

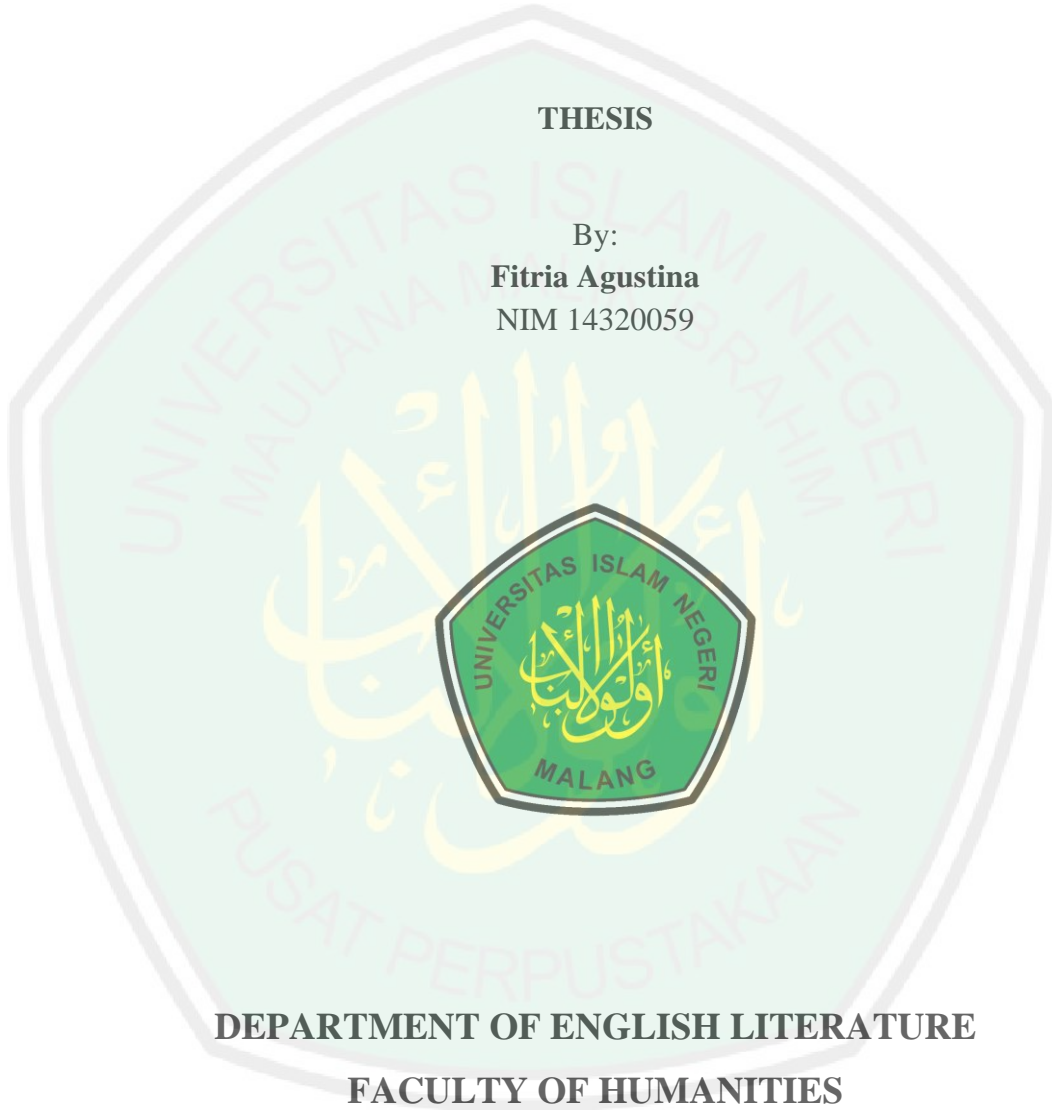
**THE STRESS OF POLYSYLLABIC WORDS AT  
*JOKO WIDODO'S* SPEECH IN THE WORLD ECONOMIC  
FORUM**

**THESIS**

By:

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE**

**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES**

**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM**

**MALANG**

**2020**

**THE STRESS OF POLYSYLLABIC WORDS AT  
JOKO WIDODO'S SPEECH IN THE WORLD ECONOMIC  
FORUM**

**THESIS**

Presented to  
Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang  
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.)

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MALANG  
2020**

## STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled **“The Stress of Polysyllabic Words at Joko Widodo’s speech in The World Economic Forum”** is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those ones that are cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is an objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

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## APPROVAL SHEET

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Malang, April 21, 2020

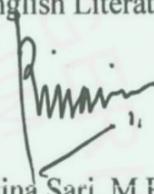
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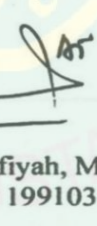
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## MOTTO

لَا يُكَلِّفُ اللَّهُ نَفْسًا إِلَّا وُسْعَهَا

*“Allah does not charge a soul except [with that within] its capacity”*

*(Al Baqarah: 286)*



## DEDICATION

Thanks to Allah SWT, this thesis is dedicated to my parents : Adenan (Alm) and Mislikah, my sisters Maria Lailatul Safira and Zahra Aliya Rhosyida and myself.



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Alhamdulillah, all praise is to Allah SWT, the Almighty, the Lord of the world, the Master and the Creator of everything in the universe for His mercy and His grace so that this research can be completed. The best *sholawat* and greetings are always delivered to the great Prophet Muhammad SAW who guide us to the brightness with Islam by his best attitudes. I would like to extend gratitude

First of all, my gratitude goes to the Dean of Humanities Faculty Dr. Hj, Syafiyah, M.A., and the Head of Department of English Literature. Mrs. Rina Sari, M.Pd., who has permitted me conducting thid thesis. My sincere gratitude goes to my advisor, Deny Efita Nur Rakhmawati, M.Pd. who always patiently gives me advice, guidance, and support in organizing my thesis. I would like to extend my gratitude to all staffs especialy Mr. M. Imron Rosyady, MM. and all lecturers who have been teaching and help me during my studies at this university

My highest affection is to my parents: Adenan (Alm) and Mislikah for the love, time, endless support and sincere which they always give to me. My sisters sisters Maria Lailatul Safira and Zahra Aliya Rhosyida who always support me in any conditions. I extend my next gratitude to my friends, Yusuf, Bulqis, Nindya, firtria, and all people who have been always helped me in accomplishing this thesis who I cannot mention one by one.

Finally, as an ordinary human being, I am aware of some limitations of this research I conducted. I wish that everyone in any level of education responses this thesis and gives advice for betterment intellectual. Therefore, I expect endless contractive criticism and suggestion for the betterment of the research in this field to help the future researchers to conduct much better researches in linguistics or literature.

Malang, April 21, 2020

The Researcher

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## ABSTRACT

Agustina, Fitria. 2020. **The Stress of Polysyllabic Words at Joko Widodo's Speech in The World Economic Forum**. Minor Thesis (*Skripsi*) Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

Advisor : Deny Efita Nur Rakhmawati, M. Pd

Keywords : Stress, Polysyllabic words, Speech, World Economic Forum.

Indonesian people who are nonnative speakers of English have difficulty to determine the stress in a word especially in polysyllabic words. Determine which syllable to give stress becomes more complicated when the word consists of more than two syllables. Besides, the rules of stress placement also become more complex. It makes the nonnative speaker become reluctant to stress a word. Unfortunately, the misplacement of word stress is one of the problems that many non-native speakers face. Furthermore, word stress in English is a potential factor to differentiate the meaning of similar words such as *insert* as a noun and *insert* as a verb. Correct word stress prevents misunderstanding between speaker and hearer. As the head of the state, Jokowi's stress in the World Economic Forum is important to convince a very important person who attends from different countries to build cooperation and further relation. If Jokowi gives the wrong stress then it will lead to a different meaning. The different meanings will create confusion for the hearer. The hearer might catch different meanings from what he wants to convey.

The research objective of this study is to find out how are the stress of polysyllabic words produced by Joko Widodo in the opening speech of World Economic Forum Hanoi Vietnam. The data and data source are video of the opening speech of Jokowi, transcript of the video, and polysyllabic word produce by Jokowi. The data were downloaded from YouTube in the official account YouTube of Kementrian Sekretariat Negara RI Under title *Menghadiri World Economy Forum on ASEAN, Hanoi, 12 September 2018*. This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach to analyze the data. The researcher uses the theory of suprasegmental features by Collins and Mees (2013). In this research, the researcher focuses only on stress on polysyllabic words which consist of three, four, and five syllables. Besides, the researcher also uses software called PRAAT and Oxford Dictionary to support the analysis.

The results of the study after analyzing and discussing the data the researcher recognizes the characteristics of stress produced by Jokowi. He tends to give stress on the second syllable when he stresses the word consist of three and five syllables. Furthermore, in the word consist of four syllables, he tends to give stress on the third syllable. From three, four, and five syllables' stress produced by Jokowi most of them are did not stress as Oxford Dictionary stress.

## المُلخَص

أوجستينا ، فيتريا. ٢٠٢٠. إجهاد الكلمات متعددة المقاطع في خطاب جوكو ويدودو في المنتدى الاقتصادي العالمي. أطروحة فرعي (سكريبسي) قسم الأدب الإنجليزي ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، جامعة الإسلام نيجري مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج.

المشرف : دني إفيثا نور رخماواتي ، M.Pd

الكلمة الرئيسية : إجهاد ، كلمات متعددة المقاطع ، خطاب ، المنتدى الاقتصادي العالمي.

يواجه الإندونيسيون غير الناطقين باللغة الإنجليزية صعوبة في تحديد الضغط في كلمة ما خاصة في الكلمات متعددة المقاطع. تحديد مقطع لفظي لإعطاء الضغط يصبح أكثر تعقيداً عندما تتكون الكلمة من أكثر من مقطعين. إلى جانب ذلك ، تصبح قواعد وضع الضغط أكثر تعقيداً. يجعل المتحدث غير الأصلي يتردد في التشديد على كلمة ما. لسوء الحظ ، يعد وضع التأكيد الخاطئ على الكلمات إحدى المشكلات التي يواجهها العديد من المتحدثين غير الأصليين. علاوة على ذلك ، يعد الضغط على الكلمات في اللغة الإنجليزية عاملاً محتملاً للتمييز بين معنى الكلمات المتشابهة مثل إدراج كاسم وإدراج كفعل. الضغط الصحيح للكلمات يمنع سوء التفاهم بين المتحدث والمستمع. بصفته رئيساً للدولة ، فإن توتر جوكووي في المنتدى الاقتصادي العالمي مهم لإقناع شخص مهم جداً يحضر من دول مختلفة لبناء التعاون وتعزيز العلاقات. إذا أعطى جوكووي ضغطاً خاطئاً ، فسيؤدي ذلك إلى معنى مختلف. تباين المعاني تخلق إرباكاً للمستمع. قد يستوعب المستمع معاني مختلفة عما يريد أن ينقله.

الهدف البحثي من هذه الدراسة هو معرفة كيفية ضغط الكلمات متعددة المقاطع التي أنتجها جوكو ويدودو في الكلمة الافتتاحية للمنتدى الاقتصادي العالمي هانوي فيتنام. البيانات ومصدر البيانات عبارة عن فيديو للخطاب الافتتاحي لجوكووي ، نسخة من الفيديو ، وكلمة متعددة المقاطع تنتجها جوكووي . تم تنزيل البيانات من موقع YouTube في الحساب الرسمي على موقع YouTube التابع لـ Kementrian Sekretariat Negara RI تحت عنوان منتدى عالم منغديري الاقتصادي الآسيان ، هانوي ، ١٢ سبتمبر ٢٠١٨. يستخدم هذا البحث نهجاً وصفيًا نوعيًا لتحليل البيانات. في تحليل الضغط ، استخدم الباحث نظرية السمات فوق القطعية لكوولينز وميز (٢٠١٣) في هذا البحث ، يركز الباحث فقط على الضغط على الكلمات متعددة المقاطع التي تتكون من ثلاثة ، أربعة ، وخمسة مقاطع. إلى جانب ذلك ، يستخدم الباحث أيضًا برنامجًا يسمى PRAAT لدعم التحليل.

نتائج الدراسة بعد تحليل ومناقشة البيانات يتعرف الباحث على خصائص الضغط التي ينتجها جوكووي. يميل إلى التأكيد على المقطع الثاني عندما يشدد على أن الكلمة تتكون من ثلاثة وخمسة مقاطع. علاوة على ذلك ، في الكلمة تتكون من أربعة مقاطع لفظية ، فإنه يميل إلى التأكيد على المقطع الثالث. من ثلاثة وأربعة وخمسة مقاطع لفظية أنتجها جوكووي لم يتم التأكيد على معظمها كما يؤكد قاموس أكسفورد.

## ABSTRAK

Agustina, Fitria. 2020. *The Stress of Polysyllabic Words at Joko Widodo's Speech in The World Economic Forum*. Skripsi. Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pembimbing : Deny Efita Nur Rakhmawati, M. Pd

Keywords : Penekanan kata, Kata Polisilabik, Pidato, World Economic Forum.

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Orang Indonesia yang bukan penutur asli bahasa Inggris mengalami kesulitan untuk menentukan tekanan pada suatu kata terutama pada kata polisilabik. Menentukan suku kata mana yang diberi tekanan menjadi lebih rumit bila kata tersebut terdiri lebih dari dua suku kata. Selain itu, aturan penempatan penekanan kata juga menjadi lebih kompleks. Hal ini membuat orang yang bukan penutur asli menjadi enggan untuk memberi penekanan pada suatu kata. Selain itu, penekanan kata dalam bahasa Inggris merupakan faktor potensial untuk membedakan arti dari kata yang mirip seperti *insert* sebagai kata benda dan *insert* sebagai kata kerja. Penekanan kata yang benar mencegah kesalahpahaman antara pembicara dan pendengar. Sebagai kepala negara, penekanan kata Jokowi dalam Forum Ekonomi Dunia sangatlah penting untuk meyakinkan orang-orang penting yang hadir dari berbagai negara untuk membangun kerja sama dan hubungan yang lebih jauh. Jika Jokowi salah memberikan penekanan kata maka akan menimbulkan makna yang berbeda. Makna yang berbeda akan membuat pendengar menjadi bingung. Pendengar mungkin akan menangkap makna yang berbeda dari apa yang ingin dia sampaikan.

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui bagaimana penekanan pada kata polisilabik yang dihasilkan oleh Joko Widodo dalam pidato pembukaan World Economic Forum Hanoi Vietnam. Data dan sumber data adalah video pidato pembukaan Jokowi, transkrip video, dan kata polisilabik yang dihasilkan oleh Jokowi. Data diunduh dari YouTube di akun resmi YouTube Kementerian Sekretariat Negara RI dengan judul *Menghadiri World Economy Forum di ASEAN, Hanoi, 12 September 2018*. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif untuk menganalisis data. Peneliti menggunakan teori suprasegmental oleh Collins dan Mees (2013). Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti hanya memfokuskan pada penekanan kata polisilabik yang terdiri dari tiga, empat, dan lima suku kata. Selain itu peneliti juga menggunakan perangkat lunak yang disebut PRAAT dan kamus Oxford untuk mendukung analisisnya.

Hasil penelitian setelah analisa dan pembahasan data, peneliti mengenali karakteristik penekanan katra yang dihasilkan oleh Jokowi. Ia cenderung memberi tekanan pada suku kata kedua ketika ia menekankan kata yang terdiri dari tiga dan lima suku kata. Selain itu, pada kata yang terdiri dari empat suku kata, ia cenderung memberi tekanan pada suku kata ketiga. Dari penekanan tiga, empat, dan lima suku kata yang dihasilkan oleh Jokowi sebagian besar tidak seperti penekanan kata di Kamus Oxford.

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter examines about the background of the study, the problem of the study, the objective of the study, the significances of the study, the scope and limitation of the study, the definition of key terms, previous study, and the research methods.

### A. Background of The Study

Indonesian people who are non-native speakers of English have difficulty determine the stress in a word especially in polysyllabic words. Determine which syllable to give stress becomes more complicated when the word consists of more than two syllables. Besides, the rules of stress placement also become more complex. It makes the non-native speaker become reluctant to stress a word. Moreover, some people do not know how to stress the word and most of them stress the words in the first syllable or no stress at all. Therefore, the researcher is interested in analyzing the stress of polysyllabic words.

Furthermore, stress changes can create serious barriers to intelligibility, even when the individual sounds in a word are pronounced correctly or near correctly (Gilbert, 2005). Similarly, Kenworthy (1987) also explains that correct word stress is very important for English non-native speakers because the wrong stress pattern which has been produced by non-native speakers can create difficulties for English listeners in understanding the word though most of the individual sounds have been well pronounced.

Unfortunately, the misplacement of word stress is one of the problems that many ESL (English as Second Language)/EFL (English as Foreign Language) face. Stress shift made by Indonesian EFL at the college level (Weda, 2012), difficulties faced by Japanese non-native speaker in pronouncing English words (Smith, 2012), and non-native speaker of Thai who still face pronunciation as a highly challenging objective to master after studying English for many years, due to their inability to pronounce words properly (Tehlah, 2012) are facts that word stress misplacement is an unavoidable problem in second/foreign language.

Moreover, the stress between Bahasa Indonesia and English is different. Bahasa Indonesia is one of the syllable-timed meanwhile, English is a stress-timed language. As claimed by Laksman (1994), the stress pattern of Bahasa is not significantly emphasized oral communication. As a syllable-timed language, the pronunciation of words in Bahasa is based on syllables in which an equal amount of time is allocated for each syllable at regular intervals (Halim 1974). The difference has resulted in confusion for Indonesian non-native speakers in which they tend to be reluctant to stress a certain syllable of words as they encounter difficulties placing the stress. Since the non-native speakers already acquired their first language's stress pattern, their second or foreign language acquisition may be affected (Almbark, et.at. 2014; Smith 2012; Bian, 2013; Tremblay, 2008).

Furthermore, Weda (2012) said that Indonesian EFL learners at the college level had difficulties in identifying the stress for three to seven-syllable words or polysyllabic words, because the students have already learned a specific stress

pattern for the individual words, and they often miss stress words with suffixes because they tend to retain the stress for the stem which had been learned earlier.

In addition, word stress in English is a potential factor to differentiate the meaning of similar words such as *convict* as a noun and *convict* as a verb (Prabandari, 2008; Weda, 2012). If the speaker gives the wrong stress then it will lead to a different meaning. The different meanings will create confusion for the hearer. The hearer might catch different meaning from what the speaker wants to convey. In other words, correct word stress prevents misunderstanding between speaker and hearer.

President Joko Widodo which is usually well known as Jokowi is also a non-native speaker. As the seventh Indonesian President, Jokowi has the chance to deliver an opening speech at the World Economic Forum (WEF) in Hanoi Vietnam 2018. His speech successfully grabs the attention of many parties because of the uniqueness. The interesting part of Jokowi's speech at the World Economic Forum is the way he delivers the speech. As a non-native speaker, he has his own style to utter the words.

Moreover, as Lathif (2008) said that if non-native speak English, they will speak as a foreigner not as native and when they speak as a foreigner, they will produce different suprasegmental features, one of them is stress, from the native produces. Besides, Jokowi seems to be reluctant to stress some word when the word consist of more than two syllables (consist of three, four, and five syllables) in his speech. The reluctance to put the stress could be caused by unfamiliar words and the number of syllables of the word since polysyllabic words have more complex

rules of stress placement. If the stress does not address as they should the audience may catch different meanings from what Jokowi intends. The way he stresses the polysyllabic words in his speech is important to avoid misunderstanding. Therefore, the researcher is interested in analyzing the stress of polysyllabic words consist of three, four, and five syllable produced by Joko Widodo in his speech.

Furthermore, as the head of the state, every of his speech will get full attention. President Joko Widodo also holds an important role to communicate and negotiate. President is the representation of the country that should deal with a lot of important people. Moreover, the Forum engages the foremost political, business, and other leaders of society to shape global, regional, and industry agenda. Besides, this forum is also used as a media to promote the positive image of ASEAN countries and convey their message. Therefore, Jokowi's stress in the World Economic Forum is important to convince a very important person who attends from different countries to build cooperation and further relation.

World Economic Forum is different from others because it is independent, impartial and not tied to any special interests. Besides, this Forum has been the catalyst for global initiatives, historic shifts, industry breakthroughs, economic ideas, and tens of thousands of projects and collaboration. Further, in this forum, many people from different countries use different stress. This forum will somehow reflect the ability of the stress of the speaker. Therefore, the researcher is interested to know how are the stress of polysyllabic words found at President Joko Widodo's speech in the World Economy Forum 2018.

In analyzing the stress, the researcher uses the theory of suprasegmental features by Collins and Mees (2013). This theory is one of the newest theories in suprasegmental features. Based on the theory suprasegmental features consist of stress, intonation, and rhythm. In this research, the researcher focuses only on stress on polysyllabic words which consist of three, four, and five syllables. Besides, the researcher also uses a software called PRAAT to support the analysis of the sound produced by President Joko Widodo at the World Economic Forum in Hanoi Vietnam 2018.

Some researchers also have done some similar research. First, research by Wayan Karang Yana (2017). This research explored the production of stress placement on the polysyllabic academic vocabulary of Indonesian students studying at Coventry University, UK. The research adopts a qualitative approach and looks at the accuracy of the stress placement. Next, research is from Afzal Khan, Inayat Ullah, and Aziz Ullah Khan (2017). This research investigated the pattern of English (primary) word stress in quadri-syllabic and five-syllabic suffixed words and their roots by Pashto speakers in Khyber Pakhtumkhwa of Pakistan and the effect of suffixation on stress placement.

The previous research is different from the present research. In the first research, the researcher only analyzed stress placement on polysyllabic in academic vocabulary and the second research investigated English (primary) word stress pattern in quadri-syllabic and five-syllabic suffixed words and their roots. Meanwhile, the present research is not limited to academic vocabulary or suffix words. Besides, both of the research analyzed stress on English as the second

language (ESL) meanwhile the present research is on position English as a foreign language (EFL). To fulfill the gap of the previous research, the present research deals with stress as prosodic/suprasegmental features which make up the prominence of sounds in polysyllabic words.

### **B. Problem of the Study**

Based on what has been explained above, the researcher formulated the problem of the study as follows “How are the stress of polysyllabic words produced by Joko Widodo in the opening speech of World Economic Forum Hanoi Vietnam 2018?”

### **C. Objective of the Study**

Based on the formulated problem of the study, the research objective of this study is to find out how are the stress of polysyllabic words produced by Joko Widodo in the opening speech of World Economic Forum Hanoi Vietnam 2018.

### **D. Significances of the Study**

The significance of the study is to give theoretical and practical contributions. Based on the research problems and objectives above, the research significances of this study are; this research is expected to provide an expanded view of the stress of polysyllabic words and provide another perspective of the stress of polysyllabic words. This research also could be an additional reference for the reader when they want to conduct research about stress. Besides, it is supposed to enrich the

knowledge and ability of the study of stress especially in polysyllabic words. Practically, this research is expected to give valuable contributions to the reader. Besides, it is expected to help the reader deal with the stress of polysyllabic words in social life.

