

## **CHAPTER III**

### **PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE DATA**

The discussion in this chapter focuses on presentation and analysis of the data from the respondents. The data is the transcribed speech of 5 university students at Malang, Jawa Timur. The data is classified based on their position (initial, medial, final) and analysed based on the four types of phonemic interferences from the omission, addition, substitution and disordering.

#### **3.1 Omission**

From the analysis of the data, the writer presents the omissions phonemic in the medial position only produced done by respondents 1, 2, 3, and 5.

##### **3.1.1 Omission**

The writer presents the omitted phonemes in the medial position produced by respondents 1, 2, 3, and 5. While respondent 4 did not do the omission.

###### **3.1.1.1 Medial Omission Done By Respondent 1**

When respondent 1 pronounced the English words, he omitted some consonant phoneme in medial position.

**Table 3.1 Medial Omission Done By Respondent 1**

No	Phonemes	Word	Pronounced	Correct Pronunciation
1	/z/	Roses	[ros]	[rɔʊzɪz]
2	/dʒ/	Bridges	[brʌt]	[brɪdʒɪz]

From the table above we can see that respondent 1 omitted certain phoneme:

He omitted [z] in roses and then pronounced it [ros]

He omitted [dʒ] in bridges and then pronounced it [brʌt]

Respondent 1 omitted alveolar fricative [z], vowel [u] and palato alveolar affricate [dʒ] in the word roses. While palato alveolar affricate [dʒ] was omitted, then substituted with alveolar stop [t] in the word bridges.

### 3.1.1.2 Medial Omission Done By Respondent 2

When respondent 2 pronounced the English words, she omitted some consonant phoneme in medial position.

**Table 3.2 Medial Omission Done By Respondent 2**

No	Phonemes	Word	Pronounced	Correct Pronunciation
1	/dʒ/	bridges	[brɪtʃ]	[brɪdʒɪz]

From the table above we can see that respondent 2 omitted certain phoneme:

She omitted [dʒ] in bridges and pronounced it [brɪtʃ]

Respondent 2 omitted palato alveolar affricate [dʒ] in the word bridges.

### 3.1.1.3 Medial Omission Done By Respondent 3

When respondent 3 pronounced the English words, she omitted some consonant phonemes in medial position.

**Table 3.3 Medial Omission Done By Respondent 3**

No	Phonemes	Word	Pronounced	Correct Pronunciation
1	/z/	Roses	[ros]	[rθUzɪz]
2	/dʒ/	Bridges	[brʌɪt]	[brɪdʒɪz]

From the table above we can see that respondent 1 omitted certain phoneme:

She omitted [z] in roses and pronounced it [ros]

She omitted [dʒ] in bridges and pronounced it [brʌɪt]

Respondent 3 omitted alveolar fricative [z], vowel [ɪ] and palato alveolar fricative [ʃ] in the word roses. While palato alveolar affricate [dʒ] was omitted, then substituted with alveolar stop [t] in the word bridges.

### 3.1.1.4 Medial Omission Done By Respondent 5

When respondent 5 pronounced the English words, he omitted some consonant phonemes in medial position.

**Table 3.4 Medial Omission Done By Respondent 5**

No	Phonemes	Word	Pronounced	Correct Pronunciation
1	/z/	roses	[ros]	[rθUzɪz]

From the table above we can see that respondent 1 omitted certain phonemes:

He omitted [ z ] in roses and pronounced it [ ros ]

Respondent 5 omitted alveolar fricative [ z ], vowel [ ɪ ] and palato alveolar fricative [ ʃ ] in the word roses.

### 3.2 Addition

After analysing the data the writer found phonemic addition produced by all of the respondents in any possible position; initial, medial, and final.

#### 3.2.1 Addition

In addition respondent 3 did the phonemic interferences in medial positions. He added [ s ] at the end of the word pronounced, while respondent 4 did the phonemic interferences in initial positions. In this case, he added [ s ] at the end of the word pronounced.

##### 3.2.1.1 Medial Addition Done By Respondent 3

When respondent 3 pronounced the English words, he added some consonant phonemes in medial position.

**Table 3.5 Medial Addition Done By Respondent 3**

No	Phonemes	Word	Pronounced	Correct Pronunciation
1	/ ʒ /	measure	[ mɛsurs ]	[ 'meɜə(r) ]

From the table above we can see that respondent 1 added unnecessary phoneme:

He added [ s ] in measure and pronounced it [ mɛsurs ].

Respondent 3 added unnecessary phoneme alveolar fricative [ s ] in the word measure.

