

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter explains the result and discussion of the research. The researcher classifies the data in this research based on the segmental phonemes, such as vowel (/æ/), approximants (/l/), fricatives (/θ/), assimilation (/f/) and plosives (/t/) that the researcher wants to analyze. The data that are found is qualitative data. This qualitative data that are in the form of segmental phonemes can be analyzed with a descriptive analysis.

4.1 Research Finding

The researcher will collect the sentences that are pronounced by Japanese speaker in Yuta Aoki's interview YouTube video, then selecting the error pronunciation by a Japanese speaker and the last the researcher would classify the data result of the types of error that Japanese speaker pronounce about. The finding data result show in the table below.

No	Respondents	Items	English Pronunciation Transcription		Types of Error
			Error Pronounced	Correct Pronounced	
1.	W101	Ice	[<i>arisu</i>]	[aɪs]	[ri] for [ɪ]
		Coffee	[<i>'kafe</i>]	[<i>'kɒfi</i>]	[a] for [ɒ] ; [e] for [i]
		Eat	[<i>i:tɔ̄</i>]	[i:t]	[to:] for [t]
2.	M102	No	[<i>nɔ</i>]	[nou]	[o] for [ou]
		Nice	[<i>naisu</i>]	[nais]	[su] for [s]
3.	W103	Happy	[<i>'hapi</i>]	[<i>'hæpi</i>]	[ʌ] for [æ]
4.	W104	Friends	[<i>fuɾensu</i>]	[frendz]	[fu] for [f] ; [su] for [z]
		Meet	[<i>me:to</i>]	[mi:t]	[to] for [t]
		Swan	[<i>suwang</i>]	[swa:n]	[su] for [s]
		Labor	[<i>labo(r)</i>]	[<i>'leɪbə(r)</i>]	[a] for [eɪ] ; [o] for [ə]
5.	M105	No	[<i>nɔ</i>]	[nou]	[o] for [ou]
		Japan	[<i>japan</i>]	[dʒə'pæn]	[j] for [dʒ] ; [ʌ] for [ə] and [æ] ; [n] for [ŋ]
		Black	[<i>blak</i>]	[blæk]	[ʌ] for [æ]
6.	W106	Shopping	[<i>sɔpɪŋ</i>]	[<i>ʃɒpɪŋ</i>]	[s] for [ʃ] ; [o] for [ɒ]
		Clothes	[<i>kurosi(t)s</i>]	[kləʊðz]	[ku] for [k] ; [r] for [l] ; [o] for [əʊ] ; [sɪts] for [ðz]

7.	W107	Manga	[<i>manga</i>]	['mæŋgə]	[ʌ] for [æ] and [ə]
		Piece	[<i>pisū</i>]	[pi:s]	[su:] for [s]
8.	W108	To	[<i>te</i>]	[tu]	[e] for [u]
		Three	[<i>tri:</i>]	[θri:]	[t] for [θ]
9.	M109	Japan	[<i>japan</i>]	[dʒə'pæn]	[j] for [dʒ] ; [ʌ] for [ə] and [æ]
10.	M110	White	[<i>waito</i>]	[waɪt]	[to] for [t]
		Chocolate	[<i>cokorēto</i>]	['tʃɒklət]	[co] for [tʃ] ; [ko] for [k] ; [r] for [l] ; [e:] for [ə] ; [to] for [t]
		Girlfriend	[<i>garlfren</i>]	[gɜ:(r)lfrend]	[a] for [ɜ:]
11.	M111	Food	[<i>fōdo</i>]	[fu:d]	[o:] for [u:] ; [do] for [d]
		Alcohol	[<i>ar(u)kohoru</i>]	['ælkəhɒl]	[ʌ] for [æ] ; [r] for [l] ; [o] for [ə] ; [o] for [ɒ] ; [ru] for [l]
12.	M112	Graduate	[<i>guradueto</i>]	['grædʒuɛt]	[gu] for [g] ; [ʌ] for [æ] ; [du] for [dʒ] ; [e] for [eɪ] ; [to] for [t]
13.	M113	Think	[<i>sɪŋk</i>]	[θɪŋk]	[s] for [θ]

