

**ERRORS IN JOKO WIDODO'S SPEECH**

**AN ANALYSIS OF PRONUNCIATION**

**A GRADUATING PAPER**

Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirement for Gaining  
the Bachelor Degree in English Literature



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2021

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Saya menyatakan bahwa skripsi tersebut sudah dapat diajukan pada sidang Munaqosyah untuk memenuhi salah satu syarat memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra Inggris .

Atas perhatiannya, kami ucapkan terima kasih.

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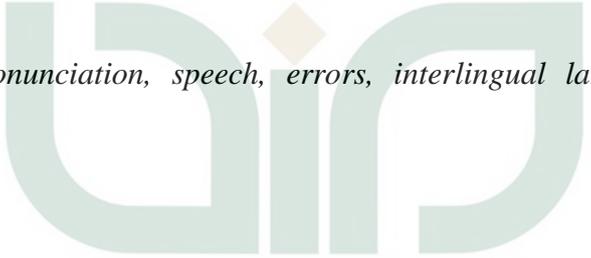
## AN ANALYSIS OF PRONUNCIATION

Ulvi Faiza Nisrina

### ABSTRACT

Mispronunciation could happen to anyone in communication. It may also happen to the President of Indonesia, Joko Widodo in his speech in APEC CEO Summit 2014. There are some inaccuracies in his speech pronunciation. The researcher thinks that the inaccuracies are worth analyzing since there are many reactions toward his pronunciation. This research uses Error Analysis by S. Pit Corder as the main theory. Based on the theory of Source of Error by H. Douglas Brown, his speech contains two sources of errors; interlingual and intralingual. In the end, those sources of errors can be divided into three types. According to Katamba and Dobrovolsky, the types are addition, substitution, and deletion. From the research, it was found that the most often happening errors are interlingual factors that are dominated by substitutions and deletions as the types of errors. While the intralingual factors happen because Joko Widodo tends to overgeneralize one sound with the others because of the limits of his English vocabularies.

Keywords: *pronunciation, speech, errors, interlingual language, intralingual language*



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## **KESALAHAN DALAM PIDATO JOKO WIDODO:**

### **ANALISA PENGUCAPAN**

Ulvi Faiza Nisrina

#### **INTISARI**

Kesalahan pengucapan merupakan masalah yang umum terjadi dalam komunikasi. Masalah ini juga dapat menimpa seorang presiden sekalipun, seperti yang terjadi pada presiden Indonesia, Joko Widodo, dalam APEC CEO Summit di tahun 2014. Terdapat beberapa kesalahan pengucapan dalam pidato Bahasa Inggrisnya. Dikarenakan banyaknya reaksi atas hal tersebut, peneliti merasa perlu adanya telaah lebih lanjut terkait kesalahan yang terjadi. Peneliti menggunakan teori Analisis Kesalahan yang dirumuskan oleh S. Pit Corder sebagai landasan utama. Selain itu, teori pembagian sumber kesalahan oleh H. Douglas Brown juga diterapkan dalam penelitian. Sebagai hasil akhir, sumber kesalahan tersebut dikelompokkan menjadi tiga jenis kesalahan seperti yang dirumuskan oleh Katamba dan Dobrovolsky. Ketiga jenis error tersebut adalah; penambahan, penggantian, dan penghilangan. Dari penelitian yang dilakukan, ditemukan bahwa kesalahan yang paling sering terjadi adalah kesalahan berdasarkan faktor dari luar bahasa yang didominasi dari ragam penggantian dan penghilangan. Sedangkan faktor dari dalam bahasa terjadi dikarenakan oleh kecenderungan Joko Widodo dalam menyamaratakan satu bunyi dengan bunyi yang lain. Hal ini berkaitan dengan keterbatasan Joko Widodo dalam perbendaharaan kata dalam Bahasa Inggris.