#### **E. Scope and Limitation of the Study**

The researcher sets some scopes and limitations as follows, to keep the study from being very general. This research is related to phonology which discusses suprasegmental features focus on analyzing the stress of polysyllabic words of the speech produced by President of Indonesia Joko Widodo at World Economic Forum in Hanoi Vietnam 2018. The researcher used theory by Collins and Mees (2013) to analyze the data. This theory classified the word based on the amount of the syllable and each syllable has its rule to place the stress. Besides, this research uses a descriptive qualitative approach to analyze the data.

This research limits the discussion of suprasegmental features focus only on stress especially stress in polysyllabic words which consist of three, four, and five syllables. Due to the limited ability of the researcher, the researcher uses the Oxford Dictionary as the guidance of the correct stress and software called PRAAT to support the analysis. The researcher identified the stress of polysyllabic words through the language use of the speech without analyzing the grammatical structure.

## **F. Research Methods**

In this session, the researcher discusses about research methods applied in the present research. It consists of research design, data and data sources, data collections, and data analysis.

### **1. Research Design**

This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach to analyze the data. According to Creswell (2003), as cited from William (2007), qualitative research can also be explained as "an effective model that occurs in a natural setting that enables the researcher to develop a level of detail from being highly involved in the actual experiences". Descriptive qualitative research studies are designed to obtain information concerning the state of phenomena. Here, the researcher chooses this descriptive qualitative approach to describes the phenomena of stress at Joko Widodo's speech in the World Economic Forum at Hanoi Vietnam 2018. The researcher tries to find out the stress pattern in the sound produced by Joko Widodo in his speech.

### **2. Data and Data Sources**

The source of the data is the video of the opening speech of President Joko Widodo at the World Economic Forum in Hanoi Vietnam 2018. The video has seven minutes of duration which talks about the current state of the economy in the world and the industrial revolution. The forum was attended by more than 1000 audiences including political, business, and other leaders of society. Moreover, the data of the research are polysyllabic words produced by Joko Widodo. The data

were downloaded from YouTube on April 7, 2019, in the official account YouTube of Kementrian Sekretariat Negara RI Under title *Menghadiri World Economy Forum on ASEAN, Hanoi, 12 September 2018*. The researcher got the transcript of the video from the website of the World Economic Forum, it is [www.weforum.org](http://www.weforum.org) on April 8, 2019.

### **3. Data Collection**

In conducting the present research, the researcher does some steps in collecting the data. First, the researcher downloads the video of Joko Widodo's speech from the official account YouTube of Kementrian Sekretariat Negara RI. Next, the researcher downloads the transcript of the speech video from [www.weforum.org](http://www.weforum.org). Then, the researcher marks the words that will be analyzed. In marking the data, the researcher only marks the polysyllabic words in the speech. After that, the researcher makes classification based on related theory. The classification is based on the amount of the syllable (three, four, or five syllables). Lastly, the researcher analyzes the data.

### **4. Data Analysis**

After collecting the data, the researcher watches the video. After that, the researcher read the transcription. Then the researcher marks the words in the transcription that related to the topic. After that, the researcher classifies the collected data based on Collin and Mees' theory (2013). From the data, the researcher takes some sample of the words which mostly appeared on the speech. Then, the researcher analyzes the selected words. In analyzing the data, the

researcher uses software called PRAAT to support the analysis. The researcher inserts the sound of selected words of Joko Widodo produced in his speech. The software will show the spectral (spectrogram) analysis which makes it easier to identify the primary stress on the words. Besides, the researcher also inserts sound from Oxford Dictionary (original version) as a guideline of the correct stress. Since Oxford Dictionary has clear sound and complete explanation about the word. Finally, the researcher makes her own interpretation of the data and drawing a conclusion based on related theory.

#### **G. Definition of Key Terms**

To keep away from misinterpretation about the terms employed in this study, the researcher describes the key terms as follows:

1. **Stress:** stress is understood as a lexically assigned property of a syllable that renders the syllable a potential position of prominence (Hayes 1995; Sluijter 1995; Ladd 2008).
2. **Polysyllabic words:** Polysyllabic words are words having several syllables usually have three or more syllables.
3. **Speech:** speech is a formal address or discourse delivered to an audience.
4. **World Economic Forum:** The World Economic Forum is the International Organization for Public-Private Cooperation. It was established in 1971 as a not-for-profit foundation and is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. The Forum strives in all its efforts to demonstrate entrepreneurship in the global public interest while upholding the highest standards of governance.

## H. Previous Studies

Several types of research related to the topic of the present research have been done by some researchers:

Firstly, research by Mohammed Jasim Betti and Warkaa Awad Ulaiwi (2018) compared the stress in English and Arabic to find out the points of similarity and difference. This is primarily achieved by showing its degrees, types, and functions, by surveying the literature available and by contrasting it in the two compared languages, conducting contrastive research. The research hypothesizes that there is no difference between English and Arabic in terms of degrees, types, and functions of stress. The research found out that stress as a phenomenon exists in both languages and it is not phonemic. Besides, in both languages, it is connected with strong syllables, and its primary functions of stress are emphasis and contrast.

Secondly, an analysis of the L2 stress pattern of polysyllabic academic vocabulary by Wayan Karang Yana (2017). This research explores the production of stress placement on polysyllabic academic words of Indonesian students studying at Coventry University, UK. The research adopts a qualitative approach and looks at the accuracy of the stress placement. The results are drawn from the recordings by analyzing and rating the accuracy of stress placement on the polysyllabic academic words. Most participants tend to avoid using academic vocabulary and have the tendency of not stressing the words and even misplacing the stress due to ignorance of stress patterns in English. The result indicates that the student's encounter is due to the interference of their mother tongue language.

The third is research by Afzal Khan, Inayat Ullah, and Aziz Ullah Khan (2017). This research investigated the pattern of English (primary) word stress in quadri-syllabic and five-syllabic suffixed words and their roots by Pashto speakers in Khyber Pakhtumkhwa of Pakistan and the effect of suffixation on stress placement. The finding indicates that primary stress pattern varies among quadri-syllabic, and five-syllabic, suffixed words. The three types of suffixes in English language assert different degrees of effect on subject stress placement, which can influence the number of correct productions by the subject. The finding discloses the fact that there was unawareness of the string stress shifting effect by Pashto speakers which further needs more attention.

Next, research from Krzysztof Hwaszcz (2017) about second language acquisition of compound words. He compared the production and perception of stress patterns in various types of English compounds by L1 and L2 speakers of English on the basis of a reading protocol and a lexical decision experiment. One of the striking observations is that L1s are not always more accurate than L2. This concerns stress-recognition in Adjective-Noun (A-N) phrases (which are juxtaposed with A-N compound). From the experiment, it showed certain regularities in both accuracy and inaccuracy of stress placement by L2s.

Lastly, research from Bahareh Soohani, Abbas Ali Ahangar and Marc van Oostendorp (2011). They investigated the stress pattern system of Central Sarawani Balochi (CSB), spoken in Sarawan. The research illustrates the position of primary and secondary stress in mono-morphemic words, verbal paradigm, compound words, complex words, pair words, and simple transitive as well as intransitive

sentences. The data are based on the recording of the speech of ten male and female language consultants with different social backgrounds. CBS data highlight that the stress pattern system in this language variety is almost totally systematic and rhythmically distributed. The absence of stress assimilation is supported by CSB data as well. Further, the stress system in CSB is a mixture of morphological and rhythmic. Meanwhile, stress patterns in complex words indicate the suffixes attract the primary stress.



## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher discusses about some theories of stress as suprasegmental features and some reliable sources that support the theory applied in this research. It covers Phonology, Suprasegmental features, and Stress.

#### A. Phonology

‘Phonology deals with speakers’ knowledge of the sound system of a language’ (Skandera & Burleigh, 2006). This study is defined by Ramamurthi (1998) as a branch of linguistics, which deals with the ways in which speech sounds form system, and pattern of language. Balasubramanian (2011) added that phonology is ‘the selection and organization of speech sounds in a particular language constitute the phonology of the language’. From what has been explained above, phonology is concerned with speech sounds design or arrangement of a particular language.

Phonology studies the function of speech sounds relation within a language (Forel & Puskas, 2005). It means that phonology is concerned with the organization of within specific languages, or with the system and patterns of sounds that occur in particular languages. It provides objective ways of describing and analyzing the range of sounds humans use in their language.

According to Crystal, “within phonology, there are two branches of study in phonology which are usually recognized: segmental and suprasegmental. Segmental phonology analyses speech into discrete segments, such as phonemes, while suprasegmental phonology analyses those features which extend over more than one segment” (2008).

### **B. Suprasegmental Features**

Suprasegmental or prosodic features are often used in the context of the speech to make it more meaningful and effective. Suprasegmental features are important for marking all kind of meanings, in particular speaker’s attitude or stances to what they are saying (or the person they are saying to) and in marking out how one utterance relates to another (e.g., a continuation or disjunction) both the form and functions of suprasegmental are less tangible than those of consonants and vowels, and they often do not form discrete categories (Ogden, 2009).

According to Meyer, “the analysis of English speech sounds is focused on segmental and suprasegmental” (2009). In this case, Mayer, also states that the study of suprasegmental extends the focus of inquiry to units that are larger than individual segments – syllables, words, phrases, and clauses – and to the features of sound that describe these units, specifically stress and intonation. (2009).

Suprasegmental features, on the other hand, roughly refer to “how you say what you say”. It studies about the way you pronounce words in English. When we speak in another language, we will produce different suprasegmental features, such as stress, pitch, intonation, and syllable. A syllable is an important structural unit in

phonology, with a word being organized in syllable. The suprasegmental features have a big role in understanding words because it is connected to the sound of the word. If we know the suprasegmental features of the words, we will gain the correct pronunciation of the words. Mispronunciation in word brings misunderstanding in meaning.

### **C. Stress**

Based on Beverley Collins and Inger M. Mees 2013, suprasegmental or prosodic features consist of stress, intonation, and rhythm. In this present research, the researcher focuses only on the stress especially word stress.

#### **1. Definition of Stress**

Stress is understood as a lexically assigned property of a syllable that renders the syllable a potential position of prominence (Hayes 1995; Sluijter 1995; Ladd 2008). When there is a word in English consists of more than one syllable or known as polysyllabic, certain syllables will receive a higher degree of prominence or stress. Stress syllables are produced with a stronger eruption in initiatory energy and the energy result in greater loudness (Giegerich, 1992). Besides, stress also phonemic in English that is to say that different stress will produce different meanings.

Widdowson (1996) states that when a word has more than one syllable, one of them will pronounce with more prominence than the others. This brings us to another speech sound phenomenon that is stress. Every word spoken in isolation has at least one stressed syllable. In articulatory terms, stress involves a rise in air

pressure; an increase in the activity of the respiratory muscles forces more air out of lungs during the articulation of a particular syllable. In English, for example, the nouns 'person', 'witness', and 'wedding' will always be stressed on the first syllable, and verb 'inspire', 'provoke', and 'decide' will always be stressed on the second.

## 2. Word Stress

Word stress or lexical stress is the emphasis given to a particular syllable of a word (Underhill, 1994). According to Ladefoged (2001), stress is a suprasegmental feature of utterances. It applies not to individual vowels and consonants but whole syllables. Besides, Poldauf (1991) explains that word stress is the relative position of the force peak or peaks in a word, opposed to other positions the force peak or peaks could occupy in a word in consideration of the number of its syllable. He adds that monosyllabic words cannot have word stress. Furthermore, Katamba (1989) said that in English every lexical item is entered in the dictionary with word stress. A particular syllable of a word is pronounced in a way that makes it more prominent than the rest. For example, table, book, car, and bottle.

## 3. The Degree of Stress

Based on Collins and Mees, there are two degrees of stress in English. The strongest stress is **primary** stress which is indicated by a stress mark [']. The other one is **secondary** stress which is weaker than primary stress and anything else is treated as **unstressed**. According to Verhaar (1992), the term stress is used to

indicate what we call amplitude. Amplitude is large of the air vibration. English has three kinds of stresses, such as primary stress, secondary stress, and unstressed or weak stress. It is difficult to decide where we stress the syllable. Monosyllable word which stands by itself usually has primary stress, such as '*man, call, cut, eat, rough, glass*' and so on.

Crystal (1987) also stated that the word which has two syllables usually has primary at the first syllable and secondary stress at the second syllable, such as '*baby, desert, going, rebel, able*'. However, the complex word is stressed at the first syllable for primary stress and the second syllable is for secondary stress such as *mealtime, someone, footprint, etc.* The complex words sometimes have only primary stress at both first and second syllables, such as *dead-tired, half-way, hand-knit*, and so on (Lhatif, 2008).

Clark, Yallop, and Fletcher (2007) describe degrees of word stress in particular primary and secondary stress. Thus, the word 'universe' can be said to have primary stress on the first syllable, no stress on the second syllable, and stress in the final syllable. Besides, Jones (1972) said that most English words of two syllables have one strongly stressed syllable and one weak one. The strong stress is on the first syllable in some words and on the second in others. For instance, in the nouns *increase* and *insult*, the first syllable is strong but, in the verbs, the first syllable is weak and the second is strong.

#### 4. Indicator of Stress

According to O'Grady and Dobrovolsky (1967), stress is a cover term for combined effects of pitch, loudness, and length the result of which vowel prominence. The stress is done by “saying that syllable slightly louder, holding the vowel a little longer, and pronouncing the consonant very clearly” (Kenworthy, 1987).

Collins and Mees said that in English there are four phonetic variables appear most significant as indicators of stress. It is intensity, pitch variation, vowel quality, and vowel duration:

- a. Intensity in physiological terms is the greater breath effort and muscular energy associated with stressed syllable. It's closely related to what is perceived by the listener as loudness.
- b. Pitch variation appears to be, as far as English concerned, the most important single factor in determining stress. In English, higher pitch tends to be associated with stronger stress.
- c. Vowel quality, i.e. whether a vowel is central or peripheral, also determines stress. Take the English vowels in the noun *present* /'prezənt/ as opposed to the verb (to) *present* /prə'zent/. The stressed syllable contains the peripheral vowel /e/, whereas the unstressed syllables have a central vowel /ə/. Note that in the first word it is possible for the vowel in the unstressed syllable to be further reduced to a syllabic consonant /n/; in the second word some speakers may use another non-peripheral vowel. Diphthongs have a less clearly discernible glide.

- d. Vowel reduction, some degree of vowel centralization in unstressed contexts is a feature of many languages; as a result, unstressed vowels sound somewhat ‘fuzzy’ as compared with those in stressed syllable, which retain distinct peripheral vowels on the edges of the vowel diagram. As we can see from example above, what is unusual about English is that this process generally goes one stage further. The peripheral vowel in the unstressed syllable is actually replaced by another phoneme - most commonly by /ɪ/ or /ʊ/, or even a syllabic consonant. The effect is termed vowel reduction and is one of the most characteristic features of the English sound system. Neglect of vowel reduction is one of the commonest errors of non-native learners of English, and result in unstressed syllables having undue prominence.

Table 1. characteristic of stress and unstressed syllables

No.	Indicators	Stressed	Unstressed
1.	Intensity	Articulation with greater breath/muscular effort Perceived as greater loudness	Less breath/muscular effort Perceived as having less loudness
2.	Pitch	Marked change in pitch	Syllables tend to follow the pitch trend set by previous stressed syllable
3.	Vowel quality	May contain any vowel (except /e/) Vowels have clear (peripheral) quality Diphthongs have clearly defined glide	Generally, have central vowels /e x k/ or syllabic consonants Vowels may have centralized quality Diphthongs tend to have a much reduced glide
4.	Vowel duration	Vowels have full length	Vowels are considerably shorter

## 5. The Importance of Stress

There are many ways in which stress can be considered as an important quality of any language. The function of stress is to create contrast, in other words, stress is the safest way to reduce fuzziness in speech (Birjandi, 2005).

### a. Boundary Marking

In normal speech, words and phrases simply do not have little pauses between them. In fact, a spoken sentence will definitely appear like a very long word to a person who is not familiar with the language. In such situation, stress can help indicate where the boundaries are. This will make easier for listener.

### b. Additional Contrasts

In many languages, changing which syllable is stressed can change the meaning of a word. The stress will help the listener determine what the speaker means. Therefore, stress is important in the process of speech perception.

## 6. Rules of Stress

According to Birjandi, many EFL (English as a foreign language) students find it very difficult to memorize the pronunciation of each and every English word. In fact, there is a misconception among EFL students that they have no choice other than memorizing the pronunciations of words. This is far from being correct. Knowing a few rules may make it much easier for you to identify the exact pronunciation of a lot of English words (2005). The rules of the stress are divided into two categories, it is word stress and sentence stress. Although the researcher

only focuses on word stress the researcher also provides rules of sentence stress as a glance of knowledge.

#### **a. Rules of Word Stress**

There are two kinds of stress, it is word stress and sentence stress. Stress in the isolated word is termed word stress while stress in connected speech is termed sentence stress where both polysyllables and monosyllable can carry strong stress while other words may be completely unstressed. The placement of stress within the word depends on the syllable. There are some rules of word stress:

##### **1) Monosyllabic Words**

Monosyllabic words are words consist of one syllable only. The placement stress will automatically be located in the first syllable. Birjandi said that in monosyllabic words, they receive the primary stress in their only syllable (2005).

##### **2) Bi-syllabic Words**

Bi-syllabic Words are words consist of two syllables. In bi-syllabic, the rules of the words depend on what part of speech that the words contain. Such as verb, noun, adjective, and adverb that will be explained below:

- a) In verb, if the second syllable of the verb contains a long vowel or diphthong, or if it ends with more than one consonant, that second syllable is stressed (e.g. arrive /ə'raɪv/). If the final syllable contains a short vowel and one or no final consonant, the first syllable is stress (e.g. open /'əʊpən/). A final syllable is also unstressed if it contains əʊ (e.g. follow /'fɒləʊ/).

- b) The rule of noun, if the second syllable contains a short vowel the stress will usually come on the first syllable. Otherwise, it will be on the second syllable but it is very rare (e.g. increase /'ɪnkri:s/).
- c) In adjectives, two-syllable adjectives are stressed according to the same rules as a verb with some exceptions. There are verbs that end with two consonant but it stressed on the first syllable such as, 'honest' /'ɒnɪst/ and 'perfect' /'pɜ:fɪkt/ (Roach, 1991).
- d) In adverbs, it is the same as noun and adjective. Besides, the ending *-ly* does not affect the stress (Birjandi, 2005)

### 3) Three Syllable Words

As same as the name three syllable words is word consist of three syllables. Jones stated that in English words of three or more syllable there is always one strong syllable and occasionally two (1972). Based on Roach in three syllables, the verb, noun, and adjective have different rules (1991).

- a) In verb, if the last syllable contains a short vowel and ends with not more than one consonant, that syllable will be unstressed, and stress will be placed on the preceding (penultimate) syllable (e.g. determine /dɪ'tɜ:mɪn/). if the final syllable contains a long vowel or diphthong, or ends with more than one consonant, that final syllable will be stressed (e.g. entertain /entə'teɪn/).
- b) In noun, if the final syllable contains a short vowel or əʊ it is unstressed; if the syllable preceding this final syllable contains a long vowel or diphthong, or if it ends with more than one consonant, that middle syllables will be stressed (e.g. potato /pə'teɪtəʊ/). If the final syllable contains a short vowel and the middle

syllable contains short vowel and ends with not more than one consonant, both final and middle syllable are unstressed and the first syllable is stressed (e.g. *cinema* /'sɪnəmə/).

- c) In adjective, the adjective has the same rule to produce stress patterns such as *opportune* /'ɒpətʃu:n/ and *anthropoid* /'ænrəʊpɔɪd/.

#### 4) Word consists of four or more syllables

Deciding which syllable to give stress becomes very complicated when words include more than two syllables (Birjandi, 2005). In words consist of four or more syllables, there is a tendency for the antepenultimate (last but two/the third last) syllable to have primary stress. In other words, the stress typically falls on the second syllable of word consisted of four syllables and third syllable of word consisted of five syllables and so forth.

#### 5) Prefix Words

In shorter words beginning with a prefix, the primary stress typically falls on the syllable following the prefix. Besides, numerous verbs with prefixes are distinguished from nouns by stress. The noun generally has stressed on the prefix; the verb has stressed on the syllable following the prefix. For example, the verb *insert* is /ɪn'sɜ:t/ while the noun *insert* is /'ɪnsɜ:t/.

Roach said that their effect on stress does not have the comparative regularity, independence, and predictability of suffixes, and there is no prefix of one or two syllables that always carries primary stress. Consequently, the best

treatment seems to be said that stress in words with prefixes is governed by the same rules as those for words without prefixes (1991).

## 6) Word Endings

A word may follow by suffix or word ending. Certain word ending may act as stress attractors which fall into two groups. It is stress on the ending itself and stress on syllable preceding the ending. First, stress on the ending itself such as **ade** (nouns), **-ain** (verbs), **-ee** (nouns), **-eer**, **-esque** (adjs/nouns), **-esce** (verbs), **-ees** (verbs), **-ette** (nouns), **-ique** (nouns/adjs), **-oon**, **-self/-selves**. In this group the placement of the stress will located in the word ending. For example, parade /pə'reɪd/, abstain /əb'steɪn/, interviewee /ɪntəvju(:)'i:/, engineer /endʒɪ'nɪə/, grotesque /grəʊ'tesk/.

Furthermore, stress on syllable preceding ending such as **-ative**, **-itive**, **-cient**, **-ciency**, **-eous**, **-ety**, **-ian**, **-ial**, **-ic**, **-ical**, **-ident**, **-inal**, **-ion**, **-ital**, **-itous**, **-itude**, **-ity**, **-ive**, **-ual**, **-ular**, **-uous**, **-wards**. The placement of the stress in this group will located in the syllable preceding the word ending. For example, alternative /ɔ:l'tɜ:nətɪv/, positive /'pɒzətɪv/, ancient /'eɪnʃ(ə)nt/, deficiency /dɪ'fɪʃənsi/, outrageous /aʊt'reɪdʒəs/.

## 7) Stress in English Compounds

Compounds in English are of two types: those which have their main stress on the *initial* element called Initial Element Stress (IES) and those which have the main stress on the *final* element called Final Element Stress (FES). Compound word has some stress rules that will be explained below:

- a) Word shape, in word shape, compounds written as one word nearly always have IES, but those written as two words, or with a *hyphen*, can be of either stress type.
- b) Manufactures rule, usually the main stress is on the Final Element Stress (FES), if the compound includes a material used in its manufacture (e.g. an apple pie is pie made of apples) then FES applies. For example, apple pie /æpl 'paɪ/, paper bag /peɪpə 'bæg/, cotton socks /kɒtn 'sɒks/, diamond bracelet /daɪəmənd 'breɪslɪt/.

Location rule (FES), Final Element Stress applies if the first element is the name of a country, region, or town such as London pride /lʌndən 'praɪd/, Russian roulette /rʌʃ(ə)n ru(:)'let/, Burmese cat /bɜ:mi:z 'kæt/. The vast majority of place-names, geographical features, part of the building also have FES except for compounds with -room is IES (e.g. living room /'lɪvɪŋ ru:m/). Besides, FES applies where positioning of any sort is involved.

