

THE INFLUENCE OF BANYUMESE DIALECT ON ENGLISH VOICED PLOSIVE PRONUNCIATION

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Abstract

One of the main problems in learning a second or foreign language is pronunciation of the sounds in the target language, especially when the learned language has different sound system compared to the first language. This study focuses on the influence of Banyumese dialect in the pronunciation of English voiced plosive sound ([b], [d], [g]) by Banyumese students. The objectives of this study are 1) to identify how Banyumese students pronounce English voiced plosive sounds, 2) to figure out the strategies used by the students to pronounce the sounds, and 3) to point out the factors affecting such pronunciation. This research is a descriptive qualitative in nature. A pronunciation test was employed to identify the pronunciation of voiced plosive sound by the students, while interview was utilized to find out the strategies of the pronunciation and factors influencing it. 35 students with Banyumese dialect as their mother tongue from five different campuses around Semarang were willingly participate in this study. The pronunciation test result was interpreted by the researcher and inter-rated by an expert validator. The Cohen Kappa was used to check the inter-rater reliability and showed the coefficient of 0.636 which means there is quite a high agreement between the raters. there is a deal between the researcher and the expert judgement about the pronunciation of voiced plosive sound. The interview result showed 28 % of respondents tried to pronounce the sounds as native, and the rest reported that their mother tongue gives big impact to their pronunciation.

Keywords: Voiced Plosive , Banyumese Dialect, Pronunciation, Language Acquisition

INTRODUCTION

The main problem in learning a foreign language is how the learners can pronounce the sounds/words according to the rules of the target language. Each language has its own unique phonetic (sound system) and phonemic (phonemic system), as well as the sounds found in English. Not all English sounds are found in other languages, such as in Javanese, specifically Ngapak or Banyumese dialect.

The growth of Banyumese dialect is different from the standard Javanese language (Javanese used in the Solo and Yogya regions) which is one of the consequences of the geographical conditions of the dialect's spoken area (Paryono, 2006, p.9). The speakers of Banyumese dialect spread cover the Banyumas Residence (Banyumas, Banjarnegara, Purbalingga and Cilacap), some parts of the Pekalongan Residence (Pemalang, Tegal, and Brebes), and the

western part of the Kedu Residence (Kebumen and Wonosobo) (Wedhawati, et al, 2006).

In addition, the differences in sound systems, some phonemes in English have similarities to the phonemes of the Banyumas dialect, for example the sounds of [b], [d], and [g] which in sound science (phonetics) are called voiced plosive sounds). This sound is produced by releasing air suddenly after being detained by using articulation points so as to produce sounds like explosives and at the same time the vocal cords are vibrated (Roach, 2010). Javanese with Banyumese dialect generally produce [b], [d], and [g] sounds heavier than non-Banyumese, so that the native speaker has a resemblance to native English speakers in terms of voiced plosive sound (Jaya, 2009).

On the other hand, the first language is very influential on acquisition or in second language learning (Ellis, 1994). Several studies on the influence of first languages on the pronunciation of English sounds confirmed this. Fauzi (2014) showed that Sundanese-speaking students have difficulty in producing fricative English sounds. Similar findings were also found in Sembiring and Ginting (2016) involving students in Medan, and Sudrajat (2016) with Lampung students. Fahrunnisa (2015) examined the pronunciation of monophones by Javanese students and found that there was a negative transfer in the pronunciation of the sound. Rohmah (2014) found errors in the pronunciation of sounds in English by UNS students. All of the above research findings are influenced by the respondent's first language.

Many of those studies focus on fricative sound pronunciation. While research with a focus on the pronunciation of voiced plosive sounds is still small. Departing from this, this study was conducted to determine the effect of the Banyumese dialect in the pronunciation of voiced plosive English by students with Banyumese dialect. The selection of Banyumas dialect speakers in this study is due to the 'privilege' of these speakers in producing voiced plosive sounds. Particularly, this study aims to answer research questions: 1) How do Banyumese students produce voiced plosive sounds? 2) What strategies do Banyumese students use when producing voiced plosive sounds? 3) What factors are influenced by Banyumese students in producing voiced plosive sounds?