Kata kunci: *pengucapan, pidato, kesalahan, faktor dalam bahasa, faktor luar bahasa*

## MOTTO

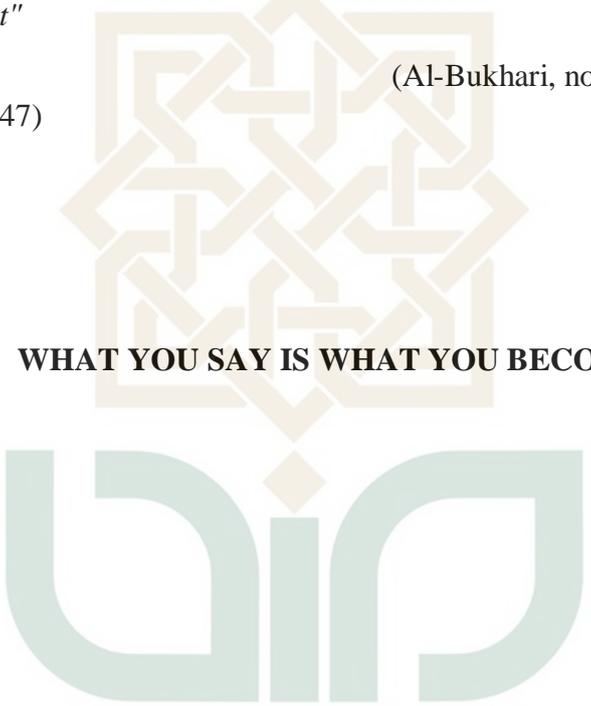
مَنْ كَانَ يُؤْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ فَلْيَقُلْ خَيْرًا أَوْ لِيَصْمُتْ

*" Let the one who believes in Allah and Last Day Speak a good word, or remain silent"*

no.47)

(Al-Bukhari, no. 6018; Muslim,

**WHAT YOU SAY IS WHAT YOU BECOME**

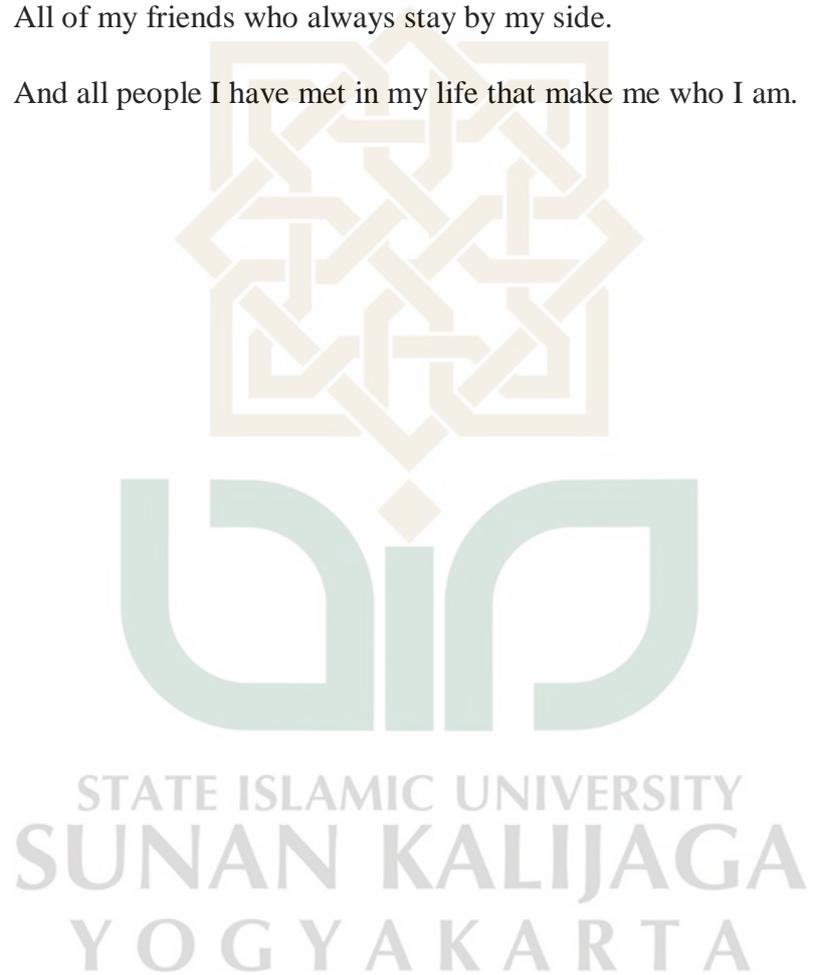


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## DEDICATION

This graduating paper is dedicated to:

- My family, especially my beloved parents and my brothers and sisters.
- All of my friends who always stay by my side.
- And all people I have met in my life that make me who I am.



