

**AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH VOWELS  
PRODUCED BY BATAK TOBA PEOPLE IN BATAM;  
A PHONOLOGICAL APPROACH**

**THESIS**



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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES  
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY  
YEAR 2018**

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**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana  
Sastra**



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Batam, 06<sup>th</sup> August 2018

Rasmia Sinaga  
141210068

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**The thesis has been examined on the date as indicated below**

**Batam, 6<sup>th</sup> August 2018**

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## ABSTRAK

*Pelafalan merupakan suara yang dihasilkan dari pengucapan suatu huruf, kata, frasa atau kalimat dalam sebuah bahasa. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan fenomena pelafalan suara vokal bahasa Inggris pada masyarakat suku Batak Toba yang bertempat tinggal di Batam khususnya para pekerja yang bekerja di Kawasan Industri Batamindo dan mengungkap pengaruh bahasa ibu terhadap pelafalan suara vokal yg diucapkan oleh mereka. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif. Dalam proses pengumpulan data, peneliti menggunakan “metode cakap” dengan teknik cakap semuka” dan “teknik rekam dan teknik catat”. Dalam proses analisis data, peneliti menggunakan “metode padan” dengan “teknik dasar pilah unsur penentu”. Dalam penyajian hasil penelitian, peneliti menggunakan metode informal. Setelah proses analisis data, dapat ditemukan bahwa masyarakat suku Batak Toba yang tinggal di Batam khususnya orang yang bekerja di Kawasan Industri Batamindo cenderung menggunakan suara vokal dari bahasa ibu. Di samping itu, ada beberapa suara vokal yang tidak ditemukan di dalam bahasa Batak Toba sehingga menyebabkan mereka kesulitan untuk melafalkan suara-suara tersebut. Itu juga terjadi pada diphthong. Mereka cenderung melafalkan dua suara vokal tersebut secara terpisah karena diphthong tidak ditemukan dalam bahasa Batak Toba.*

**Kata kunci:** *Pelafalan, Suku Batak Toba, Bahasa Inggris, Suara Vokal*

## ***ABSTRACT***

Pronunciation is the sound produced by people from a letter, word, phrase or sentence in a language. This study aims to find the pronunciation phenomenon of English vowels in Batak Toba society residing in Batam especially the workers who work in Batamindo Industrial Park and reveal the influence of mother tongue to vowel sounds that they are produced. This research is qualitative research. In the process of collecting data, the researcher used "metode simak" with "teknik cakap semuka" and "teknik rekam dan teknik catat". In the process of data analysis, the researcher used "metode padan" with "teknik dasar pilah unsur penentu". In the presentation of research results, researcher used informal method. After the data analysis' process, it can be found that Batak Toba people in Batam tend to use vowel sounds from their mother tongue. Besides that, there are some vowel sounds in English which are not found in Batak Toba language. It causes Batak Toba people feel difficult to produce those sounds. It happens to diphthong too. They tend to produce two vowels be separated because diphthongs are not found in Batak Toba language.

**Keywords:** Pronunciation, Batak Toba people, English, vowel sounds

## **Motto and Dedication**

“The thing that you hoped is not going to be reality without any action”

“Miracle can be happen for someone who makes efforts and prays”

I dedicated this thesis to:

GOD who always give his full of mercy, grace and blessing

My endless love; my parents who always give spirit and as my inspiration

*(Father: S.Sinaga and Mother: E. Situmorang)*

My beloved sisters (*Donti Sinaga, Sinda Sinaga, Elsa Seputri Sinaga, and*

*Rasnika Sinaga)*

My beloved brother (*Ronal Sinaga, Arisman Sinaga, and Yosephan Sinaga)*

My lover (*Koster Sianipar, Amd)*

All of my friends in UPB 2018

“I love them so much”



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May God given mercy, peace and love for them. Amin

Batam, 06<sup>th</sup> August 2018

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Research

Language is a tool that is used by people to communicate to each other. Talking about language, it cannot be separated from the structure's sound of the language itself. Structure sound of language is the pattern of sound that has been set in producing words, phrases or sentences in a particular language. The study of structure sound of language is known as phonology. Odden (2013:2) stated that phonology is one of the core fields that compose the discipline of linguistics, which is defined as the scientific study of language structure. It investigates the sound pattern in particular language.

