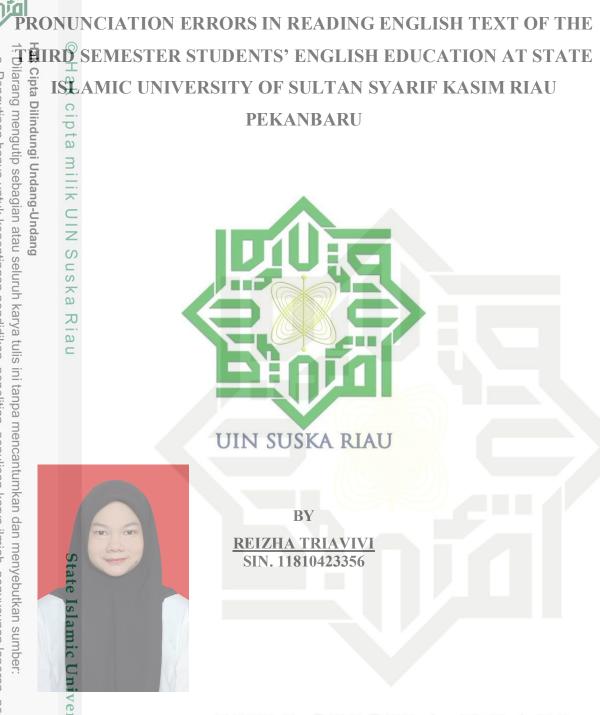
PRONUNCIATION ERRORS IN READING ENGLISH TEXT OF THE



State Islamic University

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Thesis Submitted in partial fulfillment of the Requirements For Bachelor Degree of English Education (S.Pd.)

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

In the name of Allah, who is the Most Gracious and Most Compassionate.

All praises go to Allah Swt. The Lord of the Universe, who has given wisdom and power onto the researcher in order for them to successfully complete this thesis. The researcher then wishes peace and shalawat salaam upon the Prophet Muhammad SAW, saying that peace be upon him and shalawat salaam be granted to him.

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This thesis was written with the intention of fulfilling one of the requirements for getting an Undergraduate degree from the English Education Department of the Faculty Education and Teacher Training of the State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau. The thesis was written as part of the English Education Department of the Faculty Education and Teacher Training. It has been brought to the attention of the researcher that this thesis is not yet complete in any way, shape, or form; hence, the researcher is in need of helpful critique as Kasim Riau

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- 7. All lecturers and staffs of Education and Teacher Training Faculty of State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau who had given knowledge, information, and guidance of this thesis and thank you for your contributions and supports during the courses.
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Pekanbaru, April 14th, 2023 The Researcher

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ABSTRAK

I Reizha Triavivi (2023):

Kesalahan Pengucapan dalam Membaca Teks Bahasa Inggris Mahasiswa Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Semester III di Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau Pekanbaru.

3 Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui apa saja kesalahan siswa dan sumber kesalahan siswa dalam melafalkan bunyi vokal dan konsonan melalui teks berbahasa Inggris. Desain penelitian ini adalah penelitian metode campuran antara kuantitatif dan kualitatif. Dalam pengambilan partisipan, peneliti menggunakan purposive sampling. Data dalam penelitian ini diperoleh dari rekaman teks Bahasa Inggris yang diujikan pada 22 mahasiswa semester tiga Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris di Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau Pekanbaru. Selain itu, peneliti juga mewawancarai 22 mahasiswa untuk mengetahui sumber kesalahan pengucapan vokal dan konsonan melalui membaca teks berbahasa Inggris. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa kesalahan terbanyak pada bunyi vokal yaitu bunyi diftong /ai/ dengan jumlah peserta sebanyak 18 orang dengan persentase 82% dari 22 mahasiswa. Sedangkan pada bunyi konsonan terjadi kesalahan yaitu bunyi frikatif /ʃ/ dengan jumlah peserta 1 orang dengan persentase 4% dari 22 mahasiswa dan kesalahan pada bunyi /f/ dengan jumlah peserta 1 orang dari 22 mahasiswa. Penelitian ini juga menemukan dua sumber kesalahan siswa dalam melafalkan bunyi vokal dan konsonan yaitu transfer interlingual, transfer intralingual, dan konteks pembelajaran.

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ABSTRACT

Reizha Triavivi (2023):

Pronunciation Errors in Reading English Text of the Third Semester Students English Education at State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau Pekanbaru.

3 The aim of this research was to find out what are the students' errors and the sources of the students' errors in pronouncing the vowel and consonant sounds through reading English text. This research design was mixed-method research. In taking participants, the researcher used purposive sampling. The data in this study were obtained from recordings of an English text that were tested on 22 third semester students English Education at State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau Pekanbaru. In addition, the researcher also interviewed 22 students to find out the sources of errors in pronouncing vowel and consonant through reading English text. The result of this research indicate that the most error occurred in the vowel sound namely diphthong /ai/ sound with a total of 18 students with a 82% percentage from 22 students. Whereas, in consonant sound the error occurred namely fricative /ʃ/ sound with a total of 1 student with 4% percentage of 22 students and sound /f/ with a total 1 student around 4% percentage of 22 students. This research also found two sources of students'errors in pronouncing vowel and consonant sounds namely interlingual transfer, intralingual transfer and context of learning.

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ملخص

ريزا فريافيفي، (2023): أخطاء النطق في قراءة النص الإنجليزي لدى طلاب قسم تعليم اللغة الإنجليزية في الفصل الدراسي الثالث في جامعة السلطان الشريف قاسم الإسلامية الحكومية رياو بكنبارو 3

الغرض من هذا البحث هو معرفة أخطاء الطلاب ومصادر أخطائهم في نطق الحروف المتحركة والأصوات الساكنة خلال النصوص الإنجليزية. تصميم البحث عبارة عن بحث مختلط بين الكمي والنوعي. في أخذ المشاركين، استخدمت الباحثة أخذ العينات الهادفة. تم الحصول على البيانات في هذه الدراسة من نصوص إنجليزية مسجلاً متم اختبارها على 22 طالبًا في الفصل الدراسي الثالث في جامعة السلطان الشريف قاسم الإسلامية الحكومية وليو بكنبارو. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، قابلت الباحثة 22 طالبًا لمعرفة مصادر الأخطاء في نطق أحرف العلة والحروف الساكتة من خلال قراءة النصوص الإنجليزية. تشير نتائج هذه الدراسة إلى أن معظم الأخطاء كانت في أصوات الحروث diphthong / aɪ / بإجمالي 18 مشاركًا بنسبة 82/ من الطلاب البالغ عددهم 22 طالبًا. بينما كان هناك خطأ في الصوت الساكن، وهو الصوت الاحتكاكي/ / حيث يكون عدد المشاركين شخصًا واحدًا بنسبة 4 ٪ من 22 طالبًا وأخطاء في الصوت / f / حيث يكون عدد المشاركين شخصًا واحدًا من 22 طالبًا. وجدت هذه الدراسة أيضًا مصدرين لأخطاء الطلاب في نطق الحروف المتحركة والأصوات الساكنة، وهما النقل بين اللغات، والنقل داخل اللغات، وسياق التعليم.

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

Pronunciation is one of the important aspects to support communication (Trisnawati et al., 2020, p. 118). Zimmerman (as cited in Trisnawati et al., 2020, c p. 118) stated that pronunciation is one of the most important things to remember when someone wants to speak English. By using clear pronunciation, the message will be conveyed clearly. On the contrary, without precise pronunciation, misunderstandings in communication will appear. As an English learner, you must be dominant in four skills in English, including the linguistic components, which is pronunciation. Kelly (2000) stated that pronunciation is a tool for producing special sounds when people speak.

The goal of pronunciation is not to ask the learners to pronounce like native speaker, but if the learners want to change the way of pronouncing the words, they have to change the way to think about the sounds of those words. Pronunciation is incorrect it will produce the error meaning as the receiver of information. It shows that pronunciation is important, because it is the key word in learning English by (Gilakjani, 2012).

University In learning pronunciation, learners have to know the aspects of pronunciation. Based on Kelly (2000), pronunciation includes two fields, they are phonetics and phonology. Phonetics connects with the study of speech sounds. While, phonology is about the vowel, consonant, and rhythm features of the language. So, pronunciation includes sounds, rhythm, and intonation. yarif Kasim Riau

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That is all of the instruction in learning English pronunciation. Unfortunately, pronunciation instruction is sometimes ignored in English language teaching (Gilakjani, 2012). It is a problem in studying languages; sometimes making an error in pronunciation can have a different meaning of that word.

So, it is not easy to learn pronunciation in English since its spelling is often incorrect to represent the sounds in a clear manner because the sound is not always represented by the same letter. Many researchers have talked about errors in pronouncing English words. However, the researchers are limited to checking for pronunciation errors, predominantly in Indonesian content. Based on Ramasari (2017), most of the research studies focus on students' pronunciation errors at university and one of the pronunciation systems, such as vowel or consonants, manner of articulation, and based on ethnic. Based on the previous research, it can be concluded that most of the previous research aims to find out the relationship, differences, comparison, and effect in analyzing errors in pronouncing English.

Besides, practical problems related to pronouncing English are also found at State Islamic University Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau Pekanbaru. This university is a state Islamic university located in Pekanbaru. The campus, which has the motto "Change Towards Advancement" was founded on September 19, 1970 under the name of the Sultan Syarif Kasim State Islamic Institute (IAIN), which also has a campus located on Jl. Subrantas Km. 15, Pekanbaru. Here, there Syarif Kasim Riau are several majors, especially in the English Education Department. Here, the

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college students will be able to master four skills in English: reading, listening, writing, and speaking. All students are expected to be able to pronounce a word properly and correctly in both oral and written text. For example, reading text, which is useful for knowing student pronunciation through reading text such as short stories, poems, scripts, documents, etc. It is hoped that they can achieve learning objectives where linguistics elements in this material are taught about speech, word stress, intonation, spelling, and punctuation, and also handwriting that is related to pronunciation indirectly. Based on the researcher's experiences, it was found that some students were still incorrect in pronouncing the words in English and also used an Indonesian language accent. For example, they pronounce the word "stomach" it pronounces that /'st\mak/, but they pronounces /stomech/ in Indonesian accent and with wrong spelling. Moreover, some students still lack knowledge about how to pronounce words.