#### **b. Rules of Sentence Stress**

In sentence stress the word that most likely to receive sentence stress are those termed content words or lexical words. It is nouns, adjectives, adverbs, and main verbs. These are the word that normally carries a high information load. In the other hand, function words or form words namely determiners (e.g. the, a), conjunctions (e.g. and, but), pronouns (e.g. he, she), prepositions (e.g. at, from), auxiliary verbs (e.g. do, be) are rarely received stress. It is because function words, for the most part, carry relatively little information or no stress. Only two types of function words are regularly stressed. It is demonstratives (e.g. this, that, those) and

*wh*-interrogatives (e.g. where, when, who). However, when *wh*-words and *that* are used as relatives they are unstressed. Furthermore, function words normally receive stress when they indicate a contrast.

Furthermore, if the syllable in a word is stressed when it is said in isolation, it may become unstressed in a connected speech. As Ladefoged (2011) suggests, when words are part of a larger unit, most frequently, some of the stresses are omitted. Its stress will depend upon its relative importance in the sentence because the position of stress is determined by the meaning to be conveyed (Kingdon, 1965). Therefore, the pitch changes can help to show the connection between words in an utterance and the position of sentence stress depends mainly on the meaning of the utterance (Pavlikova, 2014).

Words in a natural connected speech are hardly ever pronounced the same way, as when they are in its citation form and the words in connected speech are often distorted so much, that they would be unrecognizable without the context, especially when the speech rate is high (Gilbert, 2008). The word forms in a connected speech are usually reduced by various processes, for example, assimilation, or elision of sounds (Pavlikova, 2014). Roach (1998) explains that “a significant difference in natural connected speech is the way that sounds belonging to one word can cause changes in sounds neighboring words.”

#### **D. Syllable**

According to Crystal (2008), syllable is a unit of pronunciation typically larger than a single sound and smaller than a word containing a single syllable is

called monosyllabic, while if it contains more than one is called polysyllabic. In other words, polysyllabic is a term used in phonetics and phonology to refer to a word consisting of more than one syllable. Moreover, Birjandi (2005) said that polysyllabic word is words having several syllables usually have three or more syllables.

Furthermore, according to Kreidler (1997), a word consisting of two or more syllables has only one stressed syllable. The stressed syllable is the nuclear syllable. Any syllables before the nuclear syllable are onset syllables while the syllables after the nuclear syllable are coda syllables. Similarly, Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams explain that words are composed of one or more syllables. A syllable has a nucleus, which is usually a vowel (but which may be a syllabic liquid or nasal). The nucleus may be preceded and/or followed by one or more phonemes called the syllable onset and coda.

#### **E. PRAAT**

PRAAT is a computer software package for the analysis of speech in phonetics. There is some analysis of this software, one of them is spectral analysis. The researcher uses the spectral analysis from this software to identify the stress on the word. The software displays the spectral (spectrogram) analysis of the word that the researcher inserts. From the display, the spectrogram shows strong and weak stress which makes it easier to identify the primary stress on the words.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

This chapter presents the findings and discussions of the study. As presented previously, this study tries to find out how are stress of polysyllabic words produced by Joko Widodo in opening speech of World Economic Forum Hanoi Vietnam 2018.

#### **A. Findings**

The findings of the study are based on the spectrogram analysis of selected words of polysyllabic produced by Joko Widodo in the opening speech of World Economic Forum Hanoi Vietnam 2018. There are 71 data that obtained from the transcript of the speech which consists of three, four, and five syllables. In the findings the researcher took the sample data that mostly appeared on the speech. In analyzing the data, the researcher used software called PRAAT to support the analysis. The researcher inserts the sound of selected words of Joko Widodo produced in his speech. Besides, the researcher also inserts the sound from the Oxford Dictionary (original version) as a guideline of the correct stress. The software will show the spectral (spectrogram) analysis which makes it easier to identify the primary stress on the words. The data are analyzed using suprasegmental theory which focuses on stress only by Collins and Mees (2013).

## 1. Three Syllables

### Datum 13: Resources

The sound graphics below are the representation of stress from spectrogram analysis of Oxford Dictionary (original version) and Joko Widodo. The researcher inserted the same word: *Resources*

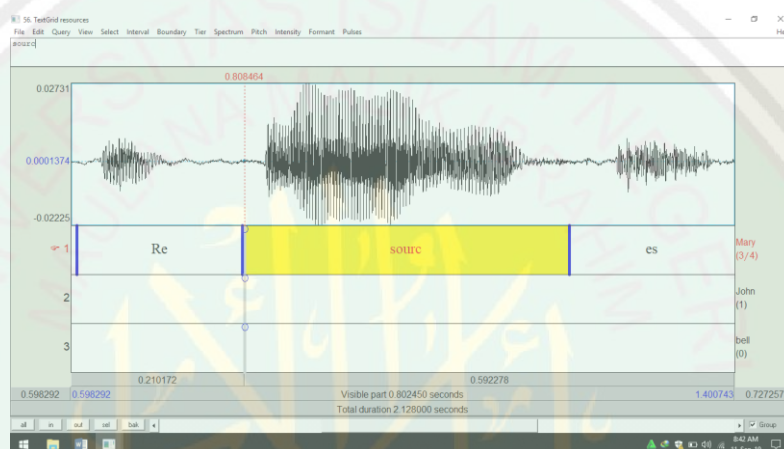


Figure 3.1 The result of PRAAT in spectrogram analysis of *resources* from Oxford Dictionary (sound)

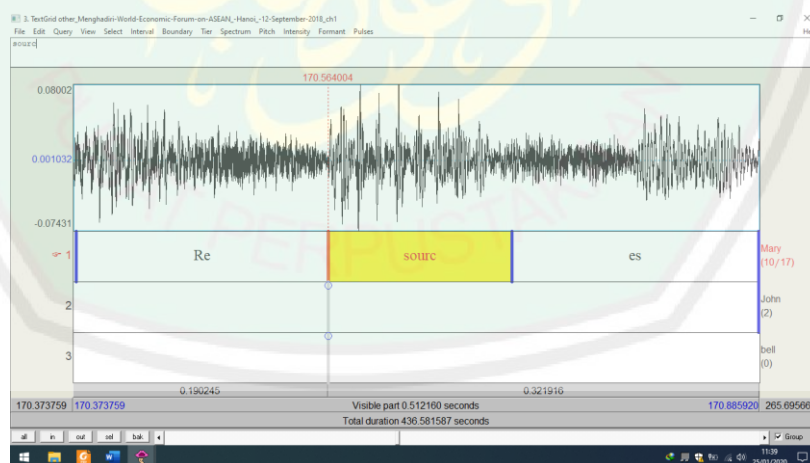


Figure 3.1 The result of PRAAT in spectrogram analysis of *resources* on Joko Widodo's stress

From two figures above, the researcher could find the primary stress as following series:

Oxford Dictionary : Resources / rɪˈzɔːsɪz/

Joko Widodo : Resources / rɪˈzɔːsɪz/

In two figures above, there is no difference in the stress of Oxford Dictionary and the stress produced by Joko Widodo.

The word *resources* is a Noun consisted of three syllables. In Noun consisted of three syllables, if the syllable preceding the final syllable contains a long vowel or diphthong the middle syllables will be stressed. Therefore, the stress of word *resources* falls in the second syllable. Furthermore, from the figures of spectrogram analysis of Oxford Dictionary (original version), the spectrum showed that the second syllable carrying the primary stress. The strongest stress indicates the primary stress of the word. We can clearly see that the spectrum of middle syllable *sourc* is stronger than others.

Furthermore, from three syllables of the word *resources* produced by Jokowi the spectrum showed the strongest stress also located in the second syllable which were the correct stress pattern of primary stress on the word *resources*. It showed in the spectrum of the second syllable *sourc* that stronger than the first and third syllables. Therefore, Jokowi Stress in the word *resources* does match with Oxford Dictionary.

### **Datum 18: Limited**

The sound graphics below are the representation of stress from spectrogram analysis of Oxford Dictionary (original version) and Joko Widodo. The researcher inserted the same word: *Limited*

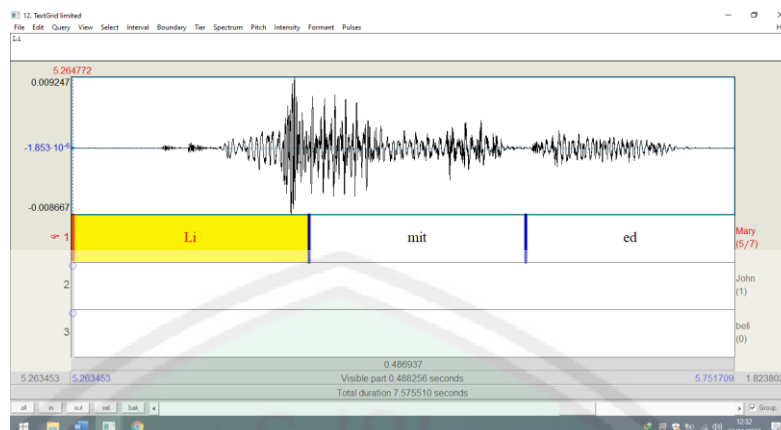


Figure 3.2 The result of PRAAT in spectrogram analysis of *limited* from Oxford Dictionary (sound)



Figure 3.2 The result of PRAAT in spectrogram analysis of *limited* on Joko Widodo's stress

From two figures above, the researcher could find the primary stress as following series:

Oxford Dictionary : **limited** /'lɪmɪtɪd/

Joko Widodo : **limited** /lɪ'mɪtɪd/

In two figures above, there is difference in stress of Oxford Dictionary and stress produced by Joko Widodo.

The word *limited* is a Verb consisted of bi-syllabic root *limit* and word ending (suffix) *-ed*. The word *limit* carrying primary stress on the first syllable. The

additional ending *-ed* does not affect stress placement. Therefore, the stress falls in the first syllable of the word *limited*. Furthermore, from the figures of spectrogram analysis of Oxford Dictionary (original version) the spectrum showed that the first syllable carrying the primary stress. We can clearly show that the spectrum of the first syllable of *li* is stronger than others.

Meanwhile, in Jokowi's figure, he placed the stress on the middle syllable of *limited*. It is showed by the spectrum of *mit* that stronger than two other syllables. Therefore, Jokowi Stress in the word *limited* does not match with Oxford Dictionary.

### Datum 23: History

The sound graphics below are the representation of stress from spectrogram analysis of Oxford Dictionary (original version) and Joko Widodo. The researcher inserted the same word: *History*

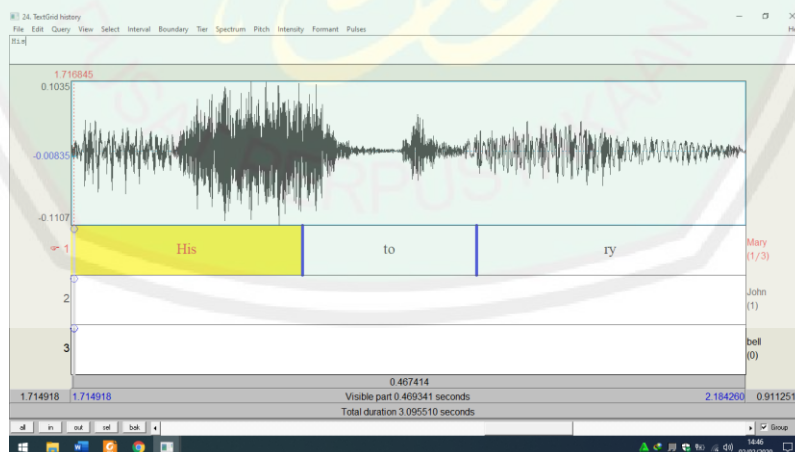


Figure 3.3 The result of PRAAT in spectrogram analysis of *History* from Oxford Dictionary.

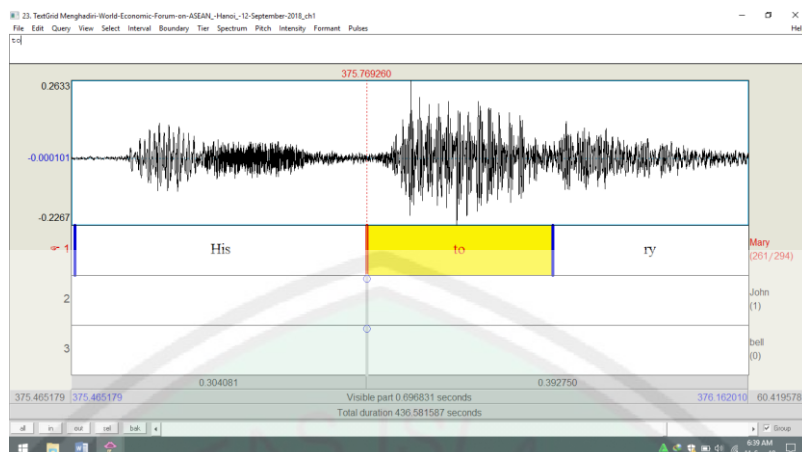


Figure 3.3 The result of PRAAT in spectrogram analysis of *History* on Joko Widodo stress

From two figures above, the researcher could find the primary stress as following series:

Oxford Dictionary : **H**istory /'hɪst(ə)ri/

Joko Widodo : History /hɪs't(ə)ri/

In two figures above, there is difference in stress of Oxford Dictionary and stress produced by Joko Widodo.

The word *History* is Noun consisted of three syllables. In Noun consisted of three syllables, If the final syllable contains a short vowel and the middle syllable contains short vowel and ends with not more than one consonant, both final and middle syllable are unstressed and the first syllable is stressed. Therefore, the stress of word *resources* falls in the second syllable. Furthermore, from the figures of spectrogram analysis of Oxford Dictionary (original version) the spectrum showed that the first syllable carrying the primary stress. It is showed by the spectrum of *His* that stronger than others. It makes the stress fall on the first syllable of *History*.

Meanwhile, In Jokowi's figure, he placed the stress on the second syllable of *History*. We can clearly see that the spectrum of the second syllable *to* is stronger than the first and final syllables. The strongest stress indicates the primary stress of the word. Therefore, Jokowi Stress in the word *History* does not match with Oxford Dictionary.

#### Datum 24: Infinite

The sound graphics below are the representation of stress from spectrogram analysis of Oxford Dictionary (original version) and Joko Widodo. The researcher inserted the same word: *Infinite*



Figure 3.4 The result of PRAAT in spectrogram analysis of *Infinite* from Oxford Dictionary (sound)

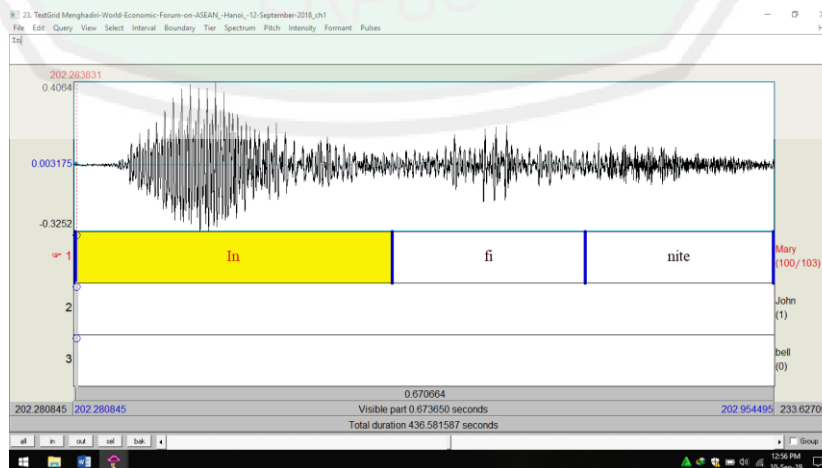


Figure 3.4 The result of PRAAT in spectrogram analysis of *infinite* on Joko Widodo's stress

From two figures above, the researcher could find the primary stress as following series:

Oxford Dictionary : **in**finite /'ɪnfɪtɪt/

Joko Widodo : **in**finite /'ɪnfɪtɪt/

In two figures above, there is no difference in stress of Oxford Dictionary and stress produced by Joko Widodo.

The word *infinite* is an Adjective consisted of bi-syllabic root *finite* and prefix *in-*. The word *finite* carrying primary stress on the first syllable. In words beginning with a prefix, the primary stress typically falls on the syllable following the prefix. However, there are some word preceding by prefix that carrying primary stress on the first syllable. In this case, the stress falls on the prefix itself. Furthermore, from the figures of spectrogram analysis of Oxford Dictionary (original version) the spectrum showed that the first syllable carrying the primary stress. We can clearly see that the spectrum of first syllable *in* is stronger than others.

Besides, in Joko Widodo's stress he placed primary stress also on the first syllable which were the correct stress pattern of primary stress on the word *infinite*. It showed in the spectrum of first syllable *in* is stronger than the second and third syllables. Therefore, Jokowi Stress in the word *infinite* does match with Oxford Dictionary.

### Datum 38: Physical

The sound graphics below are the representation of stress from spectrogram analysis of Oxford Dictionary (original version) and Joko Widodo. The researcher inserted the same word: *Physical*

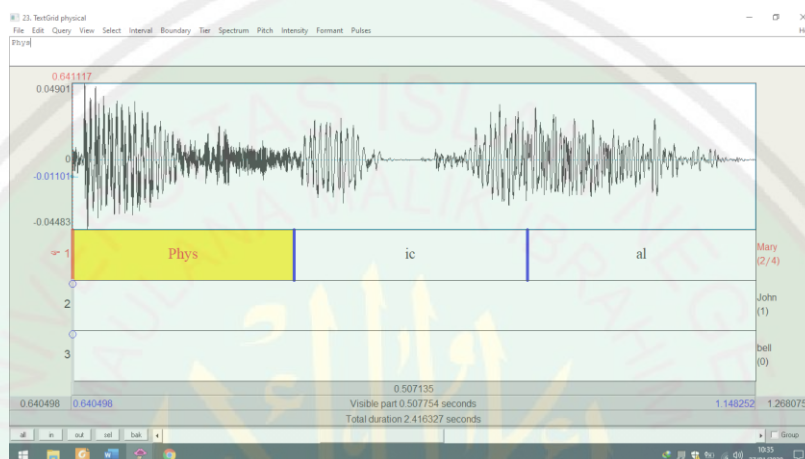


Figure 3.5 The result of PRAAT in spectrogram analysis of *Physical* from Oxford Dictionary (sound)



Figure 3.5 The result of PRAAT in spectrogram analysis of *Physical* on Joko Widodo's stress

From two figures above, the researcher could find the primary stress as following series:

Oxford Dictionary : **Physical** /'fɪzɪkl/

Joko Widodo : **Physical** /fɪzɪ'kl/

In two figures above, there is difference in stress of Oxford Dictionary and stress produced by Joko Widodo.

The word *physical* is an Adjective consisted of bi-syllabic root *physic* and word ending *-al*. The word *physic* carrying primary stress on the first syllable. The additional ending *-al* does not affect stress placement. Therefore, the stress falls in the first syllable of *physical*. Furthermore, from the figures of spectrogram analysis of Oxford Dictionary (original version) the spectrum showed that the first syllable carrying the primary stress. We can clearly show that the spectrum of the first syllable of *phys* is stronger than others.

Meanwhile, in Jokowi's figure he placed the stress on the final syllable of *physical*. It is showed by the spectrum of *al* that stronger than two other syllables. The strongest stress indicates the primary stress of the word. Therefore, Jokowi Stress in the word *physical* does not match with Oxford Dictionary.

#### **Datum 49: Energy**

The sound graphics below are the representation of stress from spectrogram analysis of Oxford Dictionary (original version) and Joko Widodo. The researcher inserted the same word: *Energy*

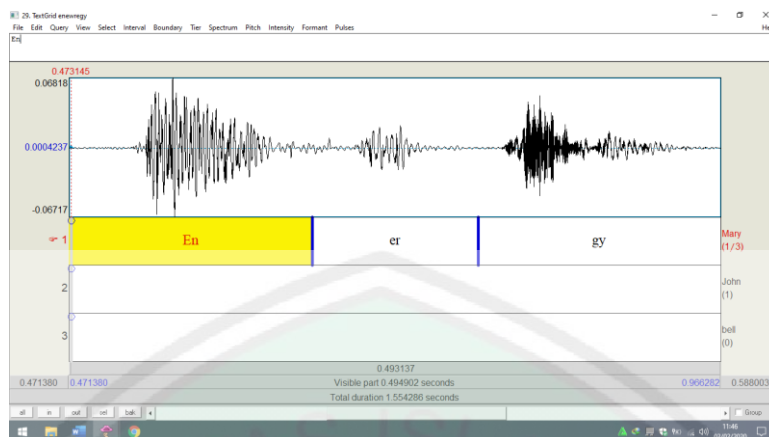


Figure 3.6 The result of PRAAT in spectrogram analysis of *energy* from Oxford Dictionary

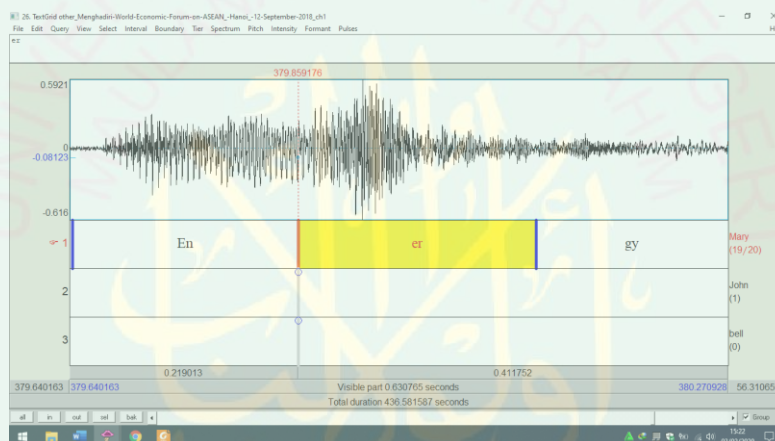


Figure 3.6 The result of PRAAT in spectrogram analysis of *energy* on Joko Widodo stress

From two figures above, the researcher could find the primary stress as following series:

Oxford Dictionary : **Energy** /'enə(r)dʒi/

Joko Widodo : **Energy** /en'ə(r)dʒi/

In two figures above, there is difference in stress of Oxford Dictionary and stress produced by Joko Widodo.

The word *energy* is a Noun consisted of three syllables. In Noun consisted of three syllables, if the final syllable contains a short vowel and the middle syllable contains short vowel, both final and middle syllables are unstressed and the first syllable is stressed. Therefore, the stress of word *Energy* falls in the first syllable. Furthermore, from the figures of spectrogram analysis of Oxford Dictionary (original version) the spectrum showed that the first syllable carrying the primary stress. We can clearly see that the spectrum of the first syllable of *En* is stronger than others. It makes the stress falls on the first syllable of *Energy*.

Further, In Jokowi's figure he placed the stress on the middle syllable of *Energy*. It is showed by the spectrum of *er* that stronger than the first and final syllables. The strongest stress indicates the primary stress of the word. Therefore, Jokowi Stress in the word *energy* does not match with Oxford Dictionary.