		Living	[<i>riving</i>]	[lɪvɪŋ]	[r] for [l]
		Actually	[<i>ʌ(k)suari</i>]	[ˈæktʃuəli]	[ʌ] for [æ] and [ə] ; [s] for [tʃ] ; [r] for [l]
		Years	[<i>yars</i>]	[jɪə(r)s]	[a] for [ɪə]
		English	[<i>engriʃ</i>]	[ˈɪŋɡlɪʃ]	[e] for [ɪ] ; [r] for [l]
		Fool	[<i>fura</i>]	[fu:l]	[r] for [l]
		Japan	[<i>japan</i>]	[dʒəˈpæn]	[j] for [dʒ] ; [ʌ] for [ə] and [æ]
		Work	[<i>wɔrk</i>]	[wɜ:k]	[ɒ] for [ɜ:]
14.	W114	Faster	[<i>fastis</i>]	[fæst(r)]	[ʌ] for [æ]
15.	W909	Bag	[<i>baku</i>]	[bæg]	[ʌ] for [æ] ; [ku] for [g]

Table 4.1.1 Transcription of Japanese Pronunciation Errors

In this finding table above shows the pronunciation errors by Japanese speakers in Yuta Aoki's interview YouTube video and the correct pronunciation according to Oxford and Cambridge dictionary. Those utterances were taken from the conversation in the video between Yuta and Japanese speakers which every person that he was taken from the students until workers/employees. It shows

several words are errors based on the segmental phonemes which the researcher want to analyze.

4.1.1 The dominant sound errors in English pronunciation produced by Japanese people.

After collecting data, the researcher found 14 in 15 persons in Do Japanese speak English? (2017 Interview) performed by Japanese speaker are made an error in English pronunciation. Total errors as many 36 words of English sounds consisting /æ/, /l/, /θ/, /ʃ/ and /t/ and some of the interview could be found more errors than just the researcher assumed.

The research subjects made errors as many 11 words error in pronouncing the sound of /æ/, 8 words error in pronouncing the sound /l/, 2 words error in pronouncing the sound of /θ/, 2 words error in pronouncing the sound of /ʃ/, and 5 words error in pronouncing the sound /t/. The researcher gives a percentage of pronunciation errors in segmental phonemes produce by Japanese speakers:

a. Pronunciation of /æ/ : $\frac{11}{36} \times 100\% = 31\%$

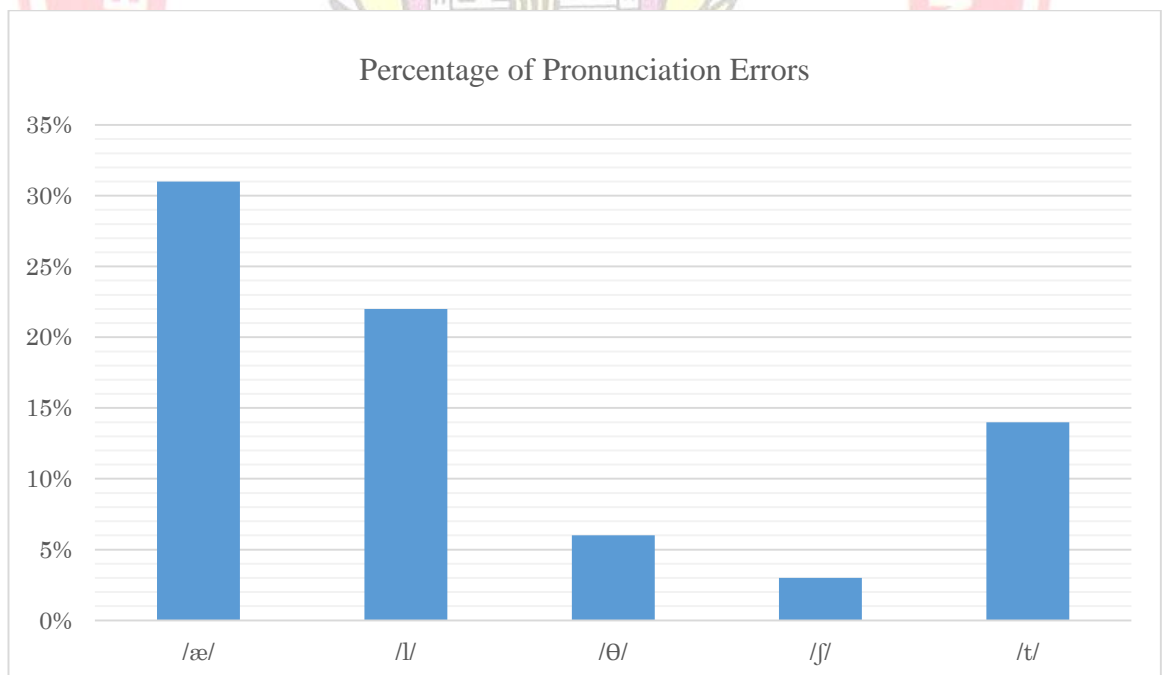
b. Pronunciation of /l/ : $\frac{8}{36} \times 100\% = 22\%$

