

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

1. Data Presentation

Here, the researcher presents the findings and discussions of Phonemic Performance made by 8th grade students of MTsN 1 Kota Blitar, located at Jl. Cemara Gg. 10 No. 83 Karang Sari, Sukorejo, Blitar City, East Java. Precisely, they were from an extracurricular called English Class or English Club. It consisted of two class, those are A class and B class. Each class consisted of students from some regular classes there, from 8A until 8I. Inside A class, there were some students that had medium or intermediate skill in English. The way they read, speak, write and listen were quite good. On the other side, there was B class that consisted of students with sort of basic skill in English. Each class was taken with two students. The total students being sample for this research were four students. Those were Dara Kania and Khansa Kirana (from A Class) the rest were Gea Fira and Dita Alvionita (from B Class) They would read a passage called "The Origin of Scouse" written by Paul Coslett, written on 25 September 2014 from BBC English. There were some points of phoneme that could be noticed, those are consonant and vowel sounds.

1.1 Consonant Sounds

The first sound that would be the focus of this study was consonant.

There were a lot of consonant sounds in English and most of them could be found in “The Origin of Scouse” passage. Here, a list of consonant sounds in English.

/b/	as in	bed	/bɛd/	/ŋ/	as in	sing	/sɪŋ/
/tʃ/	as in	chair	/tʃɛə:/	/p/	as in	pie	/paɪ/
/d/	as in	dog	/dɒg/	/kw/	as in	queen	/kwi:n/
/f/	as in	food	/fu:d/	/ɹ/	as in	ring	/ɪŋ/
/g/	as in	game	/geɪm/	/s/	as in	sun	/sʌn/
/h/	as in	hello	/hə'leɪ/	/ʃ/	as in	sugar	/ʃʊgə:/
/dʒ/	as in	jar	/dʒɑ:/	/ʒ/	as in	vision	/vɪʒən/
/k/	as in	car	/kɑ:/	/t/	as in	tree	/tri:/
/l/	as in	lion	/laɪən/	/ə/	as in	three	/əri:/
/m/	as in	moon	/mu:n/	/w/	as in	win	/wɪn/
/n/	as in	nut	/nʌt/	/ks/	as in	fox	/fɒks/
/j/	as in	yolk	/jɒk/	/z/	as in	zoo	/zu:/
/ð/	as in	father	/fa:ðə:/	/v/	as in	vein	/veɪn/

1.2 Vowel Sounds

The second sound that would be the focus of this study was vowel. Just like the consonant, there were a lot of vowel sounds in English and most of them could be found in “The Origin of Scouse” passage. Here, a list of vowel sounds in English.

/æ/	as in	cat	/kæt/	/u/	as in	soon	/su:n/
/eɪ/	as in	paper	/peɪpə:/	/aʊ/	as in	cow	/kaʊ/
/ɛ/	as in	bread	/brɛd/	/ɔɪ/	as in	boy	/bɔɪ/
/i/	as in	she	/ʃi:/	/ə/	as in	learn	/lə:n/
/ɪ/	as in	sit	/sɪt/	/o/	as in	more	/mo:/
/aɪ/	as in	bite	/baɪt/	/ɑ/	as in	car	/kɑ:/
/ɔ/	as in	law	/lɔ:/	/ɛə/	as in	chair	/tʃɛə/
/əʊ/	as in	toe	/təʊ/	/ɪə/	as in	peer	/pɪə:/
/ʌ/	as in	bug	/bʌg/	/ə/	as in	jacket	/dʒækət/
/ju/	as in	pupil	/pju:pəl/	/ʊ/	as in	cook	/kʊ:k/

1.3 Stress Pattern

Even it was not really obvious, stress pattern in English was quite a deal. Without stress pattern, the word would flow flatly. Sometimes, stress could bring another meaning to a word like present for “right now” or present for “to show something” like what April McMahon (2002) said.

In the other side, stress also could reveal from where the natives came from because most of them bring different characteristic.

In English itself there are three characteristic of stress that people should know to make it easier for whomever who want to learn English.

