nrima - to accept	panrimane - one's understanding
17.	/ ngl /	nglacak - to trace	panglangine-- the swimming
18.	/ ngr /	ngrumat - to keep well	pangramane - the rebelling
19.	/ pl /	playon - running	kupluk - a cap
20.	/ pr /	priya - a man	saprene - up till now
21.	/ sl /	slendang - shawl	angslup - to set
22.	/ sr /	srawung - to get along with	pasrah - to leave up to
23.	/ tl /	tliti - thorough	ketlusur - slipped
24.	/ tr /	traju - small scales	cantrik - pupil
25.	/ wr /	wreda - old	kawruh - knowledge

C. V O W E L S

The following is a Javanese vowel chart; each individual vowel will be described in detail. I would like to start with the description of the high front vowel / i / and end with the low back vowel / ɔ /. The materials found in this chapters are partly based on The Pronunciation of American English for Teachers of English as a Second Language, by Betty J. Wallace, and partly based on Ilmu Bunyi Bahasa, written by Marsono and published by Fakultas Sastra dan Kebudayaan, Universitas Gadjah Mada.

1. THE JAVANESE VOWEL SOUNDS

	Front	Central	Back
	Unrounded		Rounded
High	/ i / iki / I / kulit		/ u / upa
Mid	/ e / eling / ɛ / edi	/ ə / emoh	/ o / loro
Low		/ a / anyar	/ ɔ / obor

2. Description of the individual Javanese vowel sound.

= / i / =

The Javanese sound / i / is a high front vowel, that is, the tongue is high in the front of the mouth cavity. The muscles of the tongue and the throat are tense. The lips are unrounded. It is a short / i /.

Examples :

Initial position : iki - this
 ijo - green
 iwak - fish

Medial position	:	saiki	-	now
		punika	-	this/that
		uninga	-	to know
Final position	:	upami	-	for example
		mangerti	-	to understand
		klambi	-	dress/coat

= / I / =

The Javanese sound / I / is also a high front vowel but it is pronounced with the tongue in a slightly lower position than for / i /. The muscles of the tongue, the throat and the lips are relaxed. The difference of these two sounds is produced by a difference in the tongue position. This / I / is always a short / I /. It is only found in medial position.

Examples :	kulit	-	skin
	cilik	-	small/little
	mikir	-	to think
	gelis	-	hurry

= / e / =

The Javanese sound / e / is a mid front vowel, that is, the front part of the tongue is not high nor low in the front of the mouth cavity.

Examples :

Initial position :	eling	- to remember
	esuk	- morning
	enak	- delicious
Medial position :	ke <u>pe</u> ngin	- to wish
	ke <u>pe</u> nak	- comfortable
	sam <u>pe</u> yan	- you
Final position :	se <u>pe</u> le	- simple
	lam <u>be</u>	- lip
	sae <u></u>	- good

= / ϵ / =

The Javanese sound / ϵ / is a mid front vowel, that is, the front part of the tongue is not high nor low in the front of the mouth cavity but lower than that for / e /. The muscles of the throat are relaxed. The lips are unrounded. There is no final / ϵ /.

Examples :

Initial position :	edi	- beautiful
	lepen	- river
	sekeng	- poor
Medial position :	remeh	- of little value
	celeng	- swine
	kejengkelan-	irritation

= / ə / =

The Javanese sound / ə / is a mid central vowel, that is, the middle of the tongue is in the center of the mouth cavity. The mouth is not open very wide and the muscles of the tongue and the throat are relaxed. The lips are not rounded.

Examples :

Initial position :	empuk	-	soft
	emban	-	servant
	emas	-	gold
Medial position :	sa <u>eng</u> gon	-	one place
	ke <u>se</u> ne <u>ng</u> an	-	hobby
	ke <u>be</u> ne <u>ra</u> n	-	by chance
Final position :	mekate <u>n</u>	-	like this
	apunte <u>n</u>	-	excuse
	sepeke <u>n</u>	-	one week

= / ə / =

The Javanese sound / ə / is a low central vowel, that is, the middle of the tongue is low in the mouth cavity. The mouth opens rather wide. The lips are not rounded.

Examples :

Initial position :	anyar	- new
	ayu	- beautiful
	aran	- name/called
Medial position :	palagan	- fighting area
	garapan	- task
	kesasar	- to be lost
Final position :	ora	- no/not
	jogan	- floor
	bayar	- payment

= / u / =

The Javanese sound / u / is a high back vowel, that is, the back of the tongue is high in the back of the mouth cavity. The muscles of the tongue and the throat are tense. The lips are very rounded.