Based on some of the problems above, it is concluded that students are weak in pronunciation. It will help them understand the meaning of a language when they are writing or reading a text. It is important to know their errors in pronouncing English in English, so the researcher can identify and explore more deeply their sources of cause. Based on the topic, the researcher is interested in analyze the phenomena above into a research paper "Pronunciation Errors in Reading English Text of the Third Semester Students English Education at of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau State Islamic University Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau Pekanbaru".

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B. Identification of The Problem

1. Identification of the problem

Based on the background above, the researchers identify the problems as follow:

- a. What are students' errors in pronunciation?
- b. What factors made students' errors pronounce in reading English text?
- c. What are the reasons why students can't pronounce vowels and consonants correctly when reading English text?

2. Limitation of the problem

Based on the identification of problems, to limit the problems in this research, the researcher focuses on pronunciation errors in reading English text of the third semester students' Department of English Education at State Islamic University Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau Pekanbaru.

3. Formulation of the problem

The problem of this research is formulated in the following questions below:

- a. What are students' pronunciation errors in pronouncing English vowels and consonants sounds through reading English text aloud at the third semester students' English Education of State Islamic University Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau Pekanbaru?
- b. What are the sources of students' errors in pronouncing English vowels and consonants sounds through reading English text aloud at



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the third semester students' English Education of State Islamic University Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau Pekanbaru?

C. Objectives and Significance of the Research

1. Objectives of the research

The objectives of this research are as follow:

- To describe students' pronunciation errors in pronouncing English
 vowels and consonants sounds through reading text at the third
 semester students of English Education Department at State Islamic
 University Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau Pekanbaru.
- b. To find out the factors of students' errors in pronouncing English vowels and consonants sounds through reading English text at the third semester students of English Education Department at State Islamic University Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau Pekanbaru.

2. Significance of the Research

The research activity is significantly carried out as follow:

- a. to increase students' awareness of the importance of correct pronunciation when reading English text.
- b. in order to instill a sense of self-assurance inside the students concerning their pronunciation moving forward.
- c. to support researcher in gaining a deeper understanding of this issue.
- d. for the goal of meeting one of the requirements needed to successfully complete the researcher's study within the English Education Department of the State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau.



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D. Reason for Choosing the Title

There are some reasons of why the researcher was interested to carry on this research. There are as follow:

- 1. The researcher is interested in carrying out this research on pronunciation errors because it is very important to pronounce English word correctly.
- 2. The researcher wants the students who are in their third semester to be able to speak English with the correct pronunciation since those students will be the role models for future teachers.
- 3. It is essential that study be conducted on the title because it has the potential to educate third-semester students in the English Education Department at State Islamic University Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau Pekanbaru about the correct pronunciation of certain words.
- 4. The researcher's current position as a student at the English Education Department is reflected in the choice of title for this work of study.

E. Definition of the Term

In the process of this research, a number of different phrases will come up. They are included to ensure that the phrases utilized in this research are not misunderstood. The following is a definition of each term:

1. Error

According to Corder, 1974, p.29 (as cited in Nasution, 2021), persons who do not yet completely command some institutionalized language system are the most likely to make errors; real errors are a sign of the pupils' ability. According to Brown (1980), an inaccuracy in the

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adult grammar of a native speaker may be distinguished as conspicuous grammar, which reflects the interlanguage ability of the learners. To put it another way, one may get to the conclusion that the term "error" relates to the inability to appropriately use the linguistic system.

2. Pronunciation

According to Hornby (2008), pronunciation refers to the manner in which a specific word or sound is uttered in a language. The way individuals say things is referred to as their pronunciation. According to Richards & Schmidt (as cited in Nasution, 2021, p. 9) pronunciation is the way a certain to produce the sounds. It is dissimilar articulation which refers to the actual production of speech sounds are perceived by the listener.

3. Vowels

According to Kelly (2000), vowels are created by changing the overall shape of the mouth, which is produced when air flow is voiced through the vibration of the vocal cords in the larynx. This is accomplished by utilizing the tongue and the lips to modify the shape of the mouth.

4. Consonants

Based on Kelly (2000) described that there are three ways to describe the sound of the consonant. Firstly, the manner of articulation means the interaction of airstream and the various articulators. Secondly, the place of articulation, which gives information about the



various articulators. The last, the power that follows the terms are used: lenis or weak and fortis or strong.

5. Reading

Reading is considered to be an activity. Reading is a receptive activity much like listening, therefore the two are interchangeable. It denotes being capable of drawing the attention of pupils to linguistic characteristics. According to Kelly (2000), even if the medium of reading activities is the written word, successful integration of work on pronunciation may also be achieved in these settings. When someone reads text, there is a conversation going on between the reader and the text. Throughout the course of this engagement, the reader engages in the process of comprehension, in which they make sense of the text by using their prior knowledge and various tactics.

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CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoretical Framework

The purpose of this section is to provide an explanation of the various ideas that are associated with pronunciation. Teaching proper pronunciation is an important component of each and every English class (Gilakjani, 2012). Students who regularly practice their pronunciation not only get more comfortable with the variety of sounds and vocal qualities they may produce, but also see improvements in their ability to communicate effectively orally. When it comes to pronouncing words correctly, English is one of the most challenging languages to learn. This data demonstrates that individuals learning Indonesian have a propensity to make pronunciation errors.

1. Pronunciation Concept

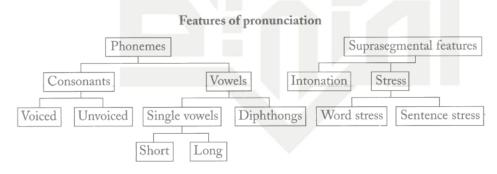


Figure II.1 Features of Pronunciation Source: Kelly, 2000

Based on the picture above, the researcher wants to focus this research on vowel and consonants (segmental features/phonemes). The clarity of one's pronunciation is an essential component of effective

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communication. When it comes to making sounds, pronunciation is another instrument that may be used. It is essential to have clear and accurate pronunciations in order to minimize confusion (Trisnawati *et al*, 2020. p. 120). There are two different aspects to the study of pronunciation. The first category includes phonetics as well as phonology. Phonetics is the scientific study of the sounds of human speech. According to Kelly (2000), a phonetician's primary areas of focus often include the following:

- a. The anatomical, neurological, and physiological bases of speech (collectively known as physiological phonetics)
- b. The actions and movements of the speech organs in producing sounds (articulatory phonetics)
- c. The nature and acoustics of the sound waves which transmit speech (acoustics phonetics)
- d. How speech is received by the ears (auditory phonetics)
- e. How speech is perceived by the brain (perceptual phonetics)

Phonetics includes an enormous number of subfields, not all of which are necessarily connected to the investigation of language in any straightforward sense. Although while the many aspects of phonetics that were discussed before can be learned independently, there is no denying that they are connected. The movement of speech organs results in the production of sounds, which then propagate across space as sound waves and are detected by the ears and sent to the brain. On the other hand, the primary concern of phonology is how human beings interpret and categorize

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According to Mulatsih (2015) pronunciation is the act of giving the true sounds of letters in words, and the true accents and quantity of syllables. Pronunciation refers to the ability to use the correct stress, rhythm, and intonation of a word in a spoken language. Besides that, pronunciation is the act or result of producing the sounds of speech, such as: articulation, stress and intonation, often with reference to some standard of correctness or acceptability. Good pronunciation facilitates learning, whereas bad pronunciation introduces significant challenges in language learning.

A word can be pronounced differently by various people or groups, depending on a range of circumstances such as where they grew up and where they currently reside. This can have an effect on how a word is spoken. For instance, there are a number of reasons why correct pronunciation is so important. It is clear that individuals' categorical perception of sounds has become more similar to that of native speakers since their pronunciation has improved. This implies that when they talk,

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not only are they more likely to sound like a native speaker, but they are also more likely to detect which sounds in words come naturally to them.

Haryani (2016) explain that pronunciation consists of segmental and suprasegmental features. Segmental refers to consonant and vowel sounds, and suprasegmental refers to stress and intonation. In teaching pronunciation, segmental features are frequently taught, whereas suprasegmental features are rarely, if ever, taught. Stress, as one of the suprasegmental features, is an essential part that needs to be taught in teaching pronunciation because, in English, pronouncing a word with appropriate stress is needed in speaking. Not only that, stress also plays an important role in the production of spoken language, especially in English.

2. Phonemes

Phonemes are the different sounds within a language (Kelly, 2000). In spite of the fact that different people enunciate sounds slightly differently, we are nevertheless able to characterize each sound in a relatively precise manner. As we evaluate the surrounding information, we can understand how modifying the sound of a word might result in a change in that word's meaning. The collection of phonemes may be broken down further into its constituent parts: vowel sounds and consonant sounds. But, it's possible that they won't always correspond to the vowels and consonants of the alphabet like we're used to seeing them do. Vowels are all voiced sounds, and possibly single like /e/, as in word *let*, or a combination, requiring a change in vowel sound from one to another like /eɪ/ as in word *say*, these are referred

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to as diphthongs. The combination of three vowel sounds is also referred to as a triphthongs, like /avə/ as in our or power. Single vowel sounds can be short, such as /I/ in hit or long like /i:/ in heat. This symbol /:/ sign long sound.