### Datum 53: Jakarta

The sound graphics below are the representation of stress from spectrogram analysis of Oxford Dictionary (original version) and Joko Widodo. The researcher inserted the same word: *Jakarta*

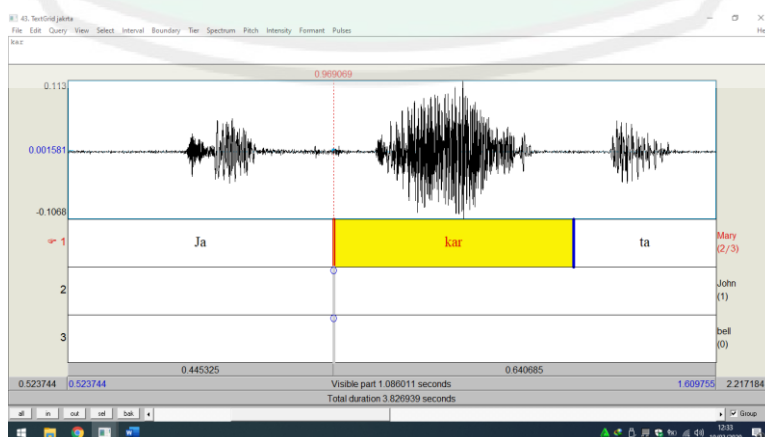


Figure 3.7 The result of PRAAT in spectrogram analysis of *Jakarta* from Oxford Dictionary (sound)

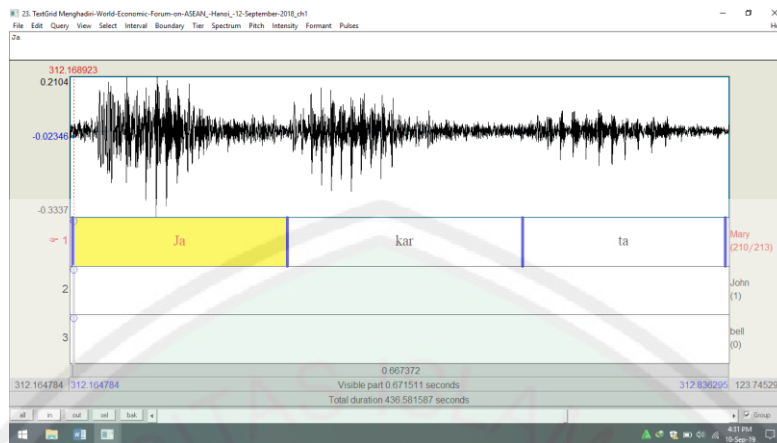


Figure 3.7 The result of PRAAT in spectrogram analysis of *Jakarta* on Joko Widodo stress

From two figures above, the researcher could find the primary stress as following series:

Oxford Dictionary : **J**akarta / dʒə'ka:tə/

Joko Widodo : **J**akarta / 'dʒəkɑ:tə/

In two figures above, there is difference in stress of Oxford Dictionary and stress produced by Joko Widodo.

The word *Jakarta* is a Noun consisted of three syllables. In Noun consisted of three syllables, if the final syllable contains a short vowel or əʊ the final syllable is unstressed; if the syllable preceding this final syllable contains a long vowel or diphthong, that middle syllables will be stressed. Therefore, the stress of the word *Jakarta* falls in the second syllable. Furthermore, from the figures of spectrogram analysis of Oxford Dictionary (original version) the spectrum showed that the second syllable carrying the primary stress. It is showed by the spectrum of *kar* that stronger than others. It makes the stress falls on the second syllable of *Jakarta*.

Meanwhile, In Jokowi's figure he placed the stress on the first syllable of *Jakarta*. We can clearly see that the spectrum of the first syllable *Ja* is stronger than the second and final syllables. The strongest stress indicates the primary stress of the word. Therefore, Jokowi Stress in the word *Jakarta* does not match with Oxford Dictionary.

### Datum 66: Partnership

The sound graphics below are the representation of stress from spectrogram analysis of Oxford Dictionary (original version) and Joko Widodo. The researcher inserted the same word: *Partnership*

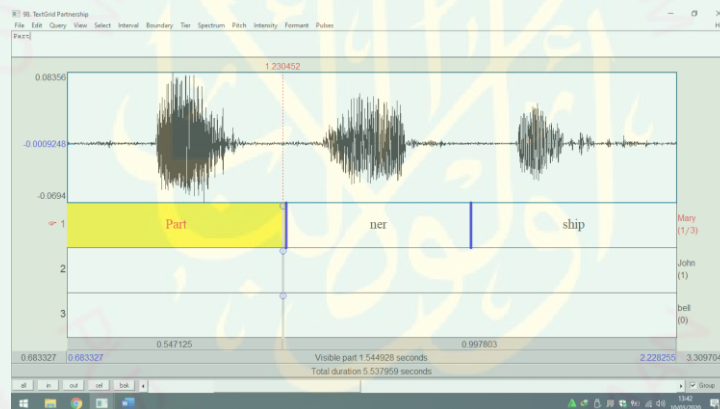


Figure 3.8 The result of PRAAT in spectrogram analysis of *Partnership* from Oxford Dictionary

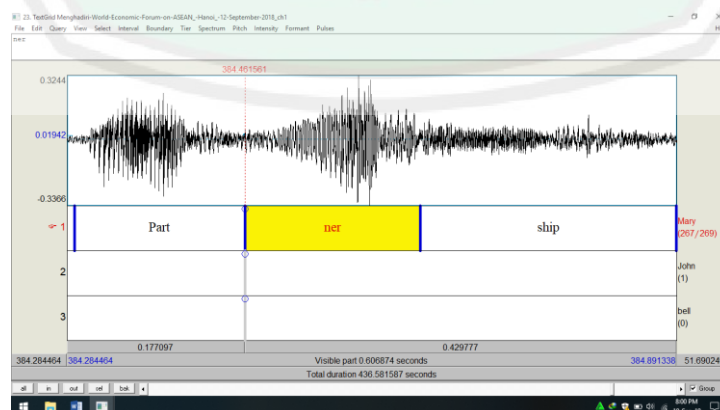


Figure 3.8 The result of PRAAT in spectrogram analysis of *Partnership* on Joko Widodo stress

From two figures above, the researcher could find the primary stress as following series:

Oxford Dictionary : **Partnership** /'pɑ:tənəʃɪp/

Joko Widodo : **Partnership** /pɑ:t'nəʃɪp/

In two figures above, there is difference in stress of Oxford Dictionary and stress produced by Joko Widodo.

The word *Partnership* is a Noun consisted of bi-syllabic root *Partner* and word ending *-ship*. The word *Partner* carrying primary stress on the first syllable. The additional ending *-ship* does not affect stress placement. Therefore, the stress falls in the first syllable of *Partnership*. Furthermore, from the figures of spectrogram analysis of Oxford Dictionary (original version) the spectrum showed that the first syllable carrying the primary stress. It is showed by the spectrum of *Part* that stronger than others. It makes the stress falls on the first syllable of *Partnership*.

Meanwhile, In Jokowi's figure he placed the stress on the second syllable of *Partnership*. We can clearly see that the spectrum of the second syllable *ner* is stronger than the first and final syllables. The strongest stress indicates the primary stress of the word. Therefore, Jokowi Stress in the word *Partnership* does not match with Oxford Dictionary.

## 2. Four Syllables

### Datum 2: Economy

The sound graphics below are the representation of stress from spectrogram analysis of Oxford Dictionary (original version) and Joko Widodo. The researcher inserted the same word: *Economy*

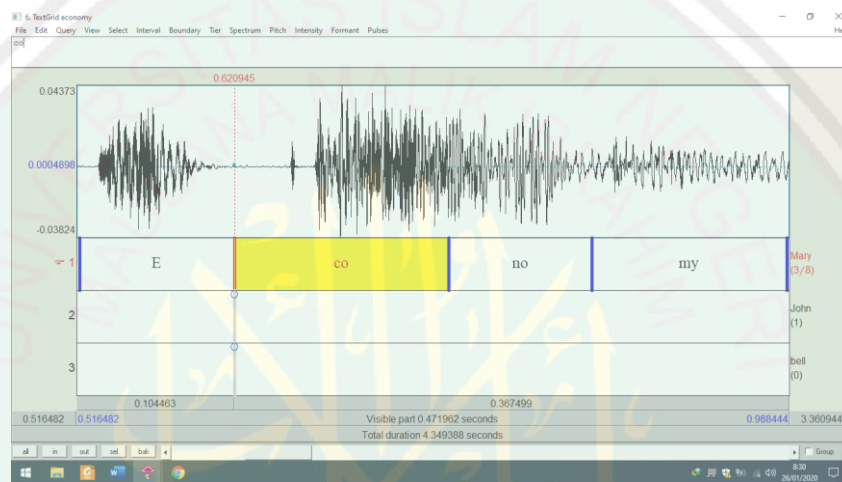


Figure 3.9 The result of PRAAT in spectrogram analysis of *Economy* from Oxford Dictionary

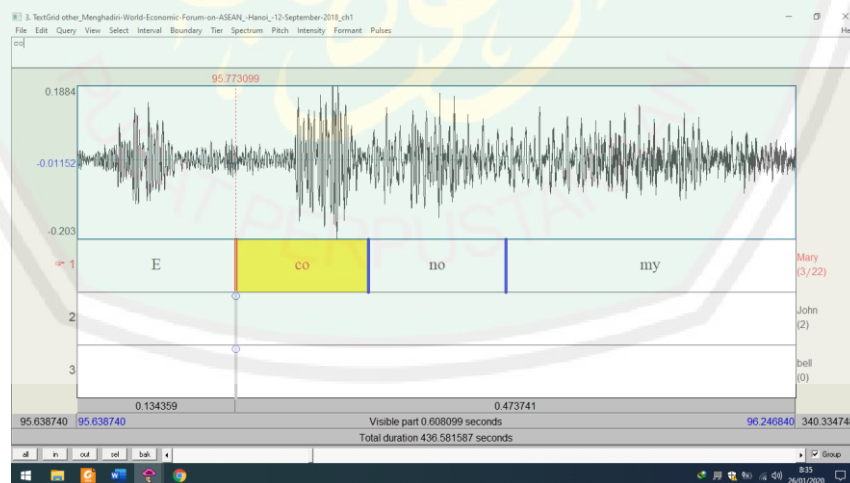


Figure 3.9 The result of PRAAT in spectrogram analysis of *Economy* on Joko Widodo stress

From two figures above, the researcher could find the primary stress as following series:

Oxford Dictionary : **Economy** /ɪˈkɒnəmi/

Joko Widodo : **Economy** /ɪˈkɒnəmi/

In two figures above, there is no difference in stress of Oxford Dictionary and stress produced by Joko Widodo.

The word *Economy* is a Noun consisted of four syllables. In word consist of four syllables, there is a tendency for the antepenultimate (last but two/the third last) syllable to have primary stress. Therefore, the stress of the word *Economy* falls in the second syllable. Furthermore, from the figure of spectrogram analysis of Oxford Dictionary (original version) the spectrum showed that the second syllable carry the primary stress. The strongest stress indicates the primary stress of the word. We can clearly see that the spectrum of the second syllable *co* is stronger than others.

Besides, from four syllables of the word *Economy* produced by Jokowi the spectrum showed the strongest stress also located in the second syllable which were the correct stress pattern of primary stress on the word *Economy*. It showed in the spectrum of the second syllable *co* that stronger than the first and third syllables. Therefore, Jokowi Stress in the word *Economy* does match with Oxford Dictionary.

### **Datum 3: Infinity**

The sound graphics below are the representation of stress from spectrogram analysis of Oxford Dictionary (original version) and Joko Widodo. The researcher inserted the same word: *Infinity*

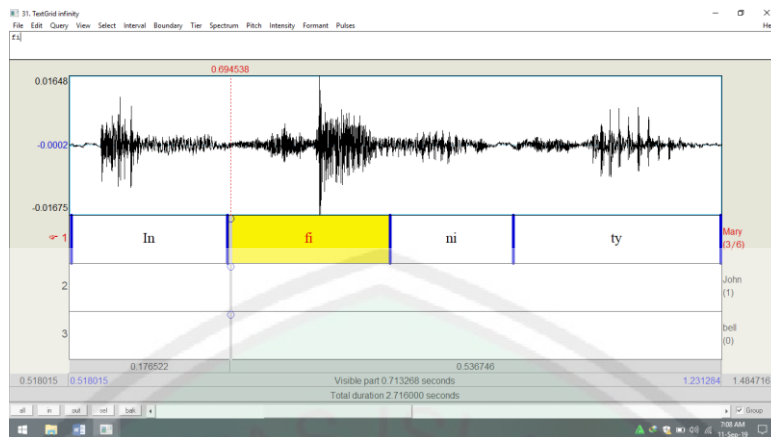


Figure 3.10 The result of PRAAT in spectrogram analysis of *Infinity* from Oxford Dictionary

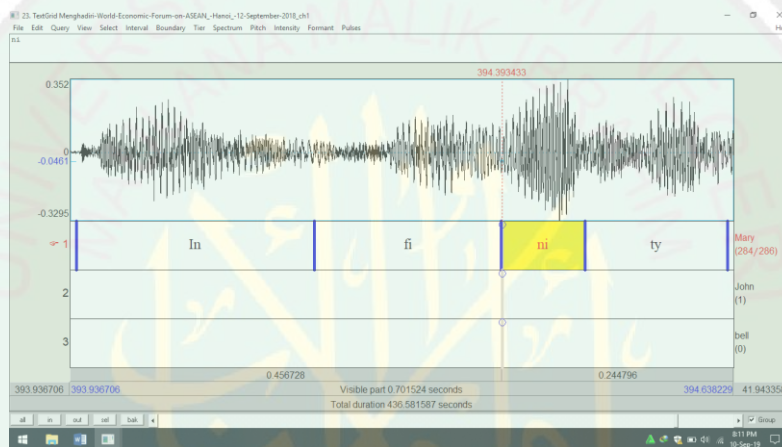


Figure 3.10 The result of PRAAT in spectrogram analysis of *infinity* on Joko Widodo stress

From two figures above, the researcher could find the primary stress as following series:

Oxford Dictionary : *infinity* /ɪn'fɪnəti/

Joko Widodo : *infinity* /ɪnfrɪ'nəti/

In two figures above, there is difference in stress of Oxford Dictionary and stress produced by Joko Widodo.

The word *Infinity* consisted of four syllables. In word consist of four syllables, there is a tendency for the antepenultimate (last but two/the third last)

syllable to have primary stress. Therefore, the stress of the word *Infinity* falls in the second syllable. Furthermore, from the figures of spectrogram analysis of Oxford Dictionary (original version) the spectrum showed that the second syllable carrying the primary stress. We can clearly see that the spectrum of the second syllable of *fi* is stronger than others. It makes the stress falls on the second syllable of *infinity*.

Meanwhile, In Jokowi's figure, he placed the stress on the third syllable of *infinity*. It is showed by the spectrum of *ni* that stronger than the other syllables. The strongest stress indicates the primary stress of the word. Therefore, Jokowi Stress in the word *infinity* does not match with Oxford Dictionary.

### Datum 8: Population

The sound graphics below are the representation of stress from spectrogram analysis of Oxford Dictionary (original version) and Joko Widodo. The researcher inserted the same word: *Population*

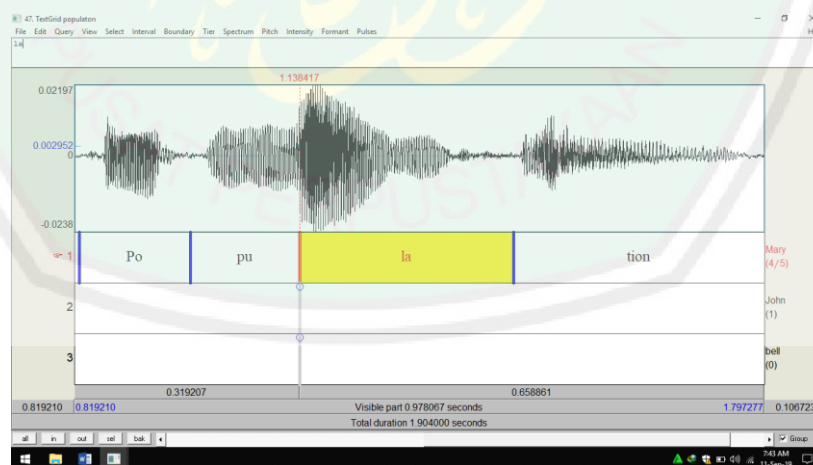


Figure 3.11 The result of PRAAT in spectrogram analysis of *Population* from Oxford Dictionary.

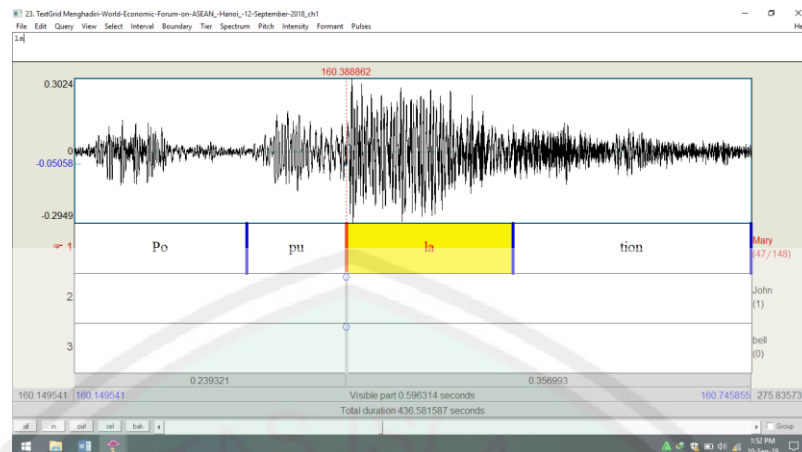


Figure 3.11 The result of PRAAT in spectrogram analysis of *Population* on Joko Widodo stress

From two figures above, the researcher could find the primary stress as following series:

Oxford Dictionary : *Population* /ˌpɒpjʊˈleɪʃn/

Joko Widodo : *Population* /ˌpɒpjʊˈleɪʃn/

In two figures above, there is no difference in stress of Oxford Dictionary and stress produced by Joko Widodo.

The word *population* is a Noun consisted of three syllables *populate* and word ending *-ion*. If a word has the word ending *-ion* the stress will fall in the syllable preceding the ending. Therefore, the stress of the word *population* falls in the third syllable. Furthermore, from the figures of spectrogram analysis of Oxford Dictionary (original version) the spectrum showed that the third syllable carried the primary stress. The strongest stress indicates the primary stress of the word. We can clearly see that the spectrum of the third syllable *la* is stronger than others.

In other hands, from four syllables of the word *population* produced by Jokowi the spectrum showed the strongest stress also located in the third syllable

which were the correct stress pattern of primary stress on the word *population*. It showed in the spectrum of the third syllable *la* that stronger than the first and third syllables. Therefore, Jokowi Stress in the word *population* does match with Oxford Dictionary.

### Datum 22: Humanity

The sound graphics below are the representation of stress from spectrogram analysis of Oxford Dictionary (original version) and Joko Widodo. The researcher inserted the same word: *Humanity*

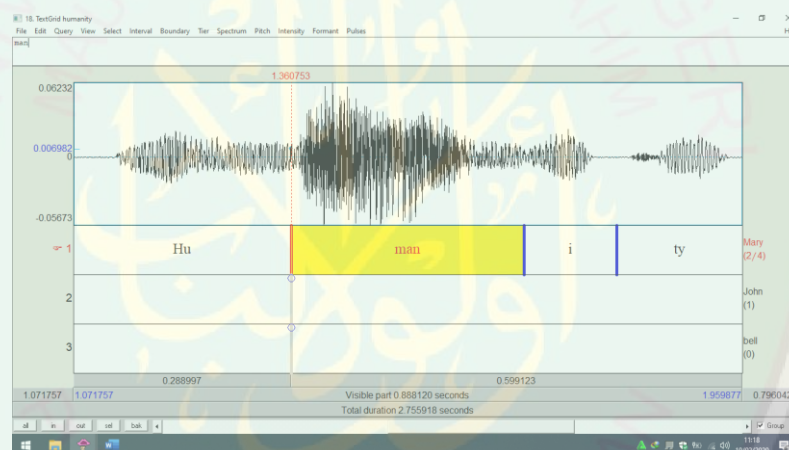


Figure 3.12 The result of PRAAT in spectrogram analysis of *Humanity* in Oxford Dictionary stress

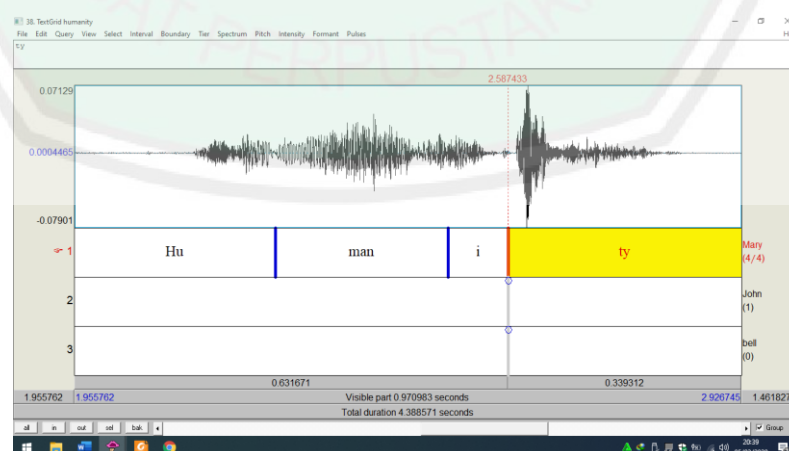


Figure 3.12 The result of PRAAT in spectrogram analysis of *Humanity* on Joko Widodo stress

From two figures above, the researcher could find the primary stress as following series:

Oxford Dictionary : **Humanity** / hju: 'mænəti/

Joko Widodo : Humanity / hju:mænə'ti/

In two figures above, there is difference in stress of Oxford Dictionary and stress produced by Joko Widodo.

The word *Humanity* is a Noun consisted of bi-syllabic *human* and word ending *-ity*. The word *human* has primary stress on the first syllable. The additional ending changes the stress placement. Besides, Noun with the word ending *-ity* usually take stress on the syllable prior to this ending. Therefore, the stress of the word *Humanity* falls on the second syllable. Furthermore, from the figures of spectrogram analysis of Oxford Dictionary (original version) the spectrum showed that the second syllable carrying the primary stress. We can clearly see that the spectrum of the second syllable of *man* is stronger than others. It makes the stress falls on the second syllable of *Humanity*.

Meanwhile, In Jokowi's figure he placed the stress on the final syllable of *Humanity*. It is showed by the spectrum of *ty* that stronger than the other syllables. The strongest stress indicates the primary stress of the word. Therefore, Jokowi Stress in the word *Humanity* does not match with Oxford Dictionary.