Examples :

Initial position :	upaya	- effort
	udhu	- contribution
	udan	- rain
Medial position :	pit <u>u</u> tur	- advice
	kur <u>u</u> ngan	- cage
	srawungan	- friend
Final position :	tau	- to have done
	mau	- a little while ago
	bau	- shoulder

= / o / =

The Javanese sound / o / is a mid back vowel, that is, the back of the tongue is midway between high and low positions in the back of the mouth cavity. The muscles of the tongue and the throat are tense and the lips are strongly rounded.

Examples :

Initial position :	obah	- to move
	ora	- no/not
	dosa	- sin
Medial position :	prip <u>u</u> n	- how
	pantun	- paddy
	medun	- to go down
Final position :	pindo	- twice
	bodo	- stupid
	mایدو	- do not believe

= / ɔ / =

The Javanese sound / ɔ / is a low back vowel, that is, the back of the tongue is low in the back of the mouth cavity. The mouth is open and the lips are rounded.

Examples :

Initial position :	obor	- torch
	ana	- exist
	ala	- bad
Medial position :	samana	- that time
	sada <u>sa</u>	- ten
	se <u>ga</u> ra	- sea
Final position :	dina <u>a</u>	- day
	me <u>ga</u>	- cloud
	pinda <u>a</u>	- like

D. DIPHTHONGS

This part is an endeavour to study the Javanese diphthong. It is stated in "Fonetik" by Marsono (Fakultas Sastra dan Kebudayaan Universitas Gadjah Mada Yogyakarta) that diphthongs do not exist in the Javanese language. The absence of diphthong lead us to conclude that the English diphthongs are serious problems for the Javanese learning to speak English.

CHAPTER IV
A CONTRASTIVE STUDY OF THE ENGLISH AND
THE JAVANESE SOUND SYSTEMS

In this chapter the English sound system will be compared with that of the Javanese language. The procedure will cover the following steps :

1. The English consonants will be compared with that of the Javanese. The order will be as follows :
 - a. The English stops or plosives, i.e. / p^h /, / b /, / t^h /, / d /, / k^h / and / g / will be compared with the Javanese / p /, / b^h /, / t /, / d /, / t^h /, / d^h /, / k / and / g^h /.
 - b. The English affricates, i.e. / tʃ / and / dʒ / will be compared with the Javanese / c / and / j /.
 - c. The English fricatives, i.e. / f /, / v /, / θ /, / ð /, / s /, / z /, / ʃ /, / ʒ / and / h / will be compared with the Javanese / s / and / h /.
 - d. The English nasals, i.e. / m /, / n / and / ŋ / will be compared with the Javanese / m /, / n /, / ny / and / ŋ /.

- e. The English glides, i.e. / r /, / y / and / w / will be compared with the Javanese / r /, / y / and / w /.
- f. The English lateral / l / will be compared with the Javanese / l /.
2. The English clusters will be compared with that of the Javanese. I would like to arrange the comparison of the two clusters in the alphabetical sequence.
3. The English vowels will be compared with that of the Javanese. The order will be as follows :
- a. The English high front vowels, i.e. / i / and / I / will be compared with the Javanese / i / and / I /.
- b. The English mid front vowels, i.e. / e / and / E / will be compared with the Javanese / e / and / E /.
- c. The English mid central vowels / ə / will be compared with the Javanese / ə /.
- d. The English low central vowel / ə / will be compared with the Javanese / ə /.
- e. The English high back vowels / u / and / U / will be compared with the Javanese / u /.
- f. The English back vowel / o / will be compared with the Javanese / o /.
- g. The English low back vowel / ɔ / will be compared with the Javanese / ɔ /.

A. CONSONANTS

The following are the English consonants compared with that of the Javanese.

1. Stops or Plosives.

English	Javanese
<p data-bbox="416 842 687 887">/ p^h / - puppy</p> <p data-bbox="416 920 922 1619">The English / p / is a voiceless bilabial plosive or stop. It is pronounced with a puff of air accompanying it. The English / p / is pronounced differently in different position. After / s / in the cluster / sp / there is no puff of air accompanying it. The initial and medial positions of / p / are plosives. The final / p / is a stop or a plosive.</p>	<p data-bbox="978 853 1206 887">/ p / - pipi</p> <p data-bbox="978 920 1452 1335">The Javanese sound / p / is also a voiceless bilabial plosive or stop. It is pronounced without a puff of air accompanying it. The initial and medial / p / are plosives. The final / p / is a stop.</p>

Conclusion :

The English / p / is a problem for the Javanese learning to speak English because of the different way of pronouncing it, i.e. the English / p / is aspirated but not the one of Javanese.