There are two kinds of sound. Roach (2009:2) stated that in any language, we can identify a small number of regularly use sounds (vowels and consonants). Vowel sound is the sound that occurs when the air coming out of the lung without any obstacles while the oral cavity changes its shapes due to the movement of the tongue and lips. Vowel sound consists of monophthong or single vowel sound and diphthong (Vizental, 2008:40). Vowel sounds always appear in many vocabulary of certain language. They are one of the important elements that should produce properly to convey the meaning of words and avoid misunderstanding of a certain word in a language.

Discussing the vowel sound of a particular language that is produced by nonnative speaker is interesting research. It can reveal the differences of the sound that is produced. Besides that, by analyzing the sound that has been produced, it can be found the influences of mother tongue of nonnative speaker to the other language that is used. This case is experienced by each person who uses other language.

The phenomenon of producing sound was analyzed by some researchers. One of them is Fabra. The title of his research is *Native Catalan learners' perception and production of English vowels* (Rallo Fabra & Romero, 2012). In this research, he concerned to examine perception and production of American English vowel by three groups Catalan learners. The other researcher is Basa Andi-Pallawa in his research *A Comparative Analysis between English and Indonesian Phonological system* (Andi-Pallawa & Fiptar Abdi Alam, 2013). He focused on the problems were faced by students and difficulties when uttered English words/sentences.

This research is different from those previous. The researches above concentrate to analyze three group Catalan learners perception and production American English vowel. The other one examined the problem which is faced by the students and difficulties when uttering English words/sentences. Meanwhile, this research concerns to English vowels that are produced by Batak Toba people in Batam. In addition, the researcher also reveals the influences of Batak Toba mother tongue to the English vowels those are produced by them.

English vowel phenomenon that produced by Batak Toba people can be seen in a word such as “above”. One of the respondent said “above” as /e. bʌp/, while in UK or US, “above” is produced as /ə'baʊ/. The word “above” contained monophthong, namely /ə/. In respondent’s pronunciation could be seen that /ə/ was changed into /e/. The other example is the word “appear”. One of the respondents produced “appear” as /e. feir/. In UK, “appear” is produced as /ə'piə/ and in Us as /ə'piə/. It means respondent changed /ə/ into /e/ and /iə/ was significantly changed into /ei/.

Based on phenomena above, the researcher is very interesting to do this research. The researcher wants to reveal how Batak Toba people produce English vowels. Besides that, the researcher has a big curiosity to find the influence of Batak Toba mother tongue to the sound of English words that they were produced especially English vowels.

## **1.2 Identification of the Problem**

Based on the phenomena of English vowels that produced by Batak Toba people above, the researcher identifies some problems that appear such as;

1. English vowel sounds that are produced by Batak Toba people in Batam.
2. The influence of mother tongue into vowel sounds produced by Batak Toba people.
3. The influence of education to the English performance produced by Batak Toba people found in Batam.



### **1.3 Limitation of the Problem**

After identifying the problems, the researcher limits the research so that this research becomes more specific. Here, the researcher limits the respondents, namely the researcher only involves respondents who work in Batamindo Industrial Park because the researcher is easier to find them than the other Batak Toba people in Batam. It is caused the researcher is working in a company which placed at Batamindo Industrial Park. Besides that, the researcher also limits the age namely between 25-40 years old. After that, there are two problems that are analyzed in this research. First, the researcher describes how Batak Toba people produce English vowel sounds. Vowel sounds which are analyzed are monophthong and diphthong. In analyzing those vowel sounds, the researcher uses both UK and US standard of English as the comparison of pronunciation. Second, the researcher reveals how their mother tongue influence English vowel sounds which they are produced.

### **1.4 Formulation of the Problem**

Based on phenomena that happen in producing English vowel sounds by Batak Toba people, the researcher writes some questions which are used to investigate the phenomena as below;

1. How do Batak Toba people in Batam produce English vowel sounds?
2. How does Batak Toba mother tongue influence English vowel sounds that are produced by Batak Toba people in Batam?