Those are :

- a. Primary Stress : the stress was also called “the tonic stress” based on Peter Roach (2000) because it gave a word a dominant pressure when people tried to say it. All of English words had it and most of them were in the beginning of the word or in the first syllable.
- b. Secondary Stress : the stress was also called “the helper stress” because it helped people to say a long word with more than two syllable with correct pressure, so the native would get what they wanted to say. The secondary stress was not as strong as the primary stress but a bit weaker. Even it was a bit weaker, secondary stress would help a lot for English learner to understand the word and how to pronounce it correctly.
- c. Unstressed Stress : this stress was actually not really a stress because it is quite flat or a bit down for a stress. Usually, it placed between primary or secondary stress or the rest syllable with no pressure. It did not have any symbol in dictionary, not like primary stress with

(...’...) symbol or secondary stress with (... , ...) symbol.

2. Discussions

2.1 Phonemes Accurately Pronounced

According to Ball and Blachman (1991), Phonemic Performance is the way to understand that spoken words consist of a series individual sound and some linguists refer all of that individual sound as phoneme. Here, those students read the passage called “The Origin of Scouse” quite well and some of them read the phoneme accurately just like the native did. There was some phoneme that they accurately pronounced in the passage.

The first focus of this discussion was consonant sound that used a lot in this passage. Consonant and vowel sounds are produced by a lot of articulator or part of body inside mouth, throat or nose that produced sound. People have large and complex set of muscles that could produce changes in the shape of vocal tract and all of them were called articulation (Roach, 1998). Here, three students fabulously pronounced most of the phonemes. They could pronounced these phonemes, such as :

- **Phoneme /b/**
 - Well pronounced by Dara Kania, Khansa Kirana, Gea Fira and Dita Alvionita as in, ”**B**ut where did the accent come

from and what does the future holds society becomes more and more homogenized?”

- The phoneme /b/ pronounced accurately by sticking their lip and blowing the air from there.

- **Phoneme /tʃ/**

- Well pronounced by Dara Kania, Khansa Kirana, Gea Fira and Dita Alvionita as in, ”Speaking with a Scouse accent is a fairly recent trend, up until the mid 19th century Liverpudlians spoke pretty much the same as their Lancastrian neighbours and traces of the warm Lancashire sound can still be heard in the accent of older residents.”
- The phoneme /tʃ/ pronounced accurately by sticking their tongue on the palate while closed their teeth, give a bit space between the upper and the bottom without close their lips then blow the air out of it with a bit of pressure.

- **Phoneme /d/**

- Well pronounced by Dara Kania, Khansa Kirana, Gea Fira and Dita Alvionita as in, ”St. Helens residents have their own distinctive way of speaking, as do people in Widnes, while Southport and parts of Wirral have more refined d versions of Scouse.”

- The phoneme /d/ pronounced accurately by sticking the tip of the tongue in the gum, back of upper teeth and let the air blow outside after drag down the tip of the tongue.
- **Phoneme /f/**
 - Well pronounced by Dara Kania, Khansa Kirana, Gea Fira and Dita Alvionita as in, "When Dutch police tapped the phone of Liverpool drug baron Curtis Warren, officers from Merseyside Police conversant in backslang were called in to help translate the recorded phone conversations."
 - The phoneme /f/ pronounced accurately by sticking their upper teeth and lower lip together then blowing the air a bit from the little space between them.
- **Phoneme /h/**
 - Well pronounced by Dara Kania, Khansa Kirana, Gea Fira and Dita Alvionita as in, "Like every city and locality Merseysiders have their own sayings, those printable include; *this avvy* for this afternoon and hozzy for hospital."
 - The phoneme /h/ pronounced accurately by opening the mouth slightly and blowing the air from there.
- **Phoneme /g/**
 - Well pronounced by Dara Kania, Khansa Kirana, Gea Fira and Dita Alvionita as in, "Being described as able to wind the Liver clock implies a degree of height greater than most".