English	Javanese
<p data-bbox="416 546 746 584">/ b / - baby, Bob</p> <p data-bbox="416 613 938 981">The English / b / is a voiced bilabial plosive. It is pronounced without aspiration in initial, medial as well as final position. In other words it is pronounced in the same way at any position.</p>	<p data-bbox="975 539 1347 584">/ b^h / - bapak, ibu</p> <p data-bbox="975 607 1465 936">The Javanese / b^h / is also a voiced, bilabial plosive but it is pronounced with aspiration. In the final position the / b / is pronounced as a stop / p /.</p>

Conclusion :

The English / b / is a problem for the Javanese learning to speak English because of the different way of pronouncing it, i.e. the English / b / is not aspirated but the Javanese / b / is an aspirated one.

English	Javanese
<p data-bbox="416 1592 469 1615">—</p>	<p data-bbox="975 1585 1465 1624">/ t / - tata, bata, tobat</p> <p data-bbox="975 1646 1490 1921">The Javanese / t / is a voiceless dental stop. In all positions it is not aspirated. It is always pronounced as a stop in its final position.</p>

Conclusion :

The unaspirated Javanese / t / sound does not occur in English.

English	Javanese
	<p data-bbox="922 725 1155 761">/ d / - duwe</p> <p data-bbox="922 792 1444 1061">The Javanese sound / d / is a voiced dental stop. In all positions it is not aspirated. It is always pronounced as a stop at the end of a syllable.</p>

Conclusion :

The unaspirated Javanese / d / sound does not exist in English.

English	Javanese
<p data-bbox="363 1449 751 1494">/ t^h / - ten, letter</p> <p data-bbox="363 1516 868 1942">The English / t^h / is a voiceless alveolar plosive or stop. It is pronounced with aspiration. When / t^h / is followed by a vowel in a stressed syllable as in 'taken' (<i>ˈteɪkən</i>), it is aspirated in the same way as / p /.</p>	<p data-bbox="922 1449 1362 1494">/ t^h / - thukul, thiwul</p> <p data-bbox="922 1516 1444 1897">The Javanese / t^h / is a voiceless alveolar stop. It is pronounced with aspiration. In pronouncing the Javanese / t^h / the tongue tip is against the post alveolum. It does not exist in a final position.</p>

In unstressed positions as in 'letter' (l'etə), 'quantity' (kwɒntɪtɪ), also after / s / as in 'step' and 'stood', / t / is pronounced with no aspiration. At the end of a word / t / is either a stop or a plosive.

Conclusion :

The English / t^h / is not a serious problem for the Javanese learning to speak English because of the similar place of articulation. It is a problem when it is final, because the Javanese / t^h / does not exist in final position.

English	Javanese
/ d / - decided	/ d ^h / - dada
The English / d / is a voiced alveolar stop pronounced without aspiration.	The Javanese / d ^h / is also a voiced alveolar stop but it is pronounced with aspiration. It does not exist in a final position

Conclusion :

The English / d / in its final position is indeed a problem for the Javanese learning to speak English, since it is a voiced plosive.

English	Javanese
<p data-bbox="363 517 911 566">/ k^h / - cook, kicking</p> <p data-bbox="363 595 911 1010">The English / k / is a voiceless velar plosive. It is aspirated in initial position. In the cluster / sk /, / k / is not aspirated. In a final position it is pronounced either as a stop or as a plosive.</p>	<p data-bbox="911 517 1477 566">/ k / - kuku, kaku</p> <p data-bbox="911 595 1477 913">The Javanese / k / is a voiceless velar plosive. It is not aspirated in all positions. In a final position the / k / is pronounced as a glottal stop.</p>

Conclusion :

The English / k / is a problem for the Javanese learning to speak English, because of the different way of pronouncing it, i.e. the English / k / is aspirated but the Javanese one is not.

English	Javanese
<p data-bbox="360 1592 911 1641">/ g / - go, bigger, bag</p> <p data-bbox="360 1671 911 1839">The English / g / is a voiced velar plosive. It is pronounced without aspiration.</p>	<p data-bbox="911 1592 1506 1641">/ g^h / - guru, maguru</p> <p data-bbox="911 1671 1506 1888">The Javanese / g / is also a voiced velar plosive, but it is pronounced with aspiration. In a final position it is pronounced as a stop / k /.</p>

Conclusion :

The English / g / is a problem for the Javanese learning to speak English because of the different way of pronouncing it.