## **1.5 Objective of the Research**

In this research, the researcher found some objectives research as below;

1. To find out how Batak Toba people produce English vowel sounds in Batam.
2. To find out the influence of mother tongue to English vowel sounds those are produced by Batak Toba people in Batam.

## **1.6 Significance of the Research**

This research is very important to do because the result of this research can be used;

### **1.6.1 Theoretically**

Theoretically, this research has some purposes. First, the result of this research can give further information about English vowels sound. Second, it can reveal the influence of mother tongue of Batak Toba people to the English vowels sound that are produced. The third, the result of this research is very useful as the reference and comparison for the future phonology research.

### **1.6.2 Practically**

Practically, the result of this research is useful for the following parties. First, it can help the people especially Batak Toba people in producing English vowels properly based on the sound pattern that has been determined. Second, Batak Toba people become more carefully in producing English vowels to avoid the changes of English vowel itself in daily communication. So that, misunderstanding can be avoided or at least can be minimized.

### 1.7 Definition of Key Terms

- Phonology : One of the core linguistics that compose the discipline of linguistics which is defined as the scientific study of language structure (Odden, 2013:2).
- Vowel : A speech sound produced by humans when the breath flows out through the mouth without being blocked by the teeth, tongue, or lips (Cambridge Dictionary, 2018).
- Batak Toba people : One kind of Bataknese tribes who live in the area around Lake Toba and surrounding areas, including Samosir, Humbang Hasundutan, North Tapanuli and Toba Samosir, North Sumatra, Indonesia.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

In this research, the researcher reviews some literatures which related to the research that is held. The researcher takes some concepts and theories which have correlation to this research. It helps the researcher in doing this research.

#### **2.1. Phonology**

Sound phenomenon in using English is often found in a society especially nonnative English. As the example, it is found in Batak Toba people. Batak Toba is a kind of Batak Toba tribes who uses Batak Toba language as their mother tongue. Batak Toba language has its own language structure. It is just same as the other language such as English. Talking structure sound in a certain language is known as phonology.

According to Odden (2013:2), phonology is one of the core fields that compose the discipline linguistics, which is defined as the scientific study of language structure. In other word, phonology is the study of structure sound in particular language. Phonology has close relationship to discipline of phonetics where both of them concern to the sound in language but the difference of phonetics and phonology is that phonetics deals with “actual physic sound” while phonology concern to the “abstract of sound itself” and how that sound change.

Based on Vizental (2008:18), phonology is further subdivided into:

1. Segmental phonology, which study the “segments” of speech, e.q. the vowel and consonant phonemes; and
2. Suprasegmental phonology, which analyses the traits that extend over more than one segment, e.q. in connected speech.

In this research, the researcher concerns into segmental phonology where it is focuses to the vowels only.

### **2.1.1 Phoneme**

According to Peng (2013:44), phoneme is the smallest unit of sound that makes a different meaning in a language. It means phoneme is one unit of sound that distinguishes one word to another. For example, in the words “dine” and “dime”. They sound exactly alike except the /n/ and /m/, and their meaning is different. The other example, the word “sin” and “sing”. “sin” ends with /n/ while “sing” ends with “ŋ”. By those example above, it can be concluded that phoneme roles as an important in identifying the meaning of words.

## **2.2 English Sounds**

English sound generally has many varieties. The different sound can be appeared when English used by nonnative speaker. However, the classification of sound has been done. Vizental (2008:26) states, “The 20 vowel phonemes and the 24 consonant phonemes are the 44 segmental phonemes of the English language”. It means there are 20 vowel phonemes which consist of 12 monophthongs and 8 diphthongs (Vizental, 2008:40) and the consonant consist of 24 phonemes in English language.

### 2.2.1 English Consonant Sounds

Nordquist (2018) said that the sound of consonant is produced by a partial or complete obstruction of the air stream by a constriction of the speech organs.