- The phoneme /g/ pronounced accurately by sticking the back of the tongue to the palate so it could close the throat and blowing the air from there with a lot of pressure.
- **Phoneme /dʒ/**
 - Well pronounced by Dara Kania and Khansa Kirana in, "A Scouse accent is instantly recognisable, marking out the speaker's origin in the same way that Geordie or Cockney is immediately obvious." and by Khansa Kirana and Gea Fira in, "The major influence comes from the influx of Irish and Welsh into the city."
 - The phoneme /dʒ/ pronounced accurately by sticking their tongue on the palate while close their teeth, give a bit space between the upper and the bottom without close their lips then blow the air out of it with a lot of pressure.
- **Phoneme /k/**
 - Well pronounced by Dara Kania, Khansa Kirana, Gea Fira and Dita Alvionita as in, "The mixing of these defferent accents and dialects, joining with words and saying picked up from global maritime arrivals, all fused together to creathe the unique Scouse sound."
 - The phoneme /k/ pronounced accurately by sticking the back of the tongue to the palate so it could close the throat and blowing the air from there with a bit of pressure.

- **Phoneme /l/**

- Well pronounced by Dara Kania, Khansa Kirana, Gea Fira and Dita Alvionita as in, "St. Helens residents have their own distinctive way of speaking, as do people in Widnes, while Southport and parts of Wirral have more refined versions of Scouse."
- The phoneme /l/ pronounced accurately by blowing the air from throat to the mouth and sticking the tip of the tongue in the front palate.

- **Phoneme /m/**

- Well pronounced by Dara Kania, Khansa Kirana, Gea Fira and Dita Alvionita as in, "However, Scouse is not king across all of Merseyside."
- The phoneme /m/ pronounced accurately by blowing the air through the close mouth, flow it through the nasal cavity and made the sound like a buzz.

- **Phoneme /n/**

- Well pronounced by Dara Kania, Khansa Kirana, Gea Fira and Dita Alvionita as in, "But Scouse also reaches far and wide, down n into parts of Cheshire and as far out as North Wales."

- The phoneme /n/ pronounced accurately by blowing the air through the mouth and the nasal cavity without close the lips and stick the tip of the tongue to the palate, make the sound like a buzz, just like /m/ but slightly different.
- **Phoneme /j/**
 - Well pronounced by Dara Kania, Khansa Kirana, Gea Fira and Dita Alvionita as in, "The mixing of these defferent accents and dialects, joining with words and saying picked up from global maritime arrivals, all fused together to create the unique Scouse sound."
 - The phoneme /j/ pronounced accurately by blowing a bit air from throat to the mouth, open the tongue that sticking to the palate, drag it down a bit until the /j/ sound came out.
- **Phoneme /ð/**
 - Well pronounced by Dara Kania, Khansa Kirana, Gea Fira and Dita Alvionita as in, "Closer to home, areas of Liverpool have their own impenetrable language 'backslang' a linguistic ploy that splits words, rendering them incomprehensible to the uninitiated."
 - The phoneme /ð/ pronounced accurately by blowing the air from throat to the mouth and let it going through the slightly sticking tip of tongue on the upper teeth and making a buzzing sound.

- **Phoneme /ŋ/**

- Well pronounced by Dara Kania, Khansa Kirana, Gea Fira and Dita Alvionita as in, "The dockland workinging environgment created its own tongue of sayings and nickname."
- The phoneme /ŋ/ pronounced accurately by closing the larynx so it can trap the air from blew outside, vibrating the vocal cord and making a buzzing voice from the inside.

- **Phoneme /p/**

- Well pronounced by Dara Kania, Khansa Kirana, Gea Fira and Dita Alvionita as in, "When Dutch police tapppped the phone of Liverppool drug baron Curtis Warren, officers from Merseyside Police conversant in backslang were called in to helpp translate the recorded phone conversations."
- The phoneme /p/ pronounced accurately by sticking their lip and blowing a little bit air from there.

- **Phoneme /ɹ/**

- Well pronounced by Dara Kania, Khansa Kirana, Gea Fira and Dita Alvionita as in, "Like every city and locality Merseysiders have theirr own sayings, those printable include; *this avvy for*r this afterrnoon and *hobby for*r hospital."
- The phoneme /ɹ/ pronounced accurately by the tip of the tongue that does not touch properly on the gum.

- **Phoneme /s/**

- Well pronounced by Dara Kania, Khansa Kirana, Gea Fira and Dita Alvionit as in, "Almostst like a theme park, Liverpool hass developed itss own sense of self, baffling and confussing to the outsider."
- The phoneme /s/ pronounced accurately by blowing the air outside the closed mouth but not the closed lip, let the air blew in between teeth.