2. Affricates :

English	Javanese
<p>/ tʃ / - chair, church</p> <p>The English / tʃ / is a voiceless palato alveolar affricate pronounced with the protrusion of the lips.</p>	<p>/ c / - ciri, cucur</p> <p>The Javanese / c / is a voiceless alveolar affricate. It is pronounced without the protrusion of the lips.</p>

Conclusion :

The English / tʃ / is a problem for the Javanese learning to speak English because the different place of articulation and the different way of pronouncing the sound.

English	Javanese
<p>/ dʒ / - joke</p> <p>The English / dʒ / is a voiced palato alveolar affricate pronounced with the protrusion of the lips.</p>	<p>/ j / - jala, beja</p> <p>The Javanese / j / is a voiced alveolar affricate. It is pronounced without the protrusion of the lips.</p>

Conclusion :

Conclusion :

The English / ʃ / is a problem for the Javanese learning to speak English because of the different place of articulation and the different way of pronouncing the sound.

3. Fricatives :

English	Javanese
/ f / - fine, coffee, philosophy The English / f / is a voiceless, labio dental fricative.	-

Conclusion :

The English / f / is a problem for the Javanese learning to speak English because it does not exist in the Javanese language.

English	Javanese
/ v / - very, never, active The English / v / is a voiced labio dental fricative.	-

Conclusion :

The English / v / is a problem for the Javanese learning to speak English because it does not exist in the Javanese language.

English	Javanese
/ θ / - thing, method, bath The English / θ / is a voiceless dental fricative.	-

Conclusion :

The English sound / θ / is a problem for the Javanese learning to speak English because it does not exist in the Javanese language.

English	Javanese
/ ð / - this, other, clothes The English / ð / is a voiced dental fricative.	-

Conclusion :

The English sound / ð / is a problem for the Javanese learning to speak English because it does not exist in the Javanese language.

English	Javanese
<p data-bbox="336 510 774 548">/ s / - cinema, lesson</p> <p data-bbox="336 577 774 705">The English / s / is a voiceless alveolar fricative.</p>	<p data-bbox="895 510 1284 548">/ s / - sasi, besus</p> <p data-bbox="895 577 1477 660">The Javanese / s / is a voiceless alveolar fricative.</p>

Conclusion :

The English / s / is not a problem for the Javanese learning to speak English.

English	Javanese
<p data-bbox="336 1164 710 1202">/ z / - zoo, reason</p> <p data-bbox="336 1232 837 1314">The English / z / is a voiced alveolar fricative.</p>	

Conclusion :

The English / z / is a problem for the Javanese learning to speak English because it does not exist in the Javanese language.

English	Javanese
<p data-bbox="392 555 783 595">/ \check{s} / - ship, nation</p> <p data-bbox="392 622 954 801">The English / s / is a voiceless alveo-palatal fricative pronounced with the protution of the lips.</p>	-

Conclusion :

The English / \check{s} / does not occur in the Javanese language, so it is a problem for the Javanese learning to speak English.

English	Javanese
<p data-bbox="392 1350 895 1391">/ \check{z} / - occassion, measure</p> <p data-bbox="392 1417 954 1503">The English / \check{z} / is a voiced palatal fricative.</p>	-

Conclusion :

The English / \check{z} / does not exist in the Javanese language, so it is a problem for the Javanese learning to speak English.

English	Javanese
<p data-bbox="344 499 715 533">/ h / - how, behave</p> <p data-bbox="344 566 845 741">The English / h / is a voiceless velar fricative. It does not exist in its final position.</p>	<p data-bbox="922 499 1426 533">/ h / - huru hara, prahara</p> <p data-bbox="922 566 1461 835">The Javanese / h / is a voiced velar fricative. It occurs in initial, medial as well as final position. It is voiceless in a final position.</p>

Conclusion :

The English / h / is not a problem for the Javanese learning to speak English.

4. Nasals

English	Javanese
<p data-bbox="341 1373 826 1406">/ m / - men, common, limb</p> <p data-bbox="341 1440 858 1709">The English / m / is a voiced bilabial nasal. The lips are completely closed. The tongue is relaxed. The air goes out through the nose.</p>	<p data-bbox="922 1373 1407 1406">/ m / - mara, rama, merem</p> <p data-bbox="922 1440 1426 1619">The Javanese / m / is also a voiced bilabial nasal, pronounced in the same way as the English / m /.</p>

Conclusion :

The English / m / is not a problem for the Javanese learning to speak English.

English	Javanese
<p data-bbox="411 539 898 573">/ n / - nine, know, annoy</p> <p data-bbox="411 607 839 685">The English / n / is a voiced alveolar nasal.</p>	<p data-bbox="970 539 1358 573">/ n / - nata, menawa</p> <p data-bbox="970 607 1469 786">The Javanese / n / is also a voiced alveolar nasal pronounced in the same way as the English / n /.</p>

Conclusion :

The English / n / is not a problem for the Javanese learning to speak English.