There are some kinds of consonant sound found in English such as below;

**Table 2.1** English Consonants Sounds

No.	Symbol	Examples	No.	Symbol	Examples
1.	/p/	Pit /pɪt/	13.	/h/	Hot /hɒt/
2.	/b/	Bit /bɪt/	14.	/l/	Lad /læd/
3.	/t/	Tab /tæb/	15.	/r/	Red /red/
4.	/d/	Dab /dæb/	16.	/w/	Wed /wed/
5.	/k/	Cab /kæb/	17.	/θ/	Thought /θɔ:t/
6.	/g/	Gab /gæb/	18.	/ð/	Them /ðem/ /ðəm/
7.	/f/	Fan /fæn/	19.	/ʃ/	Shy /ʃaɪ/
8.	/v/	Van /væn/	20.	/ʒ/	Treasure /'treʒ.ər/
9.	/s/	Sad /sæd/	21.	/tʃ/	Chime /tʃaɪm/
10.	/z/	Zoo /zu:/	22.	/dʒ/	Jam /dʒæm/
11.	/m/	Man /mæn/	23.	/j/	Yum /jʌm/
12.	/n/	Not /nɒt/	24.	/ŋ/	Sing /sɪŋ/

### 2.2.2 English Vowel Sounds

Based on Nordquist (2017), vowel sound is a letter of the alphabet (a, e, i, o, u, and sometimes y) that represents a speech sound created by the relatively free passage of breath through the larynx and oral cavity. There are some kinds of

English vowel sounds. They are single vowel sound or monophthongs and diphthongs.

### 1. English Monophthongs

In English, there are 12 kinds of single vowel sound or usually called as monophthong as in the table below;

**Table 2.2** English Monophthong

No.	Symbol	Example	No.	Symbol	Example
1.	/i:/	Feet /fi:t/	7.	/ʌ/	Rough /rʌf/
2.	/ɪ/	Ship /ʃɪp/	8.	/ɑ:/	Last /lɑ:st/
3.	/e/	Bed /bed/	9.	/u:/	Food /fu:d/
4.	/æ/	Flat /flæt/	10.	/ʊ/	Took /tʊk/
5.	/ə/	Potato /pə'teɪ.təʊ/	11.	/ɔ:/	Pour /pɔ:r/
6.	/ɜ:/	Bird /bɜ:d/	12.	/ɒ/	What /wɒt/

### 2. English Diphthong

Diphthong is when there are two vowel sounds in a syllable. There are eight diphthongs in English.

**Table 2.3** English Diphthongs

No.	Symbol	Example	No.	Symbol	Example
1.	/ɪə/	Hear /hɪər/	5.	/aɪ/	Fight /faɪt/
2.	/eə/	Chair /tʃeər/	6.	/ɔɪ/	Voice /vɔɪs/
3.	/ʊə/	Cure /kjʊər/	7.	/eʊ/	Slow /sləʊ/

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4.	/eɪ/	Pray /preɪ/	8.	/aʊ/	Count /kaʊnt/
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### 2.3 International Phonetic Alphabet

International Phonetic Alphabet or IPA is an internationally recognized set of phonetic symbols developed in the late 19th century, based on the principle of strict one-to-one correspondence between sounds and symbols (Cambridge Dictionary, 2018). This IPA is important in producing sounds in a language especially English.

### 2.4 Batak Toba Language

Before going to Batak Toba consonant sounds, firstly, the researcher introduces how Batak Toba language scripts itself. Batak Toba script is known as “Surat Batak” or “Surat na sampulu sia” or “the nineteen letters”. “Surat batak” (Rian Manullang, 2017) can be seen as below;

**Table 2.4** Ina ni surat

a	ha	ma	Na	ra	ta	sa	Da	ga	ja
ba	nga	la	Pa	nya	wa	ya	I	u	

Based on the table above can be seen the symbol of each syllable of Batak Toba language. Basically, the consonant join to the alphabet “a”. And it can be changed by “Anak ni Surat” as the table below;