c. Pronunciation of /θ/ : $\frac{2}{36} \times 100\% = 6\%$

d. Pronunciation of /ʃ/ : $\frac{1}{36} \times 100\% = 3\%$

e. Pronunciation of /t/ : $\frac{5}{36} \times 100\% = 14\%$

The percentages of the recapitulation of pronunciation errors in segmental phonemes produce by Japanese speakers were converted into a chart. The chart covered the highest until the lowest rank as below:



Based on the chart above, it could be viewed that the most frequently segmental phoneme errors made through

Japanese speakers was found in sound /æ/ as much 31% and the second sound was /l/ as much 22%. Furthermore, the lowest or rarely in pronouncing sound was /ʃ/ as much 3%.

The researcher will select the pronunciation errors by Japanese speakers from the following table to classify each sounds in the data result into five kinds of segmental phonemes.

a. The Pronunciation Error of /æ/

Table 4.1.1.1 Pronunciation Error of /æ/

Words	Standard Phonetics Transcription	Japanese Actual Pronunciation	Deviation	Frequency
Happy	/ˈhæpi/	/ˈhapi/	/æ/ → /a/	1
Japan	/dʒəˈpæn/	/japan/		3
Black	/blæk/	/blak/		1
Manga	/ˈmæŋgə/	/manga/		1
Alcohol	/ˈælkəhɒl/	/ar(u)kohoru/		1
Graduate	/ˈgrædʒuət/	/guradueto/		1

Actually	/ˈæktʃuəli/	/a(k)suari/		1
Faster	/fæst(r)/	/fastif/		1
Bag	/bæg/	/baku/		1
Total errors of pronunciation /æ/				11
Percentage of errors				31%

From the table 4.1.1.1, total percentage errors of pronunciation /æ/ have been 31%, the common error pronunciation of the first made by Japanese speakers in the Yuta Aoki's YouTube video. They are almost substitution /æ/ to /ʌ/ or /a/ sound. The researcher found not /æ/ to /ʌ/ or /a/ sound only, but in another sound like /ə/ to /a/ occurred in words *actually*, *manga*, and *Japan* as they were substituted as well.