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16. All people who gave contribution in finishing my graduating paper. May Allah blesses your life.

I hope this graduating paper could be useful for everyone reading it.

*Wassalamu'alaikum Warahmatullaahi Wabarakaatuh*

Yogyakarta, December 5<sup>th</sup>, 2021

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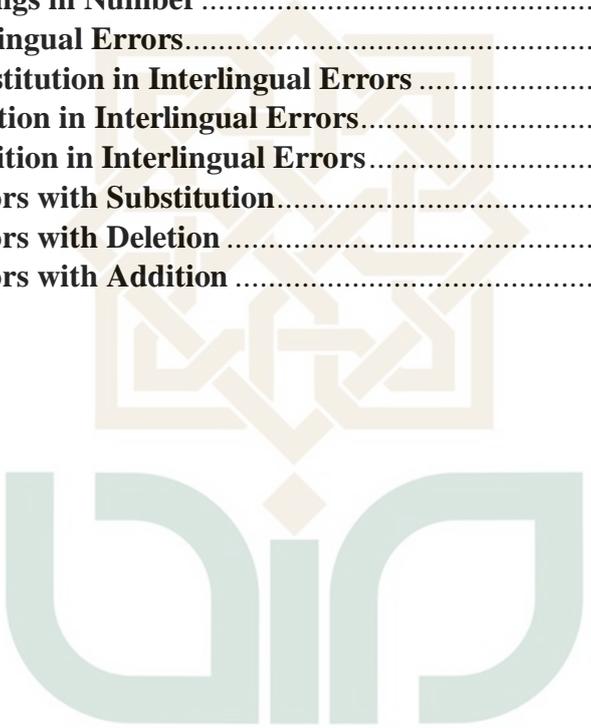
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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of Study

Language is something that is hardly replaceable in communication. People need language to convey everything they need to convey. Through language, all people need to do to convey their feelings, thoughts and meanings is just by saying. We can get all those ease because language is something systemic that is collective for its speakers. According to Abdul Chaer, language has some characteristics. Language has to be something “systemic, it should be as a sign, it is sound, arbitrary, meaningful, conventional, productive, vary, and dynamic” (1994: 33). Since language is a system that is dynamic and conventional at the same time, the speakers of a language have to agree with certain rules of their language.

Though language is universal, it is also conventional which means that language is something collective. Since language is very collective, it is very natural for a certain group of people to have their own certain language. This certainty then becomes something that is commonly known as language differences. All those differences are usually transformed as structure, tense, pronunciation and many more. Furthermore, the difference of languages all over the world becomes a crucial problem in communication since each language surely has its own characteristics and rules.

All the differences make it more important to learn language. As a result, it is also easier to communicate with each other. This also can be seen in *surah Ibrahim* verse 4:

وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَا مِنْ رَّسُولٍ إِلَّا بِلِسَانِ قَوْمِهِ، لِيُبَيِّنَ لَهُمْ

“And we sent not a Messenger except with the language of his people, in order that he might make the (Message) clear for them.” (Surin, 1976: 525)

The verse shows that Allah sent His messenger to their people with the mother language of the people them self to give them ease to understand the messages. It shows that the success of message understanding is really important depends on the way of the delivering and pronouncing.

As stated before, pronunciation is one of elements in language differences. Pronunciation as one of the parts of language has an important role in practicing verbal communication. Thus, there are some fixed rules that are arranged to facilitate people to learn about pronunciation. Those rules are then lined up in Phonetics and Phonology. Both Phonetics and Phonology are concerned about study of speech sound. To describe speech sound, it is necessary to decide what an individual sound is and how each sound differs from all others (Fromkin, 1996: 190).