Vo	Vowels Diphthong		thongs				
iː	b <u>ea</u> d	eı	c <u>a</u> ke	p	pin	S	<u>s</u> ue
I	h <u>i</u> t	IC	t <u>oy</u>	b	<u>b</u> in	Z	<u>z</u> 00
υ	b <u>oo</u> k	aı	h <u>igh</u>	t	<u>t</u> o	ſ	<u>sh</u> e
u:	f <u>oo</u> d	EI	b <u>eer</u>	d	<u>d</u> o	3	measure
е	l <u>e</u> ft	UƏ	f <u>ewer</u>	k	<u>c</u> ot	h	<u>h</u> ello
Э	<u>a</u> bout	eə	wh <u>ere</u>	g	got	m	more
31	sh <u>ir</u> t	ອບ	go	t∫	<u>church</u>	n	<u>n</u> o
31	c <u>a</u> ll	au	h <u>ou</u> se	dз	ju <u>dge</u>	ŋ	sing
æ	h <u>a</u> t			f	<u>f</u> an	1	live
Λ	r <u>u</u> n			v	<u>v</u> an	r	<u>r</u> ed
Ωĭ	f <u>ar</u>			θ	<u>th</u> ink	j	yes
D	dog			ð	<u>th</u> e	W	-wood

Voice and Unvoiced Consonant Table Figure II.2 Source: Kelly, 2000

(Voiced and unvoiced consonant pairs are extensively underlined.

Unvoiced phonemes are represented by shaded boxes)

3. Student Error

The process of picking up a new tongue is not a simple one. There are a lot of different aspects to think about, such as challenging grammatical rules, more vocabulary, and even new pronunciation. Your education should include plenty of time dedicated to working on your pronunciation skills. As a result, the purpose of this part is to make an attempt to shed light on the impact of pronunciation mistakes made by students. In language learning, pronunciation refers to the production and perception of the important sounds of a specific language in order to successfully use

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language in meaningful contexts (Seidlhofer, 2001). The manner in which we generate sound is affected by a variety of elements, including the quality of our voices, the speeds at which we speak, and the volume of the sound as a whole.

The meaning of the phrase will first and foremost be altered as a direct result of an incorrect pronunciation. It is essential that you have this understanding. One word chosen in error can completely change the meaning of a phrase. When students make a pronunciation error, the student generally does not realize it and therefore they do not correct the pronunciation error (Mustikareni, 2013). Some sounds in English are notoriously difficult to articulate, most likely as a result of the fact that English is not their first language (first language). If they always say words or sentences that are not appropriate then this will interfere with their communication process in foreign languages (Indihadi, 2016).

4. Error or Mistake

A mistake should not be confused with an error. Accidents are the cause of mistakes. You are aware that it is incorrect, but you nevertheless use the incorrect word. On the other hand, something that you do not know might be considered a mistake. Mistakes are intriguing since they present a possibility to learn something new, which is always exciting.

The idea that learning is all about establishing routines is central to behaviorism, which provides the theoretical foundation for the language learning theory. The behaviourist believed that when a new habit was ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

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learned, old habits would have some effect on the learning process (Johnson, 2001; Yule, 2002).

The study of language acquisition in general, and especially the study of the acquisition of second and foreign languages, has given significant attention to the function that errors play in the process. Errors are believed to contain valuable information on the strategies that associated with strategies that people employ to communicate in a language (Yudo, 2010).

5. Error analysis

According to Brown, 2000 (as cited in Nasution, 2021) it is due to mother tongue, intralingual, context of learning, or other factors. As language learners, whether spoken or written, learners often make mistakes. This study of error is often called "error analysis."

Students are unable to communicate in English due to a deficit in vocabulary as well as the structural components of the language. They also lack the ability to construct sentences, which leads to their speaking only in their mother tongue. Students are often afraid of making humiliating mistakes while speaking in front of the class, which is another factor that contributes to their reluctance to communicate to them in order to prevent circumstances like these. Students often struggle while trying to speak English in an appropriate manner. It requires extra time as well as the right strategy.

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According to Crystal, 2008 (as cited in Nasution, 2021) Error analysis is a technique for identyfying, classifying, and systematically interpreting the unacceptable forms produced by someone learning foreign language, using any of the principles and procedures provided by linguistics. Error analysis is a type of comparative language research in which the intermediate language of a learner is compared with the destination language at a certain moment in time.

6. Sources of Error in Pronunciation

Brown (2007), there are 4 sources of error in pronunciation which are:

a. Interlingual transfer

When first beginning to acquire a second language, there is a significant amount of interlingual transfer from the learner's original language to the target language. Addition Richards, 1975 p.5 (as cited in Nasution, 2021) states that interlingual errors are errors which are caused by interference from native language they learn. It indicates that a learner's errors are influenced by the language that they speak at home.

Intralingual transfer b.

It is not a simple task to identify whether interlingual or intralingual error causes are at play. It is something that can be comprehended, and errors like that may be classified as either interlingual or intralingual. Intralingual errors exhibit general rule learning traits like erroneous generalization, inadequate rule application, and a failure to comprehend the I

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c. Context of learning

When it comes to learning in a classroom setting, "context" refers to the classroom itself, including the teacher and the materials, but when it comes to learning a second language without a teacher, "context" refers to the social environment. Students frequently make errors as a result of a misleading explanation from the teacher, a faulty presentation of a structure or word in a textbook, or even a pattern that was carefully memorized in a drill but was incorrectly contextualized. These examples can all be traced back to the same root cause: an incorrect presentation of information. When a person learns a language on their own without any formal instruction, the sociolinguistic environment may cause them to pick up certain dialects, which can cause communication problems.

d. Communication strategies

Communication strategies were clasified in order to improve their identification and classification of communication strategies. Learners almost always make use of communication strategies in order to improve the delivery of their messages; nevertheless, these methods can also be a sources of error.

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7. Sounds

Based on O'Connor, 1967, p.9 (as cited in Nasution, 2021) a sound is by definite movement of the organs of speech, and if those movements are exactly repeated the result always will be the same sound. Speech It is possible to make a variety of sounds and speech depending on which part of the mouth the air is traveling through when it leaves the lungs through the mouth and nose. The teeth, the alveolar ridge, the hard palate, the soft palate (velum), the glottis, the uvula, and the elements of the tongue that move in the mouth to create consonants and vowels are all examples of locations of articulation. Other locations of articulation include the uvula.

Vowel a.

Jones, 1975 (as cited in Nasution, 2021) stated that a vowel (in normal speech) is defined as voiced sounds which air leaves the mouth with no interference and which occur in similar position (Jones, 1975). According to Kelly (2000) adds that vowels are formed by using the tongue and lips to change the overall shape of the mouth that is produced when the air flows is voiced through the vibration of the vocal cords in the larynx. In addition Jones, 2003 (as cited in Nasution, 2021) a vowel is as the class of sound which makes the least obstruction to the flow of the air. It is unusual to hear a sound other than a vowel that can function as a syllable on its own, as vowels are often located in the midst of a syllable and are the only sounds that can do so. The traditional vowel sounds are generally articulated with

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b. Consonants

Consonants sounds are often also called dead sounds, this is because if in a word there are only consonants. The words do not have a meaning. Thus, to form words that have meaning, vowels and consonants are needed. For example, when you sound the letter "b" with the help of the vowel "i:" behind it. So it becomes "bi". Additionally, the letter "f" which is assisted by a vowel sound "e" in front of it, so that it becomes "ef".

There are two sorts of consonants, voiced and unvoiced, respectively (voiceless). Voice sounds are created by the vocal cords in the larynx vibrating when they are stimulated. If you place one or two fingers on your Adam's apple, it is quite easy to identify whether or not a sound is spoken. When a voiced sound is created, a vibration can be felt by the listener, but not when an unvoiced sound is produced.

8. The articulation of phonemes

a. The articulation of vowel, vowels are made when the larynx's vocal cord vibrates, causing the airstream to be voiced. The airstream is then molded by the tongue and lips, which change the mouth's overall shape, to create vowels. The following picture summarizes the different vowel sounds by using the position of the tongue as a point of reference.



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Centre Back Front Close i O Mid 33 Open

Figure II.3 Vowel Space Source: Kelly, 2000

The diagram is a representation of the vowel space in the center of the mouth where vowel sound is articulated. (Kelly, 2000)

- a) Close, Mid and Open refer to the distance the tongue and the roof of the mouth.
- b) Front, Centre and Back and their corresponding vertical lines refer to the part of the tongue.
- The position of each phonemes represents the height of the tongue and also the part of the tongue which is (however relatively) raised.

Putting these together:

/i:/ bead (a close front vowel) is produced when the front of the tongue is the highest part, and is near the roof of the mouth.

(an open front vowel) is produced when the front of the tongue is the highest part, but the tongue itself is low in the mouth.



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/u:/ food (a close back vowel) is produced when the back of the tongue is the highest part, and is near the roof of the mouth.

b. The articulation of consonants can be voiced or unvoiced. The pronunciation of /p/ and /b/ is the same. The difference between them is that the latter is voiced and the former is unvoiced. The terms fortis (strong) and lenis (weak) are sometimes used. Consonants can be defined in terms of the style and location of articulation, in addition to the presence or absence of voicing. When articulating, the vocal tract may be totally closed, preventing air from passing through for a brief period of time. As an alternative, you might close your lips, tongue, or throat so that you can hear the sound of air moving through. Or the air is directed through the nasal passages, as in the case of nasal noises. The following table provides definitions for the various terminologies used.