### 3.2.1.2 Initial Addition Done By Respondent 4

When respondent 4 pronounced the English words, he added unnecessary consonant phonemes in initial position.

**Table 3.6 Initial Addition Done By Respondent 4**

No	Phonemes	Word	Pronounced	Correct Pronunciation
1	/ v /	vase	[ pʌses ]	[ v a : s ]
2	/ n /	nose	[ noses ]	[ n əʊ z ]

From the table above we can see that respondent 4 added unnecessary phoneme:

He added [ es ] in vase and pronounced it [ pʌses ].

He added [ es ] in nose and pronounced it [ noses ].

Respondent 4 added unnecessary phonemes with vowel [ e ] and alveolar fricative [ s ] in the word vase. While vowel [ e ] and alveolar fricative [ s ] are added in the word nose.

### 3.2.1.3 Final Addition Done By Respondent 4

When respondent 4 pronounced the English words, he added some consonant phonemes in final position.

**Table 3.7 Final Addition Done By Respondent 4**

No	Phonemes	Word	Pronounced	Correct Pronunciation
1	/dʒ/	age	[ ɛjɛs ]	[ eɪdʒ ]

From the table above we can see that respondent 4 added unnecessary phoneme:

He added [ jɛs ] in age and pronounced it [ ɛjɛs ].

Respondent 4 added unnecessary phoneme in final position with affricate [ j ], lax vowel [ ɛ ], and alveolar fricative [ s ] in the word age.

### 3.3 Substitution

In phonemic interferences of substitution the writer presents and classifies the data into three categories based on the position of the phonemes (initial, medial, and final).

#### 3.3.1 Initial Substitution

In initial substitution the writer presents the phonemic interferences substitution of consonant position produced by respondent 1.

##### 3.3.1.1 Initial Substitution Done By Respondent 1

When respondent 1 pronounced some English words, he substituted some consonant phonemes in initial position.

**Table 3.8 Initial Substitution Done By Respondent 1**

No	Phonemes	Word	Pronounced	Correct Pronunciation
1	/ f /	funny	[ pʌnɪ ]	[ fʌnɪ ]
2	/ v /	vase	[ Pɪs ]	[ Va: z ]
3	/ θ /	thumb	[ tʌm ]	[ θʌm ]
4	/ z /	zoo	[ ju: ]	[ zu: ]
5	/ ʃ /	shoe	[ su ]	[ ʃu ]
6	/ dʒ /	judge	[ jʌt ]	[ dʒʌdʒ ]

From the table above we can see that respondent 1 replaced:

[ f ] with [ p ] in funny and pronounced it [ pʌnɪ ]

[ v ] with [ p ] in vase and pronounced it [ Pɪs ]

[ θ ] with [ t ] in thumb and pronounced it [ tʌm ]

[ z ] with [ j ] in zoo and pronounced it [ ju: ]

[ ʃ ] with [ s ] in shoe and pronounced it [ su ]

[ dʒ ] with [ j ] in judge and pronounced it [ jʌt ]

Respondent 1 substituted palato voiceless alveolar [ f ] with bilabial stop [ p ] in the word funny. Alveolar fricative [ v ] was substituted with bilabial stop [ p ] in the word vase and the other alveolar fricative [ z ] was substituted with affricate [ j ] in the word zoo. Dental fricative [ θ ] was substituted with alveolar stop [ t ] in the word thumb. Palato alveolar fricative [ ʃ ] was substituted with

alveolar fricative [ s ] in the word shoe. While palato alveolar affricate [ dʒ ] was substituted with affricate [ j ] in the word judge.

### 3.3.2 Medial Substitution

In medial substitution the writer presents the phonemic interferences substitution of consonant produced by respondent 1.

#### 3.3.2.1 Medial Substitution Done By Respondent 1

When respondent 1 pronounced some English words, he substituted some consonant phonemes in medial position.