METHODOLOGY

This research is a qualitative descriptive study. According to Creswell (2009) qualitative research is a type of research that has the following characteristics: researchers rely heavily on information from participant objects, broad scope, general questions, data collection which consists mainly of words / texts from participants, explaining and analyzing words, and conducting research subjectively. The purpose of this descriptive study is in line with that presented by Creswell, which is to describe how Banyumese students pronounce voiced plosive English, and find out the pronunciation strategies and the factors that influence them.

The respondents of this study were 35 students who used the Banyumese dialect in their daily lives from Pernalang, Tegal, Brebes, Banyumas, Banjarnegara, Wonosobo, Purbalingga, Kebumen, and

Cilacap areas who were studying in Universitas Negeri Semarang, Diponegoro University, Dian Nuswantoro University, and Wali Songo Islamic University, and AMNI Stimart. For reasons of research ethics, the name of the respondent was made pseudonym or did not use his real name. In addition, before engaging in this study, prospective respondents were given a 'letter of willingness to be involved in the research'. If prospective respondents are not interested in being involved in this research, they have

the right to refuse / not be involved in this research.

The data of this study consisted of recording the results of pronunciation tests plosive voiced sounds and interview. The pronunciation test consists of 27 English words that contain voiced and voiceless plosive sounds, their partners, located at the beginning, middle and end of the word, as shown in Figure 1.

Pronounce these words aloud and clearly once.

No	Initial	Middle			Final	
[b] – [p]						
1	Bunch	Punch	Symbol	Simple	Lib	Lip
2	Bill	Pill	Rabbit	Rapid	Tab	Tap
3	Blot	Plot	Label	Maple	Cub	Cup
[d] – [t]						
4	Down	Town	Feeding	Fitting	Bad	Bat
5	Drain	Train	Ladder	Later	Feed	Feet
6	Die	Tie	Medal	Metal	Had	Hat
[g] – [k]						
7	Grape	Crepe	Beggar	Kicker	Frog	Frock
8	Gab	Cab	Wiggle	Wickle	Bag	Back
9	Glue	Clue	Baggage	Package	Wig	Wick

Figure 1. research instrument: pronunciation test of voiced plosive sound

Voiceless plosive sounds - [p], [t], [k] - included in the pronunciation test instrument to get more accurate test results due to the tendency of voiced sound pronunciation to become voiceless. However, in data analysis, voiced plosive sounds still get the main focus of this research.

After the pronunciation test is done, the respondent is given a number of questions to find out the pronunciation strategy and the factors that influence the pronunciation of the voiced plosive sound.

The results of the voiced plosive voice pronunciation test are then analyzed by the

researchers to determine the accuracy of the sound produced. The researcher is not a native speaker of English, so to obtain reliable analysis results, the results of the recording of the voiced plosive sound pronunciation test are also tested by native English speakers (interrater reliability), an US citizen who has a certificate of teaching English for non-native speakers and have taught for more than 8 years at MONDIAL School Semarang. The test results of voiced plosive sound pronunciation test by native speakers are done one month after the researcher completes the results of the analysis.

The results of the SPSS calculation for the reliability test between testers (researchers and native speakers) found out there was agreement or a common perception in the analysis of test results are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. the result of *Inter-reliability* Symmetric Measures

Measure of Agreement	Value	Asymp. Std. Error ^a	Approx. T ^b	Approx. Sig.
Kappa	,636	,113	5,336	,000
N of Valid Cases 35				

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.
b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Table 1 shows the Kappa coefficient of 0.636, which means that there is an agreement or similarity in perception between the researcher and the expert validator in determining whether or not the sound is produced by the respondent (kappa coefficient value > 0.6 or p value & alpha

(0.05)). Based on the results of the interrater reliability test, the analysis data obtained can be used for the next stage, the interpretation of results.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Pronunciation of Voiced Plosive Sounds

As described above, that the reliability test of validator 1 and expert judgement on the results of the voiced plosive sound pronunciation test analysis showed a high level of concordance, so that the quality assessment results of 27 words containing voiced plosive sound by 35 respondents were not much different. However, for the purposes of interpreting the results of data analysis and paying attention to the validity of the data source, the results of the pronunciation test by researcher 1 are used.

Voiced plosive sound pronunciation produced by 35 respondents with Banyumas dialect is summarized and presented in Table 2 below.

