## CHAPTER IV

## FINDINGS

This chapter presents findings of the research which include types of vowel errors, type of the errors, and source of errors

## A. Type of Vowel Error

Table 4.1

The proportion of right and wrong pronunciation of each word made by the students

| Students' pronunciation |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Correct |  | Wrong |  |
| Number of <br> correct word | Percentage (\%) | Number of <br> wrong word | Percentage (\%) |
| 1.662 | $72,27 \%$ | 638 | $27,73 \%$ |

In order to determine the proportion of errors and kinds of errors made by each student in pronouncing the words containing English Vowels, the researcher used the following formula :

$$
\chi 1=\frac{\Sigma \mathrm{Er}}{\Sigma \mathrm{~W}} \mathrm{X} 100 \%
$$

In which :
X 1 is the percentage of error
Er is various kind of error

W is words
$\Sigma$ Is the total number

After performing the computation using the above formula, the result was arranged in a table. The table showed that the students' error in various degrees of percentage is $27,73 \%$. To carry out the error analysis, the researcher used the so called Preselected Category Approach based on a set of preconceptions about the learners' most common problem. The formula is as follows:

$$
\mathrm{P} i=\frac{F 1}{n} \times 100 \%
$$

Pi is the proportion of error
f 1 is frequency of error
N is sum of frequency of error

Table 4.2
Vowel Pronounciation Error and Error Analysis

| NO | Vowel | Frequency of Error | Proportion (\%) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | i: | 20 | 3,13\% |
| 2 | I | 13 | 2,03\% |
| 3 | e | 17 | 2,66\% |
| 4 | æ | 29 | 4,55\% |
| 5 | a: | 22 | 3,44\% |
| 6 | D | 9 | 1,42\% |
| 7 | $\bigcirc$ : | 24 | 3,76\% |
| 8 | v | 21 | 3,30\% |
| 9 | u: | 29 | 4,55\% |
| 10 | $\Lambda$ | 17 | 2,66\% |
| 11 | 3: | 24 | 3,76\% |
| 12 | ə | 18 | 2,83\% |
| 13 | eI | 26 | 4,09\% |
| 14 | әЈ | 30 | 4,71\% |
| 15 | aI | 28 | 4,38\% |
| 16 | av | 22 | 3,44\% |
| 17 | $\bigcirc \mathrm{I}$ | 32 | 5,01\% |
| 18 | Iə | 43 | 6,74\% |
| 19 | еэ | 28 | 4,38\% |
| 20 | ขว | 48 | 7,52\% |
| 21 | еІə | 27 | 4,24\% |
| 22 | ขงว | 10 | 1,57\% |
| 23 | alə | 38 | 5,96\% |
| 24 | avo | 36 | 5,64\% |
| 25 | ○J | 27 | 4,23\% |
| Total |  | 638 | 100\% |

The mean of error occurrence $(\mathrm{P})$ is $100: 25=4$. From the table above, it can be seen that the mean of the error occurrence $(\mathrm{P})$ is $4 \%$. P is very important to know the degree of dominant which is symbolized by (Pi-P). If (Pi-P) of a heading results in positive (+), it means that error is dominant, but if it is negative $(-)$, it means that the errors are less dominant. Therefore, the result of the computation of (Pi-P) indicates whether the vowel is dominant or less dominant. The table presents the degree of dominance of error occurrences of 25 vowel.