**Table 3.9 Medial Substitution Done By Respondent 1**

No	Phonemes	Word	Pronounced	Correct Pronunciation
1	/f/	afternoon	[ ʌptɛrnun ]	[ aftə'nu:n ]
2	/v/	television	[ tɛlɛpɪsɪθn ]	[ 'telɪvɪʃn ]
3	/θ/	nothing	[ notɪŋ ]	[ 'nʌθɪŋ ]
4	/ð/	father	[ pʌdɛr ]	[ 'fa:ðə(r) ]
5	/z/	roses	[ roses ]	[ rəʊzɪz ]
6	/ʃ/	washing	[ wosɪŋ ]	[ wɒʃɪŋ ]
7	/z/	measure	[ mɛsur ]	[ 'meɪz ə(r) ]
8	/w/	fawl	[ pɔl ]	[ fɔ:l ]
9	/tʃ/	matches	[ mɛk ]	[ mætʃɪsɪz ]



10	/ dʒ /	bridges	[ brʌɪt ]	[ brɪdʒɪʃ ]
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From the table above we can see that respondent 1 replaced:

[ f ] with [ p ] in afternoon and pronounced it [ ʌptɜːnən ]

[ v ] with [ p ] in television and pronounced it [ tɛləvɪʒən ]

[ θ ] with [ t ] in nothing and pronounced it [ nɒtɪŋ ]

[ ð ] with [ d ] in father and pronounced it [ pʌdɜː ]

[ z ] with [ s ] in roses and pronounced it [ roʊz ]

[ ʃ ] with [ s ] in washing and pronounced it [ wɒʃɪŋ ]

[ ʒ ] with [ s ] in measure and pronounced it [ mɛʒʊr ]

[ w ] with [ l ] in fawl and pronounced it [ pɔːl ]

[ tʃ ] with [ k ] in matches and pronounced it [ mætʃ ]

[ dʒ ] with [ t ] in bridges and pronounced it [ brɪtʃ ]

Respondent 2 substituted palato alveolar fricative [ f ] with bilabial stop [p] in the word afternoon. Alveolar fricative [ v ] was substituted with bilabial stop [p] in the word television and the other alveolar fricative [ z ] was substituted with the other alveolar fricative [ s ] in the word roses. Dental fricative [ θ ] was substituted with alveolar stop [ t ] in the word nothing and the other dental fricative [ ð ] was substituted with alveolar fricative [ d ] in the word father. Palato alveolar fricative [ ʃ ] was substituted with alveolar fricative [ s ] in the word washing and the other palato alveolar fricative [ ʒ ] was substituted with [ s ] in

the word measure. Semivowel [ w ] was substituted with voiced lateral [ l ] in the word fawl. While palato alveolar affricate [ tʃ ] was substituted with velar stop [ k ] in the word matches and the other palato alveolar affricate [ dʒ ] was substituted with alveolar stop [ t ] in the word bridges.

### 3.3.3 Final Substitution

In the final substitution the writer presents the phonemic interferences of consonant produced by respondent 1.

#### 3.3.3.1 Final Substitution Done By Respondent 1

When respondent 1 pronounced some English words, he substituted some consonant phonemes in final position.

**Table 3.10 Final Substitution Done By Respondent 1**

No	Phonemes	Word	Pronounced	Correct Pronunciation
1	b	cab	[ kɛp ]	[ kæb ]
2	f	off	[ op ]	[ əf ]
3	v	love	[ lop ]	[ lʌv ]
4	/ θ /	mouth	[ mot ]	[ mauθ ]
5	ð	bath	[ bɛt ]	[ bʌ: θ ]
6	/ d /	bed	[ bɛt ]	[ bed ]
7	/ z /	base	[ bɛs ]	[ beis ]

8	/ʃ/	fish	[pɪs]	[fɪʃ]
9	/g/	bag	[bæk]	[bæg]
10	/w/	window	[wɪndəʊ]	[ˈwɪndəʊ]
11	/tʃ/	much	[mʌtʃ]	[mʌtʃ]
12	/dʒ/	age	[æʒ]	[eɪdʒ]

From the table above we can see that respondent 3 replaced:

[b] with [p] in cab and pronounced it [kæp]

[f] with [p] in off and pronounced it [op]

[v] with [p] in love and pronounced it [lop]

[θ] with [t] in mouth and pronounced it [mot]

[ð] with [t] in bath and pronounced it [bæt]

[d] with [t] in bed and pronounced it [bæt]

[z] with [s] in base and pronounced it [bæz]

[ʃ] with [s] in fish and pronounced it [pɪs]

[g] with [k] in bag and pronounced it [bæk]

[w] with [w] in window and pronounced it [wɪndəʊ]

[tʃ] with [ch] in much and pronounced it [mʌtʃ]

[dʒ] with [k] in age and pronounced it [æʒ]