English	Javanese
<p data-bbox="411 1256 798 1335">/ ny / - new, onion, nuisance</p> <p data-bbox="411 1368 839 1447">This sound is a voiced palato alveolar nasal.</p>	<p data-bbox="970 1256 1430 1335">/ ny / - nyasar, menyang munyuk</p> <p data-bbox="970 1368 1485 1447">This sound is also a voiced palato alveolar nasal.</p>

Conclusion :

The English / ny / is not a problem for the Javanese learning to speak English.



English	Javanese
<p data-bbox="331 539 798 584">/ ŋ / - long, language</p> <p data-bbox="331 651 837 831">The English / ŋ / is a voiced velar nasal. It occurs in medial and final positions.</p>	<p data-bbox="911 539 1396 629">/ ŋ / - ngombe, mangan, kembang</p> <p data-bbox="911 651 1458 831">The Javanese / ŋ / is also a voiced velar nasal. It occurs in initial, medial as well as final position</p>

Conclusion :

The English / ŋ / is not a problem for the Javanese learning to speak English.

5. Glides

English	Javanese
<p data-bbox="331 1348 837 1393">/ r / - room, sorry, wrong</p> <p data-bbox="331 1415 798 1550">The English / r / is an unrolled voiced alveolar glide.</p>	<p data-bbox="911 1348 1260 1393">/ r / - rasa, para</p> <p data-bbox="911 1415 1482 1505">The Javanese / r / is a rolled voiced alveolar glide.</p>

Conclusion :

The English / r / is a problem for the Javanese learning to speak English as the English / r / is not rolled.

English	Javanese
<p>/ y / - yes</p> <p>The English / y / is a voiced palatal glide. There is no final / y /.</p>	<p>/ y / - yasa</p> <p>The Javanese / y / is a voiceless palatal glide. There is no final / y /.</p>

Conclusion :

The English / y / may be a problem for the Javanese learning to speak English because of the different way of pronouncing it.

English	Javanese
<p>/ w / - win, when</p> <p>The English / w / is a voiced bilabial glide pronounced with rounded lips.</p>	<p>/ w / - wani, wedang</p> <p>The Javanese / w / is a voiceless bilabial glide pronounced with spread lips.</p>

Conclusion :

The English / w / is a problem for the Javanese learning to speak English because of the different way of pronouncing it. The English / w / is voiced while the Javanese / w / is voiceless.

6. Lateral

English	Javanese
/ l / - little, tall The English / l / is a voiceless alveolar lateral.	/ l / - lali, wolu The Javanese / l / is a voiceless alveolar lateral.

Conclusion :

The English / l / is not a problem for the Javanese learning to speak English because of the manner of producing those two sounds are not different.

B. CLUSTERS

We have noticed in the previous chapters that English allows many clusters and so does the Javanese language. The following is a list of English clusters compared with those of the Javanese language.

It is a presentation of the English clusters in initial, medial and final positions, if any, compared with the Javanese ones in initial and medial positions.

LIST OF ENGLISH AND JAVANESE CLUSTERS

Sound	Initial	Medial	Final	Initial	Medial	Final
/ bl /	bland	oblong	bubble	blumbang	cublik	-
	blade	publish	trouble	blarak	mabluk	-
	blue	public	table	bluluk	ceblok	-
/ br /	brand	umbrella	-	brambang	ambruk	-
	breed	library	-	brewok	ambrol	-
	breast	embrace	-	bruwet	bubruk	-
/ gl /	glass	Anglo	eagle	gladi	joglo	-
	glue	neglect	burgle	glagah	negla	-
	glove	burglar	angle	glatik	Ngaglik	-
/ gr /	grass	imigrate	-	grobak	sigrak	-
	grow	migration	-	grabah	sagrobak	-
	green	engross	-	griya	sagriya	-
/ kl /	class	tackling	tackle	klasa	dingklik	-
	clerk	cycling	suckle	klapa	maklepat	-
	clue	pickling	jackle	kliwat	sakloron	-
/ kr /	cross	across	-	krasa	jangkrik	-
	crown	secret	-	krama	cakruk	-
	cry	concrete	-	kramas	ekrak	-
/ pl /	plural	implicate	-	playon	keplayu	-
	place	aeroplane	-	plorodan	semplah	-
	please	sampling	-	plerok	nyempluk	-
/ pr /	price	appreciate	-	priya	saprene	-
	pride	approach	-	prayoga	kepriye	-
	proof	express	-	prunan	kepranan	-
/ sl /	sleep	asleep	-	slamet	angslup	-
	slice	unsleepy	-	slulup	mengslep	-
	slow		Brussle	slasa	meslomot	-