Table 4.3

The degree of dominance of the proportion of the error occurrences

| NO | Vowel | Pi (\%) | Pi-P |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | i: | 3,13\% | -0,87\% |
| 2 | I | 2,03\% | -1,97\% |
| 3 | E | 2,66\% | -1,34\% |
| 4 | æ | 4,55\% | 0,55\% |
| 5 | a: | 3,44\% | -0,56\% |
| 6 | p | 1,42\% | -2,58\% |
| 7 | ○: | 3,76\% | -0,24\% |
| 8 | v | 3,30\% | -0,70\% |
| 9 | u: | 4,55\% | 0,55\% |
| 10 | $\Lambda$ | 2,66\% | -1,34\% |
| 11 | 3: | 3,76\% | -0,24\% |
| 12 | Ә | 2,83\% | -1,17\% |
| 13 | eI | 4,09\% | 0,09\% |
| 14 | $\partial 0$ | 4,71\% | 0,71\% |
| 15 | aI | 4,38\% | 0,38\% |
| 16 | av | 3,44\% | -0,56\% |
| 17 | $\bigcirc \mathrm{I}$ | 5,01\% | 1,01\% |
| 18 | Iə | 6,74\% | 2,74\% |
| 19 | E2 | 4,38\% | 0,38\% |
| 20 | ขว | 7,52\% | 3,52\% |
| 21 | еІə | 4,24\% | 0,24\% |
| 22 | әขว | 1,57\% | -2,43\% |
| 23 | aIə | 5,96\% | 1,96\% |
| 24 | ava | 5,64\% | 1,64\% |
| 25 | っЈ | 4,23\% | 0,23\% |

The number of dominant error headings ( + ) is 10 . The number of less dominant error headings $(-)$ is 15 . The computation shows that there are thirteen vowels whose degrees of dominance result in positive. Whereas, there are twelve dominant error vowels that students made in pronouncing English vowels. The researcher ranked the eight most dominant error as follows :

Table 4.4
The dominant error headings

| NO | Vowel | Frequency | Degree of Dominance (Pi-P) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Uə | $7,52 \%$ | 3,52 |
| 2 | Iə | $6,74 \%$ | 2,74 |
| 3 | aIə | $5,96 \%$ | 1,96 |
| 4 | aひə | $5,64 \%$ | 1,64 |
| 5 | วI | $5,01 \%$ | 1,01 |
| 6 | əひ | $4,71 \%$ | 0,71 |
| 7 | $æ$ | $4,55 \%$ | 0,55 |
| 8 | u: | $4,55 \%$ | 0,55 |

## B. Type of Error

This research found 638 errors in pronouncing English vowel performed by 46 participants. The result shows the participants performed substitution, insertion, and omission in their pronunciation. Table below shows vowel cases which are substance;

1. Vowel /i:/

Table 4.5

| NO | Words | Wrong Pronounciation | Occurence |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Sheep | / $\mathrm{Ip} /$ | 6 times |
|  |  | /Se:p/ | 3 times |
|  |  | /Seip/ | 1 times |
| 2 | Field | /fIld/ | 4 times |
|  |  | /field/ | 2 times |
|  |  | /feld/ | 1 times |
|  |  | /fe:ld/ | 3 times |

The correct pronounciation are :

1) Sheep /fi:p/
2) Field /fi:ld/
2. Vowel /I/

Table 4.6

| NO | Words | Wrong Pronounciation | Occurence |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 1 | Semester | $/$ səmestə(r)/ | 3 times |
|  |  | $/$ smestə(r)/ | 7 times |
| 2 | Savage | $/$ sæved3/ | 2 times |
|  |  | $/$ sæveid3/ | 1 times |

The correct pronounciation are :

1) Semester/sImestə(r)/
2) Savage /sævId3/
3. Vowel /e/

Table 4.7

| NO | Words | Wrong Pronounciation | Occurence |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Bed | - | - |
| 2 | 2 | /bread/ | 6 times |
|  |  | $/ \mathrm{brId} /$ | 1 times |
|  |  | $/ \mathrm{bri}: \mathrm{d} /$ | 5 times |
|  |  | $/ \mathrm{brad}$ | 6 times |

The correct pronounciation are :

1) $\mathrm{Bed} / \mathrm{bed} /$
2) Bread/bred/
4. Vowel/æ/

Table 4.8

| NO | Words | Wrong Pronounciation | Occurence |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 1 | Bad | $/ \mathrm{bed} /$ | 6 times |
| 2 | Plaid | /pleid/ | 11 times |
|  |  | $/ \mathrm{pled} /$ | 5 times |
|  |  | /plaid $/$ | 7 times |

The correct pronounciation are :