Table 2. The pronunciation of voiced plosive sound by respondents

No	Respondent	Researcher 1		Expert Validator		Researcher 1		Expert Validator	
		Fb	%	Fs	%	Fb	%	Fs	%
1	SA 1	26	2,82	1	0,11	25	2,73	2	0,22
2	SA 2	26	2,82	1	0,11	26	2,84	1	0,11
3	SA 3	26	2,82	1	0,11	26	2,84	1	0,11
4	SA 4	27	2,93	0	0	26	2,84	1	0,11
5	SA 5	27	2,93	0	0	26	2,84	1	0,11
6	Udinus 1	25	2,71	2	0,22	26	2,84	1	0,11
7	Udinus 2	25	2,71	2	0,22	27	2,95	0	0
8	UIN 1	27	2,93	0	0	26	2,84	1	0,11
9	UIN 2	27	2,93	0	0	27	2,95	0	0
10	UIN 3	25	2,71	2	0,22	27	2,95	0	0
11	UIN 4	26	2,82	1	0,11	26	2,84	1	0,11
12	UIN 5	26	2,82	1	0,11	27	2,95	0	0
13	UNDIP 1	27	2,93	0	0	27	2,95	0	0
14	UNDIP 2	27	2,93	0	0	26	2,84	1	0,11
15	UNDIP 3	27	2,93	0	0	27	2,95	0	0

16	UNDIP 4	27	2,93	0	0	27	2,95	0	0
17	UNDIP 5	25	2,71	2	0,22	25	2,73	2	0,22
18	UNNES 1	26	2,82	1	0,11	26	2,84	1	0,11
19	UNNES 2	26	2,82	1	0,11	26	2,84	1	0,11
20	UNNES 3	26	2,82	1	0,11	26	2,84	1	0,11
21	UNNES 4	26	2,82	1	0,11	26	2,84	1	0,11
22	UNNES 5	27	2,93	0	0	26	2,84	1	0,11
23	UNNES 6	26	2,82	1	0,11	27	2,95	0	0
24	UNNES 7	27	2,93	0	0	26	2,84	1	0,11
25	UNNES 8	27	2,93	0	0	27	2,95	0	0
26	UNNES 9	27	2,93	0	0	27	2,95	0	0
27	UNNES 10	27	2,93	0	0	26	2,84	1	0,11
28	UNNES 11	27	2,93	0	0	27	2,95	0	0
29	UNNES 12	27	2,93	0	0	27	2,95	0	0
30	UNNES 13	26	2,82	1	0,11	26	2,84	1	0,11
31	UNNES 14	27	2,93	0	0	27	2,95	0	0
32	UNNES 15	27	2,93	0	0	27	2,95	0	0
33	UNNES 16	23	2,50	4	0,43	23	2,51	4	0,44
34	UNNES 17	27	2,93	0	0	25	2,73	2	0,22
35	UNNES 18	26	2,82	1	0,11	23	2,51	4	0,44
Total		921	97,46	24	2,54	915	96,82	30	3,18

Notes: SA = Stimart Amni, Udinus = Dian Nuswantoro University, UNDIP = Diponegoro University, UIN = State Islami University of Wali Songo, UNNES = Universitas Negeri Semarang, Fb = Frequency of right occurrence, Fs = Frequency of wrong occurrence

Table 2 shows that the respondents pronounced 97.46% (921) words which are contained voiced plosive sounds correctly in accordance with the rules of pronunciation of the sound in English. Only 2.54% (24) of the words spoken were not in accordance with the pronunciation of voiced plosive sounds. 18 (51.43%) respondents said voiced plosive sound perfectly. Mispronounced words produced by student respondents ranged from 1 to 4 words, with the most errors produced by a respondent, a number of 4 words (0.43%). This finding is in line with Jaya (2009) which states that students with a Banyumas dialect are better at pronouncing voiced plosive sounds than other students with a dialect.