April McMahon in her book stated that “phonetics provides objective ways of describing and analysing the range of sounds humans use in their language” (2002: 1). On the other hand, she then stated that phonology has

something to do with language-specific selection and organisation of sounds to signal meanings (2002: 2).

Even though phonetics and phonology were formulated thoroughly, there still some problems remain. For instance, as a second language learner, it is very common for someone to have problems in pronouncing some words from other languages.

A real phenomenon which might represent one of problems in pronunciation is mispronunciation. Mispronunciation could happen to all people practicing verbal language. It could also happen to those who practice English in their life, as an example, the president of Indonesia, Joko Widodo. Joko Widodo, also known as Jokowi, attended some international events which compel him to speak in English. Nevertheless, he did make some mistakes in pronouncing some words. For example, the word *good* that should be pronounced as /gʊd/ was pronounced as /gɒt/ in his speech on APEC CEO Summit 2014. There are still many more mistakes he made in the same speech. Thus, this research then will take the speech record of Joko Widodo on APEC CEO Summit 2014 as the main object.

The researcher chooses Joko Widodo as the object because he is the present president in Indonesia that lately attended his second election as President and he successfully won it. Since this is his second election and also his second victory, every documentation of his previous activities become very popular

among the citizens. Furthermore, his effort for becoming the President of Indonesia is also interesting. Those become issues for the constituents.

He was once only a 'dark horse' in the political field in Indonesia. Nevertheless, he had an extraordinary journey before he finally made it as the president. He started his political career when he attended the major election in Surakarta in 2005 and he surprisingly won it. He then strengthens his political state by attending the governor election of the capital city of Indonesia, Jakarta in 2012. Once again, he made it and won the election. After performing his governor duty for about only 2 years, he was trusted by Indonesia as a president. He won the president election in 2014.

For the second time, he joined the latest presidential election in 2019. After having a tough rivalry with his competitor –Prabowo Subianto- over and over again, he was steadying his position as a president for his second period. Those facts then become reasonable to make Joko Widodo as the main object of this research.

Jokowi and all his behaviour is high light for people in Indonesia. One of the most discussed things about Jokowi is his English speech. After becoming the president of Indonesia, Jokowi certainly attends some International events that require him to communicate in English. He was once chosen to deliver a speech at APEC CEO Summit in English. His speech video on APEC CEO Summit gained attention compared to the other videos of his speech. This video then spreads massively.

Many reactions emerge for his speech. Some people praise the way Jokowi delivers it with the touch of Bahasa accent. The rest of them deplore his pronunciation. The opposition realizes that this could be a good factor to enfeeble Jokowi in his candidacy. This group of people make fun of the speech by editing the video and uploading it into some canals in social media. One unique reaction was shown by Eka Gustiwana on his *youtube* channel. Rather than take it as a serious issue, he decided to make a parody for Jokowi's speech. This video gained more than 2.1m views till this research was made. These various responses show how much Jokowi' speech is interesting for people in Indonesia.

Realizing that this video brings out massive interest among the citizens, the researcher decided to choose Jokowi's speech at APEC CEO Summit 2014 as the main object of the research.

In aim to conduct and finish this research, the researcher uses the theory of Error Analysis by Pit S. Coder. Error Analysis Theory becomes an appropriate theory because it has something to do with errors and mistakes that are experienced by second language learners or performers. Besides that, the researcher choses errors as the object because errors are usually visible. It means that in communication, listeners can immediately realize some errors because errors are always repeated.

The application of phonetic and phonology are also involved in this study to have less personal perception because Phonetic and phonology have some fixed

rules as the measurement. For instance, Symbols of IPA, phonological operation, distinctive features and so on.

To help processing and finishing the research, the researcher needs a dictionary as a guidance and standard for the phonetic transcription from each word. The researcher then decided to use the Longman dictionary. Longman dictionary is widely used especially as a reference for students. According to Thomasz P. Szynalski in his writing titled *Comparative Review of Dictionaries for English Learners*, the Longman dictionary has the best phonetic transcription among three big dictionaries (Longman, Oxford, and Cambridge). It has the best phonetic transcription for both British and American English. Since this research is about phonetics, the Longman dictionary becomes the most appropriate dictionary for this research.