This refers to (Anderson-Hsieh & Tim Riney, 1993) describe that Japanese having only five short vowels, such as: /a/, /i/, /u/, /e/, and /o/. It is made Japanese speakers automatically transfer its sound in how the

words actually pronounce. This is because vowel inventories give the biggest difference between regional dialects of English, and mispronunciation in vowel quality tends to interfere with successful L2 communication less directly than do consonant pronunciation errors (Jenkins, 2000).

b. The Pronunciation Error of /l/

Table 4.1.1.2 Pronunciation Error of /l/

Words	Standard Phonetics Transcription	Japanese Actual Pronunciation	Deviation	Frequency
Clothes	/kləʊðz/	/kurosi(t)s/	/l/ → /r/	1
Chocolate	/ˈtʃɒklət/	/cokorēto/		1
Alcohol	/ˈælkəhɒl/	/ar(u)kohoru/		1
Living	/lɪvɪŋ/	/riviŋ/		1
Actually	/ˈæktʃuəli/	/a(k)suari/		1
English	/ˈɪŋɡlɪʃ/	/engriʃ/		2

Fool	/fu:l/	/fūra/		1
Total errors of pronunciation /l/				8
Percentage of errors				22%

From the table 4.1.1.2, total percentage error of pronunciation /l/ has been 22%, the second error who is Japanese speaker made. Almost of the words which they pronounce was substituted into /l/ in /r/ sound, the closest sound that they have in consonant inventory.

According to (Syarifah, Phonological Interference in the Spoken English Performed by Japanese Spaecker in Teaching Process of Mind Your Language Video, 2017)

Japanese language has no /l/ and /r/ sound in the phonetic system, but Japanese has /r/ sound, sometimes it could make the Japanese confused to distinguish /l/ and /r/ sound, because Japanese think that there is no difference between those sounds.

c. The pronunciation Error of /θ/

Table 4.1.1.3 Pronunciation Error of /θ/

Words	Standard Phonetics Transcription	Japanese Actual Pronunciation	Deviation	Frequency
Three	/θri:/	/tri/	/θ/ → /t/	1
Think	/θɪŋk/	/sɪŋk/	/θ/ → /s/	1
Total errors of pronunciation /θ/				2
Percentage of errors				6%

From the table 4.1.1.3 above, total percentage error of pronunciation /θ/ have been 6%. There were two deviations made by Japanese speakers. They were the substitution of /θ/ to /t/ and /θ/ to /s/ sound. The substitution of sound /θ/ to /t/ occurred into word *three*, and the substitution of sound /θ/ to /s/ occurred into word *think*. Japanese speakers actually knew that the target was /θ/ but because of their mother tongue does not recognize /θ/sound it makes they replace with familiar

sound which closest to their inventory sound like /s/ and /t/. In addition, (Kavanagh, 2007) explains other fricatives that are not found in Japanese are the two English inter dental fricatives /θ/ and /ð/ which are often substituted with the English alveolar /t/ and /d/.

d. The Pronunciation Error of /ʃ/

Table 4.1.1.4 Pronunciation Error of /ʃ/

Words	Standard Phonetics Transcription	Japanese Actual Pronunciation	Deviation	Frequency
Shopping	/ʃɒpɪŋ/	/sɒpɪŋ/	/ʃ/ → /s/	1
Total errors of pronunciation /ʃ/				1
Percentage of errors				3%

From the table 4.1.1.4, total percentage error of pronunciation /ʃ/ has been 3%. Japanese speakers were substitution /ʃ/ to /s/ sound. The substitution of sound /ʃ/ to /s/ occurred in word *shopping*. As the researcher can

see, Japanese speakers always tend to produce English sounds where it is closed with their language inventories.

In addition, Japanese speakers have difficulties in producing lip-rounding features, except /ʃ/ sound

(Tsujimura, 1996).

e. The Pronunciation Error of /t/

Table 4.1.1.5 Pronunciation Error of /t/

Words	Standard Phonetics Transcription	Japanese Actual Pronunciation	Deviation	Frequency	
Eat	/i:t/	/i:to:/		1	
Meet	/mi:to/	/mi:t/		1	
White	/waɪto/	/waɪt/		/t/ → /t+/o/	1
Chocolate	/ˌtʃɒkəlɪt/	/ˈtʃɒklət/		1	
Graduate	/ˈɡrædʒuət/	/ˈgrædʒuɛt/		1	
Total errors of pronunciation /t/				5	
Percentage of errors				14%	

From the table 4.1.1.5, total percentage error of pronunciation /t/ has been 14%. Almost all the words that Japanese speakers pronounce added with vowel /o/ sound. It is because naturally from the Japanese language system. According to (Thompson, 2001) Japanese speaker of English find the more complex [vowel and consonant] distinctions and sound combinations of English very hard to produce.