The results of the pronunciation analysis of each word in the instrument by 35

respondents are summarized in Table 3, as follows:

Table 3. The pronunciation of words containing voiced plosive sounds

No		<i>Voiced Plosive in Initial</i>			
		Researcher		Expert Validator	
		Fb (%)	Fs (%)	Fb (%)	Fs (%)
1	Bunch	100	0	100	0
2	Bill	100	0	100	0
3	Blot	100	0	100	0
4	Down	100	0	100	0
5	Drain	100	0	100	0
6	Die	100	0	100	0
7	Grape	100	0	94,29	5,71
8	Gab	100	0	94,29	5,71
9	Glue	97,14	2,86	94,29	5,71

	<i>Voiced Plosive in Final</i>			
	Researcher		Expert Validator	
	Fb (%)	Fs (%)	Fb (%)	Fs (%)
Lib	97,14	2,86	100	0
Tab	100	0	100	0
Cub	88,57	11,43	97,14	2,86
Bad	97,14	2,86	94,29	5,71
Feed	91,43	8,57	88,57	11,43
Had	94,29	5,71	100	0
Frog	97,14	2,86	100	0
Bag	97,14	2,86	100	0
Wig	94,29	5,71	97,14	2,86

Notes: Fb (%) = Frequency of right occurrence in %, Fs (%) = Frequency of wrong occurrence % (percentage of 35 respondents)

	<i>Voiced Plosive in Middle</i>			
	Researcher		Expert Validator	
	Fb (%)	Fs (%)	Fb (%)	Fs (%)
Symbol	97,14	2,86	100	0
Rabbit	97,14	2,86	100	0
Label	100	0	97,14	2,86
Feeding	100	0	91,43	8,57
Ladder	100	0	97,14	2,86
Medal	100	0	94,29	5,71
Beggar	100	0	97,14	2,86
Wiggle	94,29	5,71	94,29	5,71
Baggage	88,57	11,43	85,71	14,29

Table 3 shows that words containing voiced plosive sounds at the final position, such as the words lib, tab, cub, bad, feed, had, frog, bag, and wig, were more pronounced less accurately by respondents compared to the words that were contains similar sounds in the initial and middle position. Only tab words are spoken correctly by all respondents. Other words in the group "voiced plosive at the end of the word" were pronounced imperfectly by respondents. Experts and expert validators agree that voiced plosive sounds tend to be voiceless plosives in the word cub [kɒb] spoken to cup

[kɒp], bad [bæd] spoken to bat [bæt], and feed [fi: d] spoken to feet [fi: t]. However, the error produced by respondents for these three words is very small, namely $\leq 11.43\%$ which means that out of 35 respondents, only ≤ 4 people said the word incorrectly.

An interesting finding from the analysis of words with voiced plosive sounds in this final position is that both researchers and expert validators found that almost all respondents put more emphasis on the most recent sound. This is as stated by Paryono about the specificity of the Banyumese dialect:

The specifics of consonant phonemes that belong to the Banyumese dialect, among which are found in phonemes [b], [d], [g], [k], and [ʔ] when contrasted with standard Javanese, they are different with [p], [t], [k], [ʔ], and [θ]. The consonant phoneme / b / ababé 'bad breath' or 'air coming out of the mouth' is pronounced [abhabhe] whereas in standard Javanese [abhape]. The consonant phoneme / d / in the word tripe 'tebas' is pronounced [bhabhad] while in the standard dialect it is pronounced [bhabhat]. The word endhog 'egg' is pronounced [«nd`Og] while in standard Javanese [ənd`Ok] □ the word father 'bapak' is pronounced [bhapak] while in the standard dialect [bapa`] (Paryono, 2009, p.9).

In addition, in the group of words with "voiced plosive in the middle of the word", researchers and expert validators also found similarities in the pronunciation of the word wiggle and baggage. According to 80% of respondents, this was caused by 2 [letters] consonants which were located side by side. It confused them in their pronunciation

because in their mother tongue there are no similar types of words or no words which was contained of two consonants consecutively especially in the consonant 'g', as the two respondents said in the interview:

"It's difficult to find the same two letters, like the word beggar," (UNNES 5 interview).

"It's difficult to find the same two letters, like the word baggage," (UNNES 16 interview).

3.2 Strategies for Producing Voiced Plosive Sounds

To find out how Banyumese students pronounced words contained voiced plosive sounds that are tested on them, respondents are given several questions related to voiced plosive sound pronunciation strategies. The results of the interview regarding the pronunciation strategy are presented in Figure 2 below.