Respondent 3 substituted bilabial nasal [b] with bilabial stop [p] in the word cab. Palato fricative [ʃ] was substituted with bilabial stop [p] in the word

off. Alveolar fricative [ v ] was substituted with bilabial stop [ p ] in the word love and the other alveolar fricative [ d ] was substituted with alveolar stop [ t ] in the word bed and alveolar fricative [ z ] was substituted with the other alveolar fricative [ s ] in the word base. Dental fricative [ θ ] was substituted with alveolar stop [ t ] in the word mouth and the other dental fricative [ ð ] was substituted with alveolar stop [ t ] in the word bath. Palato alveolar fricative [ ʃ ] was substituted with alveolar fricative [ s ] in the word fish. Velar stop [ g ] was substituted with the other velar stop [ k ] in the word bag. Semivowel [ w ] was substituted with the other semivowel [ w ] in the word window. While palato alveolar affricate [ tʃ ] was substituted with affricate [ c ] in the word much and the other palato alveolar affricate [ dʒ ] was substituted with velar stop [ k ] in the word age.

### **3.3.4 Initial Substitution**

In initial substitution the writer presents the phonemic interferences substitution of consonant phonemes in initial produced by respondent 2.

#### **3.3.4.1 Initial Substitution Done By Respondent 2**

When respondent 2 pronounced some English words, she substituted some consonant phonemes in initial position.

**Table 3.11 Initial Substitution Done By Respondent 2**

No	Phonemes	Word	Pronounced	Correct Pronunciation
1	[v]	vase	[fɛs]	[va:z]
2	[θ]	thumb	[tʌmb]	[θʌm]
3	[ð]	that	[dæt]	[ðæt]
4	[ʃ]	shoe	[s <sup>h</sup> yu]	[ʃu:]
5	[tʃ]	child	[chʌɪl]	[tʃaɪld]
6	[dʒ]	judge	[jʌt]	[dʒʌdʒ]

From the table above we can see that respondent 2 replaced:

[v] with [f] in vase and pronounced it [fɛs]

[θ] with [t] in thumb and pronounced it [tʌmb]

[ð] with [d] in that and pronounced it [dæt]

[ʃ] with [s] in shoe and pronounced it [s<sup>h</sup>yu]

[tʃ] with [s] in child and pronounced it [chʌɪl]

[dʒ] with [j] in judge and pronounced it [jʌt]

Respondent 2 substituted alveolar fricative [v] with palato fricative [f] in the word vase. Dental fricative [θ] was substituted with alveolar stop [t] in the word thumb and the other dental fricative [ð] was substituted with alveolar fricative [d] in the word that. Palato alveolar fricative [ʃ] was substituted with alveolar fricative [s] in the word shoe. While palato alveolar affricate [tʃ] was

substituted with affricate [ tʃ ] in the word child and the other palato alveolar affricate [ tʃ ] was substituted with affricate [ tʃ ] in the word judge.

### 3.3.5 Medial Substitution

In medial substitution the writer presents the phonemic interferences substitution of consonant phonemes in medial position produced by respondent 2.

#### 3.3.5.1 Medial Substitution Done By Respondent 2

When respondent 2 pronounced some English words, she substituted some consonant phonemes in medial position.

**Table 3.12 Medial Substitution Done By Respondent 2**

No	Phonemes	Word	Pronounced	Correct Pronunciation
1	/ θ /	nothing	[ nʌtuŋ ]	[ θʌm ]
2	/ ð /	father	[ fʌdər ]	[ 'fɑ:ðə(r) ]
3	/ z /	roses	[ rosɛs ]	[ rəʊzɪz ]
4	/ ʃ /	washing	[ wosɪŋ ]	[ wɒʃɪŋ ]
5	/ ʒ /	measure	[ mɪsəʀ ]	[ 'meɜ ə(r) ]
6	/ j /	flying	[ flʌyɪŋ ]	[ flʌɪɪŋ ]
7	/ tʃ /	matches	[ mʌtɪs ]	[ mætʃɪsɪz ]
8	/ dʒ /	bridges	[ brʌtʃ ]	[ brɪdʒɪz ]



From the table above we can see that respondent 1 replaced:

[ θ ] with [ t ] in nothing and pronounced it [ n.ʌtɪŋ ]

[ ð ] with [ d ] in father and pronounced it [ fʌdɜr ]

[ z ] with [ s ] in roses and pronounced it [ rosɛs ]

[ ʃ ] with [ s ] in washing and pronounced it [ wosɪŋ ]

[ ʒ ] with [ s ] in measure and pronounced it [ mɪsɜr ]

[ j ] with [ y ] in flying and pronounced it [ flʌyɪŋ ]

[ tʃ ] with [ c ] in matches and pronounced it [ mʌtʃɪs ]

[ dʒ ] with [ ch ] in bridges and pronounced it [ brʌʃ ]

