

# **The Influence of Javanese Accent on the Production of English /d/ Sound of English Department Students at STKIP PGRI Jombang**

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## **Abstract**

The purpose of this research was to describe the influence of Javanese accent on the students produce English /d/ sound of English education students at STKIP PGRI Jombang. Data were collected by recording students in producing the English sound /d/. The research subjects were 20 students of English Education at STKIP PGRI Jombang who used Javanese and Javanese accents as their daily language which was then selected there were only 14 students who were influenced in producing the English word /d/ sound.. This research implied qualitative design, especially case study. The result of the research is the influence of Javanese accent occurs when students produce English sound /d/ at the end of the word.

**Keywords** : Influence, Javanese Accent, English production /d/ sound.

Language is a means of verbal expression that is understood by humans and is used as the main tool in communication. Indonesia is a very rich country. Because every region in Indonesia has its own regional language. One of them is the Java language. Javanese language has a dialect that is integrated with Javanese society as an identity in social interaction. Each region has a different dialect of course also has a different accent. Including how the Javanese produce English as an international language. The difficulty of some second language learners is how to speak a second language without showing evidence of transferring the production features of their mother tongue. Many learners show evidence of their mother tongue in the phonology of their second language, but sometimes this is seen as part of their cultural identity. One of the difficulties experienced by many Javanese students is in producing the sound /d/. Then in this research, the

researchers took a more specific topic, namely the influence of the Javanese accent on the English production /d/ sound of English education students at STKIP PGRI Jombang. This study aims to describe the influence of Javanese accent on the way students produce English sounds /d/ of English education students at STKIP PGRI Jombang. It is hoped that the results of this study will serve for lecturers and further researchers, for teachers it is hoped that teachers can find learning methods and ways of learning that can make it easier for students to produce English. For other researchers, it is hoped that they can examine the influence of other Javanese accent on student's production.

In this research, data collection techniques using recordings. The researcher recorded the students in producing the English sound /d/ then the data was adjusted by phonetic transcription. The subjects in this study were selected using a purposive sampling technique. Which is adjusted to the appropriate criteria. From these criteria, the subjects in this study were 20 students of English education at STKIP PGRI Jombang which was then selected there were only 14 students who were influenced in producing the English word /d/ sound.. The instrument in this study used a list of vocabulary quoted from the oxford dictionary. Which contains fifteen Javanese words and fifteen English words, which are then given a phonetic symbol based on the IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) table. The data is presented in the form of transcription. In this research, researchers get the data from Javanese students in the English education program at STKIP PGRI Jombang. The subjects of this research were 14 Javanese students of the English language education program at STKIP PGRI Jombang. The data analysis technique used in this study follows the steps proposed by Miles and Huberman they are 1) data collection, 2) data reduction, 3) data display, and 4) conclusions.

Research findings as a result of data analysis can be seen as follows,

Table 1  
The Result of Analyzing Students Production in Producing  
Javanese Sound /d/

No	Javanese Words	PT	SC	Percentage
1	Durung	[d <sup>h</sup> uruŋ]	20	100%
2	Dadi	[d <sup>h</sup> ad <sup>h</sup> i]	20	100%
3	Dalan	[d <sup>h</sup> ʌlan]	20	100%

4	Dina	[d <sup>h</sup> inɔ]	20	100%
5	Dulang	[d <sup>h</sup> ulʌŋ]	20	100%
6	Dadi	[d <sup>h</sup> ad <sup>h</sup> i]	20	100%
7	Jodoh	[dʒod <sup>h</sup> oh]	20	100%
8	Dandang	[d <sup>h</sup> ʌndʌŋ]	20	100%
9	Pendem	[pəndəm]	20	100%
10	Wedi	[wəd <sup>h</sup> I]	20	100%
11	Jagad	[dʒʌgʌt]	20	100%
12	Tekad	[tekʌt]	20	100%
13	Abad	[ʌbʌt]	20	100%
14	Bebed	[bəbət]	20	100%
15	Joged	[dʒoget]	20	100%

Table 2  
The Result of Analyzing Students Production in Producing English Sound /d/

No	English Words	PT	SC	Percentage
1	Dove	[dʌv]	20	100%
2	Date	[deɪt]	20	100%
3	Down	[daʊn/]	20	100%
4	Diamond	[daɪəmənd]	20	100%
5	Discount	[dɪskaʊnt]	20	100%
6	President	[prezɪdənt]	20	100%
7	Already	/[ɔ:l'redi]	20	100%
8	Idea	[aɪdiə]	20	100%
9	Understand	[ʌndəstænd]	20	100%
10	Garden	[gɑ:dn]	20	100%
11	Food	[fu:t]	10	50%
12	Mood	[mu:t]	9	45%
13	Read	[ri:t]	6	30%
14	Gold	[gəʊlt]	11	55%
15	Bad	[bæt]	7	35%

Note:

- PT = phonetic transcription
- SC = total of students with correct pronunciation

That is the result of the students' production analysis in production of the sound /d/ which is presented in two tables. Table 1 shows the results of students' production in producing the Javanese sound /d/, while Table 2 shows the results of students' production in producing the English sound /d/.