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Manner of a	rticulation
plosive	a complete closure is made somewhere in the vocal tract, and the soft palate is also raised. Air pressure increases behind the closure, and is then released 'explosively', e.g. /p/and /b/
affricate	a complete closure is made somewhere in the mouth, and the soft palate is raised. Air pressure increases behind the closure, and is then released more slowly than in plosives, e.g. /tJ/ and /dʒ/
fricative	when two vocal organs come close enough together for the movement of air between them to be heard, e.g. /f/ and /v/
nasal	a closure is made by the lips, or by the tongue against the palate, the soft palate is lowered, and air escapes through the nose, e.g. /m/ and /n/
lateral	a partial closure is made by the blade of the tongue against the alveolar ridge. Air is able to flow around the sides of the tongue, e.g. /l/
approximant	vocal organs come near to each other, but not so close as to cause audible friction, e.g. /r/ and /w/

Figure II.4 Manner of Articulation Source: Kelly, 2000

The following table summarizes the primary movement of the various articulators with respect to the point of articulation.

Place of artic	culation
bilabial	using closing movement of both lips, e.g. /p/ and /m/
labio-dental	using the lower lip and the upper teeth, e.g. /f/ and /v/
dental	the tongue tip is used either between the teeth or close to the upper teeth, e.g. $/\theta/$ and $/\delta/$
alveolar	the blade of the tongue is used close to the alveolar ridge, e.g. /t/ and /s/
palato- alveolar	the blade (or tip) of the tongue is used just behind the alveolar ridge, e.g. /tʃ/ and /dʒ/
palatal	the front of the tongue is raised close to the palate, e.g. /j/
velar	the back of the tongue is used against the soft palate, e.g. $/k/$ and $/\eta/$
glottal	the gap between the vocal cords is used to make audible friction, e.g. /h/

Place of Articulation Figure II.5 Source: Kelly, 2000

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In the following table, voicing, manner, and place of articulation are all summarized.

Ta	ble of Eng	glish Co	nsonan	t Phon	emes				
		Place of articulation							
		Front -	Front						
		bilabial	labio- dental	dental	alveolar	palato- alveolar		velar	glottal
on	plosive	p b			t d			kg	
lati	affricate					t∫ d₃			
of articulation	fricative		f v	θδ	s z	∫ 3			h
far	nasal	m			n			ŋ	
	lateral				1				
Manner	approxi- mant	(w)				r	j	W	

Figure II.6 Table of English Consonant Phonemes Source: Kelly, 2000

9. Phonemic transcription

There are 21 consonant letters and just five vowel letters in the English alphabet. 20 consonant sounds, 12 diphthongs, and a total of 24 consonant sounds are often used when speaking English. In certain languages, the spelling and pronunciation of words are identical, and the number of phonemes employed in the language is equal to the number of letters in the alphabet. This type of language is known as an alphabetic language. The fact that there is no direct correspondence between the written and spoken forms of English words is one of the numerous factors that makes learning the language challenging.

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 cough /kpf/
 through /θru:/

 bough /bau/
 bought /bɔ:t/

 rough /rʌf/
 thorough /θʌrə/*

 although /ɔ:l'ŏəu/
 lough /lɒx/**

Figure II.7 Eight distinct sound of *Ougb* Source: Kelly, 2000

10. Reading text aloud

Reading is one of the best ways for pupils to enhance their English language skills and fluency. Reading aloud means an act of one who reads loudly in order to be heard by others (Nasution, 2021). Guzzeti as cited in (Sahara, A., Bahri, S., & Erdiana, N., 2018, p. 113) described that reading aloud is a verbal activity that involves words in which there are intonations, tones, inflections, stresses and pauses so as to present language and style with the aim of conveying messages from the author. Reading is sometimes referred to as one of the "bridges" that students must cross in order to become proficient in English (Olviyanti et al., 2015, p. 2). Reading is a beneficial and satisfying activity that may give students with a plethora of interesting knowledge in an enjoyable manner. Students can benefit from reading in a number of ways. It's possible that kids' understanding of written language will improve if they read more. Reading may make it possible for pupils to not only absorb and understand what they read but also to determine what the primary concept of the book is. Reading may make this possible.

^{*} British English. /θλτθυ/ is more common in US English.

^{** /}x/ represents the same sound as at the end of the more familiar 'loch'; the spelling used depends upon the variety of English.

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Reading could make it possible for the student to participate actively in the learning activities that they are engaged in. An action that involves reading a text is known as reading a text. It may take the form of a tale, poetry, script, document, newspaper, or any number of other things.

B. Relevant Research

This section will highlight the key differences between earlier research and those now being conducted. This is a summary based on past research, which includes things like researchers, research design, and study objectives; participants; and research locations of findings.

The first research was conducted by Nasution (2021) in the eleventh grade of senior high school at 1 Keritang Indragiri Hilir Regency. The title is "Student' Pronunciation Error at Eleventh Grade of Senior High School 1 Keritang Indragiri Hilir Regency, UIN Suska Riau". This research was used as qualitative research. The scope of the research findings are the pronunciation errors in terms of vowels and consonants through reading aloud. This research used 10 student samples.

The second research was conducted by Ramasari (2017) in the first semester of the English Department at STKIP PGRI Lubuklinggau in the academic year 2016/2017. The research is titled "Students' Pronunciation Errors Made in Speaking for General Communication." This research was used as qualitative research. This research was a descriptive method. This research found the dominant error made by the students in pronunciation



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The third research was conducted by Aziz (2017) in the fourth semester of the English Department of Universitas Riau. This research is entitled "Pronunciation Errors Made by the Fourth Semester Students of the English Department of Universitas Riau". This research was used as qualitative research. This research was a descriptive method. This research analyzed pronounciation errors including vowels, consonants, and diphtongs. There were 78 people and only 39 students as the participants.

The fourth research was conducted by Sherly Adila (2019) at the first grade of SMAN 3 Bukittinggi. This research is entitled "Pronunciation Errors Made by Senior High School Students in Speaking Performance". This research determines students' errors in pronouncing consonant sounds in speaking performance. The research used descriptive quantitative with a population of 352 people. This research sample consisted of 64 students who were selected by using a cluster random sampling technique.

The fifth research was conducted by Hepy (2010) on second grade students at Tersono Junior High School. This research is entitled "The Errors of English Pronunciation among the Second Grade Students of Tersono Junior High School, Tersono Batang". This research used a qualitative descriptive method. This research analyzed pronunciation errors on consonant sounds and dipthongs made by young learners. The population of this research was 15 students, and the sample was 14 students.

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C. Conceptual Framework

The purpose of this study is to determine the extent to which students make errors in their pronunciation when reading English literature, and the researcher concentrates on the pronunciation of students. The component of mistakes made when reading material that will be external:

Error in Pronouncing Vowel

Heaton in Trisnawati (2020) stated that pronunciation is a skill used in testing speaking skills. Three techniques can used to test pronunciation.

- a. Pronouncing the words separately. In this technique, the participants are asked to pronounce word by word.
- b. Pronouncing the words in a sentence. The participants are asked to read aloud which contained some problematic voices that would be tested.
- c. Reading. Giving a few minutes to preview the reading text is a way to test pronunciation.

There are a number of parameters that may be used to assess the quality of vowels. To begin, the tongue moves in an upward and downward motion. Second, there is a back-and-forth movement of the tongue. Third, the proper placement of the mouth and lips. The mouth and lips are in the correct position, which is the fourth point (strained or not).

Otherwise, an error in pronunciation will occur in which the vowels do not rise and fall, the tongue does not move from side to side, the position of the lips will be incorrect, and both the mouth and the lips will be in the incorrect position.

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a. Short

The sound of lax vowels is shorter than the sound of tense vowels.

To assert that there is no requirement for pressure.

b. Long

Vowels in the present tense have a longer sound than short vowels. There is a mark (:) to indicate that the longer vowel should be pronounced than the short vowel. On the other hand, certain tense vowels are also written with two letters because they too have some diphthong-like tongue and face movement, but they are not diphthongs because they begin and finish in the same vowel position. This is because they have some diphthong-like tongue and facial movement.

c. Diphthong

A diphthong is when one vowel sound is followed by another neighboring vowel sound inside the same syllable. In linguistic terms, diphthongs are double vowels that require the most movement of the mouth to produce. As the diphthongs are uttered, they travel across the vowel chart from one vowel position to the next. They begin in one vowel position and progress toward another.

Error in Pronouncing Consonant

A consonant is a unit of vowel, which implies that in order for a word to have meaning, it needs to be followed by a vowel that has the same

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value as the consonant. The vast majority of people make the mistake of pronouncing a word in accordance with how its letters are arranged, which is one of the most prevalent errors in pronunciation. This is not accurate, because doing so can result in a change in the meaning of a term. In some circumstances, the use of a different vowel in the middle of a word produces a new syllable, which can be identified as an incorrect pronunciation.

Key manners of articulation of consonants are divided into some groups as to how the sounds are pronounced Cox and Fletcher, 2017 (as cited in Trisnawati *et al*, 2020, p. 120-121), which are:

a. Stops.

The production of stops requires the placement in the oral cavity of an absolute occlusion, the purpose of which is to prevent air from escaping the mouth. Oral and nasal stops are the two forms that are available.

b. Affricates.

Fricatives and stop sounds come together to form affricates, which are more complicated sounds. A elevated soft palate and a central airflow are both present in affricates, which also feature complete oral occlusion. Affricates consist of two phonemes, which are postalveolar and alveolar / \mathfrak{f} /, / $\mathfrak{d}\mathfrak{f}$ /.

e. Fricatives.

Fricatives are sounds that are created by constricting (not closing) the respiratory tract in order to form a small route for airflow. This results in a narrower passageway for airflow. The characteristic hissing sound

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that is associated with fricatives is produced by turbulent airflow, which is characterized as being driven and restricted. Example / s / and / f /.

d. Approximants.