- **Phoneme /ʃ/**

- Well pronounced by Dara Kania, Khansa Kirana, Gea Fira and Dita Alvionita as in, "The major influence comes from the influx of Irishsh and Welsh into the city."
- The phoneme /ʃ / pronounced accurately by blowing the air outside the closed mouth but not the closed lips, let the air blow in between teeth with the lips a little bit narrow down.

- **Phoneme /ʒ/**

- Well pronounced by Dara Kania, Khansa Kirana, Gea Fira and Dita Alvionita as in, "...in part taking bits of Estuary English prevalent on televisʒion and radio, and in some ways mimicking the Brookside sound."
- The phoneme /ʒ/ pronounced accurately by blowing the air outside the closed mouth but not the closed lips, let the air

blew in between teeth with the lips a little bit narrowed but made it slightly like a buzzing sound.

- **Phoneme /t/**

- Well pronounced by Dara Kania, Khansa Kirana, Gea Fira and Dita Alvionita as in, "Every tide brought ashore a new imported verb and many stuck becoming partt of everyday language."
- The phoneme /t/ pronounced accurately by sticking the tip of the tongue in the back of upper teeth and let the air blew outside after the tip of the tongue dragged down.

- **Phoneme /θ/**

- Well pronounced by Khansa Kirana and Gea Fira in, "Almost like a theme park, Liverpool has developed its own sense of self, baffling and confusing to the outsider." and pronounced correctly by Dara Kania, Khansa Kirana, Gea Fira and Dita Alvionita in, "...the Metropolitan Cathedral in Paddy's Wigwam, the Mersey Tunnel, the Mousehole, while the ornate Vines pub is simply *The Big House*."
- The phoneme /θ/ pronounced accurately by putting the tip of the tongue in the upper teeth and let the air slip from there slowly.

- **Phoneme /w/**

- Well pronounced by Dara Kania, Khansa Kirana, Gea Fira and Dita Alvionita as in, "The dockland working environment created its own tongue of sayings and nickname.
- The phoneme /w/ pronounced accurately by opening the mouth a bit narrow and slowly dragging it down so it is getting wider.

- **Phoneme /ks/**

- Well pronounced by Dara Kania and Dita Alvionita in, "The major influence comes from the influx of Irish and Welsh into the city." And well pronounced by Dara Kania, Khansa Kirana, Gea Fira and Dita Alvionita in, "The mixing of these defferent accents and dialects..."
- The phoneme /ks/ pronounced accurately by closing the larynx, it can block the air from blowing outside then open it immediately so the air will blow from there and flowing between the teeth, making a hiss sound.

- **Phoneme /z/**

- Well pronounced by Dara Kania, Khansa Kirana, Dita Alvionita as in, "Like every city and locality Merseysiders have their own sayings, those printable include; *this avvy* for this afternoon and *hozzy* for hospital."

- The phoneme /z/ pronounced accurately by closing the teeth and let the air blow between those, place the tip of the tongue almost touching the cavity and make a buzz sound.

- **Phoneme /v/**

- Well pronounced by Dara Kania, Khansa Kirana, Gea Fira and Dita Alvionita as in, "Every tide brought ashore a new imported verb and many stuck becoming part of everyday language."
- The phoneme /v/ pronounced accurately by sticking their upper teeth and lower lip together then blowing the air a bit from the little space between them.

The second focus of phoneme that pronounced accurately was vowel. Vowel was the character inside the alphabeth and it could give sound for the word. So that word could be pronounced by people. According to George Yule (2006) to describe vowel sounds, people consider the way in which the tongue influences the 'shape' through which the airflow must pass, to talk about a place of articulation, people think of the space inside the mouth as having a front versus a back and a high versus a low area. Surprisingly, not all students could pronounce the vowels correctly. Again, most of the vowels they pronounced in accurate way, such as:

- **Phoneme /æ/**

- Well pronounced by Dara Kania and Gea Fira in, "...Liverpudlians spoke pretty much the same as their Lancastrian neighbours and traces of the warm Lancashire sound can still be heard in the accent of older residents."
- The phoneme /æ/ pronounced accurately by opening their mouth larger and the sound comes in the short voice.