1) $\mathrm{Bad} / \mathrm{bæd} /$
2) Plaid/plæd/
5. Vowel /a:/

Table 4.9

| NO | Words | Wrong Pronounciation | Occurence |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 1 | Department | /dIpatmən/ | 4 times |
|  |  | /dəpa:tmən/ | 7 times |
|  |  | /dəpa:təmən/ | 5 times |
|  |  | /dəpatəmən/ | 4 times |
| 2 | Father | /f $\Lambda \partial \partial(\mathrm{r}) /$ | 2 times |

The correct pronounciation are :

1) Department/dIpa:tmən/
2) Father /fa: $O \partial(\mathrm{r}) /$
6. Vowel / /p/

Table 4.10

| NO | Words | Wrong Pronounciation | Occurence |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Watch | $/ \mathrm{w} \Lambda \mathrm{t} /$ | 2 times |
|  |  | $/ \mathrm{wtt} \mathrm{t} /$ | 2 times |
| 2 | Pot | $/ \mathrm{pst} / /$ | 5 times |

The correct pronounciation are :

1) Watch/wbtf/
2) Pot/pvt/
7. Vowel /a/

Table 4.11

| NO | Words | Wrong Pronounciation | Occurence |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Cuboard | $/ \mathrm{c} \wedge b \supset \mathrm{~b} /$ | 6 times |
|  |  | $/ \mathrm{c} \wedge$ bə:d/ | 8 times |
| 2 | Actor | $/ æ k t \supset(\mathrm{r}) /$ | 4 times |

The correct pronounciation are :

1) Cuboard /c^bəd/
2) Actor /æktə(r)/
8. Vowel/v/

Table 4.12

| NO | Words | Wrong Pronounciation | Occurence |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 1 | Put | $/ \mathrm{pot} /$ | 8 times |
|  |  | $/ \mathrm{pv}: \mathrm{t} /$ | 3 times |
| 2 | Wood | $/ \mathrm{wv}: \mathrm{d} /$ | 3 times |
|  |  | $/ \mathrm{wod} /$ | 3 times |
|  |  | $/ \mathrm{wo}: \mathrm{d} /$ | 2 times |

The correct pronounciation are :

1) Put/put/
2) Wood/wod/
9. Vowel /u:/

Table 4.13

| NO | Words | Wrong Pronounciation | Occurence |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Anusual | $/ \Lambda n ' j u z 1 /$ | 7 times |
|  |  | $/ \Lambda n ' j u: s v ə l /$ | 12 times |
| 2 | Shoe | $/ \int v /$ | 5 times |
|  |  | $/ \int \jmath /$ | 5 times |

The correct pronounciation are :

1) Anusual /^n'ju:31/
2) Shoe $/ \mathrm{fu}: /$
10. Vowel $/ \mathrm{N} /$

Table 4.14

| NO | Words | Wrong Pronounciation | Occurence |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Cut | - | - |
| 2 | 2 | /bla:d | 6 times |
|  |  | /blod | 2 times |
|  |  | /blu:d/ | 6 times |
|  |  | $/ \mathrm{blod} /$ | 3 times |

The correct pronounciation are :

1) $\mathrm{Cut} / \mathrm{kst} /$
2) Blood /blıd/
11. Vowel /з:/

Table 4.15

| NO | Words | Wrong Pronounciation | Occurence |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 1 | Bird | $/ \mathrm{b} \partial \mathrm{d} /$ | 9 times |
|  |  | $/ \mathrm{bId} /$ | 1 times |
|  |  | $/ \mathrm{biad} /$ | 1 times |
| 2 | Earn | $/$ ən $/$ | 6 times |
|  |  | $/ \mathrm{i} \partial \mathrm{n} /$ | 4 times |
|  |  | $/$ ean $/$ | 3 times |

The correct pronounciation are :

1) Bird /bs:d/
2) Earn $/ 3: n /$
12. Vowel /s:/

Table 4.16

| NO | Words | Wrong Pronounciation | Occurence |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Caught | $/ \mathrm{kovt} /$ | 8 times |
|  |  | $/ \mathrm{kavt} /$ | 9 times |
| 2 | Draw | $/$ drov/ | 5 times |
|  |  | $/$ drıv/ | 2 times |