As compared to other types of consonants, approximants have a more open articulation. The lack of turbulence in the canonical form prevented the interruption of the airflow from taking place. Approximants are divided into two categories, namely, phonological glides and fluids. The slide is / w / and / j / while the liquid is / 1 / and / r /. Another view is from Cox and Fletcher, 2017 (as cited in Trisnawati $et\ al$, 2020, p. 121) who classifies the place of articulation, as follows:

- 1) Bilabial is produced by involving the upper and lower lips. Example / p /, / b /, / m /, in paw, bore and more.
- 2) Labiodental is produced through the lower lip that articulates with the frontend teeth. Example / f /, and / v /, in for and vow.
- 3) Dental is produced through the tip or blade of the tongue that articulate with the upper front teeth. Example / θ / and / δ /, in thaw and though.
- 4) Alveolar is produced by raising the tip of the tongue or blade.

 Example / t /, / d /, / s /, / z /, / 1 /, / n /, in tore, door, saw, zoo, law and nor.
- 5) Postaveolar is produced via a tongue blade articulates with the back of the alveolar ridge. Example, $/\int/$, /3/, in shore, azure, chore and jaw.

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6) Retroflex is produced through the tip of the tongue which is rolled up and back so that the bottom of the tongue touches the back of the alveolar ridge. Retroflex sounds are commonly used by Australian Aborigines.

Sources of Student Error

The conceptual framework is a writing guide for the literature. This section will assist the researcher in methodically conceptualizing the literature. The purpose of this conceptual framework is to describe the sources of errors by Brown (2007).

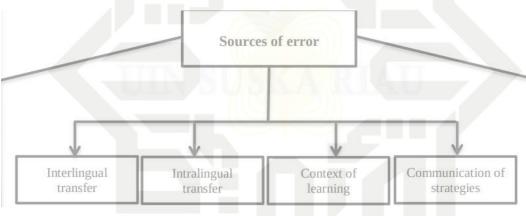


Figure II.8 Sources of Error

Source: Nasution, 2021

In order for the researcher to successfully complete this study, researchers

will make use of the theory of error, more especially the error causes. It will be useful to have an understanding of the factors that contribute to pupils' difficulties in correctly pronouncing vowel and consonant sounds. This theory by Brown (2007) describes about sources of error, namely interlingual error, intralingual error,



context of learning, and communication of strategies. In order to collect the data, the researcher will give a reading test. So, this theory will help to analyze students' pronunciation errors, particularly vowel and consonant sounds, through reading.

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CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD

Research Design

0 According to Creswell (2012) (as cited in Ruspar 2022), research design is 3 a specific procedure in the research process: data collection, data analysis, and reporting. In other words, research design is a way for researchers to manage the terms of data collection, data analysis, and reporting of research results in writing.

The research approach used is a mixed-method.

Mixed methods research is the type of research in which a researcher or 0 team of researchers combines elements of qualitative and quantitative research approaches (e. g., use of qualitative and quantitative viewpoints, data collection, analysis, inference techniques) for the broad purposes of breadth and depth of understanding and corroboration (Schoonenboom & Johnson, 2017).

In this study, the faults in pronouncing words taken from a short story text were analyzed, as well as methods for determining who the so-and-so was. For the purpose of reading a short story, the researcher analyzed errors in vowels and consonants in the text. A test and record of pronunciation were given by using and recording the data so that it could be used afterwards for analysis to determine the students' pronunciation errors.

The purpose of this study was to find out the factors that led to incorrect pronunciations of words in the text and describe the errors that were found. In order to ensure that the incorrect word was being pronounced, the researcher used a rater to analyze errors in vowels and consonants in the word. A test and record

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of pronunciation were given by using and recording the data so that it could be used afterwards for analysis to determine the students' pronunciation errors.

B. Location and Time of the Research

The research was carried out on December 1st, 2022 at the English Education Department of the State Islamic University Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau Rekanbaru. It is located at HR. Soebrantas Street No. 155, Km 15, Simpang Baru, Ranam, Pekanbaru City, Riau Province.

Subject and Object of the Research

The subjects of the study were students who were currently enrolled in the English Education Department of State Islamic University Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau Pekanbaru and were in their third semester of study. The inaccuracy in pronunciation that occurs most often while reading English text is the focus of this study.

D. Participants

Purposive sampling is the method that the researcher uses to choose the participants. According to Gay (2000) (as cited in Aziz 2017), the process of selecting a participant that is believed to be representative of a given population is large. According to Gebrina (2016), if the number of participants is less than 100, the participant used is 50% and if the number of participants is more than 100, the participant used is minimally 15%.

Participants in this research is the students who are now enrolled in their third semester and also have been learning phonetic and phonology at the English Education Department during the academic year 2022/2023. Based on the table 1 below, the researcher took 15% from 143 population which is 22 participants.



 Table III. 1
 The Population of the Third semester Students at English

Education Department

No To 1	Classes	Students
\$ 1	3A	25
3	3B	25
- 3	3C	31
= 4	3D	31
S5	3E	31
Total	5 classes	143
R		

E. Techniques of Data Collection

For the purpose of this study, the researcher used two distinct methods for gathering the necessary information. Recording and interviews of conversation are two method of data collection.

1. Audio record

The researcher obtained the data by an audio recording of students reading the text. This recording was made using audio record. The use of audio recording materials is crucial in the field of education. Audio recording materials are technologies that are used in classrooms to enhance teaching and learning by making the teaching and learning process simpler and more exciting for the students. The contents that are recorded on audio are the most effective tools for making teaching more successful.

In this research, the participants read a short story text all at once they recording themselves. Here, a short story text below:

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The Ant and the Dove

One hot (/haːt/) day (/deɪ/), an ant (/ænt/) was searching for some (/sʌm/) water (/ˈwɔːtər). After (/ˈɑːftə(r)) walking around for some time, she (/ʃi/) came to a spring (/sprɪn/). To reach (/riːtʃ/) the (/õə/) spring, she had to climb up a blade (/bleɪd/) of grass (/grɑːs/). While making her way (/weɪ/) up, she slipped (/slɪp/) and fell (/fel/) into the water.

She **could** (/kod/) have drowned if a **dove** (/dʌv/) up a **nearby** (/ˌnɪəˈbaɪ) **tree** (/t̪ri:/) had **not** (/nɒt/) seen her. Seeing that the ant was in trouble, the dove quickly **plucked** (/plʌk/) off a **leaf** (/liːf/) and **dropped** (/drɒp/) it into the water **near** (/nɪə(r)/) the struggling ant. The ant **moved** (/muːv/) towards the leaf and climbed up **there** (/ðeə(r)/). **Soon** (/suːn/) it carried her safely to dry **ground** (/graʊnd/). Just at that time, a hunter nearby was **throwing** (/θrəʊ/) out his net towards the dove, hoping to trap it.

Guessing what **he** (/hi/) was **about** (/aˈbaʊt/) to do, the ant quickly bit him on the **heel** (/hiːl/). Feeling the **pain** (/peɪn/), the hunter dropped his net. The dove was **quick** (/kwɪk/) to **fly** (/flaɪ/) away to safety.

(Adopted from Nasution, 2021)

But the researcher took only 35 words of the whole text which presented 37.

different speech sounds. Those 35 words were arranged in the table below:

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Table III. 2 17 words of the text (Vowel).

Hak	No	Word		Vowel		Transcription
cipta			Short	Long	Diphthong	
	1	Ant			/æ/	/ <u>æ</u> nt/
ilik	2	Dove	/Λ/			/d <u>^</u> v/
milik UIN Su	3	Hot		/a:/		/h <u>a:</u> t/
nS	4	Water		/ɔː/		/'w <u>ɔ:</u> tər/
ska	5	Slipped	/1/			/slipt/
Ria	6	Fell	/e/			/f <u>e</u> l/
	7	Could	/ひ/			/k <u>v</u> d/
	8	Nearby			/aɪ/	/ˌnɪəˈb <u>aɪ/</u>
	9	Dropped	/ɒ/			/dr <u>v</u> p/
	10	Near			/I9/	/ˌnɪə(r)/
	11	There			/eə/	/ð <u>eə(</u> r)/
	12	Soon		/u:/		/s <u>u:</u> n/
State	13	Ground			/a\overline{U}/	/gr <u>av</u> nd/
Isla	14	Throwing			/5 <u>0</u> /	/θr <u>əυ</u> /
mic	15	About	/ə/			/ <u>ə</u> ˈbaʊt/
	16	Heel		/i:/		/h <u>i:</u> l/
vers	17	Pain	TTAT	OTTO	/eɪ/	/p <u>eɪ</u> n/
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Table III. 3 20 words of the text (Consonant).

~		_ ****		(-)-
cip	No	Word	Con	sonant	Transcription
cipta milik UIN Suska	140	Word	Voiced	Unvoiced	Transcription
× E	1	The	/ð/		/ <u>ð</u> ə/
N	2	Day	/d/		/ <u>d</u> eɪ
Sus	3	After	/(r)/		/'a:ftə(r)/
	4	Some	/s/		/ <u>s</u> ʌm/
Ria	5	She		/ʃ/	/
n	6	Spring	/ŋ/		/sprɪ <u>n</u> /
	7	Reach		/tʃ/	/ri: <u>tʃ</u> /
	8	Reach	/r/		/ri: <u>tʃ</u> /
	9	Blade	7 //	/b/	/ <u>b</u> leɪd/
	10	Grass	/g/	70	/gra:s/
	11	Way	/w/		/ <u>w</u> eɪ/
State	12	Dove	/v/		/dʌ <u>v</u> /
Isl	13	Tree		/t/	/ <u>t</u> ri:/
amic	14	Not	/n/		/ <u>n</u> pt/
Uni	15	Fly		/f/	/ <u>f</u> lar/
vers	16	Plucked	NI CI	/p/	/ <u>p</u> l\k/
ity o	17	Moved	/m/	DIA.	/ <u>m</u> u:v/
f Su	18	Leaf	/1/		/ <u>l</u> i:f/
ltan	19	Не		/h/	/ <u>h</u> i/
Syar	20	Quick		/k/	/kwik/
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The test was analyzed by using formula as stated by Sudijono (1989: 43)

$$\mathbf{P} = \frac{Fq}{N} \times 100\%$$

Where:

CIP

P = % of students' error

Fg= frequency of incorrect answers

N= number of students

To know the students' error, the researcher classified the difficulties based on standard which had proposed by Depdikbud (1994depdik:37) as follows:

- a. 65%-100% is classified as high
- b. 36%-64% is classified as moderate
- c. 0%-35% is classified as low.