## **1.2 Scope of Study**

Scope of study is needed to give brief limitations in this research. These limitations are served as a border in the discussion so that the discussion can focus on the object of the analysis. The limitations include the scope of the data and the scope of the theories.

As the data source, this research has the audio of the President of Indonesia, Joko Widodo's speech in APEC CEO Summit 2014. This research focuses especially on the mistakes and errors he made while delivering the speech. The theory that is mostly applied is Error Analysis theory by S. Pit Corder. In his book entitled *Error Analysis and Interlanguage* (1982: 1) he stated

that “errors is a result of the persistence of existing mother tongue habits in the new language”.

Besides theory of Error Analysis, the research also uses some theories that are related to the study. The theories are the sources of error by H. Douglas Brown and the types of error by Katamba and Dobrovolski. According to Brown, there are two sources of errors; interlanguage transfer and intralanguage transfer. The errors then can be classified based on the constructions. These constructions were well narrated by David Crystal as: 1. Omission; 2. Addition; and 3. Substitution.

### **1.3 Research Questions**

To make an easier classification on organizing the problems, the researcher has made some research questions. From the background of the study above, the researcher divided the question into 2 questions that will be answered in the discussion. The research questions are formulated as bellow:

1. What are the types of pronunciation errors in the speech?
2. What are the sources of errors that exist in the speech of Joko Widodo?

### **1.4 Objective of Study**

The aim of this research is analyzing the pronunciation errors that were done by the new president, Joko Widodo in his speech. The research also describes and classifies the types of the errors existing during the speech. Lastly, the aim of the research is to determine the source of the error in the pronunciation.

### 1.5 Significances

Significances of study are needed to know whether a research is worth researching or not. Researches with phonetics and phonology are still limited in the researcher's university. Hopefully, this research also can be used as a reference for other researchers who want to do research using pronunciation, phonetics and phonology and error analysis as the object.

The researcher hopes that this research can be useful for those who are from educational-field and non-educational-field. Furthermore, this research can help the English second learners, especially in the researcher's university, to learn more about pronunciation. From this research, the researcher wishes common mistakes and errors that might be done by the learners can be prevented and avoided. As the last significance, this research hopefully will help all English second learners to prevent the same mistake as the object did.

### 1.6 Literature Review

To help the researcher having done the research, some previous research is needed to ease the work. Besides that, reading as many as possible previous research will avoid this research of having the same data and theories at the same time, so that plagiarism can be optimally avoided. Here are some previous researches that the researcher has found:

1. The first previous research is a journal published in 1984 by Turkan Ocal and Linnea C. Ehri. This research is entitled *Spelling Pronunciations*

*Help College Students Remember How to Spell Difficult Words*. The researchers ask some native speaker to spell commonly misspelled words. The further methods to collect the data are interview, test, and questionnaire. The result shows that the pronunciation ability is not differentiated from age. Furthermore, familiarity with the target words eases the students to spell the words correctly.

2. The second research is a University of Vienna journal by Markus Christiner and Susanne M. Reiterer, students of English Linguistics Department University of Vienna. The journal is entitled “Song and Speech: Examining The Link between Singing Talent and Speech Imitation Ability” and published in 2013. This research focuses on how far singing performance affects the ability to imitate speech. The researchers choose 41 singers with different backgrounds. To analyze the imitation ability, the researchers ask them to sing some certain song and then record them. To deepen the analysis, the researchers then give them questionnaires. The result shows that the ability to sing improves language.
3. The third research is a journal by students of Brawijaya University, Vika Agustina and Esti Junining. The journal was entitled *Error Analysis in The Travel Writing Made by The Students of English Study Program* and published in 2016. This research focuses on the grammatical errors made by the students in their writing. The analysis is based on the surface strategy taxonomy theory. This theory consists of four types, they are

omission, addition, misinformation, and misordering. From the writings, the researchers found out that the most frequent errors showed in misinformation are the use of tense form. The second most frequent errors are omission of noun/verb inflection. The last errors occurrence from the writings are unnecessary phrases added in clauses.