### Datum 30: Efficiency

The sound graphics below are the representation of stress from spectrogram analysis of Oxford Dictionary (original version) and Joko Widodo. The researcher inserted the same word: *Efficiency*

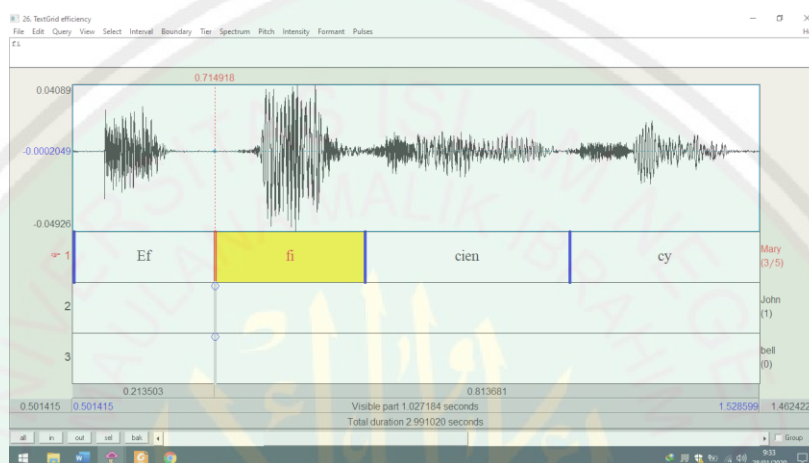


Figure 3.13 The result of PRAAT in spectrogram analysis of *Efficiency* in Oxford Dictionary stress

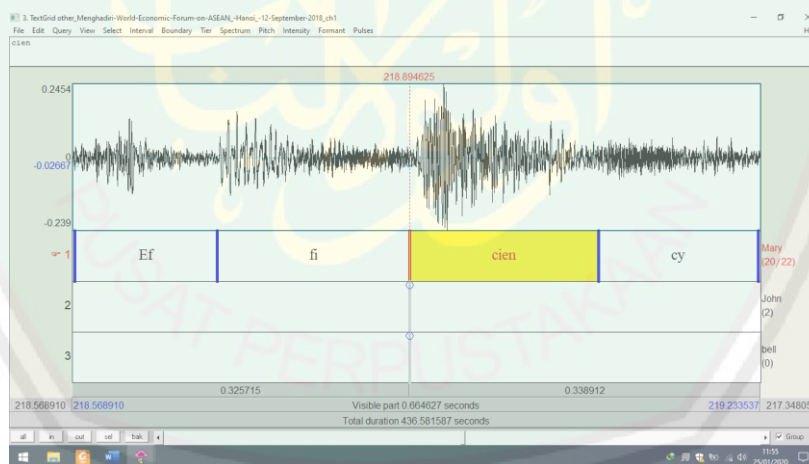


Figure 3.13 The result of PRAAT in spectrogram analysis of *Efficiency* on Joko Widodo stress

From two figures above, the researcher could find the primary stress as following series:

Oxford Dictionary : **Efficiency** /ɪ'fɪjnsi/

Joko Widodo : **Efficiency** /ɪfɪ'jnsi/

In two figures above, there is difference in stress of Oxford Dictionary and stress produced by Joko Widodo.

The word *Efficiency* is a Noun consisted of four syllables. In Noun consisted of four syllables that have the word ending *-ciency* the stress will fall in the syllable preceding the ending. Therefore, the stress of the word *Efficiency* falls in the second syllable. Furthermore, from the figures of spectrogram analysis of Oxford Dictionary (original version) the spectrum showed that the second syllable carrying the primary stress. We can clearly see that the spectrum of the second syllable of *fi* is stronger than others. It makes the stress falls on second syllable of *Efficiency*.

Moreover, In Jokowi's figure he placed the stress on the third syllable of *Efficiency*. It is showed by the spectrum of *ciency* that stronger than the other syllables. The strongest stress indicates the primary stress of the word. Therefore, Jokowi Stress in the word *Efficiency* does not match with Oxford Dictionary.

#### **Datum 34: Ability**

The sound graphics below are the representation of stress from spectrogram analysis of Oxford Dictionary (original version) and Joko Widodo. The researcher inserted the same word: *Ability*

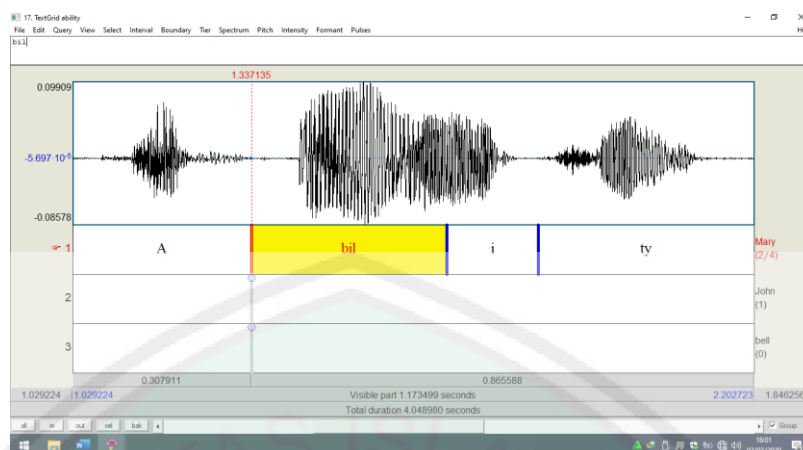


Figure 3.14 The result of PRAAT in spectrogram analysis of *Ability* in Oxford Dictionary stress

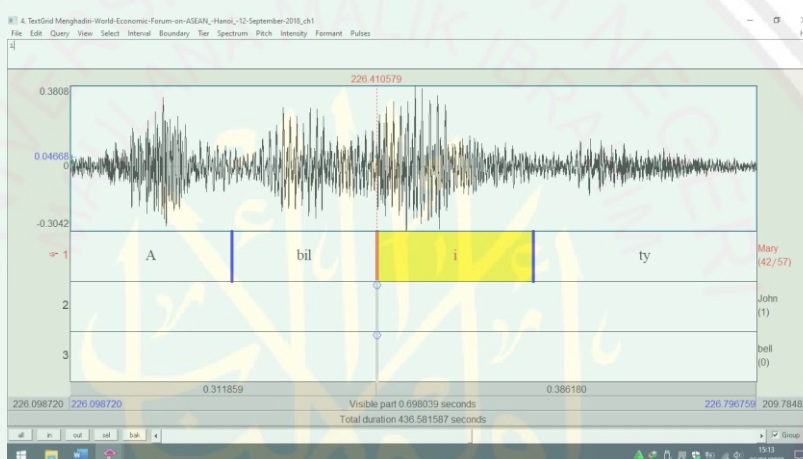


Figure 3.14 The result of PRAAT in spectrogram analysis of *Ability* on Joko Widodo stress

From two figures above, the researcher could find the primary stress as following series:

Oxford Dictionary : *Ability* /ə'biləti/

Joko Widodo : *Ability* /əbɪl'əti/

In two figures above, there is difference in stress of Oxford Dictionary and stress produced by Joko Widodo.

The word *Ability* is a Noun consisted of bi-syllabic *able* and word ending -*ity*. The word *able* has primary stress on the first syllable. The additional word

ending changes the stress placement. Noun that end with suffix *-ity* usually take stress on the syllable prior to this ending. Therefore, the stress of the word *Ability* falls in the second syllable. Furthermore, from the figures of spectrogram analysis of Oxford Dictionary (original version) the spectrum showed that the second syllable carrying the primary stress. We can clearly see that the spectrum of the second syllable of *bil* is stronger than others. It makes the stress falls on the second syllable of *Ability*.

Meanwhile, In Jokowi's figure, he placed the stress on the third syllable of *Ability*. It is showed by the spectrum of *i* that stronger than the other syllables. The strongest stress indicates the primary stress of the word. Therefore, Jokowi Stress in the word *infinity* does not match with Oxford Dictionary.

### Datum 36: Scientific

The sound graphics below are the representation of stress from spectrogram analysis of Oxford Dictionary (original version) and Joko Widodo. The researcher inserted the same word: *Scientific*

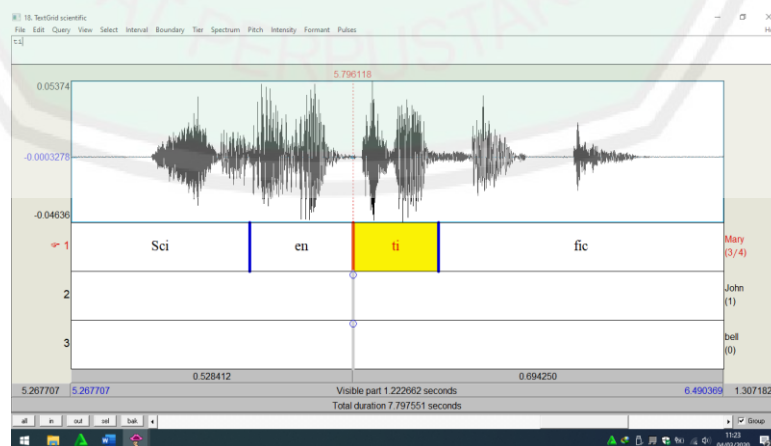


Figure 3.15 The result of PRAAT in spectrogram analysis of *Scientific* in Oxford Dictionary stress

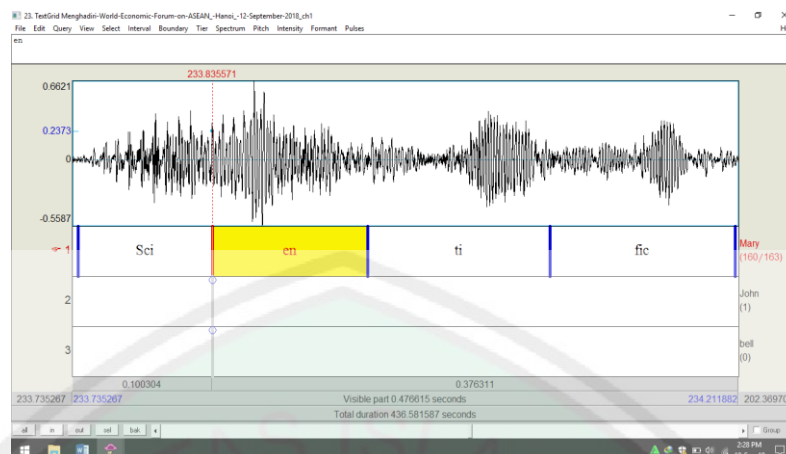


Figure 3.15 The result of PRAAT in spectrogram analysis of *Scientific* on Joko Widodo stress

From two figures above, the researcher could find the primary stress as following series:

Oxford Dictionary : *Scientific* /,saɪən'tɪfɪk/

Joko Widodo : *Scientific* /,saɪ'əntɪfɪk/

In two figures above, there is difference in stress of Oxford Dictionary and stress produced by Joko Widodo.

The word *Scientific* is an Adjective consisted of four syllables. In Adjective consisted of four syllables that have the word ending *-ic* the stress will fall on the syllable preceding the ending. Therefore, the stress of the word *Scientific* falls on the third syllable. Furthermore, from the figures of spectrogram analysis of Oxford Dictionary (original version) the spectrum showed that the third syllable carrying the primary stress. We can clearly see that the spectrum of the third syllable of *ti* is stronger than others. It makes the stress falls on the third syllable of *Scientific*.

Meanwhile, In Jokowi's figure he placed the stress on the second syllable of *Scientific*. It is showed by the spectrum of *en* that stronger than the other

syllables. The strongest stress indicates the primary stress of the word. Therefore, Jokowi Stress in the word *Scientific* does not match with Oxford Dictionary.

#### Datum 41: Television

The sound graphics below are the representation of stress from spectrogram analysis of Oxford Dictionary (original version) and Joko Widodo. The researcher inserted the same word: *Television*



Figure 3.16 The result of PRAAT in spectrogram analysis of *Television* in Oxford Dictionary stress

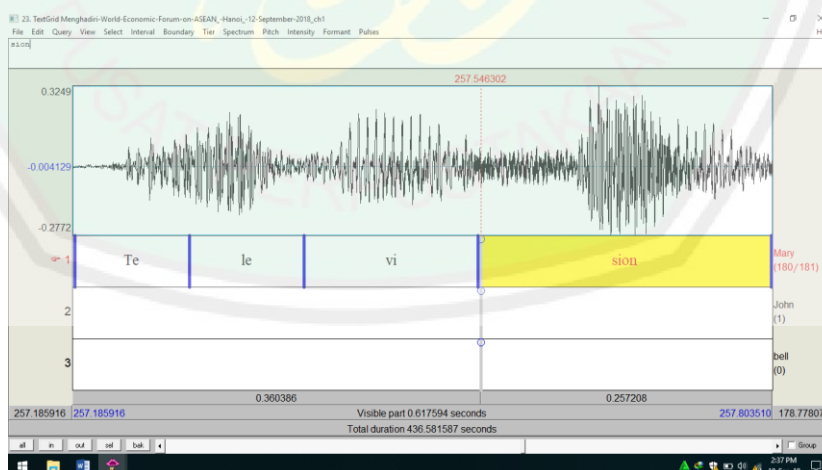


Figure 3.16 The result of PRAAT in spectrogram analysis of *Television* on Joko Widodo stress

From two figures above, the researcher could find the primary stress as following series:

Oxford Dictionary : *Television* /'telɪvɪʒn/

Joko Widodo : **Television** /telɪvr'ʒn/

In two figures above, there is difference in stress of Oxford Dictionary and stress produced by Joko Widodo.

The word *Television* is a Noun consisted of four syllables. In word consist of four syllables, there is a tendency for the antepenultimate (last but two/the third last) syllable to have primary stress. In other words, the stress typically falls in the second syllable. However, there are some exceptional words that does not have stress in the second syllable. In this case, the stress falls on the first syllable. Furthermore, from the figures of spectrogram analysis of Oxford Dictionary (original version) the spectrum showed that the first syllable carrying the primary stress. We can clearly see that the spectrum of the second syllable of *Te* is stronger than others. It makes the stress falls on the first syllable of *Television*.

Meanwhile, In Jokowi's figure he placed the stress on the final syllable of *Television*. It is showed by the spectrum of *sion* that stronger than the other syllables. The strongest stress indicates the primary stress of the word. Therefore, Jokowi Stress in the word *Television* does not match with Oxford Dictionary.

### 3. Five Syllables

#### **Datum 28: Technological**

The sound graphics below are the representation of stress from spectrogram analysis of Oxford Dictionary (original version) and Joko Widodo. The researcher inserted the same word: *Technological*

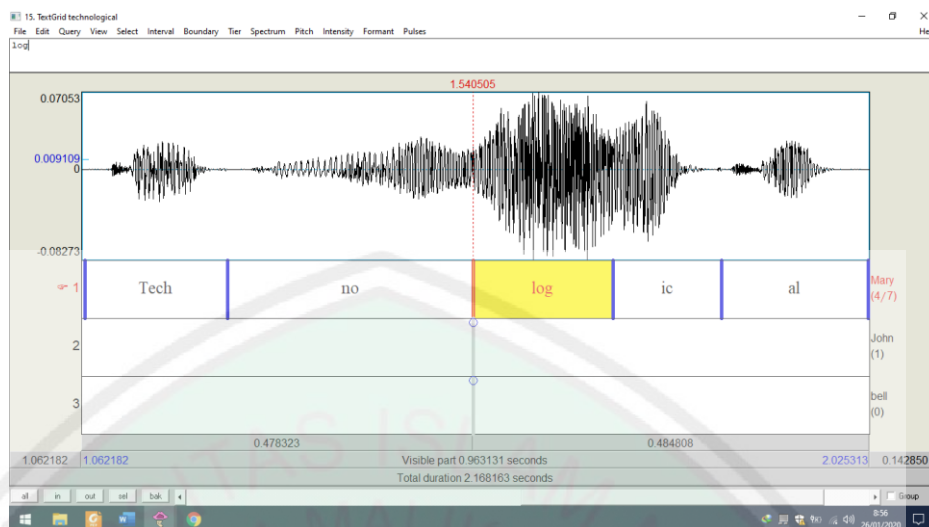


Figure 3.17 The result of PRAAT in spectrogram analysis of *Technological* in Oxford Dictionary stresses

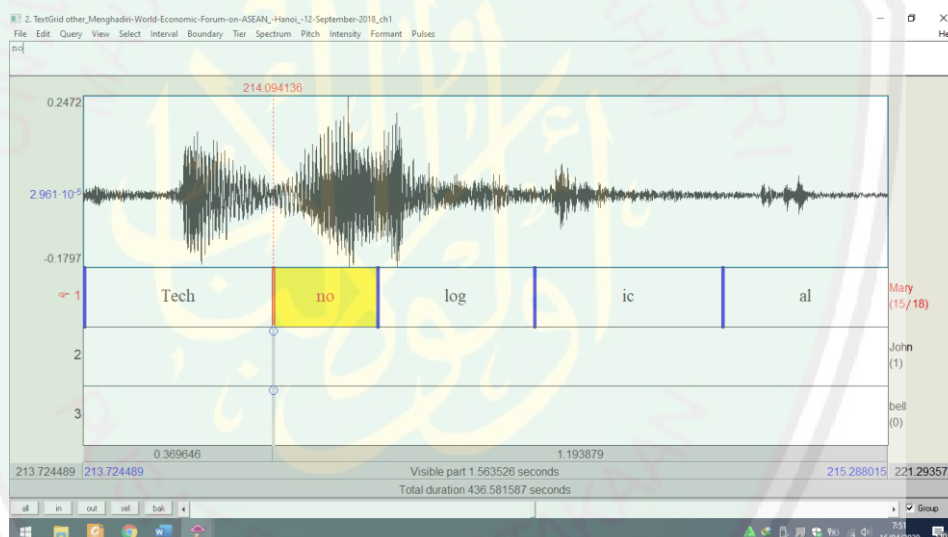


Figure 3.17 The result of PRAAT in spectrogram analysis of *Technological* on Joko Widodo stress

From two figures above, the researcher could find the primary stress as following series:

Oxford Dictionary : **T**echnological / ,teknə'lədʒɪkl/

Joko Widodo : Techn**o**logical / ,tek'nələdʒɪkl/

In two figures above, there is difference in stress of Oxford Dictionary and stress produced by Joko Widodo.

The word *Technological* is an Adjective consisted of five syllables. In the word consisted of five syllables with the word ending *-ical* the stress will fall in the syllable preceding the ending. Therefore, the stress of the word *Technological* falls in the third syllable. Furthermore, from the figures of spectrogram analysis of Oxford Dictionary (original version) the spectrum showed that the third syllable carrying the primary stress. We can clearly see that the spectrum of the third syllable *log* is stronger than others. It makes the stress falls on the third syllable of *Technological*.

Meanwhile, In Jokowi's figure he placed the stress on the second syllable of *Technological*. It is showed by the spectrum of *no* that stronger than the other syllables. The strongest stress indicates the primary stress of the word. Therefore, Jokowi Stress in the word *Technological* does not match with Oxford Dictionary.

#### **Datum 56: Individual**

The sound graphics below are the representation of stress from spectrogram analysis of Oxford Dictionary (original version) and Joko Widodo. The researcher inserted the same word: *Individual*

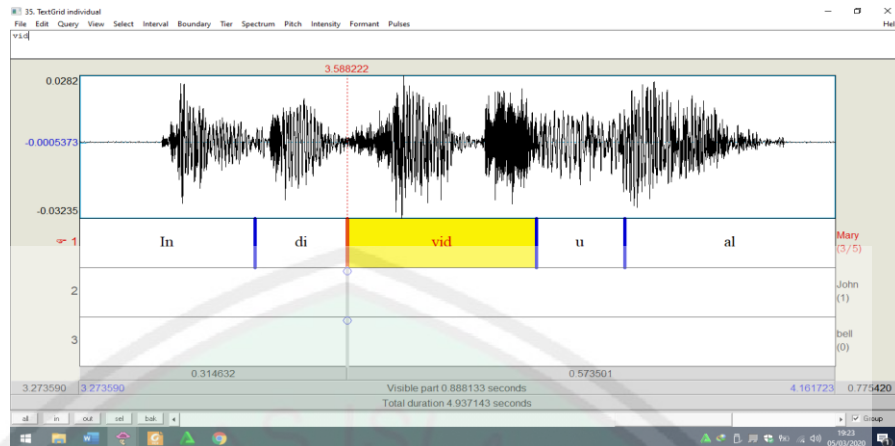


Figure 3.17 The result of PRAAT in spectrogram analysis of *Individual* in Oxford Dictionary stress

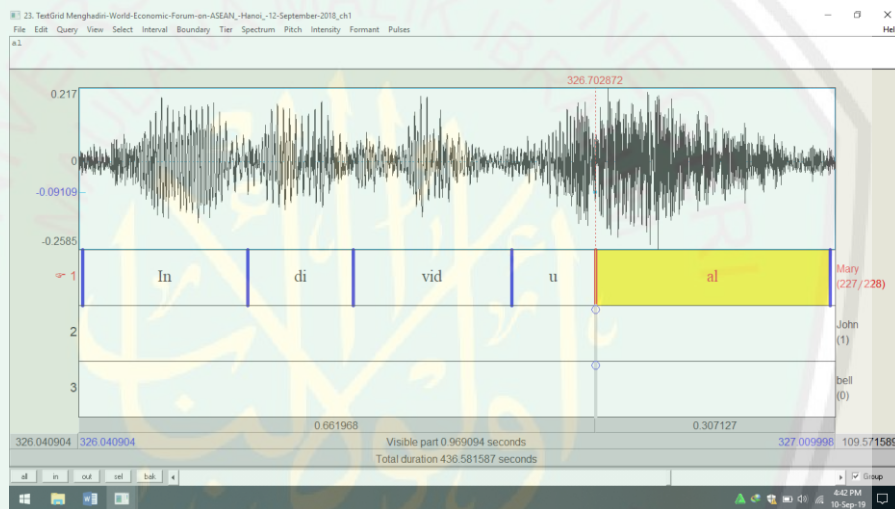


Figure 3.17 The result of PRAAT in spectrogram analysis of *Individual* on Joko Widodo stress

From two figures above, the researcher could find the primary stress as following series:

Oxford Dictionary : **Individual** / ,ɪndɪˈvɪdʒuəl/

Joko Widodo : **Individual** / ,ɪndɪvɪdʒuˈəl/

In two figures above, there is difference in stress of Oxford Dictionary and stress produced by Joko Widodo.

The word *Individual* is a Noun consisted of five syllables. In the word consisted of five syllables with the word ending *-ual* the stress will fall in the syllable preceding the ending. Therefore, the stress of the word *Individual* falls in the third syllable. Furthermore, from the figures of spectrogram analysis of Oxford Dictionary (original version) the spectrum showed that the third syllable carrying the primary stress. We can clearly see that the spectrum of the third syllable *vi* is stronger than others. It makes the stress falls on the third syllable of *Individual*.

Meanwhile, In Jokowi's figure he placed the stress on the final syllable of *Individual*. It is showed by the spectrum of *al* that stronger than the other syllables. The strongest stress indicates the primary stress of the word. Therefore, Jokowi Stress in the word *Individual* does not match with Oxford Dictionary.

