

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents discussion on the background of the study, formulation of the problem, operational definitions, the aim of the research, and the significances of the research.

### 1.1. Background of the Study

The Javanese language is spoken clearly, firmly, with short intonation and emphasis in some parts. Therefore, it is difficult for them to master and change their speaking like native speakers (English or American), because their language are very strong and greatly affected when they speak English. As Haidara (2016) said, "Most of the students have an insecure while speaking English. Most of the problems were (1) Fear of making mistakes (2) Feeling shy (3) Feeling hesitated (4) lack of confidence while speaking English." Afterwards, Pallawa & Alam (2013) said that, "Javanese students have difficulty moving their speech apparatus, especially to produce English sounds that do not exist in Javanese" (p. 255). This happens mostly when Javanese students do not know how to speak fluently in certain words. As a result, it prevents students from speaking English inaccurately. Basically, the nature of communication can be understood by everyone, but the language is not necessarily understandable because most people in Indonesia always view negatively to Javanese peoples when speaking English. And why this research is important because this research wants to prove that native speakers do not blame or view negatively on Javanese peoples in speaking English and also this study wants to see to what extent Javanese peoples in speaking English can be understood by the native speakers.

Speaking can be defined as a productive skill, it is the ability of participants to communicate and express their ideas, and thoughts, feelings and needs in order to be understood by Hadijah. S (2014). It is very important to learn because with a good English speaking skill, the speaker's utterances can be clearer and easier to understand. It

means that speaking fluently has an important role in oral communication. If a person speaks incorrectly, then the listener cannot understand what the speaker is saying or it may interfere with the understanding of others. According to Ronald (2010), the second language is extremely influential in today's society. As we know, English is not used for daily communication. No wonder students in Indonesia have difficulty in speaking English, including those who have a dialect in their daily language (L1) such as the Javanese dialect, and experience problems in speaking English because they grew up in an area where only one language is spoken.

The fundamental challenge in teaching and learning speaking English, according to Alkhuli (1983), is the disparity in sound systems between English and the learner's mother tongue, which causes a student to speak inaccurately in some English sounds because he does not recognize them in his mother tongue. The sound systems of the native tongue and the foreign language differ. Then there is the irregularity of some English consonants. Meanwhile, according to Crutten (1994), the irregularity of English vowel sounds poses a challenge for international students who are not native English speakers. It may also be understood in conversation, but not enough linguistically since the style of pronouncing, intonation, and stress while speaking must be right and clear. For these reasons, to fill such the gaps, the present study aims to explore of native speakers' perceptionstoward Students' Javanese dialects in speaking English.

The previous study the topic has been investigated by Wardani & Suwartono (2019), Javanese language interference in the pronunciation of English phonemes. The research found that people who have a Javanese dialect have difficulties with voice substitution, deletion, first language interference, and monophthongs. Also, there are four factors that hinder Javanese people from mastering pronunciation English. They are age, first language, exposure, and motivation. Another research had been conducted by Herman (2016: p. 5) students difficulties in pronouncing the English labiodental sounds. He found that Javanese students face difficulties to recognize English sounds as well as differentiate similar sounds. For instance, sounds /f/ and /v/ are pronounced without obvious distinction. Other relevant study

has been conducted by Hakim (2012), an analysis of phonetics b, d, g, j, dʒ, and ð into English pronunciation for Java students. This study found that every time students pronounce an English sentence ending with a vowel sound, thick Javanese dialect is carried over every time they say an English word or sentence. Furthermore, (Dewi, et al., 2017) the influence of Brebes Javanese dialect toward students' pronunciation of English speech sounds. This study found that the participants pronounced this sound almost all of them; both the subjects and non-subjects' participants pronounced this sound incorrectly even the participants who are from Western Brebes.

The similarity of this research with previous study is that they both use purposive sampling technique in collecting participants. The difference between this research and previous study. The previous study aimed to find out the difficulties of Javanese students in English pronunciation as well as the factors that influence their pronunciation. Meanwhile, this study aimed to explore native speakers' perceptions toward Javanese students in speaking English.

## **1.2. Formulation of the problem**

A research question addressed in the present study is “what are native speakers' perceptions toward Javanese students in Speaking English?”

## **1.3. Operational Definitions**

To avoid misunderstanding about the terms set out in this study, the researcher provides the definitions related to this study as follows:

- a. Native Speakers :** Native speakers are speakers' languages, especially English. They also speak English well and fluently because they were born with a foreign language that has become their first language and their daily language, they also speak English.
- b. Dialect :** A dialect is a linguistic variety whose existence is dictated by the speaker's ethnic background. Dialect is a

language used by people who live in the area or region that are different from other people who are in the neighbourhood.

**c. Javanese Dialect :**

Javanese dialect has its own characteristics such as dialect, sound, stress, and intonation in speaking. It is unique in pronouncing other languages; Indonesian and English. Thus, Javanese influences a person in pronouncing some English vowels and consonants.

**d. Speaking English :**

Speaking English is a person's skill to produce sounds in the English language that exist at the meaning and be understood by other people, so that they are able to create good communication.

**1.4. The Aim of the Research**

The study aim to explore of native speakers' perceptions toward Javanese students in speaking English.

**1.5. The Significant of the Research**

The significances of the research will be viewed based on theoretical, practical, and empirical use.

**1.5.1. Theoretical Use:**

This research will expand the development of science related to a people's perception of Javanese peoples in speaking English.

**1.5.2. Practical Use:**

This study will provide information to the readers, whether teachers, students or others, about the perception of native speakers of the Javanese dialect in English pronunciation. And this study is also very useful for the world

of education, especially in teaching English. So, the teachers or students who have a certain dialect need not be afraid and hesitate in learning to speak English because this study wants to prove that a native speaker does not even have a problem with dialect in speaking English because they can understand what someone who has that dialect is talking about.

### **1.5.3. Empirical Use:**

This research will provide empirical insight for the researcher herself about people's perception of Javanese peoples in speaking English.