4.2 Discussion

4.2.1 The Pronunciation Error of /æ/

According to the analysis above, the result shows that /æ/ sound was the dominant error pronunciation in Yuta Aoki's YouTube video. Some Japanese speakers was supposed to be pronounced as same as /a/ sound in Japanese pronunciation because of Japanese Romanization rule in which the letter /a/ being the closest equivalents of the vowel /æ/ (Bada, 2001). For example, the Japanese speaker tends to pronounce the word

“Japan” as /japan/, while according to the Oxford Dictionary, the word “Japan” should be pronounced as /dʒəˈpæn/.

Basically, the vowel sound /æ/ is categorized as central vowels (Jones, 1985). But most of Japanese speaker substitution the sound with open vowel /a/ rather than as central vowel /æ/, which their tongue was held as low as possible (Jones, 1985). For example, the word “happy”, “black”, “bag”. These words clearly said with Japanese speakers as “happy” as /hapi/, “black” as /blak/, and “bag” as /baku/ with the additional vowel /u/ in the end of consonant word. In fact, these sounds should be pronounced when the front of the tongue on the highest part, but the tongue itself is low in the mouth instead of the tongue in the low part (Kelly, 2000). For that reason, it is true that Japanese speaker made errors by deviated /æ/ sound with /a/ sound.

4.2.2 The Pronunciation Error of /l/

Based on the analysis in finding table, sound of /l/ was the second dominant error was made by Japanese speakers.

According to (Hayes, 2009) sound of /l/ was a voiced alveolar lateral approximant and sound of /r/ was a voiced alveolar central approximant or in general it called with liquid sound. Although in the Japanese language has a sound similar to both the English /l/ and /r/ sounds in (Ohata, 2014), moreover (Kavanagh, 2007) explains this liquid does not exactly correspond to the English liquid /l/ or /r/ but is regarded as something that is between the two sounds. Therefore, Japanese speakers tend to change /l/ for /r/ on one occasion and /r/ for /l/ on another. For example, the words “*clothes*” was pronounced as /kurosi(t)s/, “*chocolate*” as /cokorē:to/ and “*fool*” as /fū:ra/. Surprisingly, the researcher found they are almost pronounced with long vowels and substitution the sound of /l/ with /r/. Japanese speakers also did not know that English lacks the contrast in a vowel. When Japanese speaker was pronounced those sounds, /l/ and /r/ sound was voiceless with add vowels at the end of consonant word.

Sound of /r/ should be pronounced when the air channel is in the middle of the mouth while the sound of /l/ is pronounced

with the tongue touching the alveolar ridge. But when a Japanese speaker tends to pronounce /l/ sound, it comes with the tip of the tongue turned back. However, both those sounds are voiced (Kavanagh, 2007). For example the word “living” was pronounced as /riviŋ/ and “actually” was pronounced as /a(k)suari/. The researcher analyzed, there are flip between pronounce those sounds. It seemed /l/ sound, but finally they flip it into /r/sound. In fact, both sounds they pronounced is incorrect, but still understandable, even if the Japanese could pronounce /l/ sound of English words. From the explanation above, Japanese speakers was made errors in pronounce /l/ sound.