Respondent 2 substituted dental fricative [ θ ] with alveolar stop [ t ] in the word nothing and the other dental fricative [ ð ] was substituted with alveolar fricative [ d ] in the word father. Alveolar fricative [ z ] was substituted with the other alveolar fricative [ s ] in the word roses. Palato alveolar fricative [ ʃ ] was substituted with alveolar fricative [ s ] in the word washing and she substituted [ ʒ ] with alveolar fricative [ s ] in the word measure. Affricate [ j ] was substituted with fricative [ y ] in the word flying. While palato alveolar affricate [ tʃ ] was substituted with affricate [ c ] in the word matches and the other palato alveolar affricate [ dʒ ] was substituted with affricate [ c ] in the word bridges.

### 3.3.6 Final Substitution

In final substitution the writer presents the phonemic interferences substitution of consonant phonemes in final position produced by respondent 2.

#### 3.3.6.1 Final Substitution Done By Respondent 2

When respondent 2 pronounced some English words, she substituted some consonant phonemes in final position.

**Table 3.13 Final Substitution Done By Respondent 2**

No	Phonemes	Word	Pronounced	Correct Pronunciation
1	/ b /	cab	[ kɛp ]	[ kæb ]
2	/ v /	love	[ lof ]	[ lʌv ]
3	/ θ /	mouth	[ mot ]	[ mauθ ]
4	/ ð /	bath	[ bɛt ]	[ bɑ:θ ]
5	/ d /	bed	[ bɛt ]	[ bed ]
6	/ g /	bag	[ bɛk ]	[ bæg ]
7	/ dʒ /	age	[ ɛtj ]	[ eɪdʒ ]

From the table above we can see that respondent 2 replaced:

[ b ] with [ p ] in cab and pronounced it [ kɛp ]

[ v ] with [ f ] in love and pronounced it [ lof ]

[ θ ] with [ t ] in mouth and pronounced it [ mot ]

[ ð ] with [ t ] in bath and pronounced it [ bɛt ]



[ d ] with [ t ] in bed and pronounced it [ bɛt ]

[ g ] with [ k ] in bag and pronounced it [ bɛk ]

[ dʒ ] with [ j ] in age and pronounced it [ ɛɪʃ ]

Respondent 2 substituted bilabial nasal [ b ] with bilabial stop [ p ] in the word cab. Alveolar fricative [ v ] was substituted with palato fricative [ f ] in the word love and the other alveolar fricative [ d ] was substituted with alveolar stop [ t ] in the word bath. Dental fricative [ θ ] was substituted with alveolar stop [ t ] in the word mouth and the other dental fricative [ ð ] was substituted with alveolar stop [ t ] in the word bath. Velar stop [ g ] was substituted with the other velar stop [ k ] in the word bag. While palato alveolar affricate [ dʒ ] was substituted with affricate [ j ] in the word age.

### 3.3.7 Initial Substitution

In initial substitution the writer presents the phonemes interferences substitution of consonant phonemes in initial produced by respondents 3.

#### 3.3.7.1 Initial Substitution Done By Respondent 3

When respondent 3 pronounced some English words, she substituted some consonant phonemes in initial position.

**Table 3.14 Initial Substitution Done By Respondent 3**

No	Phonemes	Word	Pronounced	Correct Pronunciation
1	/ v /	vase	[ feɪs ]	[ vɑ:z ]

2	θ	thumb	[tʌm]	[θʌm]
3	tʃ	child	[chʌil]	[tʃaɪld]

From the table above we can see that respondent 3 replaced:

[v] with [f] in vase and pronounced it [feɪs]

[θ] with [t] in thumb and pronounced it [tʌm]

[tʃ] with [ch] in child and pronounced it [chʌil]

Respondent 3 substituted alveolar fricative [v] with palato fricative [f] in the word vase. Dental fricative [θ] was substituted with alveolar stop [t] in the word thumb. Palato alveolar affricate [tʃ] was substituted with affricate [c] followed by fricative [h] in the word child.

### 3.3.8 Medial Substitution

In medial substitution the writer presents the phonemic interferences substitution of consonant phoneme in medial position produced by respondent 3.

#### 3.3.8.1 Medial Substitution Done By Respondent 3

When respondent 3 pronounced some English words, she substituted some consonant phonemes in medial position.