/ lk /	-	milky	milk	-	-	-
		siky	silk	-	-	-
		hulking	-	-	-	-
/ tr /	trade	introduce	centre	trenyuh	ketrucut	-
	trace	entrance	-	trima	ketrajang	-
	truth	attract	-	tratag	satru	-
/ sw /	swear	unsworn	-	swara	diswarani	-
	sweep	unswept	-	swarga	kaswargan	-
	swim	unsweetened	-	swasana	kaswara	-

Conclusion :

English has clusters in initial, medial as well as final position. On the other hand the Javanese language does not have clusters in a final position. So, the clusters in a final position is a problem for the Javanese learning to speak English.

C. V O W E L S

The following is a comparison of the English vowels with those of the Javanese language.

The procedure is as follows :

1. The high, mid and low front vowels of the English will be compared with those of the Javanese.
2. The mid and low centre vowels of the English will be compared with those of the Javanese.
3. The high, mid and low back vowels of the English will be compared with those of the Javanese.

Sound	English	Javanese
/ i /	<p>leave</p> <p>The English sound / i / is a high front vowel and pronounced as a long vowel, especially when followed by a voiced consonant or final.</p>	<p>iki, ijo, iwak</p> <p>The Javanese sound / i / is a high front vowel. It is always pronounced as a short vowel.</p>

Conclusion :

The English long / i / is a problem for the Javanese learning to speak English because the Javanese sound / i / is short, while the English / i / is long.

Sound	English	Javanese
/ I /	<p>live</p> <p>The English / I / is also a high front vowel, but it is pronounced with the tongue in a slight lower position than for / i /. The muscles of the tongue, throat and lips are relaxed. It is long when followed by a voiced consonant.</p>	<p>kulit, sakit, alit</p> <p>The Javanese / I / is also a high front vowel. It is pronounced as the English / I / but it is never long.</p>

Conclusion :

The English / I / is a problem for the Javanese learning to speak English because it may be long when followed by a voiced consonant while the Javanese / I / is short.

Sound	English	Javanese
/ e /	<p>gate</p> <p>The English / e / is a mid front vowel. It is represented by the symbol / e / but the sound is pronounced as a diphthong / ei /, because during the pronunciation of the sound the tongue moves from mid position to high position in the front of the mouth cavity. This sound is always long.</p>	<p>eling, esuk, enak</p> <p>The Javanese / e / is also a mid front vowel. During the pronunciation of this sound the tongue does not move from mid position. This sound is never long.</p>

Conclusion :

The English / e / is a problem for the Javanese learning to speak English because it is always pronounced as a long vowel while the Javanese / e / is short.

Sound	English	Javanese
/ ɛ /	get The English / ɛ / is a mid front vowel; the front of the tongue is not high nor low in the front of the mouth cavity. The muscles of the throat are relaxed.	edi, keri, ameri The Javanese / ɛ / is also a mid front vowel; it is pronounced in the same way as the English / ɛ /.

Conclusion :

The English / ɛ / is not a problem for the Javanese learning to speak English because of the same manner of producing the sound.

Sound	English	Javanese
/ æ /	man The English sound / æ / is a low front vowel, that is, the front of the tongue is low in the front of the mouth cavity and touches the back of the lower teeth. The lips are spread and the muscles of the tongue and the throat are tense.	entek, suwek The Javanese / æ / is also a low front vowel. The sound / æ / only exists in the Javanese when the word is emphasized or when one wants to exaggerate.

Conclusion :

The sound /æ/ is not often used in the Javanese language. The English /æ/ may be a problem for the Javanese learning to speak English.

Sound	English	Javanese
/ ə /	ago The English sound /ə/ is a mid central vowel, that is, the middle of the tongue is in the centre of the mouth cavity. The mouth is not open very wide and the muscles of the tongue and the throat are relaxed. The lips are not rounded.	emoh, lego, beno The Javanese /ə/ is also a mid central vowel. It is pronounced in the same way as the English /ə/.

Conclusion :

The English sound /ə/ is not a problem for the Javanese learning to speak English because it is pronounced in the same manner.

Sound	English	Javanese
/ ə /	not The English / ə / is a low central vowel pronounced with the mouth open rather wide and the middle of the tongue is low in the mouth cavity. This sound is long when it is followed by a voiced consonant.	aja, ana, apa The Javanese / ə / is also a low central vowel; it is always short.