### Datum 61: Necessarily

The sound graphics below are the representation of stress from spectrogram analysis of Oxford Dictionary (original version) and Joko Widodo. The researcher inserted the same word: *Necessarily*

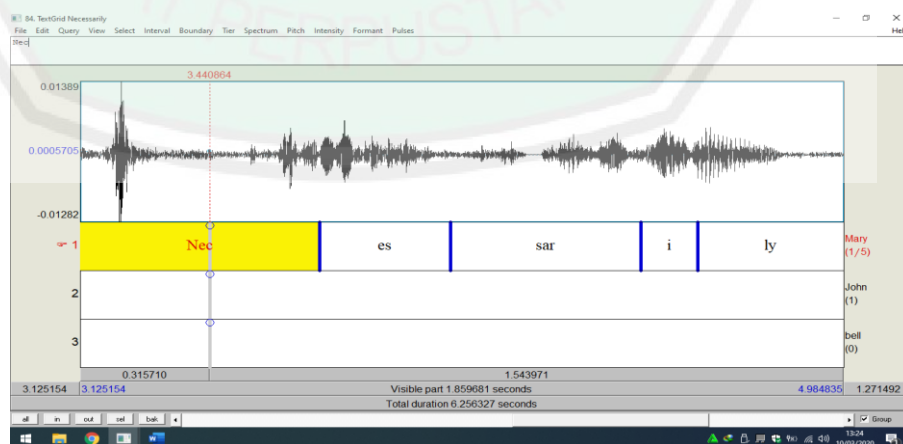


Figure 3.18 The result of PRAAT in spectrogram analysis of *Necessarily* in Oxford Dictionary stress

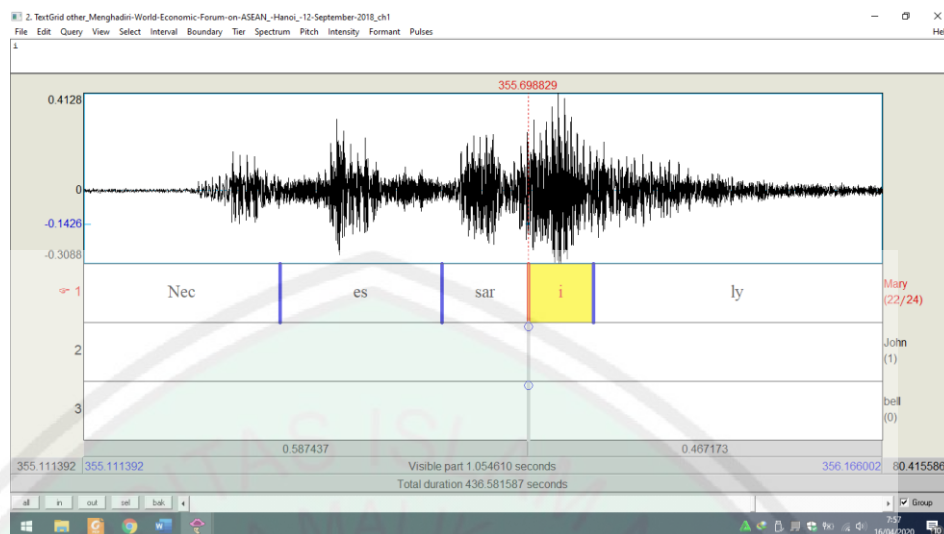


Figure 3.18 The result of PRAAT in spectrogram analysis of *Necessarily* on Joko Widodo stress

From two figures above, the researcher could find the primary stress as following series:

Oxford Dictionary : *Necessarily* /'nesəsəreli/

Joko Widodo : *Necessarily* /nesəsər'əli/

In two figures above, there is difference in stress of Oxford Dictionary and stress produced by Joko Widodo.

The word *Necessarily* is an Adverb consisted of four syllables *necessary* and word ending *-ly*. The word *Necessary* carry primary stress on the first syllable. The additional ending does not change the stress placement. Therefore, the stress of the word *Necessarily* falls in the first syllable. Furthermore, from the figures of spectrogram analysis of Oxford Dictionary (original version) the spectrum showed that the first syllable carrying the primary stress. We can clearly see that the spectrum of the first syllable *Ne* is stronger than others. It makes the stress falls on the first syllable of *Necessarily*.

Meanwhile, In Jokowi's figure he placed the stress on fourth syllable of *Necessarily*. It is showed by the spectrum of *i* that stronger than the other syllables. The strongest stress indicates the primary stress of the word. Therefore, Jokowi Stress in the word *Necessarily* does not match with Oxford Dictionary.

#### Datum 64: Creativity

The sound graphics below are the representation of stress from spectrogram analysis of Oxford Dictionary (original version) and Joko Widodo. The researcher inserted the same word: *Creativity*



Figure 3.19 The result of PRAAT in spectrogram analysis of *Creativity* in Oxford Dictionary stress

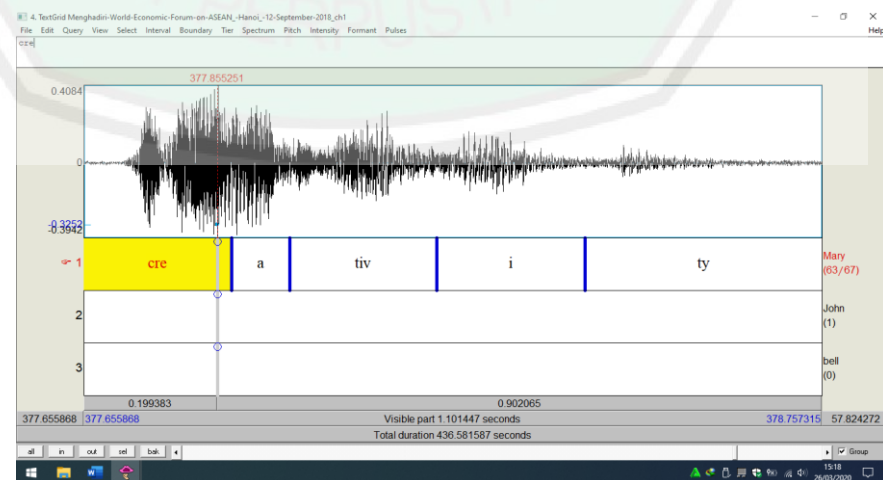


Figure 3.19 The result of PRAAT in spectrogram analysis of *Creativity* on Joko Widodo stress

From two figures above, the researcher could find the primary stress as following series:

Oxford Dictionary : Creativity/ˌkri:erˈtɪvəti/

Joko Widodo : Creativity /ˈkri:ertɪvəti/

In two figures above, there is difference in stress of Oxford Dictionary and stress produced by Joko Widodo.

The word *Creativity* is a Noun consisted three syllables *creative* and word ending *-ity*. The word *creative* has primary stress in the second syllable. The additional word ending changes the stress placement. Noun that ending with *-ity* usually take stress on the syllable prior to this ending. Therefore, the stress of the word *creative* falls in the third syllable. Furthermore, from the figures of spectrogram analysis of Oxford Dictionary (original version) the spectrum showed that the third syllable carrying the primary stress. We can clearly see that the spectrum of the third syllable *tiv* is stronger than others. It makes the stress falls on the third syllable of *Creativity*.

Meanwhile, In Jokowi's figure he placed the stress on the first syllable of *Creativity*. It is showed by the spectrum of *Cre* that stronger than the other syllables. The strongest stress indicates the primary stress of the word. Therefore, Jokowi Stress in the word *Creativity* does not match with Oxford Dictionary.

## Datum 65: Collaboration

The sound graphics below are the representation of stress from spectrogram analysis of Oxford Dictionary (original version) and Joko Widodo. The researcher inserted the same word: *Collaboration*

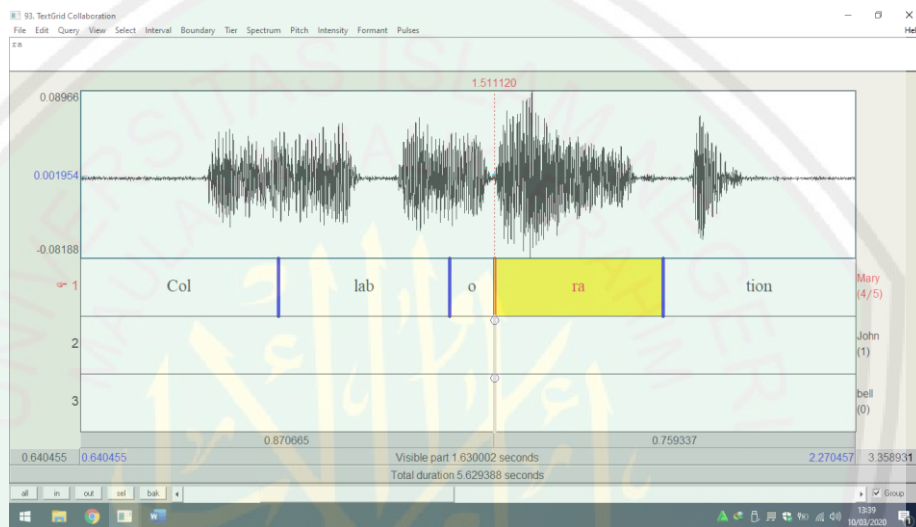


Figure 3.20 The result of PRAAT in spectrogram analysis of *Collaboration* in Oxford Dictionary stresses

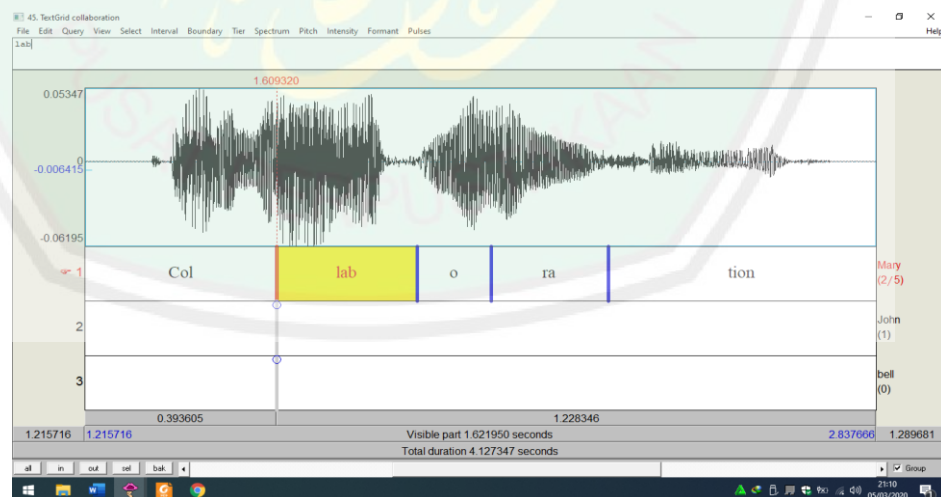


Figure 3.20 The result of PRAAT in spectrogram analysis of *Collaboration* on Joko Widodo stress

From two figures above, the researcher could find the primary stress as following series:

Oxford Dictionary : **Collaboration** /kəˌlæbə'reɪʃn/

Joko Widodo : **Collaboration** //kə'læbəreɪʃn/

In two figures above, there is difference in stress of Oxford Dictionary and stress produced by Joko Widodo.

The word *Collaboration* is a Noun consisted of four syllables *Collaborate* and word ending *-ion*. If a word has the word ending *-ion* the stress will fall in the syllable preceding the ending. Therefore, the stress of the word *Collaboration* falls in the fourth syllable. Furthermore, from the figures of spectrogram analysis of Oxford Dictionary (original version) the spectrum showed that the fourth syllable carrying the primary stress. We can clearly see that the spectrum of the fourth syllable *ra* is stronger than others. It makes the stress falls on fourth syllable of *Collaboration*.

Meanwhile, In Jokowi's figure he placed the stress on the second syllable of *Collaboration*. It is showed by the spectrum of *lab* that stronger than the other syllables. The strongest stress indicates the primary stress of the word. Therefore, Jokowi Stress in the word *Collaboration* does not match with Oxford Dictionary.

## B. Discussion

Based on the finding above, the researcher found that Joko Widodo might produce different word stress of polysyllabic words which consist of three, four,

and five syllables. In three syllables, the word consists of Verb, Noun, and Adjective. Among those word stress in three syllables, Jokowi seems to have difficulties when he stresses Noun and Adjective. For example, when Jokowi stresses the word *energy* and *limited*. In those words, the primary stress supposed to fall in the first syllable. However, he put the stress in the second syllable. In other hands, he seems to find fewer difficulties when he put stress on Verb. For example, in the word *erupted* and *Disappoint*. In the word *erupted* the stress fall on second syllables and *Disappoint* fall on the final syllable. Moreover, most of the words that consisted of three syllables usually tend to carry primary stress on the first syllable. Meanwhile, most of the stress he used in three syllables word tend to fall in the second or middle syllable. From thirty-nine words uttered by Jokowi, there are nineteen words that do not stress as Oxford Dictionary stress. It seems that Jokowi interpreted the English stress pattern as one that exists in Bahasa as it does not influence the perception of meaning. As claimed by Laksman (1994), the stress pattern of Bahasa is not significantly emphasized oral communication. As a syllable-timed language, the pronunciation of words in Bahasa is based on syllables in which an equal amount of time is allocated for each syllable at regular intervals (Halim 1974). Besides, word stress in English is a potential factor to differentiate the meaning of similar words such as *convict* as a noun and *convict* as a verb (Prabandari, 2008; Weda, 2012). If Jokowi gives the wrong stress then it will lead to a different meaning. The different meanings will create confusion for the hearer. The hearer might catch different meanings from what he wants to convey. In other words, correct word stress prevents misunderstanding between speaker and hearer.

This is in line with Yana (2017), that some of his participants equally stress the word as one in Bahasa.

Furthermore, he seems hesitant when stressing the words in four syllables. Some of the stress he put in first and middle syllable while the others he put in the final syllable. In four syllables Jokowi only produces Noun and Adjective. Jokowi seems to find it problematic when he put stress on Noun. The stress he produces tends to fall on the third syllable. For example, when Jokowi uttered the word *Ability*. In this word the primary stress supposed to fall in the second syllable of *Ability* however he put the stress in the third syllable of *Ability*. It seems that he equally stresses the syllable of the word the same as in Bahasa where the placement of the stress is not emphasized. This is in line with Yana (2017), he said that the most common pronunciation characteristic among a non-native speaker, for example, Indonesian, is the placement of the stress which is not emphasized. Meanwhile, Jokowi seems to find fewer difficulties when he put stress on Adjective. He put the stress on where it should be. However, due to insufficient knowledge of stress patterns, he tends to stress the word in the wrong places. Furthermore, according to Collin and Mees (2013) in word consisted of four or more syllables there is a tendency for the antepenultimate (last but two/the third last) syllable to have the primary stress. However, in word consisted of four syllables, Jokowi tend to put the primary stress on the third syllable. From twenty-six words uttered by Jokowi, there are sixteen words that do not stress as Oxford Dictionary.

Furthermore, Jokowi tends to find it problematic when he stresses the word with five syllables. In this syllable, Jokowi also did not produce a Verb. The word consists of Noun, Adjective, and Adverb. In Noun, the stress tends to fall on the third syllable. However, Jokowi put the stress in the first, second and final syllables. For example, from the word *Individual*, based on the English stress pattern this word carried stress in the third syllable *Individual*. However, Jokowi does not stress as he should. He put stress in the final syllable of *Individual*. Furthermore, in Adjective, the stress should be in the third syllable however he put the stress in the second syllable. For example, the word *Technological* which stress supposes to fall on the third syllable *Technological*. However, Jokowi put the stress in the second syllable of *Technological*. Meanwhile, in Adverb, the stress supposes to be in the first syllable however Jokowi places the stress in the fourth syllable. For example, the word *Necessarily* carries stress on the first syllable of *Necessarily*. However, Jokowi put the stress on the fourth syllable of *Necessarily*. In conclusion, in five syllables word, the stress tends to fall in the third syllable. Meanwhile, Jokowi tends to put the primary stress on the second syllable. From six words uttered by Jokowi all of them do not match with the stress in the Oxford Dictionary. Jokowi seems to have difficulties when it comes to words with five syllables. When a word consisted of more than two syllables it makes more challenging to determine the stress. The more syllables the more way to place the stress. This miscue of stressing English on the polysyllabic words can be classified as the most problematic for most Indonesian non-native speakers as stated by Murphy (2003) due to the high level of complexity of the word production, many non-native speakers of English encounter

difficulties when pronouncing the word. This result also in line with Weda (2012), he found that Indonesian non-native speakers especially at college level had difficulties in identifying the stress for three to seven-syllable words.

Furthermore, Some of Jokowi's stress is weak and not in the right place. The researcher barely finds any stress on some word such as *economies* and *individual*. In the word *economies* he put stress on first syllables of *economies*. Meanwhile, it supposed to be in the second syllable. It probably because most of the Indonesian non-native people who do not know how to determine the stress tend to put stress on the first syllable. The problem probably because he had not gained the knowledge before. Besides, in the word *individual* he put the stress on the final syllable where it supposed to be in the third syllable. Jokowi put weak stress on both words which indicated the reluctance of placing the stress. The reluctance to put the stress could be caused by unfamiliar words and the number of syllables of the word that makes him confused. This result in line with Novitadewi (2017), background knowledge is also affecting the way the speakers stress the word. In conclusion, from the finding of three, four, and five syllables' stress produced by Jokowi most of them are did not stress as Oxford Dictionary stress.

Moreover, in English, every word is stressed in a certain way depending on the words itself. There is always one primary stress in every word (Betti and Ulaiwi, 2018). However, based on the finding, Jokowi put the primary stress in a variety of ways. The difference in stress placement probably caused by the stress of Bahasa which is his main language in daily communication. Bahasa Indonesia is one of the syllable-timed meanwhile, English is stress-timed language. The difference makes

most of the non-native speakers faced the difficulties to put the stress. The difference has resulted in confusion for Jokowi as a non-native speaker in which he tends to be reluctant to stress a certain syllable of words as he encounters difficulties placing the stress. Some previous researcher also mentioned about this such as, difficulties faced by Japanese non-native speaker in pronouncing English words (Smith, 2012) and non-native speaker of Thai who still face pronunciation as a highly challenging objective to master after studying English for many years, due to their inability to pronounce words properly (Tehlah, 2012).

Furthermore, since the non-native speakers already acquired their first language's stress pattern, their second or foreign language acquisition may be affected (Almbark, et.at. 2014; Smith 2012; Bian, 2013; Tremblay, 2008). Therefore, it can be assumed that mother tongue rules of stress patterns can influence the stress of second or foreign language. It is in line with Yana (2017) that L1 rules stress patterns play a significant role in his participants' tendency to not stress the word as they should. Besides, Weda (2012), in his research also found that non-native speakers often miss stress words with suffixes because they retain the stress which had been learned earlier.

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the result of the research, this chapter explains about the conclusion and suggestion. The conclusion explains the summary of the result found in the Chapter III. Moreover, the suggestion consists of recommendations for next researcher, who are interested in doing further research in this area of study.

#### **A. Conclusion**

From the analysis of stress on polysyllabic words produce by Jokowi in the opening of the World Economic Forum, it can be found some differences. From the differences, the researcher recognizes the characteristics of stress produced by Jokowi. He tends to give stress on the second syllable when he stresses the word consist of three and five syllables. Meanwhile, most of three syllable words usually have stress on the first syllable and five syllables have stress in the third syllable. Furthermore, in the word consist of four syllables, he tends to give stress on the third syllable. However, four syllable words have tendencies for the second syllable to have the stress. From three, four, and five syllables' stress produced by Jokowi most of them are did not stress as Oxford Dictionary stress. The differences in stress might because Jokowi equally stresses the word as same as in Bahasa. it probably because in Bahasa the placement of the stress is not emphasized while in English the stress influences the perception of the meaning. Besides, the background knowledge of the word stress is also determining the way he put the stress. He seems

reluctant to stress some word especially words consist of five syllables. Moreover, the stress from his mother tongue also causes the difference. The stress that he learns before influence the way he put the stress on the word. It makes Jokowi do not stress the word as they should. If Jokowi gives the wrong stress then it will lead to a different meaning. The different meanings will create confusion for the hearer. The hearer might catch different meanings from what he wants to convey. In other words, correct word stress prevents misunderstanding between speaker and hearer.

### **B. Suggestion**

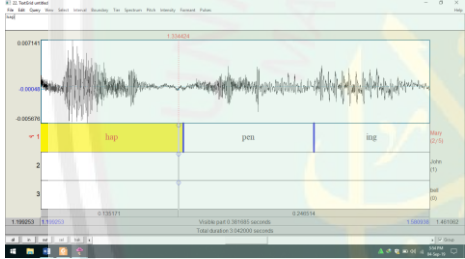
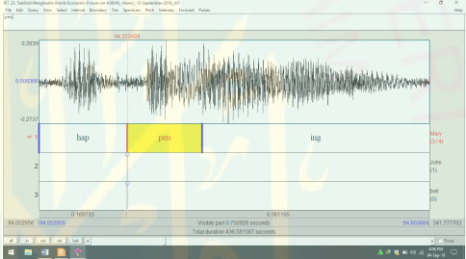
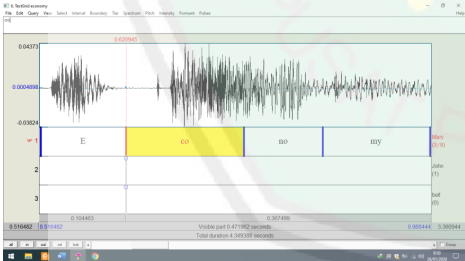
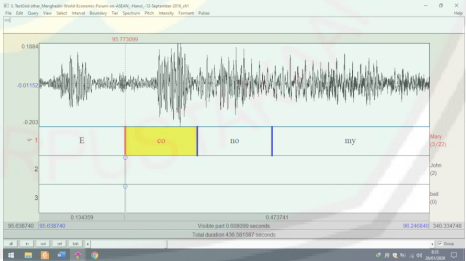
The researcher would like to give some suggestions to the next researchers who want to study the topic. Future researchers could conduct similar topics of the study but with different focus of suprasegmental, such as intonation, rhythm, and pitch with more complete data and discussion and also with different subjects of the research. Besides, they also could compare the stress between two different languages to find the similarities and differences.