**Table 3.15 Medial Substitution Done By respondent 3**

No	Phonemes	Word	Pronounced	Correct Pronunciation
1	/z/	roses	[ros]	[rəʊzɪz]
2	/ʒ/	measure	[mesurs]	[ˈmeɪʒə(r)]

3	/tʃ/	matches	[ mecech ]	[ mæt. ʊsz ]
4	/dʒ/	bridges	[ brich ]	[ brɪdʒ. ɪ ]

From the table above we can see that respondent 1 replaced:

[ z ] with [ s ] in roses and pronounced it [ ros ]

[ ʒ ] with [ s ] in measure and pronounced it [ mesurs ]

[ tʃ ] with [ c ] in matches and pronounced it [ mecech ]

[ dʒ ] with [ ch ] in bridges and pronounced it [ brich ]

Respondent 3 substituted alveolar fricative [ z ] with the other alveolar fricative [ s ] in the word roses. Palato alveolar fricative [ ʒ ] was substituted with alveolar fricative [ s ] in the word measure. Palato alveolar affricate [ tʃ ] was substituted with affricate [ c ] in the word matches and the other palato alveolar affricate [ dʒ ] was substituted with affricate [ c ] in the word bridges.

### 3.3.9 Final Substitution

In final substitution the writer presents the phonemic interferences substitution of consonant phonemes in final position produced by respondent 3.

#### 3.3.9.1 Final Substitution Done By Respondent 3

When respondent 3 pronounced some English words, she substituted some consonant phonemes in medial position.

**Table 3.16 Final Substitution Done By Respondent 3**

No	Phonemes	Word	Pronounced	Correct pronunciation
1	/ b /	cab	[ kɛp ]	[ kæb ]
2	/ ð /	bath	[ bɛt ]	[ bɑ:θ ]
3	/ d /	bed	[ bɛt ]	[ bed ]

From the table above we can see that respondent 1 replaced:

[ b ] with [ p ] in cab and pronounced it [ kɛp ]

[ ð ] with [ d ] in bath and pronounced it [ bɛd ]

[ d ] with [ t ] in bed and pronounced it [ bɛt ]

Respondent 3 substituted bilabial nasal [ b ] with bilabial stop [ p ] in the word cab. Dental fricative [ ð ] was substituted with alveolar fricative [ d ] in the word bath. While alveolar fricative [ d ] was substituted with alveolar stop [ t ] in the word bed.

### 3.3.10 Initial Substitution

In initial substitution the writer presents the phonemic interferences substitution of consonant phonemes in initial produced by respondents 4.

#### 3.3.10.1 Initial Substitution Done By Respondent 4

When respondent 4 pronounced some English words, he sometimes substitutes some consonant phonemes in initial position.

**Table 3.17 Initial Substitution Done By Respondent 4**

No	Phonemes	Word	Pronounced	Correct pronunciation
1	/v/	vase	[fɑses]	[vɑ:z]
2	/ð/	that	[dæt]	[ðæt]
3	/θ/	thumb	[tʌm]	[θʌm]
4	/z/	zoo	[ju]	[zu:]
5	/ʃ/	shoe	[sow:]	[ʃu:]
6	/tʃ/	child	[ceɪl]	[tʃaɪld]
7	/dʒ/	judge	[jɑd]	[dʒʌdʒ]

From the table above we can see that respondent 4 replaced:

[v] with [f] in vase and pronounced it [fɑses]

[ð] with [d] in that and pronounced it [dæt]

[θ] with [t] in thumb and pronounced it [tʌm]

[z] with [j] in zoo and pronounced it [ju]

[ʃ] with [s] in shoe and pronounced it [sow:]

[tʃ] with [c] in child and pronounced it [ceɪl]

[dʒ] with [j] in judge and pronounced it [jɑd]

Respondent 4 substituted alveolar fricative [v] with palato fricative [f] in the word vase and the other alveolar fricative [z] was substituted with affricate [j] in the word zoo. Dental fricative [ð] was substituted with alveolar fricative [d] in the word that and the other dental fricative [θ] was substituted with

alveolar stop [ t ] in the word thumb. Palato alveolar fricative [ ʃ ] was substituted with alveolar fricative [ s ] in the word shoe. While palato alveolar affricate [ tʃ ] was substituted with affricate [ c ] in the word child and the other palato alveolar affricate [ dʒ ] was substituted with affricate [ j ] in the word judge.

### 3.3.11 Medial Substitution

In medial substitution the writer presents the phonemic interferences substitution of consonant phonemes in medial position produced by respondent 4.

#### 3.3.11.1 Medial Substitution Done By Respondent 4

When respondent 4 pronounced some English words, she sometimes substitutes some consonant phonemes medial position.