**Table 2.5** Anak ni surat

No.	Kinds of Anakni Surat	Symbol	Meaning
1.	Haluan (Saringar “i”)	°	Anak ni Surat which replace vowel sound that together with Ina ni Surat into “i”
2.	Sihora (Saringar “o”)	×	Anak ni Surat which replace vowel sound that together with Ina ni Surat into “o”
3.	Hatadingan (Saringar “e”)	–	Anak ni Surat which replace vowel sound that together with Ina ni Surat into “e”
4.	Haborotan (Saringar “u”)	‘	Anak ni Surat which replace vowel sound together with Ina ni Surat into “u”
5.	Paminggil (Saringar “ng”)	–	Anak ni Surat which replace vowel sound that together with Ina ni Surat into “ng”

#### 2.4.1 Batak Toba Consonant Sounds

Batak Toba language just as similar as English language where found consonant sound too. But, there are some English consonants which are not found in Batak Toba language. According to Siahaan (2009), Batak Toba consonant sound can be seen as below;

**Table 2.6** Batak toba consonants sounds

No.	Sym	Example	Meaning	No.	Sym	Example	Meaning
1.	/p/	Pamangan	Mouth	8.	/ŋ/	kantang	Potato
2.	/b/	Pariban	Cousin	9.	/s/	gabus	Lie
3.	/t/	Abit	Clothes	10.	/j/	kameja	Shirt
4.	/k/	Aek	Water	11.	/h/	hureta	motocycle
5.	/g/	Balga	Big	12.	/l/	malum	Get well
6.	/m/	Alaman	Yard	13.	/r/	tagil	Cut
7.	/n/	Nanget	Slow	14.	/d/	gadap	Fall down

#### 2.4.2 Batak Toba vowel Sounds

In Batak Toba language also found vowel sounds. But, it is less than English.

##### 1. Monophthong

In Batak Toba language found also monophthong. But, it is less than English vowel sound, where Batak Toba language just has 5 monophthong (Siahaan, 2009). They can be seen in the table below;

**Table 2.7** Batak toba vowel sounds; Monophthongs

No.	Symbol	Example	Meaning
1.	/a/	Alogo	Wind
2.	/i/	Maridi	Mandi
3.	/u/	ulu	Head
4.	/e/	Benget	Careful
5.	/o/	Hosom	Hatred

## 2. Diphthong in Batak Toba Language

Diphthong is not found in Batak Toba language (Siahaan, 2009:36). Even though actually there are two vowels sound together in Batak Toba words, but it is not diphthong. Usually it is called as “*Deret Vokal*” or “vowel series”. Aminoedin, dkk., (1984:140) in Siahaan (2009:35) stated, “*yang dimaksud dengan deret vokal ialah dua atau lebih vokal yang berjajaran, tetapi masing-masing merupakan puncak kenyaringan ucapan. Hal ini bearti bahwa masing-masing merupakan suku yang berlainan*”. It means that vocal series are two or more vowels that are aligned, but each is the peak loudness of speech. This means that each is a different syllable. In this below table are some vowel series that is found in Batak Toba language.

**Table 2.8** Batak Toba vowel series

No.	V. S	Word	Meaning	No.	V. S	Word	Meaning
1.	Ai	Ja is	Selfish	9.	ae	Man ja e	Free
		Da i	Taste			Ha e ha e	Tight
2.	Au	Ra us	Careless	10.	ea	He a	Ever
		Ba u	Smell			Se at	Cut
3.	Ae	A ek	Water	11.	eu	Be uk	Immune
		Pa et	Bitter			Pe ut	fall
4.	Ao	Ha ol	Hug	12.	eo	Pe ol	Crooked
		Ga or	Messed			Ha le o	Genjer
5.	Ia	Bi ar	Fear	13.	oa	Bo an	Bring
		Pa li a	Petai			Go ar	Noisy

6.	Iu	Ti ur	Bright	14.	oi	Go it	Pinch
		Pi u	Turn			Bo i	Can
7.	Io	Ti op	Hold	15.	ou	Jo u	Call
		Ti o	Clear				
8.	Ua	Su an	Plan				
		Mu al	Water				