The correct pronounciation are :

1) Caught /ko:t/
2) Draw /dro:/
13. Vowel /eI/

Table 4.17

| NO | Words | Wrong Pronounciation | Occurence |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Education | /eduke $\mathrm{n} /$ | 7 times |
|  |  | $/$ edukæ $\mathrm{n} /$ | 10 times |
| 2 | Steak | $/ \mathrm{stik} /$ | 5 times |
|  |  | $/$ stek/ | 4 times |

The correct pronounciation are :

1) Education /edukeI $\int \mathrm{n}$ /
2) Steak/steIk/
14. Vowel /əu/

Table 4.18

| NO | Words | Wrong Pronounciation | Occurence |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  | $/ \mathrm{not} /$ | 6 times |
|  |  | $/ \mathrm{novt} /$ | 8 times |
|  |  | $/ \mathrm{no:t} /$ | 6 times |
|  |  | $/ \mathrm{nvt} /$ | 2 times |
|  |  | $/ \mathrm{nv}: \mathrm{t} /$ | 1 times |
|  | 2 | $/ \mathrm{sI} \sigma /$ | 1 times |
|  |  | $/ \mathrm{sev} /$ | 4 times |
|  |  | $/ \mathrm{sov} /$ | 3 times |

The correct pronounciation are :

1) Note /nəut/
2) $\mathrm{Sew} / \mathrm{s} ə \mathrm{\sigma} /$
15. Vowel /aI/

Table 4.19

| NO | Words | Wrong Pronounciation | Occurence |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Bite | $/ \mathrm{bIt} /$ | 9 times |
|  |  | $/ \mathrm{bi}: \mathrm{t} /$ | 13 times |
| 2 | Pie | $/ \mathrm{pi}: /$ | 6 times |

The correct pronounciation are :

1) Bite /baIt/
2) $\mathrm{Pie} / \mathrm{paI} /$
16. Vowel /av/

Table 4.20

| NO | Words | Wrong Pronounciation | Occurence |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Now | - | - |
| 2 | Spout | $/$ spoot/ | 10 times |
|  |  | $/$ spot/ | 7 times |
|  |  | $/$ spo:t/ | 5 times |

The correct pronounciation are :

1) Now/nav/
2) Spout/spaut/
17. Vowel /JI/

Table 4.21

| NO | Words | Wrong Pronounciation | Occurence |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Boy | - | - |
| 2 | Poison | $/$ pəezn/ | 17 times |
| 2 |  | 15 times |  |

The correct pronounciation are :

1) Boy /boI/
2) Poison /poezn/
18. Vowel /Ie/

Table 4.22

| NO | Words | Wrong Pronounciation | Occurence |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Here | - | - |
| 2 | 2 | $/ \mathrm{bi:(r)} /$ | 19 times |
|  |  | $/ \mathrm{bI}(\mathrm{r}) /$ | 12 times |
|  |  | $/ \mathrm{be}:(\mathrm{r}) /$ | 2 times |
|  |  | $/ \mathrm{be}(\mathrm{r}) /$ | 10 times |

The correct pronounciation are :

1) Here /hıə(r)/
2) $\mathrm{Beer} / \mathrm{bI} \partial(\mathrm{r}) /$
19. Vowel /ea/

Table 4.23

| NO | Words | Wrong Pronounciation | Occurence |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | There | $/ \overline{2}(\mathrm{r}) /$ | 5 times |
|  |  | $/ \mathrm{Oe}:(\mathrm{r}) /$ | 2 times |
| 2 |  | $/ \mathrm{bea}(\mathrm{r}) /$ | 5 times |
|  | Bear | $/ \mathrm{bI}(\mathrm{r}) /$ | 4 times |
|  |  | $/ \mathrm{be}:(\mathrm{r}) /$ | 6 times |
|  |  | $/ \mathrm{bIe}(\mathrm{r}) /$ | 1 times |
|  |  | $/ \mathrm{bi}:(\mathrm{r}) /$ | 5 times |