- **Phoneme /ɛ/**

- Well pronounced by Dara Kania, Khansa Kirana , Gea Fira and Dita Alvionita as in, "The mixing of these different accents and dialects, joining with words and saying picked up from global maritime arrivals, all fused together to create the unique Scouse sounds."
- The phoneme /ɛ/ pronounced accurately by opening their mouth wider and a bit larger.

- **Phoneme /i/**

- Well pronounced by Dara Kania, Khansa Kirana, Gea Fira and Dita Alvionita as in, "A Scouse accent is instantly recognisable, marking out the speaker's origin in the same way that Geordie or Cockney is immediately obvious.
- The phoneme /i/ pronounced accurately by closing the teeth but open their lips wider.

- **Phoneme /aɪ/**

- Well pronounced by Dara Kania, Khansa Kirana, Gea Fira and Dita Alvionita as in, "But where did the accent come from and what does the future holds sociiety becomes more and more homoginised?"
- The phoneme /aɪ/ pronounced accurately by opening their mouth a bit larger and drag it down to close it.

- **Phoneme /ʌ/**

- Well pronounced by Dara Kania, Khansa Kirana, Gea Fira and Dita Alvionita as in, "Every tide brought ashore a new imported verb and many stuck becoming part of everyday language".
- The phoneme /ʌ/ pronounced accurately by opening their mouth slightly like /o/ but a bit larger.

- **Phoneme /u/**

- Well pronounced by Dara Kania, Khansa Kirana, Gea Fira and Dita Alvionita as in, "The Scouse accent like much else in the city owes its roots to Liverpool's position as a port."
- The phoneme /u/ pronounced accurately by opening their mouth slightly and pulling the lips to the front until it forms a "U" shape.

- **Phoneme /aʊ/**

- Well pronounced by Dara Kania, Khansa Kirana and Gea Fira as in, "The Scouse accent like much else in the city owes its roots to Liverpool's position as a port."
- The phoneme /aʊ/ pronounced accurately by opening their mouth larger and closing it, pull it to the front until it has a "U" shape.

- **Phoneme /ɔɪ/**

- Well pronounced by Dara Kania, Khansa Kirana, Gea Fira and Dita Alvionita as in, "The mixing of these different accents and dialects, joining with words and saying picked up from global maritime arrivals, all fused together to create the unique Scouse sound."
- The phoneme /ɔɪ/ pronounced accurately by opening their mouth larger in the shape of "O" and close the teeth but not with the lips.

- **Phoneme /ə/**

- Well pronounced by Dara Kania, Gea Fira and Dita Alvionita as in, "A Scouse accent is instanly recognisable, marking out the speakerer's origin in the same way that Geordie or Cockney is immediately obvious."
- The phoneme /ə/ pronounced accurately by opening the mouth slightly.

- **Phoneme /a/**

- Well pronounced by Dara Kania, Khansa Kirana, Gea Fira and Dita Alvionita as in, "Every tide brought ashore a new imported verb and many stuck becoming part of everyday language".
- The phoneme /a/ pronounced accurately by opening their the mouth wide.

- **Phoneme /εə/**

- Well pronounced by Dara Kania, Khansa Kirana, Gea Fira and Dita Alvionita as in, "Will there even be Scouse accent in fifty years time?"
- The phoneme /εə/ pronounced accurately by opening their mouth wider and closing it a bit so it can come /ə/ sound.

- **Phoneme /ɪə/**

- Well pronounced by Dara Kania and Gea Fira as in, "But Scouse also reaches far and wide, down into parts of Cheshire and as far out as North Wales."
- The phoneme /ɪə/ pronounced accurately by opening their lips with closed teeth and it sounds a bit longer.