By using the standard above, the researcher identified the difficulties or the error of students in pronouncing vowel and consonant sounds.

Interview

Kasim Riau

In this research, the researcher used interview as the second technique to explain the sources of their errors in the pronunciation of vowel and consonant sounds through reading English text. According to Ramasari (2017), interviews are afflexible tool for data collection, enabling multi-sensory channels to be used:

Verbal and non-verbal. Simply put, the researcher will interviewing some participants in order to obtain additional information about the data collection. The researcher gives a few questions to each participant to get clarification about their pronunciation errors.

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Table III. 4 **Questions for Student**

ONO **Ouestions** a Do you have any problems in reading English text aloud? milik UIN What kinds of problems make it hard for you to read English text loudly?

Techniques of Data Analysis

i u ska In this study, once the researcher had finished collecting the data, the N

researcher handed the recordings over to the rater so that could examine the data.

The researcher engaged in a few different approaches to data analysis. The procedures consisted of asking the students to record themselves reading a text, then asking questions during interviews, then summarizing the data as a percentage, and finally determining the factors that lead to difficulty with pronunciation. Based on Creswell (2014), describes that quantitative approach construes analysis of an idea by establishing narrow assumptions and use data gathering to support or controvert the assumptions.

According to Creswell (2012, p.261-262) the technique of data analysis in qualitative research has six steps, namely:

Preparing and organizing the data for analyse

The first step in analyzing the data was organizing the data, transcribing Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau interview, and analyzing the data of interview.

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b Exploring and coding the data

The process of coding is one of reducing a text or image database to descriptions and themes of the sources of students' errors. The researcher assigned a code label based on the interview of students' responds.

Coding to build descriptions and themes

Coding is to develop descriptions of students' responds. This step could also be interconnected to portray the complexity of the phenomenon. Representing and reporting qualitative findings.

Representing and reporting qualitative findings

The researcher reported the findings in narrative discussion about factors of students' errors in pronouncing English.

e. Interpreting the findings

From this reporting and representing of findings, the researcher made an interpretation the meaning of the research. The researcher represented the discussion in visual displays on comparison table. This interpretation consists of advancing personal views and making comparisons between the findings and the literature.

Validating the accuracy of findings

In this research, the researcher used member checking in validating the accuracy of the data analysis. The researcher checked the accuracy of recording of students' reading aloud by interviewing the students who related to the students' errors in pronouncing vowel and consonants sound through reading aloud.

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CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The researcher get conclusion based on the result from data analysis of recording and interview in describing pronunciation errors in reading English text of the third semester students' Department of English Education at State Islamic University Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau Pekanbaru. Besides, the researcher also provides the suggestions for students and further researchers as follows:

Conclusion

The researcher discovered that the third-semester students' reading of English text had a few inaccuracies in their pronunciation of words. There were consonant sounds as well as vowel sounds. There were errors in the vowels, which are categorized as either short, long, or diphthong vowel sounds. The errors that occurred were in all three types. And in terms of consonants, there were two distinct categories of those sounds: voiced and unvoiced consonants.

From the findings of the researcher, the students did error in short vowel (/e/and /o/), for long vowel (/u:/ and /i:/) and diphthong (/aɪ/, /æ/, and/eɪ/). And for the consonant sound, the student only did error which is (/ʃ/ and /f/) of unvoiced consonant. The rest of them were correctly producing the consonant sounds. The highest score of the error was 82% for diphthong vowel, and the medium score for short vowel 36%. Almost of them were correctly in consonant, only one student did error in producing unvoiced consonant.

After an analysis of the data and interviews with the students, the researcher came to the conclusion that the students' first language was a factor

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that influenced their pronunciation errors (mother tongue). This type of error is known as an interlingual error. Then, some of the students were unable to appropriately produce the term since they were unaware of the rule. It is possible refer to this as an intralingual error. And, one student have problem about finglish text it means context of learning. In addition, the researcher came to the enclusion that the students were nearly proficient in pronouncing and reading finglish text. It is clear from looking at the table in chapter IV that the students did not have a great deal of trouble with their pronunciation. Students in the third semester of the English Education Department at the Islamic State University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau Pekanbaru represented the group of researchers who were thinking about the issue.

B. Suggestion

In this section, the researcher offered some suggestions to decrease the difficulties that students have with their pronunciation, taking into account the findings and conclusions of the research. The researcher has some suggestions for both the students and the subsequent researchers, which are as follows:

1. Suggestion for The Student

The students need to be aware of the fact that the rules for pronouncing English and Bahasa Indonesia are distinct from one another. As a result, students have to put in some additional work and study to improve their English pronunciation. Moreover, read more texts written in English and try to emulate the way native speakers pronounce words.



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Suggestion for The Further Researcher

Ha It is anticipated that the findings of this study will provide information regarding students' pronunciation errors in vowel and consonant sounds when reading aloud to themselves. This data will be useful for researchers who wish to conduct other studies in this area. The subsequent study will presumably make a more significant and applicable contribution towards the improvement of the

students' pronunciation.

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APPENDIX 1 **Recommendation letters**



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LEMBAR DISPOSISI INDEKS BERKAS KODE: 002 HAL : Pengajuan Sinopsis TANGGAL: 4 Februari 2022 : Reizha Triavivi/ 11810423356 SIFAT: TANGGAL PENYELESAIAN: DITERUSKAN KEPADA: - INFORMASI 1. Kajur PBI **Pronunciation Errorsin Reading** Text Made by the Fourth Semester Students Department of English Education at Islamic University 2. Sultan Syarif Kasim II Riau 3. Pekanbaru Posen Pembinbig 4. Drs. H. Sutarmo, M. As *) 1. Kepada bawahan "Instruksi" atau "Informasi" 2. Kepada atasan "Informasi" coret "Instruksi"



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Adapun pembimbing yang direkomendasikan oleh ketua jurusan adalah

Drs. H. Sutarmo, M. Ag

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- Foto copy kartu rencana study
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- Foto copy sinopsis

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Dr. Faurina Anastasia, S.S., M.Hum.

Hormat Saya,

NIM. 11810423356



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a. Nomor Induk Pegawai (NIP)

Nomor Induk Mahasiswa

Kegiatan

Reizha Triavivi 11810423356

: Bimbingan Proposal

	No	Tanggal Konsultasi	Materi Bimbingan	Tanda Tangan Keterangan
	1	6 Juni 2022	Formulation of the problem	
	2	6 Juni 2022	Theoretical framework	
	3	13 Juni 2022	Pronunciation concept	A
	4	36 Juni 2022	Acc proposal	
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Pekanbaru,31 Agustus 2022

: Un.04/F.II.4/PP.00.9/13466/2022 Nomor

Sifat : Biasa Lamp.

: Pembimbing Skripsi (Perpanjangan) Hal

Kepada

Yth. Drs. H. Sutarmo, M.Ag.

Dosen Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

Assalamu'alaikum warhmatullahi wabarakatuh

Dengan hormat, Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau menunjuk Saudara sebagai pembimbing skripsi mahasiswa:

Nama : REIZHA TRIAVIVI

NIM : 11810423356

Jurusan : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

: PRONOUNCIATION ERRORS IN READING TEXT MADE BY THE

THIRD SEMESTER STUDENTS DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH EDUCATION AT ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SULTAN SYARIF KASIM II

RIAU PEKANBARU

: 3 Bulan terhitung dari tanggal keluarnya surat bimbingan ini

Agar dapat membimbing hal-hal terkait dengan Ilmu Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris dan dengan Redaksi dan Teknik Penulisan Skripsi sebagaimana yang sudah ditentukan. Atas kesediaan Saudara dihaturkan terima kasih.

> Wassalam Dekan

> > 19721017 199703 1 004

Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau



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KEMENTERIAN AGAMA UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN

FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

Un.04/F.II/PP.00.9/18555/2022 Biasa

Lamp

Mohon Izin Melakukan Riset

Kepada

Cq. Kepala Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu

Provinsi Riau Di Pekanbaru

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

Riau dengan ini Kasim Rektor Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan memberitahukan kepada saudara bahwa:

Reizha Triavivi 11810423356 Program Studi

Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

ditugaskan untuk melaksanakan riset guna mendapatkan data yang berhubungan dengan judul skripsinya: Pronunciation Errors In Reading English Text Of The Third Semester Students' English Education Department At State University Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

Lokasi Penelitian : Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau, Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan

Waktu Penelitian : 3 Bulan (07 November 2022 s.d 07 Januari 2023)

Sehubungan dengan itu kami mohon diberikan bantuan/izin kepada mahasiswa yang bersangkutan,

Demikian disampaikan atas kerjasamanya diucapkan terima kasih.