The correct pronounciation are :

1) There $/ \mathrm{Ceo}(\mathrm{r}) /$
2) Bear /beo(r)/
20. Vowel /va/

Table 4.24

| NO | Words | Wrong Pronounciation | Occurence |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Poor | /pu(r)/ | 9 times |
|  |  | /pu:(r)/ | 11 times |
|  |  | /po(r)/ | 4 times |
|  |  | /po:(r)/ | 6 times |
|  |  | /pov(r)/ | 1 times |
| 2 | Tour | /tu:(r)/ | 6 times |
|  |  | $/ \mathrm{tv}(\mathrm{r}) /$ | 6 times |
|  |  | /tov(r)/ | 4 times |
|  |  | /to(r)/ | 1 times |

The correct pronounciation are :

1) Poor /puə(r)/
2) Tour /toa/
21. Vowel /eIa/

Table 4.25

| NO | Words | Wrong Pronounciation | Occurence |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Player | /plaəə $(\mathrm{r}) /$ | 12 times |
| 2 | Layer | /laaə r$) /$ | 15 times |

The correct pronounciation are :

1) Player /pleIə(r)/
2) Layer /leiə(r)/
22. Vowel /ə兀ə/

Table 4.26

| NO | Words | Wrong Pronounciation | Occurence |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 1 | Lower | $/ \operatorname{lov\partial }(\mathrm{r}) /$ | 5 times |
|  |  | $/ \operatorname{lav\partial }(\mathrm{r}) /$ | 1 times |
| 2 | Thrower | $/$ Өrəvə(r)/ | 3 times |
|  |  | $/ \operatorname{\theta rav\partial }(\mathrm{r}) /$ | 1 times |

The correct pronounciation are :

1) Lower /ləuə(r)/
2) Thrower / $\operatorname{rr}$ rəə(r)/
23. Vowel /aIa/

Table 4.27

| NO | Words | Wrong Pronounciation | Occurence |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 1 | Tire | $/ \mathrm{ti}:(\mathrm{r}) /$ | 9 times |
|  |  | $/ \mathrm{t} \partial /$ | 11 times |
|  |  | $/ \mathrm{ti}: \partial /$ | 15 times |
| 2 | Dryer | $/$ dreIə(r) | 3 times |

The correct pronounciation are :

1) Tire $/ \mathrm{taI}(\mathrm{r}) /$
2) Dryer /draIə(r)/
24. Vowel /avə/

Table 4.28

| NO | Words | Wrong Pronounciation | Occurence |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 1 | Tower | $/$ tovə(r)/ | 21 times |
| 2 | Coward | $/$ covəd/ | 15 times |

The correct pronounciation are :

1) Tower /tavə(r)/
2) Coward/cauəd/
25. Vowel /دIa/

Table 4.29

| NO | Words | Wrong Pronounciation | Occurence |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Destroyer | /distraIə(r)/ | 16 times |
| 2 | Employer | /emplaəə $(\mathrm{r}) /$ | 11 times |

The correct pronounciation are:

1) Destroyer /distroIə(r)/
2) Employer /emploəə(r)/

There are three types of Pronounciation error ; Substitution, Insertion and Omission. After transcribe the occured of all the pronounciation error made by students fourth semester then the researcher analyse and distinguish all error occured into three types of Pronounciation Error below;
a. Substistution