2.2 Phonemes Inaccurately Pronounced

Even they could read most of the phoneme accurately, but some of them pronounced inaccurately. As in consonant, there were some sounds that inaccurately pronounced by them, like:

- **Phoneme /s/**
 - Unwell pronounced by Khansa Kirana, Gea Fira and Dita Alvionita as in, "...until the mid 19th century Liverpudlians spoke pretty much the same as their Lancastrian neighbours and traces of the warm Lancashire sound can still be heard in the accent of older residents". They pronounced it without /s/ in the end of the word.
 - The problem of this phoneme was if it placed in the last syllables. They found it difficult to pronounce it and ended up did not pronounce it.
- **Phoneme /d/**
 - Unwell pronounced by Khansa Kirana as in, "The dockland working environment created its own tongue of sayings and nickname". She pronounced it without /d/ or /-ed/ sound in the end of the word and it happened quite often.
 - The problem of this phoneme was if it placed in the last syllables. They found it difficult to pronounce it and ended up did not pronounce it.

- **Phoneme /ə/**

- Unwell pronounced by Dara Kania as in, "But Scouse also reaches far and wide, down into parts of Cheshire and as far out as Northth Wales."
- Unwell pronounced by Dita Alvionita as in, "Almost like a theme park, Liverpool has developed its own sense of self, baffling and confusing to the outsider"
- The problem of this phoneme was if it placed in the last syllables. Because of the pronunciation was a bit hard to follow, they ended up pronounce it with /t/ sound.

Beside consonant, vowel sound had been pronounced inaccurately too with most of those students because the sound it produced sometimes look alike another phonemes, like:

- **Phoneme /ə/**

- Unwell pronounced by Khansa Kirana as in, "A Scouse accent is instantly recognisable, marking out the speaker's origin in the same way that Geordie or Cockney is immediately obvious".
- Unwell pronounced by Gea Fira and Dita Alvionita as in, "The mixing of these different accents and dialects, joining with words and saying picked up from global

maritime arrivals, all fused together to create the unique Scouse sound”.

- Because the “A” sound in Indonesia just came in one sound, most of them were inaccurately pronounced with /æ/ rather than /ə/ in most cases.

- **Phoneme /ɪ/**

- Unwell pronounced by Khansa Kirana as in, ”St. Helens residents have their own distinctive way of speaking...” and, ”Like every city and locality Merseysiders have their own sayings...”
- The phoneme /ɪ/ pronounced inaccurately with most of the students because between /i/ and /ɪ/ was slightly the same. Just like “A” sound, “I” sound in Indonesia just had one sound and most of them got stuck with /i/ sound rather than /ɪ/ sound.

- **Phoneme /ʌ/**

- Unwell pronounced by Dara Kania and Khansa Kirana as in, ”...joining with words and saying picked up from global maritime arrivals, all fused together to create the unique Scouse sound”.
- The phoneme /ʌ/ pronounced inaccurately by most of the students because they still pronounced it like /a/ sound. Just like the case above, “A” sound in Indonesia consisted of one

sound, this was /a/ sound, not /æ/ or /ʌ/. So, it still hard for them to understand the difference and ended up by pronouncing /a/ rather than /ʌ/.

- **Phoneme /ɛ/**

- Unwell pronounced by Gea Fira as in, ” However, Scouse is not king across all of Merseyside”
- The phoneme /ɛ/ pronounced inaccurately because they still pronounced it like /e/ sound. Just like “A” and “I” sound, “E” sound usually pronounced like /e/ in Indonesia even though they had three different sounds with only one character (E) written in all of the word. It was a bit hard for them to figure it out.

2.3 Stress Patterns of Intonation

The third focus of this research is stress. According to April McMahon (2002) stress is the kind of emphasise every word has and every piece of it can give different meaning if people just read those words with it. That was the reason why stress held important part in language. Sometimes, it also could define from where that people were.

Because most of the English words has primary stress on the first syllable, all of the students were capable to say it in the correct sentence stress. Specifically, for words with one or two syllables. For Junior High School students with basic until elementary English skill, they were good

at it. Just a few words that came with more than two syllable seemed a bit hard for them to detect the stress. They still felt difficult to figure where the primary stress was and where the secondary stress was and it ended up with reading the first syllable with primary stress, all in the first syllable. Like *impenetrable*, *linguistics*, *incomprehensible*, *uninitiated*, *locality* and *develop*. Some of them even stop for a while in the recording to figure it out what kind of stress they should use on those words. In the other side some of them were good at pronouncing and figuring the stress in some of the United Kingdom regions name like Liverpool, Merseyside, Lancashire, Cheshire, Everton, Southport and Mousehole.