Conclusion :

The English / ə / followed by a voiced consonant may be a problem for the Javanese learning to speak English.

Sound	English	Javanese
/ ʊ /	moon, cool, spoon The English / ʊ / is a high back vowel, that is, the back of the tongue is high in the back of the mouth cavity. The muscles of the tongue and the throat are tense.	—

Conclusion :

The English /ʊ / which is a long sound does not exist in the Javanese language; so it is a problem for the Javanese learning to speak English.

Sound	English	Javanese
/ u /	put, could The English / u / is another high back vowel, but it is a short one.	udan, ula, dudu The Javanese short / u / is similar with the English short / u /.

Conclusion :

There is no problem for the Javanese learning to speak English to pronounce this sound, for it is produced in the same way.

Sound	English	Javanese
/ o /	know, low The English / o / is a mid back vowel, that is, the back of the tongue is midway between the high and the low positions in the back of the mouth cavity. It is a long sound and pronounced as a diphthong / ou /.	ora, loro, ijo The Javanese / o / is also a mid back vowel pronounced with the same tongue position as that of the English but this sound is a short one.

Conclusion :

This sound is a problem for the Javanese learning to speak English because of the different way of pronouncing it.

Sound	English	Javanese
/ ɔ /	<p>Saw, law</p> <p>The English sound / ɔ / is a low back vowel, that is, the back of the tongue is low in the back of the mouth cavity. It is a long vowel.</p>	

Conclusion :

The English sound / ɔ / does not exist in the Javanese language, so it is a problem for the Javanese learning to speak English.

D. DIPHTHONGS

It has been noticed in the previous chapter that English has diphthongs. On the other hand, diphthongs do not exist in the Javanese language. So, diphthongs are serious problems for the Javanese learning to speak English.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

A. CONCLUSION

After having compared the sound system of English and the one of the Javanese language, I would like to arrive at a list of the difficult phonemes of English that can be predicted as the pronunciation problems for the Javanese learning to speak English. It has been noticed in the previous chapters that some phonemes occur in the two languages and some do not. It has also been noticed that some phonemes of the two languages are alike and some others are different. The differences are either in the place or in the manner of articulation.

1. The English phonemes which do not exist in the Javanese language :

a. Consonants : / θ /, / ð /, / f /, / v /,
/ z /, / ʃ /, / ʒ /.

b. Clusters : The final position clusters.

c. Vowel : The long ones.

d. Diphthongs : There is no diphthong in Javanese.

2. The phonemes of English which are different from the ones of the Javanese language as to their place of articulation :

a. Consonants : / t /, / ʃ /, / ʒ /.

b. Clusters : -

c. Vowels : -

3. The phonemes of English which are different from the ones of the Javanese language as to their manners of articulation :

a. Consonants :

1) aspiration : / p^h /, / b /, / t^h /, / d /,
/ k^h /, / g /.

2) voicing : / h /, / y /, / w /, / l /.

3) lip protrusion : / ʃ /, / ʒ /.

4) lip rounding : / w /.

b. Vowels :

1) length : / i /, / I /, / e /, / a /,
/ u /, / ʊ /.

2) gliding : / o /, / e /.

It is not supposed that all the phonemes which appear to be contrastive will create the same amount of difficulties for the Javanese learning to speak English. Some phonemes are considered hard to learn and some others are not. But it can be predicted that the English phonemes which do not exist in the Javanese language are the most serious problems for the Javanese learning to speak English. The English phonemes which are produced in a different places and manners of articulation are also considered to be serious pronunciation problems.

I would like to conclude that the English phonemes I have just listed which do not exist in the Javanese language can be predicted as the greatest pronunciation problems for the Javanese learning to speak English. Next, the English phonemes which are produced in different places and manners of articulation are also problems.

In brief summary statement, then, the English phonemes which do not exist in the Javanese language and those which are different as to their places and manners of articulation are areas of difficulties which teachers should pay attention to in order to improve students' effective learning and teachers' efficient instructions.

B. SUGGESTIONS

In an attempt to gain maximum efficiency in teaching pronunciation to the Javanese learning to speak English, the problem sounds I have stated above are suggested to be the materials for pronunciation class practice.

Wishing to improve students' effective learning, I would like to present the way of teaching pronunciation by some experts to be considered. After that I will suggest an idea concerning pronunciation teaching mainly for the Javanese learning to speak English.