Table 4.30
Substitute Error

| No | Vowel | Substitute | Occurence |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | i: | :I, e, e: | 20 times |
| 2 | I | e, i:, ey | 6 times |
| 3 | e | ə, æ, ə., I, i: | 17 times |
| 4 | æ | : ai, e, ei | 29 times |
| 5 | a: | $\Lambda$ | 15 times |
| 6 | D | v, $\bigcirc$ | 9 times |
| 7 | $\bigcirc$ : | $\bigcirc, \mathrm{u}$ | 24 times |
| 8 | v | u: ,o | 21 times |
| 9 | u: | $0, \cup$ | 17 times |
| 10 | $\Lambda$ | จ:, v, u: æ | 17 times |
| 11 | 3: | $\partial$, ie, ea | 24 times |
| 12 | $\partial$ | ov, u, av | 18 times |
| 13 | eI | æ, e | 26 times |
| 14 | əU | $\bigcirc, o v, \mathrm{p}$ | 30 times |
| 15 | aI | I, ei | 28 times |
| 16 | av | vo, $\mathrm{o}, \mathrm{p}$ | 22 times |
| 17 | $\bigcirc \mathrm{I}$ | งe | 17 times |
| 18 | Iə | I, i:, e | 43 times |
| 19 | eə | e, æ, ea | 28 times |
| 20 | ขว | o, u: | 48 times |
| 21 | eIə | aiə, æiə | 27 times |
| 22 | วงว | ขัว | 10 times |
| 23 | alə | еİ | 38 times |
| 24 | ava | эva, ava | 36 times |
| 25 | ОЈ | aI | 27 times |
| Total |  |  | 597 |

b. Insertion

Table 4.31
Insertion Error

| NO | Vowel | Inserted Vowel | Occurence |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | u: | Uə | 12 times |
| 2 | ЈI | $\partial$ | 15 times |
| 3 | a: | $\partial$ | 3 times |
| Total |  | 30 |  |

c. Omission

Table 4.32
Omission Error

| No | Vowel | Vowel <br> Omitted | Error <br> Instance | Correct <br> Use | Occurence |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| T | I | I | /smestər/ | /sImest2(r)/ | 11 times |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |

The substitution occurrence is $93 \%$ as of the total error or 597 errors. The error number of insertion is 30 or $5 \%$, followed by the less number of omission is 11 errors or $2 \%$.

## C. Cause of Error

Ellis (1994:58) identifies the sources or causes of errors into three categories: Interference errors, Intralingual errors and Developmental errors.

1. Interference errors

It occur as a result of the use of elements from one language while speaking another. There are some sounds very easy pronounced by the participants bacause they are familiar themselves therefore they never made error in pronouncing this sound. On the other hand, there are some English sounds which do not or rarely existed in Indonesian language which is difficult pronunced by the participants. For example vowels /з:/, /æ/, /və/ do not exist in Indonesian vowel. For Instance, participants replaced /va/ with /v/ in the word "poor". Vowel /3:/ was pronounced into /I/ in the word "bird"

In addition, in pronouncing vowels $/ æ /, / 3 /, / \mho \partial /$, and $/ \not / /$ the subjects still applicate Indonesia vowel, therefore it occurs subtitution sounds. For example, the correct pronounced word active in English should be /dIpa:tmən/ but they were pronouncing it as /dəpatmen/. Vowel a in the word "department" is Indonesia and they modified it in English style the sounds became /e/. The word "note" /nəot/ pronounce with /not/. This error occurs in the placing the language in articulation, it is infuenced by the habitual of the participants in pronuncing vowels in their first language. It indicates that may subjects are unsuccesfull to produce sounds in the place of articulation.

From the information of Interview transcription most of participant stated that their first language that is Indonesian
language influence the way how they pronounce English words just like what P01 said "yes, my English pronounciation influence by my first language, that is Indonesian language, because i speak Indonesian everyday and I speak English in class only. So, sometimes i speak English by Indonesian accent or Indonesian pronounciation". Moreover P14 said " $i$ think yes, it's influence, $i$ pronounce English words almost same with how i pronounce in Indonesia, maybe it because i'm not usual in pronounce English word in daily conversation". Same with what P15 said "of course it influence, how $i$ speak English words influence by my Indonesian languge because $i$ live in Indonesia, $i$ speak Indonesian language everyday and everywhere, so i speak English like Indonesian style like what i usually do. It will different with people from Arabic or India, when they speak English it will influence by Arabic language or Indian language"