Wir. H. Kadar, M.Ag. NIP.19650521 199402 1 001

Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

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Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah. mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

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PEMERINTAH PROVINSI RIAU DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU

Gedung Menara Lancang Kuning Lantal I dan II Komp. Kantor Gubernur Riau Jend. Sudirman No. 460 Telp. (0761) 39064 Fax. (0761) 39117 PEKANBARU Email: dpmptsp@rlau.go.ld

REKOMENDASI

Nomor: 503/DPMPTSP/NON IZIN-RISET/51707

PELAKSANAAN KEGIATAN RISET/PRA RISET DAN PENGUMPULAN DATA UNTUK BAHAN SKRIPSI



Kepala Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Provinsi Riau, setelah membaca Surat Permohonan Riset dari : Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau, Nomor : Un.04/F.II/PP.00.9/18555/2022 Tanggal 7 November 2022, dengan ini memberikan rekomendasi kepada: Z S

- 2. NIM / KTP
- 118104233560
- 3. Program Studi
- PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS
- 4. Jenjang 5. Alamat
- PEKANBARU
- 6. Judul Penelitian
 - PRONUNCIATION ERRORS IN READING ENGLISH TEXT OF THE THIRD SEMESTER STUDENTS ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU PEKANBARU
- 7. Lokasi Penelitian FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU

Dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut:

- Tidak melakukan kegiatan yang menyimpang dari ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan. Pelaksanaan Kegiatan Penelitian dan Pengumpulan Data ini berlangsung selama 6 (enam) bulan terhitung mulai tanggal rekomendasi ini diterbitkan
- Kepada pihak yang terkait diharapkan dapat memberikan kemudahan serta membantu kelancaran kegiatan Penelitian dan Pengumpulan Data dimaksud.

Demikian rekomendasi ini dibuat untuk dipergunakan seperlunya.

Pada Tanggal

Pekanbaru 16 November 2022



atangani Secara Elektronik Melalu Informasi Manajeman Palayanan

DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU PROVINSI RIAU

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Tembusan :

Kepala Badan Kesaluan Bangsa dan Politik Provinsi Riau di Pekanbaru Rektor UIN Suska Riau di Pekanbaru

Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau di Pekanbaru

SI niversity of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

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SURAT KETERANGAN

Pekanbaru, 28 Oktober 2022

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini Ketua Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau dengan ini menerangkan

11810423356

Pronunciation Errors in Reading English Text of the Semester Students at State Islamic University

Nama yang bersangkutan di atas di izinkan melakukan penelitian di Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris sesuai dengan judul penelitian tersebut.

Dr. Faurina Arastasia M.I NIP. 19810611200801201



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Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

	ŀ	KEGIATAN BIMBINGAN MAHASI SKRIPSI MAHASISWA	SWA
	Jenis yang dibimbing a. Seminar usul Pena		
	b. Penulisan Laporar 2. Nama Pembimbing	: Drs. H. Sutarmo, M.Ag	
	a. Nomor Induk Peg Nama Mahasiswa Nomor Induk Mahasi Kegiatan	: Reizha Triavivi	
No	Tanggal Konsultasi	Materi Bimbingan	Tanda Tangan Keterangan
1	27 Maret 2023	Bab 4 Data Description	
2	2 April 2023	Format penulisan	K
3	13 April 2023	Bab 4 Discussion	A
4	14 April 2023	Bab 5 Condusion	
5.	19 April 2023	Acc Munagasyah	
			Pekanbaru, 14 April 2023 Pemaimbing



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Recorded Data and Interviews

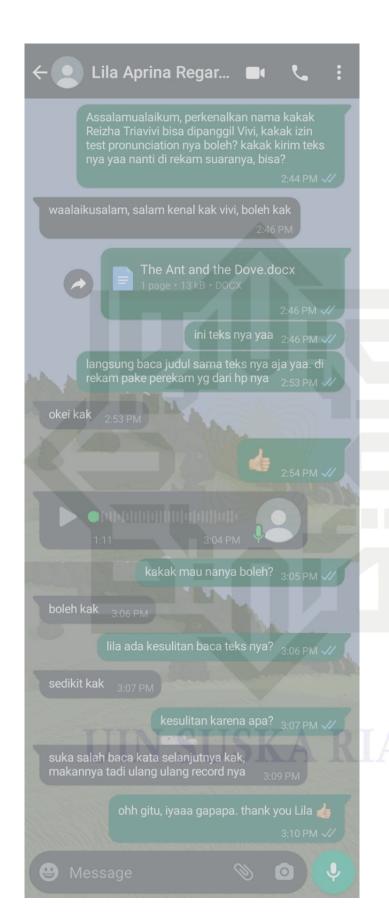


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Kasim Riau





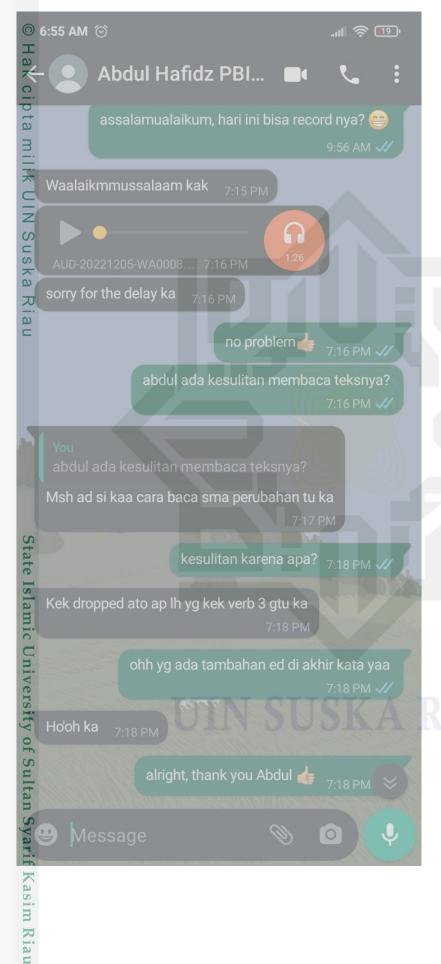
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◎ 6:56 AM **ⓒ** Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang 제 송 📧 ak cipta Mahdi PBI B '21 mirik UIN Sus ka coba kakak dengar bentar ya N nel nya ga? State Islamic University of Sultan Ada kak, karena pronounciation Yahdi emang Kasim Riau

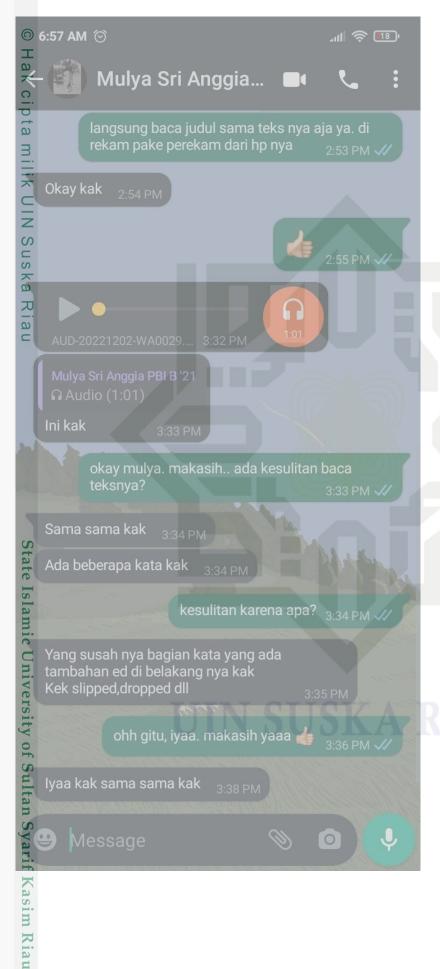


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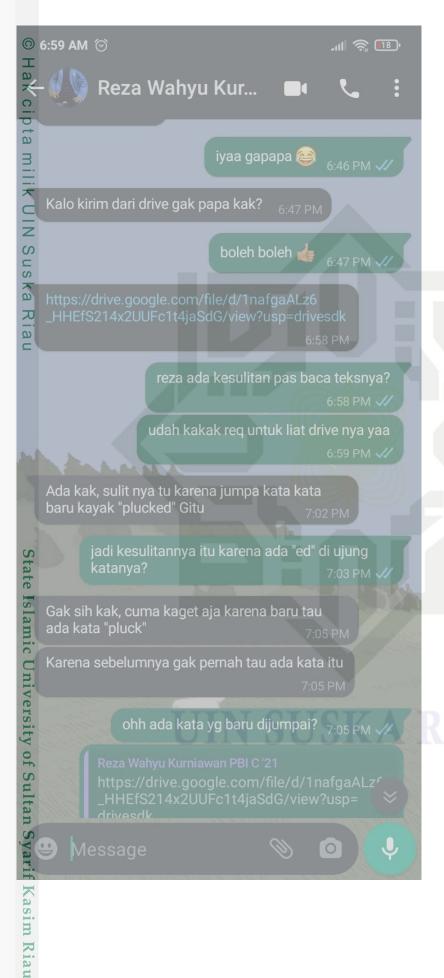




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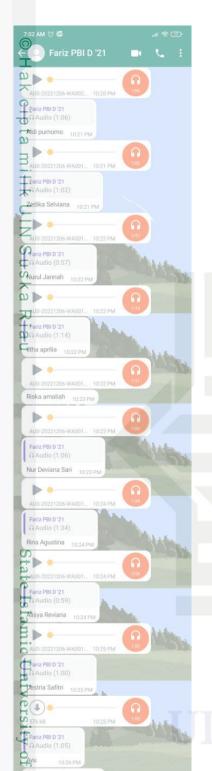
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. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.