1. According to 'Structural Notes and Corpus' published by The Committee on the Language Program, American Council of Learned Societies, Washington D.C., :
"teaching pronunciation should be based on the following steps :
 - a. Choral mim - mem with double repetition.
 - b. Choral mim - mem with single repetition.
 - c. Individual mim - mem." 5)

2. According to Robert Lado in his book 'Language Teaching' : "the materials of pronunciation teaching should be focused on problem sounds. We could find out the problem sounds by contrasting a description of the sound system of the target language with that of the first language." 6)

3. According to Charles C. Fries in his book 'Teaching and Learning English as a Foreign Language', :
"understanding as well as producing the stream of speech of English demands the mastering of the new sound system of both sound segments and of covering patterns. Therefore, many lessons contain exercises directed toward developing a flexibility of articulation and repeating new modes of pronunciation until they become habits." 7)

5) Structural Notes and Corpus, published by the Committee on the Language Program, American Council of Learned Societies, Washington D.C., 1952, p. 1.

6) Robert Lado, op.cit., p. 75.

7) Charles C. Fries, op.cit., p. 24 & 25.

4. According to Don L.F. Nilsen and Alleen Pace Nilsen in their book 'Pronunciation Contrast in English' :
"The path to correction of the problem sound lies in contrasting the two sounds until they can be readily distinguished both in learning and speaking. In this way the students are motivated to devote their energy and attention to the target language."⁸⁾
5. According to me, in dealing with pronunciation difficulties it is advisable to take all the above ideas into consideration for the following reasons :
 - a. Robert Lado has stated how to find out the problem sounds to focus our teaching. In this way he has led us to a more effective students' learning.
 - b. Fries is good because he has directed us to the development of the habits of the target language.
 - c. The steps of teaching pronunciation stated in the 'Structural Notes and Corpus' has told us the precise procedure in teaching pronunciation. They have made pronunciation teaching easier to do.
 - d. Don L.F. Nilsen and Alleen Pace Nilsen ideas on teaching pronunciation are good because the students are motivated to devote their energy and attention to the target language.

8) Don L.F. Nilsen and Alleen Pace Nilsen, Pronunciation Contrast in English, 1973, p. VII.

Here is an example of a problem sound for the Javanese learning to speak English presented in a pronunciation class.

/ θ / as in 'the', 'father', 'whther'.

Step 1 : Please listen carefully and then repeat after me together.

(The following sentences are taken from Pronunciation Exercises in English for the Foreign Born, by M. Elizabeth Clarey and Robert J. Dixon).

1) Where is that leather bag ?

There it is - over there on the table.

2) Is this the way to the town ?

Yes ! Go over that way !

3) Which tie shall I wear, this one or that one ?

I thin that one is better than this one.

4) Have you seen those brothers of mine ?

No, but there is your mother. Ask her about them.

5) Would you rather have this one or that one ?

Neither, thanks. I have had enough of both of them.

6) Can't we discuss this matter further at another time ?

I would rather do it now. I don't know
whether I'll be free later.

7) Where is your mother ?

This is the night she goes to the theatre
with father.

8) Are there any other words to practice ?

We have finished all of them, but we have
to practice our breathing exercises.

9) Are those boys brothers ?

Yes they are, although they don't look at
all alike.

10) Do you like this weather ?

No, I loathe it. It is hard to breath in
this weather. 9)

Step 2 : Once again listen and repeat after me !

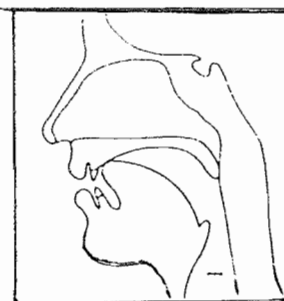
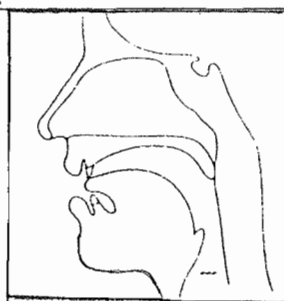
Step 3 : Now I will give you a turn to repeat after me
one by one !

9) M. Elizabeth Clarey and Robert J. Dixson, Pronunciation Exercises in English for the Foreign Born, 1947, p. 19.

If further explanation about the sound production is needed, the use of a chart and a profile diagram to compare the English sound and the similar Javanese sound is suggested.

Example :

	English	Javanese
Sound	/ θ / the gun	/ d / degan
Voicing	voiced	voiced
Duration	continuant	stop
Passage	oral	oral
Articulator	tip of the tongue	tip of the tongue
Point of articulation	top teeth	teeth ridge



English : / θ /
the gun

Javanese : / d /
degan

I hope this study will assist teachers of English to Javanese learners in dealing with pronunciation difficulties.

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