In addition, most of participant realize that there are some English words that also exist in Indonesian language, so they are familiar with those words. Of course it will easy to pronounce although some of participant still faced difficulties because they are confusing in differentiate the pronounciation between Indonesian and English. P29 said "i usually pronounce it like the way i pronounce in Indonesian words, if i don't know how to pronounce correctly". When they pronounce words in English that also exist in Indonesian language such as "tower, steak,
department and semester" 9 participant stated that they will pronounce those words like how they pronounce in Indonesian pronounciation. They said that those words have the same pronounciation with Indonesian languge like what P31 said " $i$ think those words are same like how we pronounce in Indonesia, maybe it's only different in accent and penekanan (stressed), $i$ think pronounce those words like how i pronounce in Indonesian language. Same with P28 that also said "yes, there are many English words that also exist in Indonesian words, like /dəpartamən/, /stIk/,/samestar/ etc. I think the that words have the same pronounciation with Indonesian language, maybe only different in using, i mean pronouncing (r) if in Indonesia we read (r) clearly but in English pronounciation we don't read (r)" The researcher transcribed that P29 pronounce those English words like Indonesian pronounciation by using Indonesian vowel.
2. Intralingual errors

It's reflect the general characteristics of rule learning such as faulty generalization, incomplete application of rules and failure to learn conditions under which rule apply.

Intralingual transfer means a problem in speaking second language which is influenced by unsuccessfull in learning second language. In second language acquiction especially in pronunciation, the people always meet some challenges how to
pronounce correctly because there is occurance language transfer and the changing of languages ${ }^{\text {c }}$ rule from the first to the second language. Therefore, it will result various errors in their second language which is caused by the lack of awareness about second language rules. Based on the data findings shows that, there are two errors made by the subjects which is coused by intrangual transfer. They are, overgeneralization and spelling rule confusion.

The overgeneralization case that mostly happened in this research is English vowels / / / as found in the words blood, tour and poor the participants pronounce /blud/, /tor/ and /pur/. They used the same rule in the words which have double /o/ "oo", by pronounce vowel /v/.

From the interview transcriptions, 25 participant stated that they face difficulties in learning English pronounciation, like P22 said "i think it's difficult in learning English pronounciation because there are so many rule in every huruf vokal (vowel) and consonant" they face difficulties in understanding the rule, P42 said "i think it is difficult, because if $i$ want to learn English pronounciation from oxford dictionary there are so many symbol in English phonology" moreover P44 said "it difficult, because the written form is different with the sound or pronounciation"

Error in generalization also happened in this research, at least 6 participant generalize words that have some vowel like "blood, food, good" they also stated in the interview that they pronounce
those words in the same way, like P26 said "yes, because those words have same huruf vokal (vowel) "oo" so it have to pronounce the same /blvd/, /fod/, and /gvd/" from the transcription the researcher find that P6 doing wrong generalization. Moreover P27 said "i think those words have the same pronounciation, becasuse that words have same vowel" it's indicates that they are apply same rule in every words which have same vowel.
3. Developmental errors

It occur when the learner attempts to build up hypotheses about the target language of the basis of limited experience. It can be found in the participant who pronounce English words like the written form, it because of their limited experience. For instance the word "watch" /wbtf/ which pronounce like the written form /watf/ and the word "now" /nav/ which pronounce like the written form /nov/. In addition English vowels /ə:/ is found in the words 'Bird and Earn', students pronounce $/ \mathrm{b} \partial \mathrm{d} /$, and $/ \partial(\mathrm{r}) \mathrm{n} /$. This is a matter caused by the students' lack of experience in reading English words.

From the interview transcriptions the researcher found that there are 6 participant who less in reading English words. P21 said "i prefer to listening from native speaker than reading English words. Because if i reading a English book i always feel sleepy" almost same with P08 answer that said "i usually listening to native from British or

American in the movie or music, because i prefer watching movie or listening music than reading English book"

Besides, pronouncing English words like written form is also kind of Developmental error case. There are 4 participant who stated that they usually pronounce English words like written form such as P6, P30, P21 and P22. "if i don't know how to pronounce same English words, i usually read berdasarkan (based on) spelling nya or berdasarkan hurufnya secara tertulis (based on written form)" said P6. Same with P30 said "if i don't know how to pronounce words, sometimes i ask my friend, sometimes i read based on the written form directly"