**Table 3.18 Medial Substitution Done By Respondent 4**

No	Phonemes	Word	Pronounced	Correct pronunciation
1	/v/	television	[ telepʃn ]	[ 'telvɪʒn ]
2	/θ/	nothing	[ nɔtʌŋ ]	[ 'nʌθɪŋ ]
3	/z/	roses	[ rosɛs ]	[ rəʊzɪz ]
4	/tʃ/	matches	[ mʌcɛs ]	[ mætʃɪs ]
5	/dʒ/	bridges	[ brɪtʒɛs ]	[ brɪdʒɪz ]

From the table above we can see that respondent 4 replaced:

[ v ] with [ p ] in television and pronounced it [ telepʃn ]

[ θ ] with [ t ] in nothing and pronounced it [ nɒtɪŋ ]

[ z ] with [ j ] in roses and pronounced it [ rosɛs ]

[ tʃ ] with [ c ] in matches and pronounced it [ mʌtʃɛs ]

[ dʒ ] with [ t ] in bridges and pronounced it [ brɪdʒɛs ]

Respondent 4 substituted alveolar fricative [ v ] with bilabial stop [ p ] in the word television and the other alveolar fricative [ z ] was substituted with alveolar fricative [ s ] in the word roses. Dental fricative [ θ ] was substituted with alveolar stop [ t ] in the word nothing. While palato alveolar affricate [ tʃ ] was substituted with affricate [ c ] in the word matches and the other palato alveolar affricate [ dʒ ] was substituted with alveolar stop [ t ] in the word bridges.

### 3.3.12 Final Substitution

In final substitution the writer presents the phonemic interferences substitution of consonant phonemes in final position produced by respondent 4.

#### 3.3.12.1 Final Substitution Done By Respondent 4

When respondent 4 pronounced some English words, he sometimes substitutes some consonant phonemes in final position.

**Table 3.19 Final Substitutions Done By Respondent 4**

No	Phonemes	Word	Pronounced	Correct pronunciation
1	/ b /	cab	[ kæp ]	[ kæb ]
2	/ f /	off	[ op ]	[ əf : ]
3	/ v /	love	[ lop ]	[ lʌv ]
4	/ ð /	bath	[ bæd ]	[ bɑ : θ ]
5	/ d /	bed	[ bit ]	[ bed ]
6	/ z /	base	[ bæ s ]	[ beis ]
7	/ tʃ /	much	[ moks ]	[ mʌch ]
8	/ dʒ /	age	[ zjes ]	[ eɪdʒ ]

From the table above we can see that respondent 4 replaced:

[ b ] with [ p ] in cab and pronounced it [ kæp ]

[ f ] with [ p ] in off and pronounced it [ op ]

[ v ] with [ p ] in love and pronounced it [ lop ]

[ ð ] with [ d ] in bath and pronounced it [ bæd ]

[ z ] with [ s ] in base and pronounced it [ bæ s ]

[ tʃ ] with [ ks ] in much and pronounced it [ moks ]

[ dʒ ] with [ j ] in age and pronounced it [ zjes ]

Respondent 4 substituted bilabial nasal [ b ] with bilabial stop [ p ] in the word cab. Palato fricative [ f ] was substituted with bilabial stop [ p ] in the word off. Alveolar fricative [ v ] was substituted with bilabial stop [ p ] in the word love



and the other alveolar fricative [ z ] was substituted with the other alveolar fricative [ s ] in the word base. Dental fricative [ ð ] was substituted with alveolar fricative [ d ] in the word bath. While palato alveolar affricate [ tʃ ] was substituted with velar stop [ k ] followed by alveolar fricative [ s ] in the word much and the other palato alveolar affricate [ dʒ ] was substituted with alveolar fricative [ s ] in the word age.

### 3.3.13 Initial Substitution

In initial substitution the writer presents the phonemic interferences substitution of consonant phonemes in initial produced by respondent 5.

#### 3.3.13.1 Initial Substitution Done By Respondent 5

When respondent 5 pronounced some English words, he sometimes substitutes some consonant phonemes in initial position.