4.2.3 The Pronunciation Error of /t/

Next is the pronunciation error of /t/ sound. Actually, it is not taken as seriously as other sounds, but according to (Thompson, 2001) Japanese speaker of English found more complex (vowel and consonant) distinctions and sound combinations of English very hard to produce. As the researcher

found from the finding table, when Japanese speaker's pronunciation a word which it is ended up with a consonant, they add some vowel in the final of consonant word. For example the word "chocolate" was pronounced as /cokore:to/ and "graduate" was pronounced as / gurɒdueto/. It is far from correct of pronunciation according to the Oxford Dictionary. The word "chocolate" should be pronounced /ˈtʃɒklət/ and the word "graduate" should be pronounced /ˈgrædʒueɪt/. But Japanese speakers substitution it into /t/ + /o/ sound. According to (Tamaoka, 1991), Japanese language has 14 consonants, such as: /p/, /t/, /k/, /b/, /d/, /g/, /s/, /z/, /h/, /m/, /n/, /r/ and two semivowels /w/ and /y/, which all of those sounds was added by a vowel sound /u/ and /o/ in the final consonant. Another expert, (Bada, 2001) said that for Japanese learners of English consonants may provide the biggest difficulty, as their various sounds, their placement within words and articulation are diverse.

However, Finch as cited in (Hayes, 2009) explains that the place of articulation (POA) in pronunciation, sound of /t/ is

categorized as alveolar, where the sound are formed by the tongue coming into contact with the hard palate or alveolar ridge immediately behind the upper teeth.

According to (Kavanagh, 2007) states Japanese students of English would be inserted vowel /o/ after the English /t/ in the word initial and final consonant. It was proof from Japanese speakers tends to pronounce the sounds of /t/, there is no airstream stopped firmly and released a plausible (*stop sound*) instead changing it into /t/ + /o/ sound or adding vowels at the end of consonants. For that reason, it is true that Japanese speakers are made an error in pronouncing /t/ sound.

4.2.4 The Pronunciation Error of /θ/

The fourth analysis is the pronunciation error of /θ/ sound. The researcher found there are two words who are Japanese speaker was error to pronounce, the words are “*three*” was pronounced as /tri/ and the word “*think*” was pronounced as /sink/ with making a plosive in the back of the tongue. According

to Oxford Dictionary the word “*three*” should be pronounced as /θri:/ and the word “*think*” should be pronounced as /θɪŋk/. The researcher found when Japanese speakers enjoy and have self-confidence in speaking English, there are some words which they mispronounce it without taking a time for thinking about how to pronounce it well. For example the word “*think*”. At the first Japanese speaker was right to pronounce it, then suddenly he made it into /sink/ with making a plosive in the back of his tongue.

According to (Hayes, 2009) sound of /θ/ is categorized as fricative in manner of articulation (MoA) when a tight constriction is made, the air passing through constriction flows turbulently and making a hissing noise. From the finding table Japanese speakers’ substitution of /θ/ to /t/ or /s/ sound. The sound of /θ/ should be pronounced by the tongue touching the upper teeth (*dental sound*) and the air stream is not obstructed firmly but there is a hissing sound or *fricative sound* (Rogers, 2000, p. 20). However, Japanese speakers pronounced the sound /θ/ as /t/ by the tongue coming into contact with the alveolar ridge (*alveolar*

sound) and the airstream is stopped firmly when it is released there is a plausible (*stop sound*). In addition, Japanese speakers tend to pronounce the sound /θ/ as /s/ by the stream of air is directed at the upper teeth, creating noisy turbulent flow. For that reason, it is true that Japanese speakers was error in pronounced sound of /θ/.

4.2.5 The Pronunciation Error of /ʃ/

The fifth analysis is the pronunciation error of /ʃ/ sound. The word in error pronunciation is “*shopping*” which pronounce as /soping/ instead of /ʃɒpɪŋ/. According to (Hayes, 2009) sound of /ʃ/ and /s/ are categorized as fricative sound. To pronounce they are different, but have the same in place of articulation (PoA) and manner of articulation (MoA). Sound of /ʃ/ produced by the tongue curled behind the alveolar ridge and produce a hissing sound, while sound of /s/ is same as /ʃ/ sound but without produce a hissing sound. The sound that was produced by Japanese speakers had not produced a hissing sound when speak “*shopping*”

as the Hayes mention. Moreover, in Japanese language also did not have /ʃ/ sound. It is clear that sometime Japanese speakers tend to substitution /ʃ/ sound into /s/ sound and it makes an error pronunciation.