4. The fourth research is a graduating paper by Annisa Maulani, a student of English Literature Department of Universitas Gadjah Mada. The graduating paper is entitled *Pronunciation Acceptability of Three English Consonants Produced by Freshman of English Department, Universitas Gadjah Mada* and published in 2014. The researcher analyses the acceptability of English pronunciation by freshman students of English Department year 13. Specifically, the target of this research are the English consonant sounds that do not exist in Bahasa: /v/, /θ/, /ð/. To collect the data, the researcher uses a sound recorder and then the researcher involves 2 informants to assist the analysis. The research shows that the freshman students tend to replace the /v/, /θ/, /ð/ sounds with /f/, /d/, and /t/ depends on the environment.
5. The fifth previous research is a research by Rachmad Dio Pratama. He was a student of English Literature Department UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta. His graduating paper was about *Error Analysis of Diphthong Sounds Pronounced by Fourteenth Semester Students in English Department UIN Sunan Kalijaga* and published in 2014. He took his friends from his department as the respondents. He processed the data

by using the theory by Karol Janicki that refers to the vowel sounds distribution based on the position of the tongue. The result showed that there were 66 mistakes in this research. The mistakes were made because the respondents were facing difficulties in pronouncing some words in English. The factors that affected the difficulties are classified into three; aptitude, motivations, and personality. However, the aptitude does not give impact on the respondents' ability in pronouncing words. Less motivation and less desire became the second factor that impacts the ability. The most responsible factor in pronunciation ability of the respondents was personality. It showed that the more the respondents got shy, the more difficulties they faced.

All the literature reviews have the same object with this research: pronunciation. Most of them use different theories to analyze the object, while the rest uses Error Analysis. Nevertheless, the use of the source of the errors theory and the grouping of the types of the errors can not be found on the previous literature reviews. Those two factors make this research different from the previous literature reviews.

### **1.7 Theoretical Approach**

When people pronounce words, they produce some certain sounds. In this situation, it is very common for people (especially those who are the second language speakers) to experience mispronunciation when speaking. Pit S. Coder

then divided the mispronunciation into mistake and error. The researcher uses Corder's theory to define between mistake and error among the data.

Error then can be classified into some types. According to Dobrovolsky and Katamba, the types of errors are substitution, deletion, and edition. Furthermore, according to H. Douglas Brown (2000: 223-224), an error can be seen from the source, those are:

1. Interlingual Transfer

Interlingual transfer happens when an error was influenced by the first language of the speaker. The example for interlingual transfer is when the English learner says 'sheep' for 'ship'

2. Intralingual Transfer

Intralingual transfer happens when an error was influenced by the second language itself. The common case in interlingual transfer is the generalization in pronouncing the 'er' in all the English words with 'er' as the suffix.

## **1.8 Method of Research**

It is necessary to do some particular steps in order to get a well arranged examination and result. These particular steps then will be served in a Method of Research.

Method of Research can be defined as a certain way that a researcher took to get done a study. Method of research consists of type of research, data source, data collecting technique, and data analysing technique.

### **1.8.1 Type of Research**

There are some types of research that are popularly known in the academic field, for instance. Cresswell (2014: 2) mentioned at least three research approaches, those are: qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods.

According to Kothari (2004: 2) the major purpose of descriptive research is description of the state of the affairs as it exists at present. It means that the research explanation will be served clearly and briefly. Since this research needs a clear explanation for the analysis, it is suitable to apply Descriptive Research in this study.

Furthermore, this research is Qualitative Research. Qualitative research according to Kothari (2004: 3) is a research that relates to the quality of the research. It focuses on deep analysis of the data, rather than the amount of the data.

### **1.8.2 Data Source**

It is impossible to do a study without data in a research. Data are needed as the main object of analysis. In relation to the significance of data in a research, Kothari mentioned there are two types of data, i.e, primary data and secondary data. Primary data are those which are collected afresh and for the first time, and thus happen to be an original character. Secondary data, on the other hand, are those which have already been collected by someone and which have already been passed through the statistical process (2004: 95).