**Table 3.20 Initial Substitution Done By Respondent 5**

No	Phonemes	Word	Pronounced	Correct pronunciation
1	/f/	funny	[ pʌnɪ ]	[ fʌnɪ ]
2	/v/	vase	[ pʌs ]	[ vɑ:z ]
3	/θ/	thumb	[ tʌm ]	[ θʌm ]
4	/z/	zoo	[ su: ]	[ zu: ]
5	/tʃ/	child	[ cʌɪ ]	[ tʃaɪld ]

From the table above we can see that respondent 5 replaced:

[ f ] with [ p ] in funny and pronounced it [ pʌnɪ ]

[ v ] with [ p ] in vase and pronounced it [ pʌs ]

[ θ ] with [ t ] in thumb and pronounced it [ tʌm ]

[ z ] with [ s ] in zoo and pronounced it [ su: ]

[ tʃ ] with [ c ] in child and pronounced it [ cʌɪl ]

Respondent 5 substituted palato fricative [ f ] with bilabial stop [ p ] in the word funny. Alveolar fricative [ v ] was substituted with bilabial stop [ p ] in the word vase and the other alveolar fricative [ z ] was substituted with alveolar fricative [ s ] in the word zoo. Dental fricative [ θ ] was substituted with alveolar stop [ t ] in the word thumb. While palato alveolar affricate [ tʃ ] was substituted with affricate [ c ] in the word child.

### 3.3.14 Medial Substitution

In medial substitution the writer presents the phonemic interferences substitution of consonant phonemes in medial position produced by respondent 5.

#### 3.3.14.1 Medial Substitution Done By Respondent 5

When respondent 5 pronounced some English words, he sometimes substitutes some consonant phonemes in medial position.

**Table 3.21 Medial Substitutions Done By Respondent 5**

No	Phonemes	Word	Pronounced	Correct pronunciation
1	/v/	afternoon	[ 'apternun ]	[ a:ftə'nu:n ]

2	/θ/	television	[ 'telepiʃn ]	[ 'telvɪʃn ]
3	/z/	roses	[ rauses ]	[ rauzɪz ]
4	/tʃ/	matches	[ mɪcɪs ]	[ mætʃɪs ]

From the table above we can see that respondent 5 replaced:

[ v ] with [ p ] in afternoon and pronounced it [ 'aptɜrnʌn ]

[ θ ] with [ p ] in television and pronounced it [ 'telepiʃn ]

[ z ] with [ s ] in roses and pronounced it [ rauses ]

[ tʃ ] with [ c ] in matches and pronounced it [ mɪcɪs ]

Respondent 5 substituted alveolar fricative [ v ] with bilabial stop [ p ] in the word afternoon and the other alveolar fricative [ z ] was substituted with alveolar fricative [ s ] in the word roses. Dental fricative [ θ ] was substituted with bilabial stop [ p ] in the word television. While palato alveolar affricate [ tʃ ] was substituted with affricate [ c ] in the word matches.

### 3.3.15 Final Substitution

In final substitution the writer presents the phonemic interferences substitution of consonant phonemes in final position produced by respondent 5.

#### 3.3.15.1 Final Substitution Done By Respondent 5

When respondent 5 pronounced some English words, he substituted some consonant phonemes in final position.

**Table 3.22 Final Substitution Done By Respondent 5**

No	Phonemes	Word	Pronounced	Correct pronunciation
1	/b/	cab	[kʌp]	[kæb]
2	/f/	off	[op]	[əf]
3	/v/	love	[lop]	[lʌv]
4	/θ/	mouth	[mɔt]	[mauθ]
5	/d/	bed	[bɛt]	[bed]
6	/tʃ/	much	[mʌks]	[mʌtʃ]
7	/dʒ/	age	[ɛks]	[eɪdʒ]

From the table above we can see that respondent 5 replaced:

[b] with [p] and pronounced it [kʌp]

[f] with [p] and pronounced it [op]

[v] with [p] and pronounced it [lop]

[θ] with [t] and pronounced it [mɔt]

[d] with [t] and pronounced it [bɛt]

[tʃ] with [ks] and pronounced it [mʌks]

[dʒ] with [ks] and pronounced it [ɛks]

Respondent 5 substituted bilabial nasal [b] with bilabial stop [p] in the word cab. Palato fricative [f] was substituted with bilabial stop [p] in the word off. Alveolar fricative [v] was substituted with bilabial stop [p] in the word love and the other alveolar fricative [d] was substituted with alveolar stop [t] in the

word bed. Dental fricative [ θ ] was substituted with alveolar stop [ t ] in the word mouth. While palato alveolar affricate [ tʃ ] was substituted with velar stop [ k ] followed by alveolar fricative [ s ] in the word matches and the other palato alveolar affricate [ dʒ ] with velar stop [ k ] was substituted and then followed by alveolar fricative [ s ] in the word age.

### **3.4 DISORDERING**

From the phonemic interference analysis of disordering the writer did not find any cases of it. All of the respondents did not disorder the consonant phonemes when they pronounced the English words.

# **CHAPTER IV**

# **CONCLUSION**