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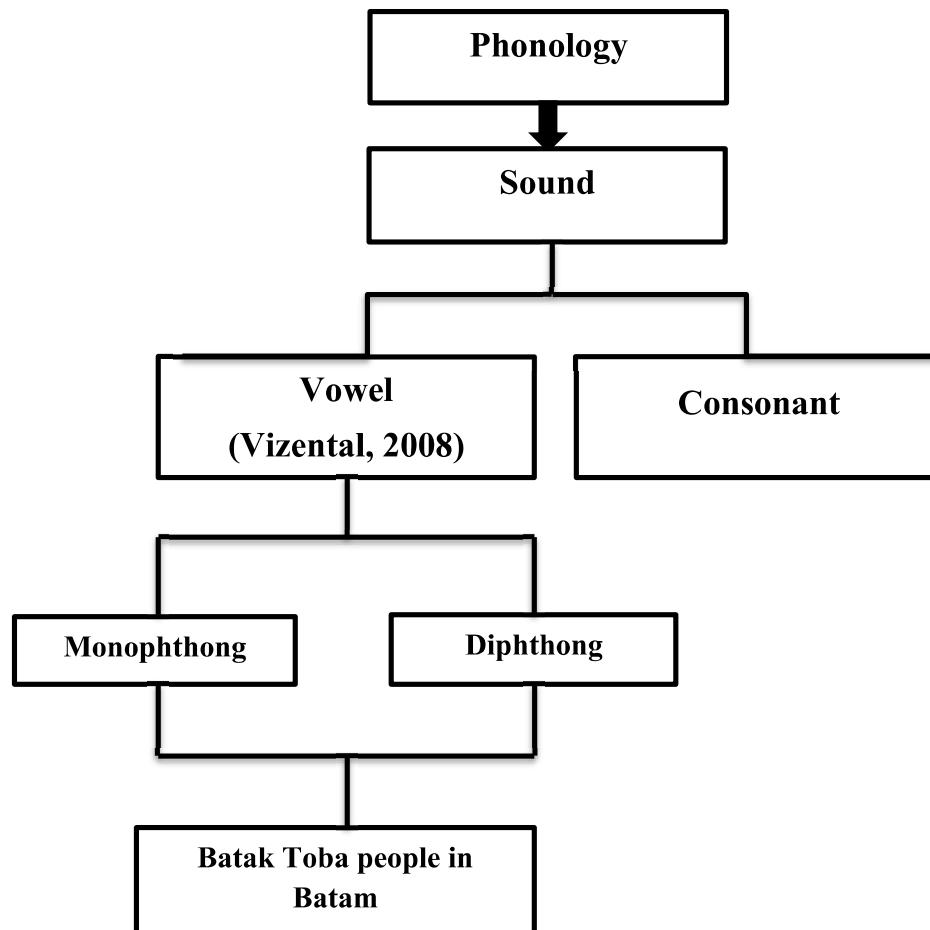
## 2.5 Previous Study

There are some previous studies which had been done by some researchers. First, the research was done by Rallo Fabra & Romero (2012). He examined perception and production of American English vowels by three groups of Catalan learners in a non-naturalistic setting. Theory that used was Flege, Schirru, and Mackay theory, where they classified the various factors account for accented perception and production of L2 speech into three; maturational factors, amount and nature of L2 input, and interaction of L1-L2 sounds system. In collecting data, they used recording. The words were recorded on a CP-300 Marantz tape-recorder and subsequently digitized with a waveform editor at 22.00 kHz sampling rate and 16-bit resolution. In analyzing data, he used the tests were run with the MFC application of the Praat software, which allows presentation of sound files in counterbalanced order and auto-matically collects listeners' responses. At last, the result is said that perception and production abilities cannot always be brought into perfect alignment in foreign language speech learning.

The next research was done by Andi-Pallawa & Fiptar Abdi Alam (2013). He did descriptions and analyses on phonological systems of English and Indonesian languages to 20 students of seventh semester students of the English Department of Tadulako University. The method of his research was concluded into qualitative research. He used observation, interview and recording in collecting data. And the result said that the L2 learners fail to produce English words fluently and accurately.