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Kasim Riau

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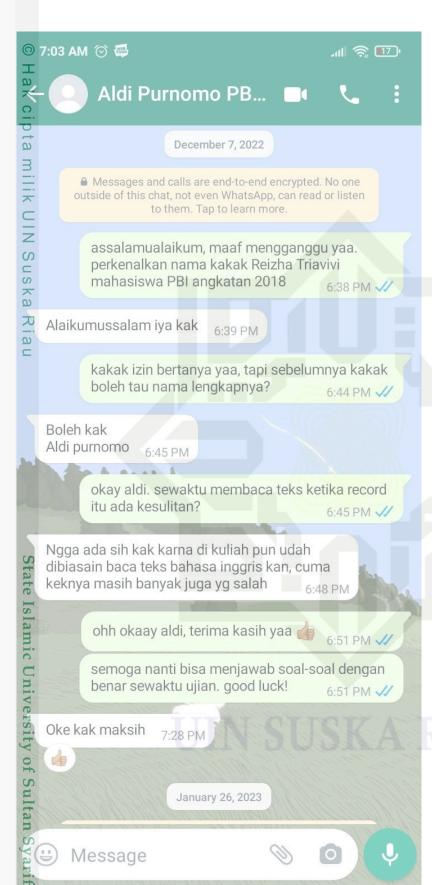
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[⊙] 7:04 AM [⊙] 🚾 👼 세 🗢 🔟 Zedika Selviana... Bj nama saya Zedika Selviana kak, mahasiswi milik Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris angkatan 2021 kak 6:45 PM nama panggilannya? S nama panggilannya Zedika kak N okay zedika. sewaktu membaca teks ketika a record itu ada kesulitan? 6:48 PM **//** Alhamdulillah nggak ada kak.. 6:49 PM Alhamdulillah, kalo gitu terimakasih yaa zedika 4 6:51 PM **//** semoga nanti bisa menjawab soal-soal ujian dengan benar, good luck! 6:52 PM **//** State Islamic University of Alhamdulillah, kalo gitu terimakasih yaa zedika 👍 Sama sama kak 🙏 6:53 PM You semoga nanti bisa menjawab soal-soal ujian dengan benar, good luck! makasih kakk,semoga dilancarkan urusannya kak 🙏 6:54 PM Sultan Syarif Message 0 Kasim Riau



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all 📚 🔟 Nurul Jannah PB... ta nurul sewaktu membaca teks ketika record itu ada kesulitan? milik 9:05 AM **//** You assalamualaikum, maaf mengganggu yaa. perkenalkan nama kakak Reizha Triavivi S mahasiswa PBI angkatan 2018 uska Waalaikumsalam kak Salam kenal kk N Aku nurul 9:06 AM 9 You nurul sewaktu membaca teks ketika record itu ada kesulitan? ada sih kak 9:06 AM Di beberapa kata 9:06 AM kesulitan karena apa?? 9:06 AM **//** You State Islamic University of kesulitan karena apa?? Karna pronounciation nurul agak bad gtu kak 9:07 AM ohh gitu. iyaa tak apa.. makasih nurul 😂 9:07 AM **//** You ohh gitu. iyaa tak apa.. makasih nurul 😁 Sultan Oke kak sama2 kak 9:07 AM Message



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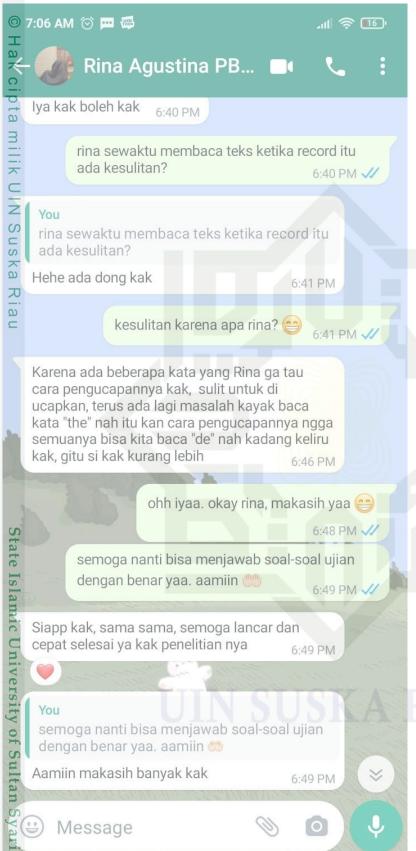




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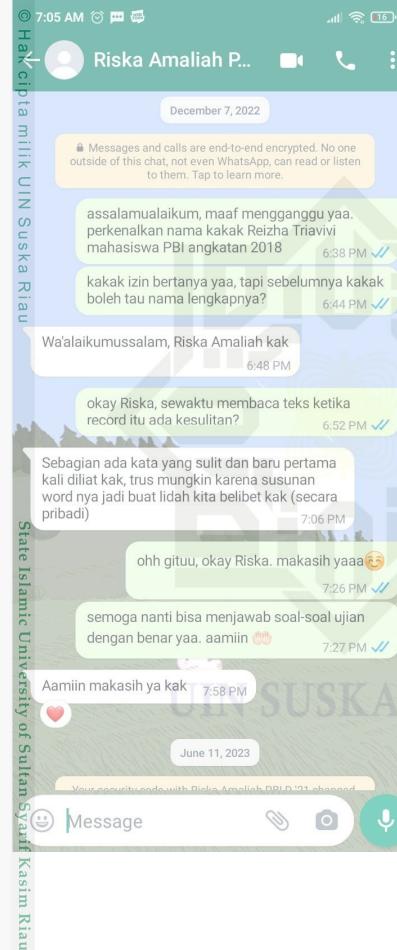




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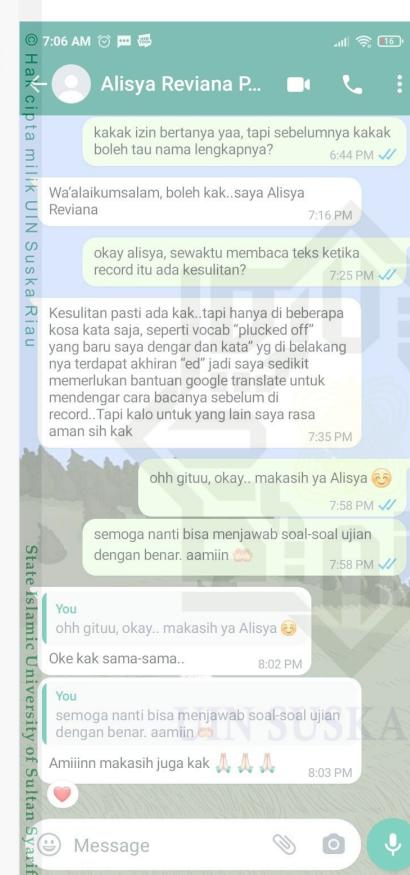




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Kasim Riau

1. Dilarang a. Pengu b. Pengu

○ 7:06 AM
②
□ □
□ Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang 세 📚 🔟 Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber Destriya Safitri P... Nama saya Destriya Safitri mahasiswi PBI angkatan 21 kak milik 6:42 PM panggilannya Fitri? 6:42 PM 🕢 C N Destri kak 6:42 PM S ohh destri. okay... ka kakak mau nanya, destri sewaktu membaca N teks ketika record itu ada kesulitan? 6:43 PM 🗸 9 Tentu ada kak 6:44 PM kira kira kesulitan karena apa? 6:45 PM // Pronounce and intonation kak ohh gituu, baiklah.. makasih destri 6:46 PM **//** State Masama kak 👩 6:46 PM semoga nanti destri bisa menjawab soal-soal ujian dengan benar yaa. aamiin 6:47 PM **//** University of Sultan Syarif Aamiin allahumma aamiin makasih kak Semangat juga penelitiannya kak 6:47 PM terimakasih Destri 😥 6:53 PM **//** Message



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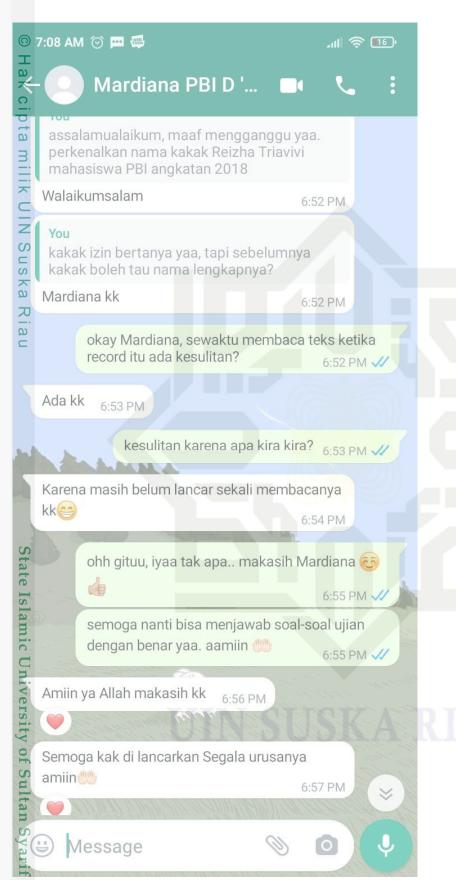




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- .ıll 🕏 🔟 aKcipta Fathul Aziz PBI E... Sulis 1B 9:21 AM milik Add contact Message Ini kak 9:21 AM Sus makasih Fathur 9:27 AM 🗸 Ka December 11, 2022 N 9 Fathul Aziz PBI E '21 Contact: Sulis 1B fathul, ini namanya kok gaada di absen ya?? 9:30 PM **//** kakak udah cari cari kok ga nemu 9:31 PM W Al Usma Sulis kak 9:31 PM ohh okay okay 9:31 PM 🕢 State ini dia kirim record nya ke fathul? 9:31 PM 🕠 Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Iyah kak ada 9:31 PM ke kakak aja boleh ga wkwk maksudnya dia yg kirim gituu 9:32 PM **//** Forwarded 1:32 9:32 PM Message 0 Kasim Riau



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University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

Curriculum Vitae

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