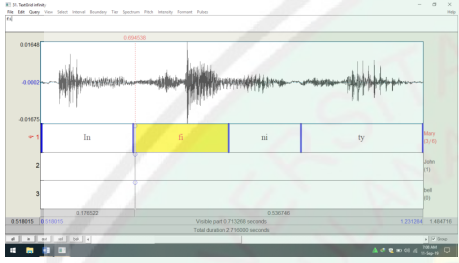
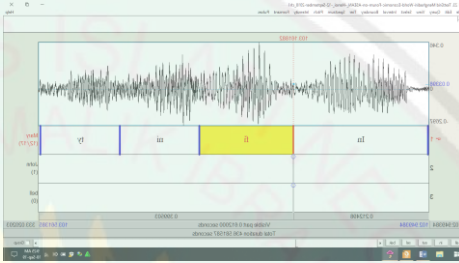
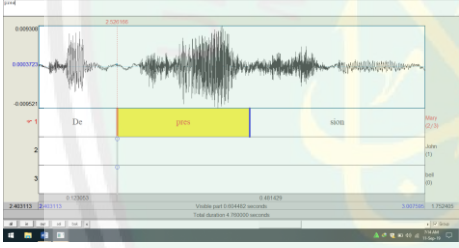
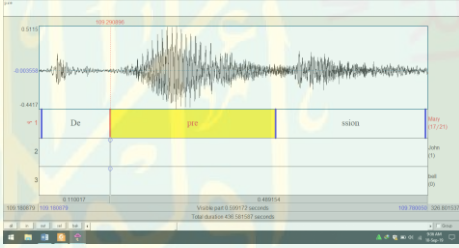
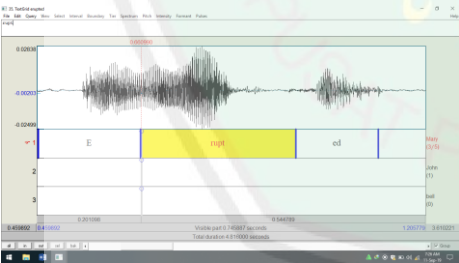
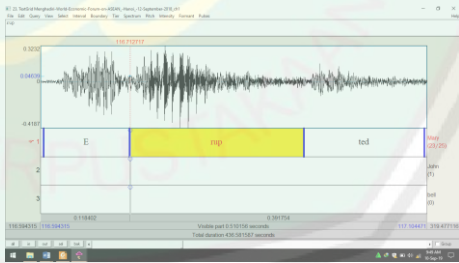
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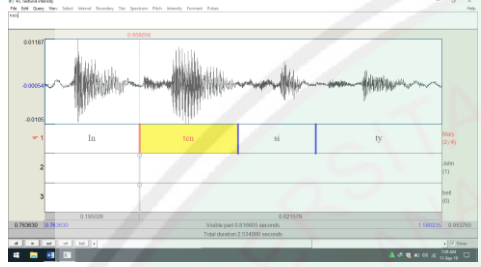
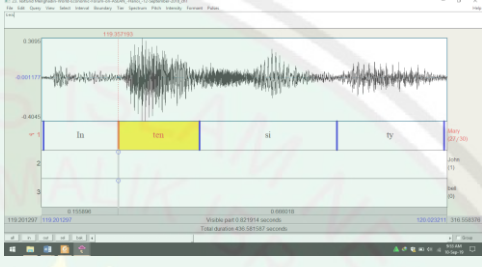
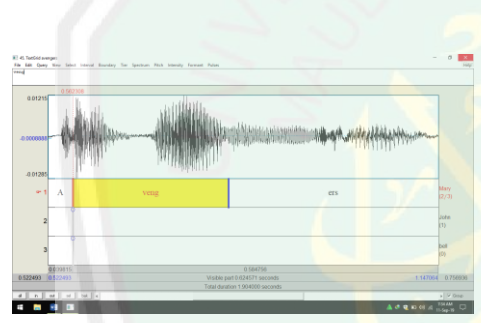

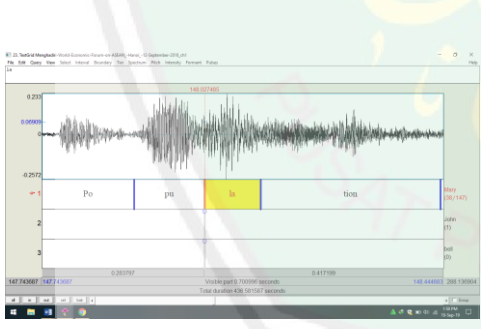
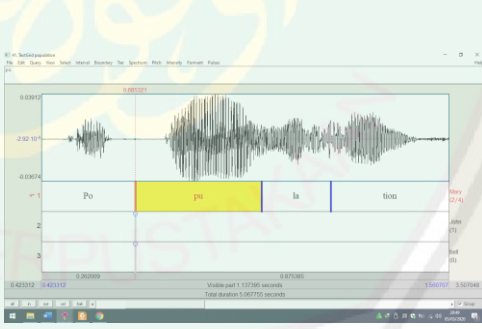
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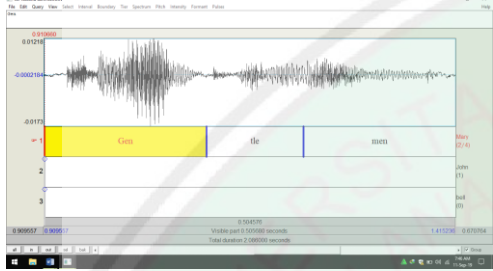
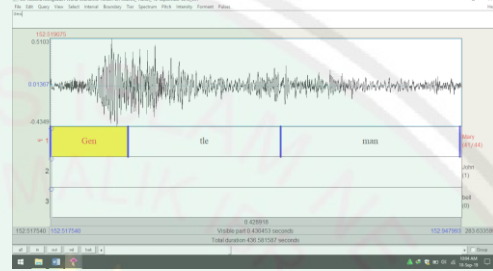
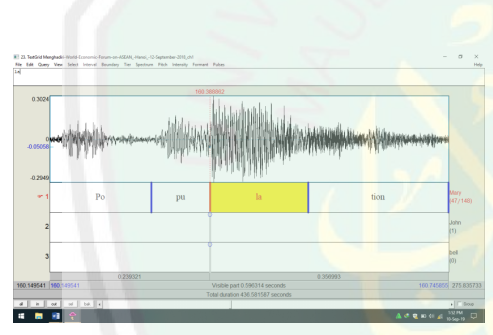
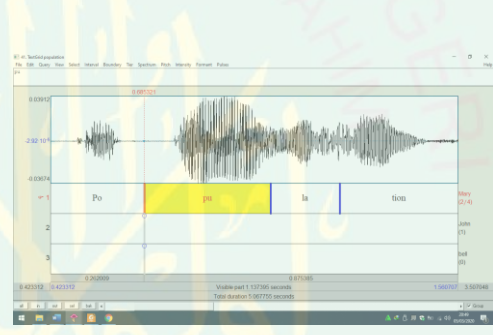
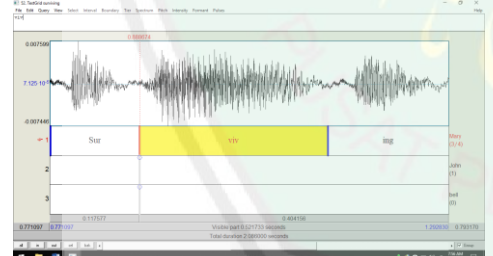
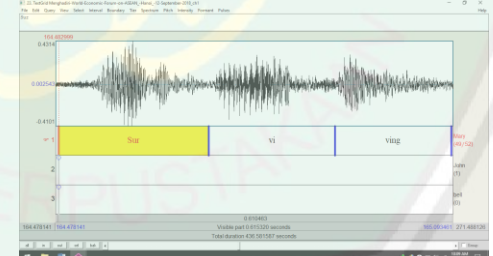
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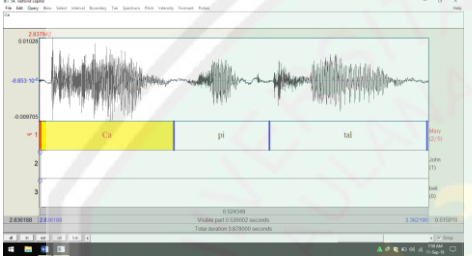
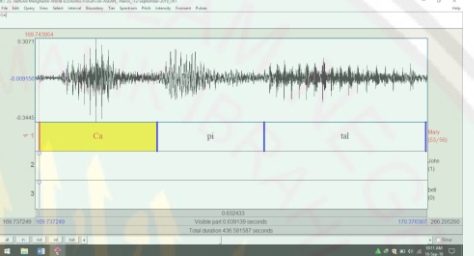
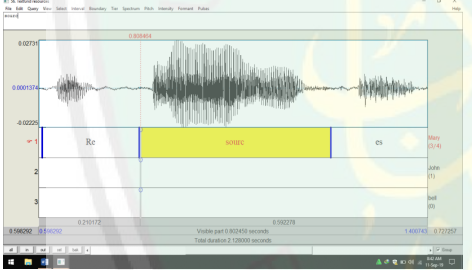
## APPENDIX

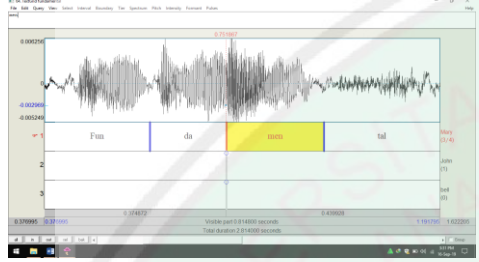
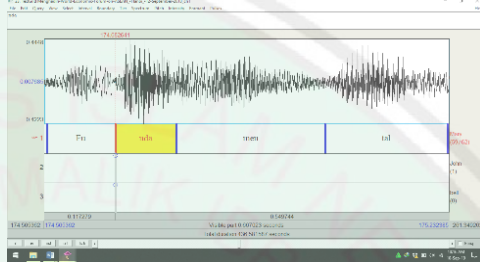
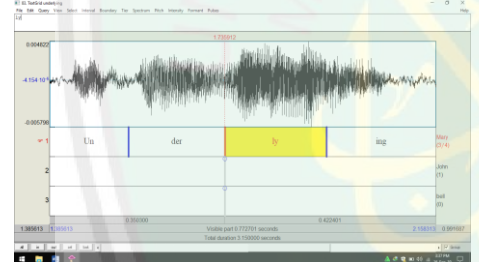
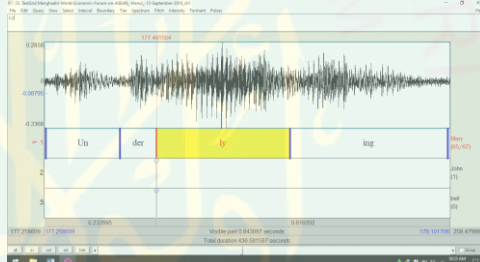
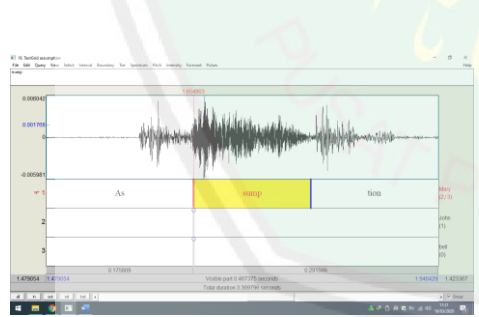

Da tu m	Word list	Spectrogram analysis of Oxford Dictionary (original version)	Spectrogram analysis of Jokowi's Stress	Syllables			Primary stress
				Three	four	five	
1.	Happening			√			In Oxford Dictionary the stress falls on the first syllable. However, Jokowi put the stress on the second syllable.
2.	Economy				√		Both of Oxford Dictionary and Jokowi's stress falls on the second syllable.

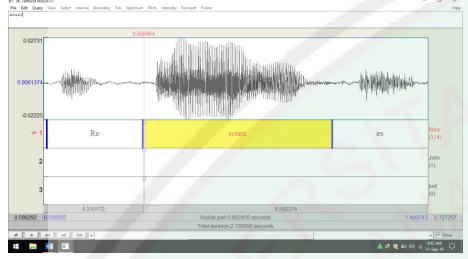
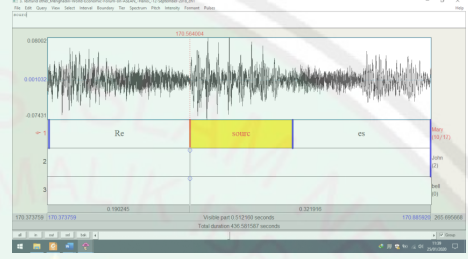
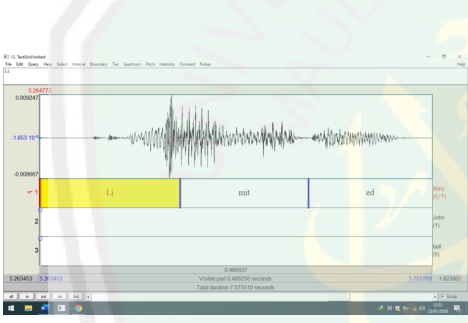

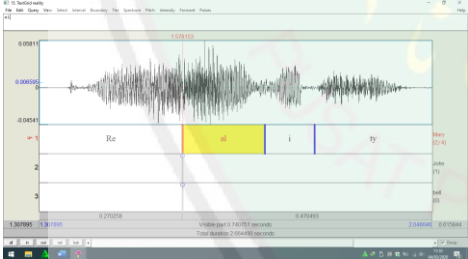
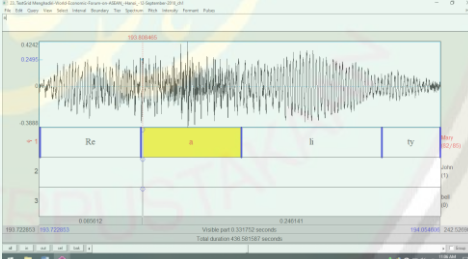
3.	Infinity				√	<p>In Oxford Dictionary the stress falls on the second syllable. However, Jokowi put the stress on the third syllable.</p>
4.	Depression				√	<p>Both of Oxford Dictionary and Jokowi's stress falls on the second syllable.</p>
5.	Erupted				√	<p>Both of Oxford Dictionary and Jokowi's stress falls on the second syllable.</p>

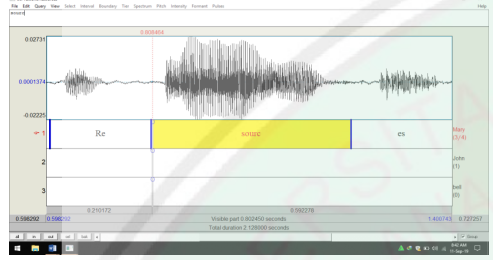
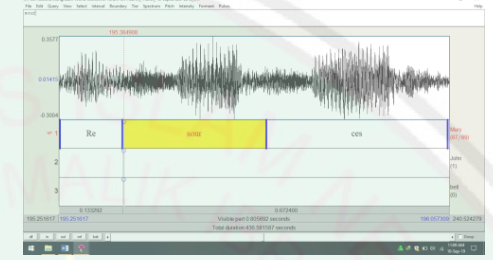

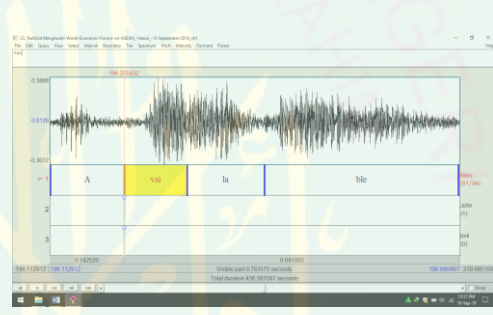
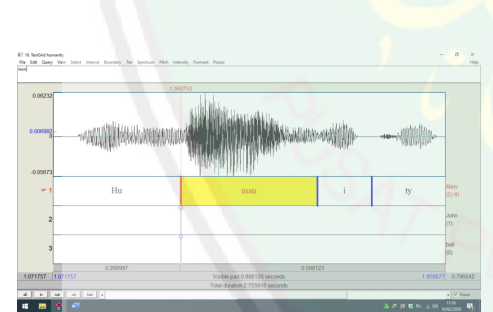

6.	Intensity				✓	<p>Both of Oxford Dictionary and Jokowi's stress falls on the second syllable.</p>
7.	Avengers				✓	<p>Both of Oxford Dictionary and Jokowi's stress falls on the second syllable.</p>
8.	Population				✓	<p>In Oxford Dictionary the stress falls on the third syllable. However, Jokowi put the stress on the second syllable.</p>

9.	Gentleman			✓		Both of Oxford Dictionary and Jokowi's stress falls on the first syllable.
10.	Population (2)			✓		In Oxford Dictionary the stress falls on the third syllable. However, Jokowi put the stress on the second syllable.
11.	Surviving			✓		In Oxford Dictionary the stress falls on the second syllable. However, Jokowi

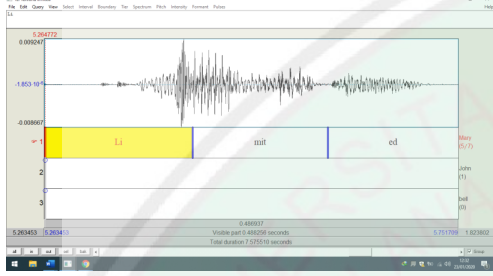
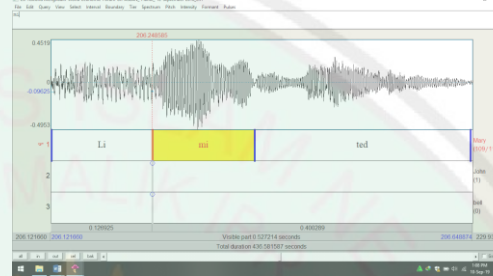
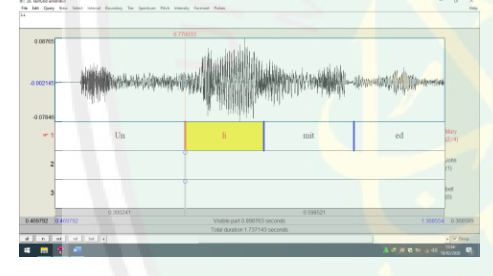
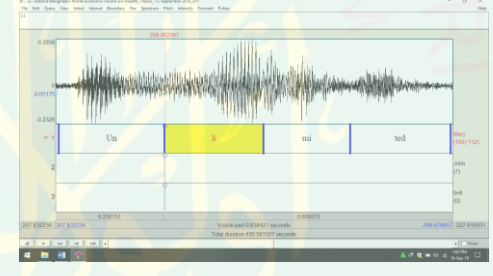
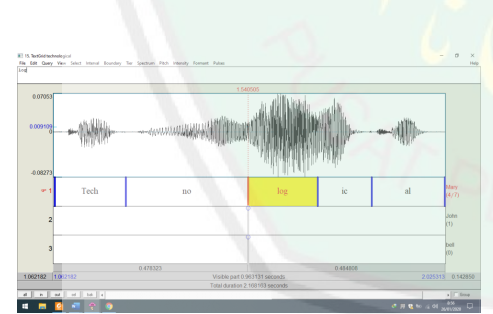
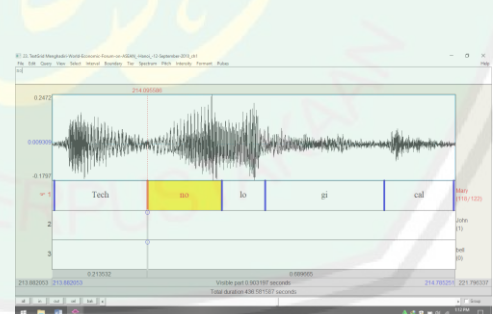
						put the stress on the first syllable.
12.	Capital			✓		Both of Oxford Dictionary and Jokowi's stress falls on the first syllable.
13.	Resources			✓		In Oxford Dictionary the stress falls on the second syllable. However, Jokowi put the stress on the first syllable.

14.	Fundamental				✓	<p>In Oxford Dictionary the stress falls on the third syllable. However, Jokowi put the stress on the second syllable.</p>
15.	Underlying				✓	<p>Both of Oxford Dictionary and Jokowi's stress falls on the third syllable.</p>
16.	Assumption				✓	<p>Both of Oxford Dictionary and Jokowi's stress falls on the second syllable.</p>

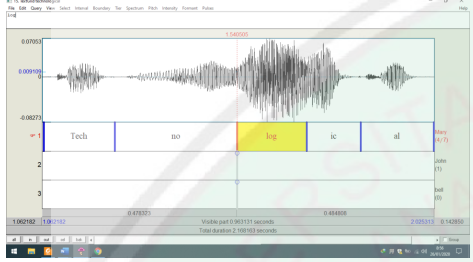
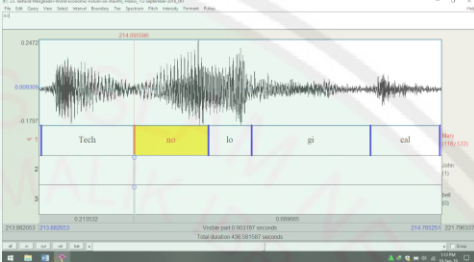
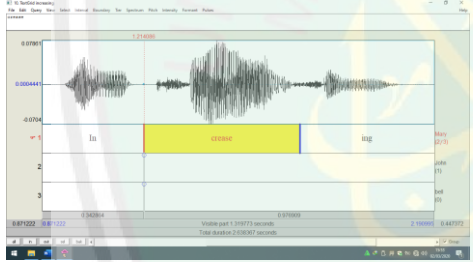
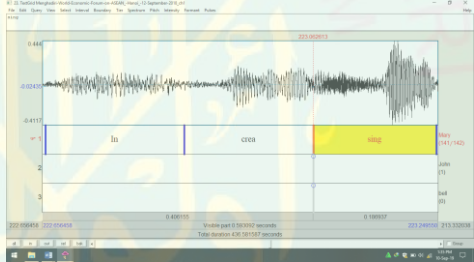
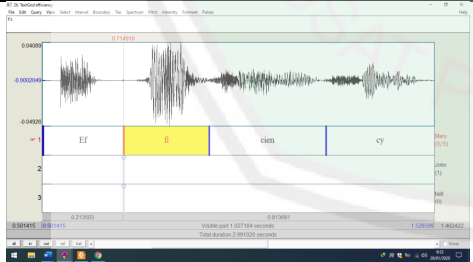
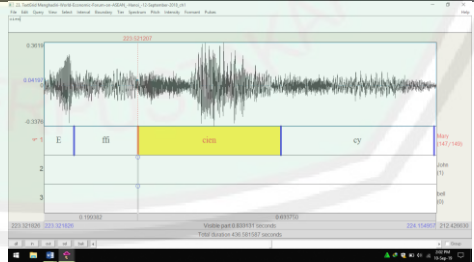
17.	Resources (2)	 <p>A spectrogram of the word 'Reses' showing the frequency spectrum over time. The word is segmented into 'Re' and 'ses'. The 'ses' part is highlighted in yellow, indicating that the stress falls on the second syllable. The y-axis represents frequency in kHz, and the x-axis represents time in seconds.</p>	 <p>A spectrogram of the word 'Reses' showing the frequency spectrum over time. The word is segmented into 'Re' and 'ses'. The 'ses' part is highlighted in yellow, indicating that the stress falls on the second syllable. The y-axis represents frequency in kHz, and the x-axis represents time in seconds.</p>	✓		Both of Oxford Dictionary and Jokowi's stress falls on the second syllable.
18.	Limited	 <p>A spectrogram of the word 'Litu' showing the frequency spectrum over time. The word is segmented into 'Li' and 'tu'. The 'Li' part is highlighted in yellow, indicating that the stress falls on the first syllable. The y-axis represents frequency in kHz, and the x-axis represents time in seconds.</p>	 <p>A spectrogram of the word 'Litu' showing the frequency spectrum over time. The word is segmented into 'Li' and 'tu'. The 'tu' part is highlighted in yellow, indicating that the stress falls on the second syllable. The y-axis represents frequency in kHz, and the x-axis represents time in seconds.</p>	✓		In Oxford Dictionary the stress falls on the first syllable. However, Jokowi put the stress on the second syllable.
19.	Reality	 <p>A spectrogram of the word 'Resiti' showing the frequency spectrum over time. The word is segmented into 'Re', 'si', 'i', and 'ty'. The 'si' part is highlighted in yellow, indicating that the stress falls on the second syllable. The y-axis represents frequency in kHz, and the x-axis represents time in seconds.</p>	 <p>A spectrogram of the word 'Resiti' showing the frequency spectrum over time. The word is segmented into 'Re', 'si', 'i', and 'ty'. The 'si' part is highlighted in yellow, indicating that the stress falls on the second syllable. The y-axis represents frequency in kHz, and the x-axis represents time in seconds.</p>	✓		Both of Oxford Dictionary and Jokowi's stress falls on the second syllable.