The other research was done by Hassan (2014). He investigated the problems in English pronunciation experienced by learners whose first language is Sudanese Spoken Arabic. The instruments used for collecting the data were observation, recordings and a structured questionnaire. The data collected were analyzed both statistically and descriptively. The findings of the study revealed that Sudanese students of English whose language background is Sudanese Spoken Arabic, had problems with the pronunciation of English vowels that have more than one way of pronunciation.

## 2.6 Theoretical Framework



**Figure 2.1** Theoretical Framework

As seen in figure above, this research is begun by explaining phonology. The next, is followed by describing phoneme and kinds of phoneme. Based on Vizental (2008), vowel is divided into two; monophthong and diphthong. These two kinds of vowel are seen in Batak Toba people pronunciation. Those theories are applied to analyze the English vowels produced by Batak Toba people. After that, the researcher analyzes the effect of mother tongue to English sound that produced.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHOD OF THE RESEARCH**

#### **3.1 Research Design**

Research design can be understood as a unified, detailed and specific plan of how to acquire, analyze and interpret the data. Based on the type, there are two kinds of research; quantitative and qualitative. Sugiyono (2008:8) states, “qualitative research methods can be interpreted as research methods based on positivism philosophy, used to examine the population and specific samples, data collection using research instruments, data analysis is quantitative / statistic with the aim to test the hypothesis that has been established”. While qualitative method is often called naturalistic research method because the research is done on natural conditions (natural setting) ... called as qualitative research, because the data collected and the analysis is more qualitative (Sugiyono, 2008:8). So, this research is concluded into qualitative research because this research is done naturalistically and qualitatively.

#### **3.2 Object of the Research**

In this research, the object of the research is English vowel sounds. They are monophthong and diphthong. Source of data are Batak Toba people utterances who live in Batam, exactly who works in Muka Kuning (Batamindo Industrial Park). The researcher looked for respondents randomly by walking around company and found them on road. Sometimes the researcher waited the worker who would pass Plaza Batamindo. Then, the researcher met and told what the aim

of annoying them. The researcher also made sure their age are from 25 till 40 years old to get the origin sound which is produced by Batak Toba people without any influence of other language. In taking the data, the researcher used “purposive sampling method” (Sugiyono, 2008:84).

### **3.3 Method of Collecting Data**

In collecting data, it involves respondents. Respondents are taken from Batak Toba population who come and stay in Batam. It means the researcher does not take respondents who were born in Batam. As the sample, the researcher involves Batak Toba people who work at Batamindo Industrial Park and they have age around 25-40 years old. In taking the data, the researcher used cakap method with face to face technique and recording techniques and note-taking techniques (Sudaryanto, 2015:208). There were some steps which were done in collecting data. First, the researcher found Batak Toba people and made sure that their age is around 25-40 years old. It can be known by asking them to write their personal identity. Second, the researcher gave a paper which is contained some words. Those words are the representative of all the words that have vowel sound. Third, the researcher asked them to utter those words. Then, the researcher recorded their utterance and wrote the things that important for the research’s need. The next, the researcher transcribed them into the phonemic symbols. And the last, the researcher classified the data.



### **3.4 Method of Analyzing Data**

Having finished in classified the data, the researcher analyzed it by using padan method with dividing key-factors technique namely divide as a speech organ differentiator (Sudaryanto, 2015:26). A speech organ differentiator is a technique that concerns to the phonetic articulation. It is used because in analyzing the vowel sounds in Batak Toba people utterance, phonetic articulation is needed. In addition, it can describe how Batak Toba people produce English vowel sounds and reveal the influence of Batak Toba mother tongue to the English itself. To analyze that vowels sound, the researcher applied Vizental's concept (Vizental, 2008:40), where he divided 2 kinds of vowel sound; monophthong and diphthong. So, Batak Toba people's pronunciation can be investigated well.

### **3.5 Method of Presenting Research Result**

The result of analysis is presented in informal method. Sudaryanto (2015:241) states, "The informal method is the formulation with ordinary words". It means that the researcher described the result of analysis by descriptive way namely the researcher described them by words or sentences that are easier to be understood by the readers.