This research contains primary and secondary data as the object. The primary data that is used in this research are the transcription of the audio from the speech of Joko Widodo. As for the secondary data are the transcription of the audio based on the Longman Dictionary.

### **1.8.3 Data Collecting Technique**

According to Kothari, there are some ways of collecting data that can be used. Those are observation, interview, questions, and the other technique/method (2004: 96). This research uses observation as the technique. This technique is the most suitable for the research because the research will observe the pronunciation and the distribution of errors in the pronunciation. beside that, the researcher also uses the data collecting technique with document. According to Sugiyono in his book, data collecting technique with document involves the record of past events (2007: 240). Those records could be writing, images, videos, monumental work, and so on.

After deciding the object and the method of the research, the researcher will finally take the data. The steps of data taking will be:

1. First, the researcher listened to the record of the speech delivered by Joko Widodo.
2. The researcher transcribed the spoken words speech into written words.

#### 1.8.4 Data Processing Technique

After collecting the data, the researcher then processes the data in order to finish the research. The researcher uses identity methods by Sudaryanto as the very first step in analysing the data. Sudaryanto in Zaim stated that in this method, the determinant is dependent and not the part of the language that is being researched (2014 :98).

Based on the determinant, this research then uses articulatory phonetic method. This research uses vocal organ as the determinant to make certain about sound producing. It includes the places of articulation, manner of articulation, and voice – voiceless sound (Zaim, 2014: 99-100).

Further more, this research uses, analytical model by miles and huberman. According to Sugiyono there are three analyzing steps in this model. Those steps are data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing (2007: 246-253).

This research applies all the three steps analytical model by miles and huberman. The steps are as follow:

1. The written transcription is transcribed into phonetic form with Longman Dictionary as the basis.
2. The phonetic transcription then shows the distribution of the error.
3. The error then will be classified according to the source of the error and the types of the error construction.

### **1.9 Paper Organization**

In order to complete this research, the researcher divided the research into four chapters. The first chapter is an introduction. It contains the background of study that will explain the reason behind choosing the topic, theory, and some completing elements related to this research. This chapter also contains a brief limitation of the object of the research.

The second chapter explained about the theories that are used in this research. The third chapter gave clear illustration about the application of the theories toward the object of the research. The last chapter was the conclusion of the research and suggestion for readers and other researchers.

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This very last chapter contains two main points. The first part serves the comprehensive conclusion of the overall research, and the second part offers some suggestions based on the topics of the research.

#### 4.1 Conclusion

This chapter concludes all the findings and discussion during the analysis of the errors committed by Jokowi in his speech in APEC CEO Summit 2014.

The conclusion of this research is that the total errors done by Jokowi are 1079 in total. They are: 50 number of errors in single vowels; 27 number of errors in long vowels; 21 number of errors in diphthongs; and 81 number of errors in consonants.

All the vowel sounds existing in the utterance are experiencing substitution (exc: /ə/). The other type of error (addition) only happens toward the vowel sounds, specifically the /ə/ sound. On the other hand, consonant sounds are experiencing both deletion and substitution.

The sources of the errors are dominated by the interlingual factor. It happens because the speaker tries to simplify some sounds in his speech due to the familiarity of the mother language. The simplification also involves the different inventories of the sound both in Bahasa and English and the representation of the sound toward the sound producing.

Contrarily, the intralingual errors happen due to the limits of the speaker's English vocabularies. So that, he tends to overgeneralize some words with the others in the source language itself (English).

#### **4.2 Suggestion**

After having done the research, the researcher realizes that there are still so many things that are possible to be done with the object and the theory of the research. the possibilities could be:

1. The other researchers may take the same object of material and same theory with more specific limitations.
2. They may also analyse the object with the other theory related to pronunciation.
3. With more specific limitations, the researcher believes that it will give more specific explanations.

The researcher also realizes that there are still so many lacks and imperfections during the arrangement of this research. Hopefully, these mistakes could be reference so that the other researchers do not make the same mistakes as the researcher did.

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