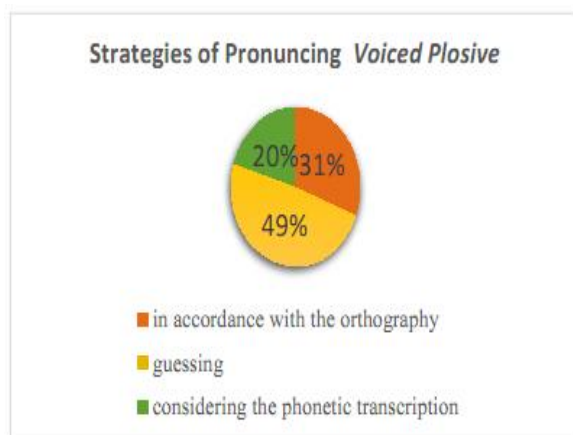


Figure 2. Strategies of pronouncing voiced plosive sounds

Figure 2 shows that when respondents were presented with words containing voiced plosive sounds but they did not know how to pronounce the word, 49% of them chose to

guess the pronunciation. They realize that writing and pronunciation of words in English are not always linearly related. Then, 31% of respondents chose to say the words that contain voiced plosive sound by reading what they are in accordance with the pronunciation rules in Indonesian. For example as the word baggage. They pronounce the word 'age' with [ʌgə] instead of [eɪdʒ], so the baggage is pronounced [bʌgʌgə]. Similarly, the wigle is pronounced [wɪgle] not [wɪgl]. While the rest, as many as 20% chose to see the phonetic transcription first. Respondents who use this strategy are students of the English Education Study Program.

3.3 Factors that Influence Students in Producing Voiced Plosive Sounds

Based on the results of interviews with 35 respondents with Banyumese dialects, they obtained Javanese using the Banyumese dialect and Bahasa Indonesia in their daily lives. Javanese with the Banyumas dialect is more dominantly used by all respondents both in the neighborhood and on campus. However, as a person with a tertiary educational background, the use of language remains adapted to the speech partner.

Based on the results of interviews with respondents about how they said the English language in general and in connection with this study, obtained two groups of answers as summarized in Figure 3.

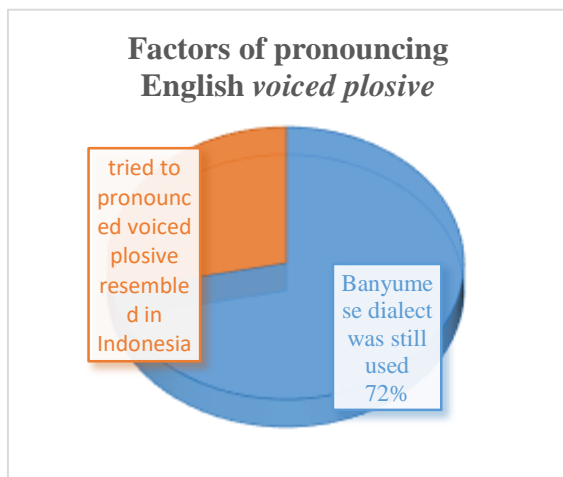


Figure 3. Factors of pronouncing Voiced plosive

How to pronounce English words as summarized in Figure 3 shows that 72% of respondents felt that the Banyumas dialect was still thick or carried away when pronouncing the words on the pronunciation test sheet. This reinforces the opinion that the first language influences the acquisition or learning of a second or foreign language (Ellis, 1994; Fahrurnisa, 2015; Fauzi, 2014; Rohmah, 2014; Sembiring & Ginting, 2016; Sudrajat, 2016)

CONCLUSIONS

The results of this study prove that students with Banyumese dialect can pronounce English voiced plosive sound without any difficulties. In fact, the phoneme peculiar voice of Banyumese dialect helps them ask for a similar sound in English. In approving the sounds of plosive English, the majority of which they have not yet discussed, respondents use a variety of strategies, such as refuting the sound in accordance with the writing, guessing the correct pronunciation, and paying attention to the transcription of the requested sound. The Javanese dialect Banyumas dialect in the language of the

respondents daily, and in some students who use English, they are translating transcriptions and orthography of different English.

This research is a qualitative descriptive study that studies, strategies, and factors that affect the sound pronunciation of voiced by Banyumas students. Quantitative Exposure Data in percentage form is only used to support descriptive descriptions. The relationship between Banyumas students' variables, ways, strategies, and factors that influence their pronunciation is not the focus of this study. Therefore, future research can develop research that uses quantitative.

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