From the data above, it can be concluded that of the 20 research subjects taken, only 10,11,14,9, and 13 students were

influenced by the Javanese accent in the production of English /d/ sound. As follows:

Table 3  
The Result of Analyzing the Influence of Javanese Accent in producing Final English /d/ Sound.

English Words	PT	ST	SI	Persentase
Food	/fu:d/	[fu:t]	10	50%
Mood	/mu:d/	[mu:t]	11	55%
Read	/ri:d/	[ri:t]	14	70%
Gold	/gəʊld/	[gəʊlt]	9	45%
Bad	/bæd/	[bæt]	13	65%

Note :

- PT: Phonetic Transcription
- ST: Students Transcription
- SI: Students are influenced

In this section, the researcher presents the influence of Javanese Accent on the production English /d/ sound.

Table 4  
The Result of Analyzing the Influence of Javanese Accent in producing English /d/ Sound.

Javanese Words	Phonetic Transcription	English Words	Phonetic Transcription	Influence
Jagad	[dʒʌgʌt]	Food	[fu:t]	50%
Tekad	[tekʌt]	Mood	[mu:t]	55%
Abad	[ʌbʌt]	Read	[ri:t]	70%
Bebed	[bəbət]	Gold	[gəʊlt]	45%
Joged	[dʒoget]	Bad	[bæt]	65%

From the table above, it can be described :

- a. The researcher described the students in producing the Javanese word "jagad" then producing the English word "food" 50% of the students were influenced. This influence occurs because there is a change in sound by the production of students in the sound /d/ at the end of Javanese and English /d/ sound made by students. Students produce /t/ at the end of the English word "food" which should be produced as /d/. This means that when students produce the sound /d/, the tip of the tongue presses tightly on the upper gums so that the air exhaled from the lungs is blocked for a while,

then suddenly released. There was a burst of air out of the oral cavity. The sound /d/ is sounded at the end of the word and at the time of termination the vocal cords vibrate. How to produce the sound /t/ is the same as /d/. But the difference between the two is that /t/ is an unvoiced sound that only emits air, /d/ is a voiced sound that emits sound. It can be seen in student numbers 2,3,5,7,8,9,15,17,19, and 20.

- b. The researcher described that in producing the Javanese word "tekad" and then producing the English word "mood", 55% of students were influenced. This influence occurs because there is a change in sound by the production of students in the sound /d/ at the end of Javanese words and English words made by students. Students produce /t/ at the end of the Javanese word "tekad" and the English word "mood" which should be produced as /d/ as explained in the previous discussion. It can be seen in student numbers 2,3,5,7,8,9,13,15,17,19 and 20.
- c. The researcher described that in producing the Javanese word "abad" and then producing the English word "read", 70% of students were influenced. This influence occurs because there is a change in sound by the production of students in the sound /d/ at the end of Javanese words and English words made by students. Students produce /t/ at the end of the Javanese word "tekad" and the English word "mood" which should be produced as /d/ as explained in the previous discussion. It can be seen in student numbers 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,14,15,19 and 20.
- d. The researcher described that in producing the Javanese word "bebed" and then producing the English word "gold", 45% of students were influenced. This influence occurs because there is a change in sound by the production of students in the sound /d/ at the end of Javanese words and English words made by students. Students produce /t/ at the end of the Javanese word "tekad" and the English word "mood" which should be produced as /d/ as

explained in the previous discussion. It can be seen in student numbers 2,4,5,7,8,10,17,19 and 20.

- e. The researcher described that in producing the Javanese word "joged" and then producing the English word "bad", 65% of students were influenced. This influence occurs because there is a change in sound by the production of students in the sound /d/ at the end of Javanese words and English words made by students. Students produce /t/ at the end of the Javanese word "tekad" and the English word "mood" which should be produced as /d/ as explained in the previous discussion. It can be seen in student numbers 1,2,3,5,7,8,9,10,13,15,17,19 and 20.

Based on the research finding and discussion on the data in the previous chapter, the researcher draws the conclusion as follow In producing the sound /d/ at the middle and beginning of a Javanese and then producing the sound /d/ at the beginning of an English, it does not influence students' production /d/ sound. This is because there is no sound change in the production of the /d/ sound at the middle and beginning of the production English /d. sound made by students. In producing the /d/ sound at the end of a Javanese and then producing the /d/ sound at the end of an English, some students are influenced by the Javanese accent. Influence occurs when there is a sound change in the production of /d/ at the end of an English word, /d/ is produced as /t/. This means that when students make the sound /d/. The tip of the tongue presses firmly on the upper gums, so that the air that is exhaled from the lungs is blocked for a while, then is suddenly expelled. There is a burst of air coming out of the oral cavity. The sound /d/ is sounded at the end of the word and at the time of termination the vocal cords vibrate. How to produce the sound /t/ is the same as /d/. But the difference between the two is that /t/ is a silent sound that only emits air, /d/ is an audible sound that emits sound. From the results of this research, the researcher hopes that students practice more and be careful in producing English /d/ sound. Lecturers must be sensitive in correcting students' production. And for future researchers, it is hoped that they can find other influences from the Javanese accent, because this topic is very interesting.

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