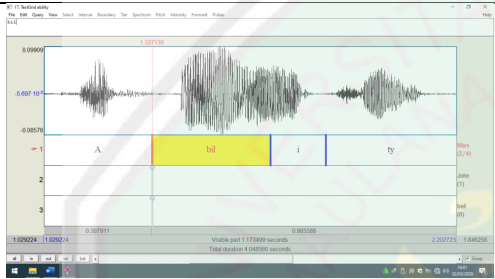
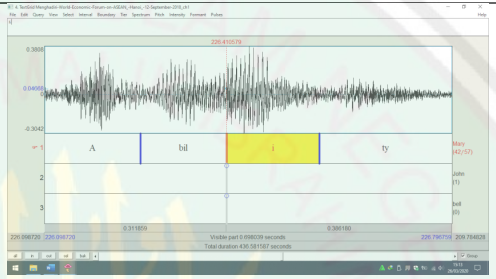
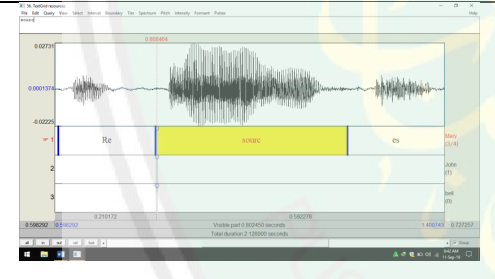
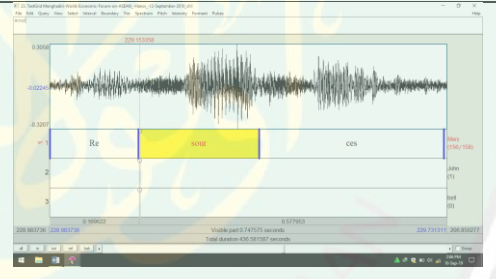
20.	Resources (3)			✓		Both of Oxford Dictionary and Jokowi's stress falls on the second syllable.
21.	Available			✓		Both of Oxford Dictionary and Jokowi's stress falls on the second syllable.
22.	Humanity			✓		In Oxford Dictionary the stress falls on the second syllable. However, Jokowi put the stress on the fourth syllable.

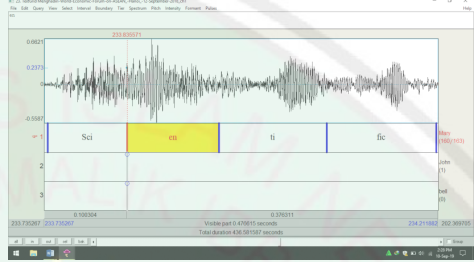
23.	History			✓		<p>In Oxford Dictionary the stress falls on the first syllable. However, Jokowi put the stress on the second syllable.</p>
24.	Infinite			✓		<p>In Oxford Dictionary the stress falls on the first syllable. However, Jokowi put the stress on the second syllable.</p>
25.	Resources (4)			✓		<p>Both of Oxford Dictionary and Jokowi's stress falls on the second syllable.</p>

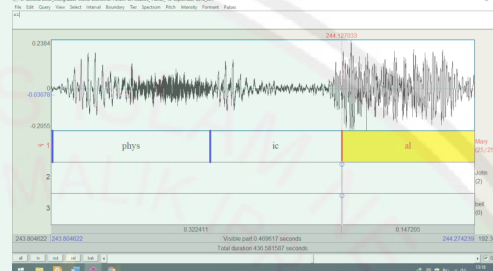

26.	Limited (2)			✓		<p>In Oxford Dictionary the stress falls on the first syllable. However, Jokowi put the stress on the second syllable.</p>
27.	Unlimited			✓		<p>Both of Oxford Dictionary and Jokowi's stress falls on the second syllable.</p>
28.	Technological				✓	<p>In Oxford Dictionary the stress falls on the third syllable. However, Jokowi</p>

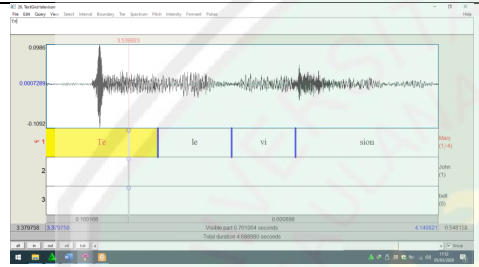
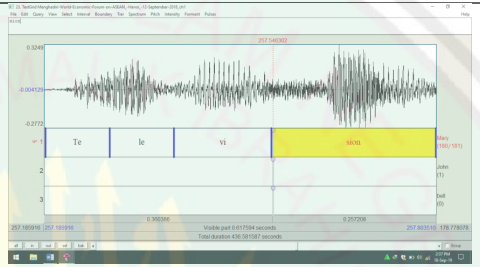
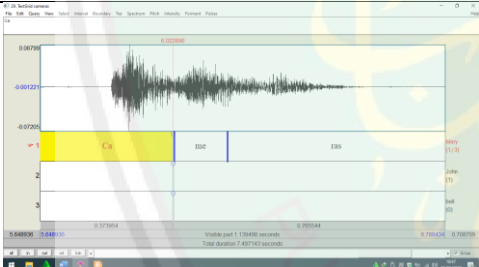
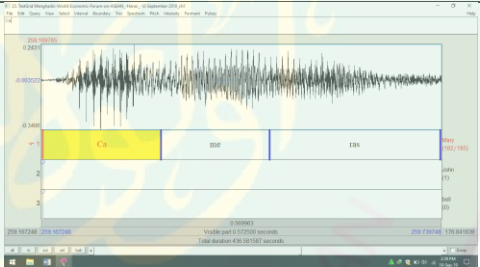
						put the stress on the second syllable.
29.	Creating			√		Both of Oxford Dictionary and Jokowi's stress falls on the second syllable.
30.	Efficiency			√		In Oxford Dictionary the stress falls on the second syllable. However, Jokowi put the stress on the third syllable.

31.	Technological (2)				✓	<p>In Oxford Dictionary the stress falls on the third syllable. However, Jokowi put the stress on the second syllable.</p>
32.	Increasing			✓		<p>In Oxford Dictionary the stress falls on the second syllable. However, Jokowi put the stress on the third syllable.</p>
33.	Efficiency (2)			✓		<p>In Oxford Dictionary the stress falls on the second syllable. However, Jokowi</p>

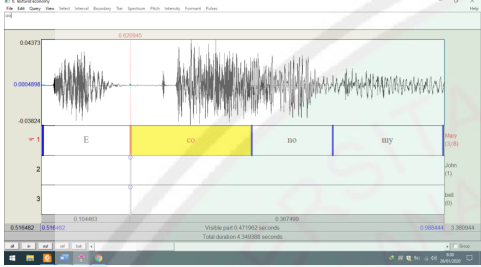
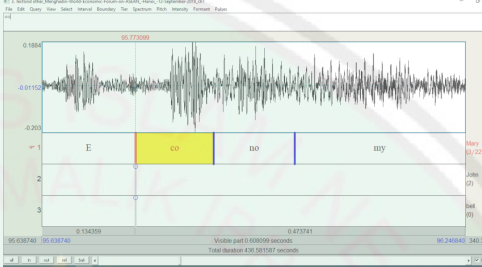


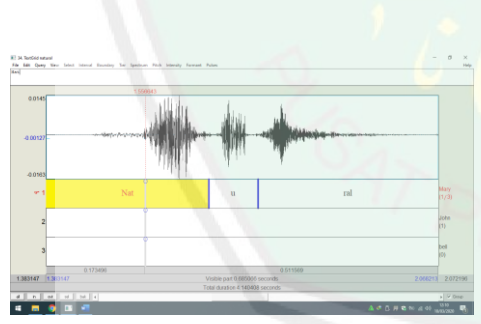
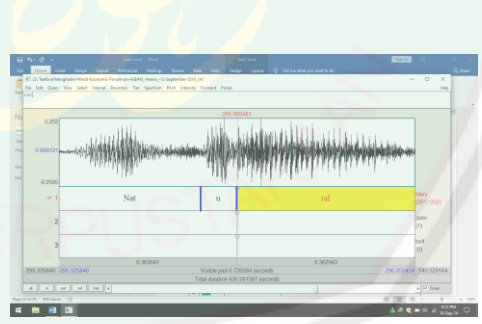
						put the stress on the third syllable.
34.	Ability			✓		In Oxford Dictionary the stress falls on the second syllable. However, Jokowi put the stress on the third syllable.
35.	Resources (5)			✓		Both of Oxford Dictionary and Jokowi's stress falls on the second syllable.

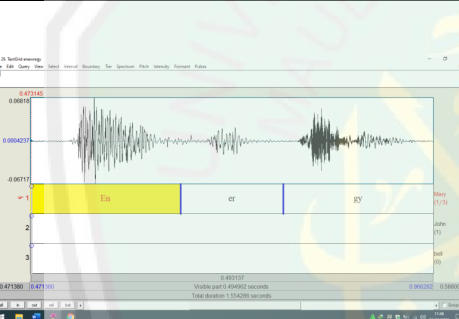

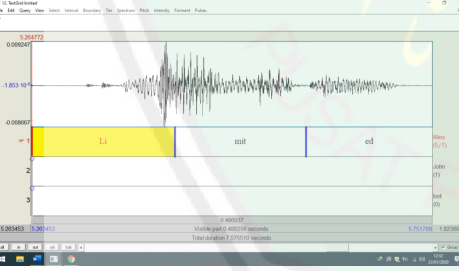
36.	Scientific				√	<p>In Oxford Dictionary the stress falls on the third syllable. However, Jokowi put the stress on the second syllable.</p>
37.	Economies				√	<p>In Oxford Dictionary the stress falls on the second syllable. However, Jokowi put the stress on the first syllable.</p>

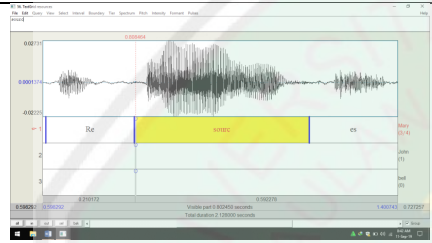
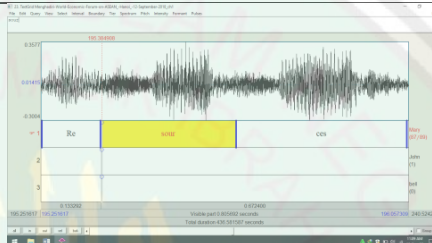
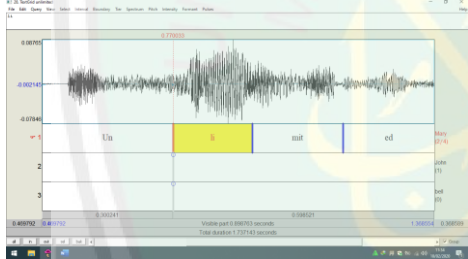
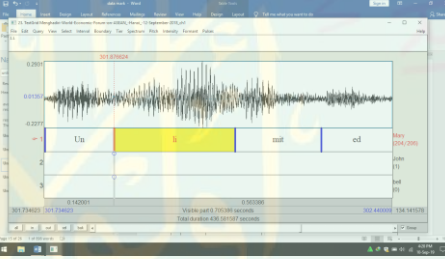
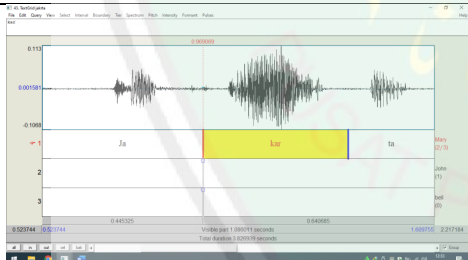
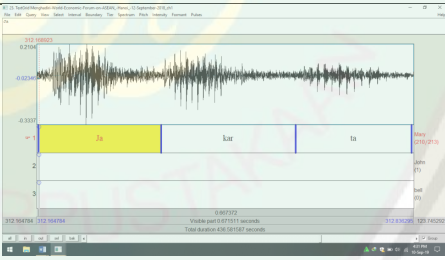
38.	Physical			✓		<p>In Oxford Dictionary the stress falls on the first syllable. However, Jokowi put the stress on the third syllable.</p>
39.	Physical (2)			✓		<p>In Oxford Dictionary the stress falls on the first syllable. However, Jokowi put the stress on the third syllable.</p>
40.	Economies (2)				✓	<p>In Oxford Dictionary the stress falls on the second syllable. However, Jokowi</p>

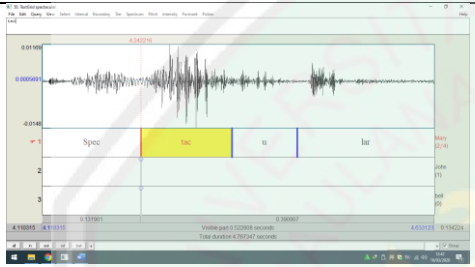
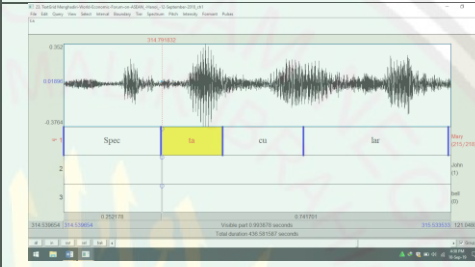

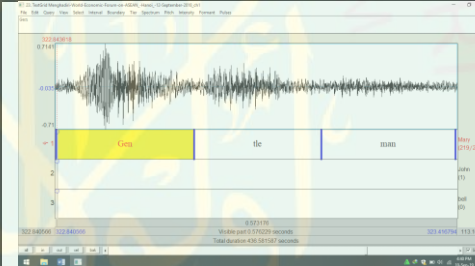
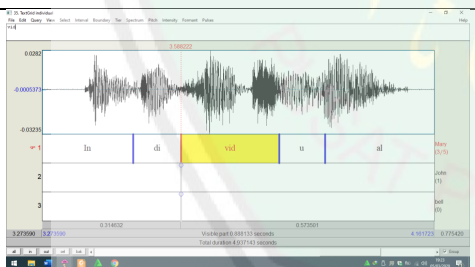
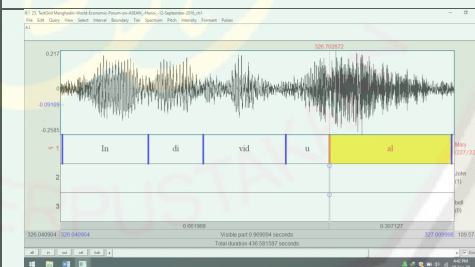
						put the stress on the first syllable.
41.	Television				✓	<p>In Oxford Dictionary the stress falls on the first syllable.</p> <p>However, Jokowi put the stress on the fourth syllable.</p>
42.	Cameras				✓	<p>Both of Oxford Dictionary and Jokowi's stress falls on the first syllable.</p>

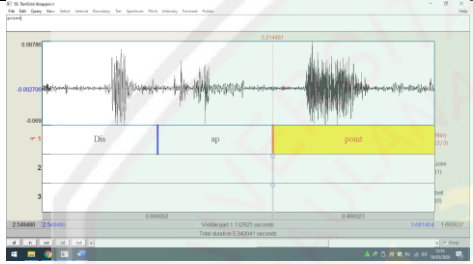

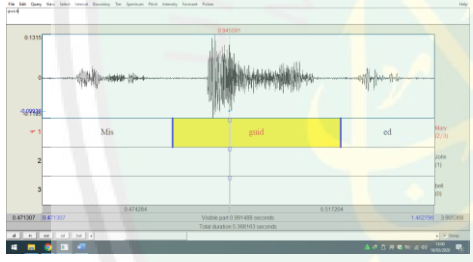
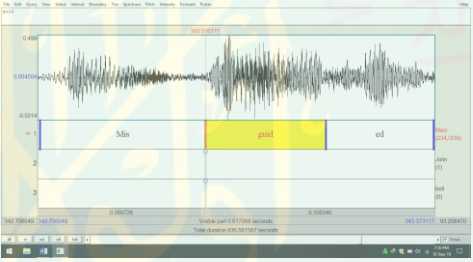
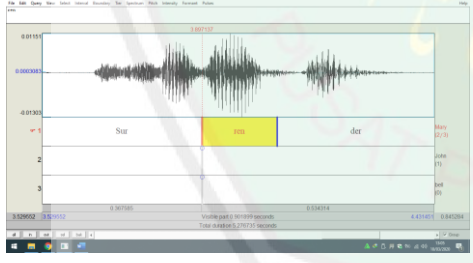

43.	Newspaper			✓		<p>In Oxford Dictionary the stress falls on the first syllable. However, Jokowi put the stress on the second syllable.</p>
44.	Magazine			✓		<p>In Oxford Dictionary the stress falls on the third syllable. However, Jokowi put the stress on the second syllable.</p>

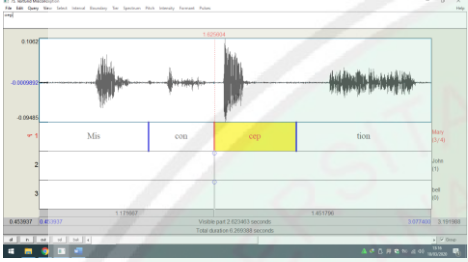
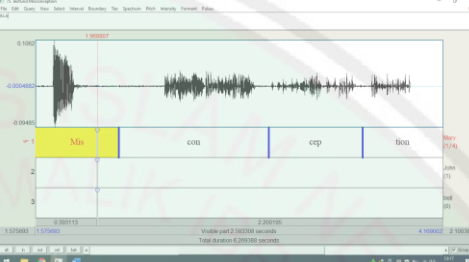
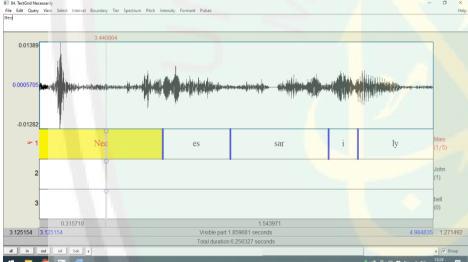
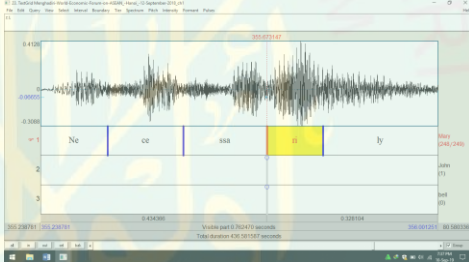
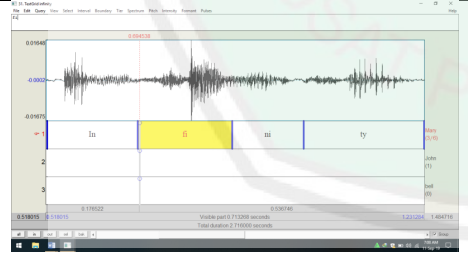

45.	Economy (2)				✓	Both of Oxford Dictionary and Jokowi's stress falls on the second syllable.
46.	Increasingly				✓	Both of Oxford Dictionary and Jokowi's stress falls on the second syllable.
47.	Natural				✓	In Oxford Dictionary the stress falls on the first syllable. However, Jokowi put the stress on the third syllable.

48.	Resources (6)			✓		Both of Oxford Dictionary and Jokowi's stress falls on the second syllable.
49.	Energy			✓		In Oxford Dictionary the stress falls on the first syllable. However, Jokowi put the stress on the second syllable.
50.	Limited (3)			✓		In Oxford Dictionary the stress falls on the first syllable. However, Jokowi

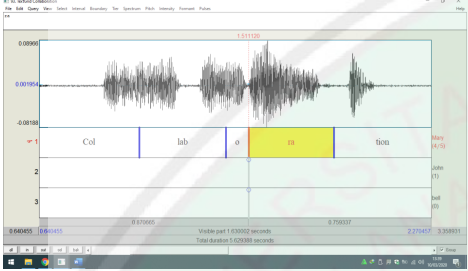
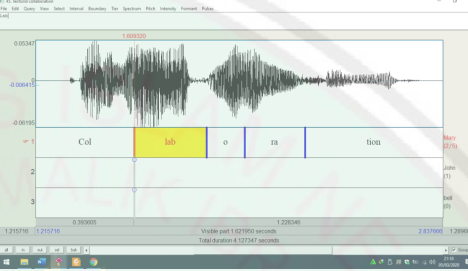
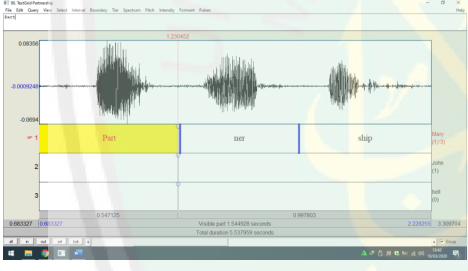
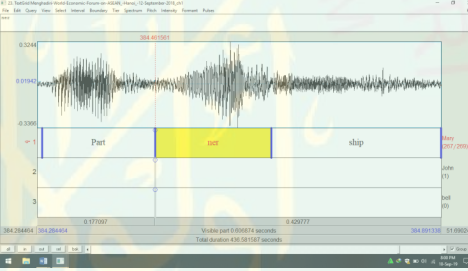
						put the stress on the second syllable.
51.	Resources (7)			✓		Both of Oxford Dictionary and Jokowi's stress falls on the second syllable.
52.	Unlimited (2)				✓	Both of Oxford Dictionary and Jokowi's stress falls on the second syllable.
53	Jakarta			✓		In Oxford Dictionary the stress falls on the second syllable. However, Jokowi

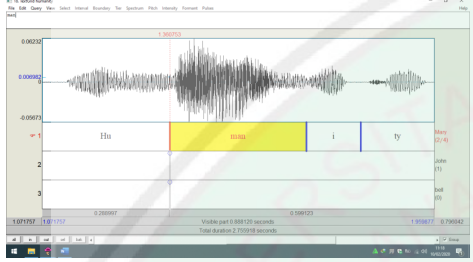
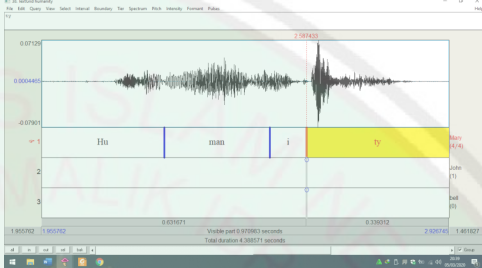
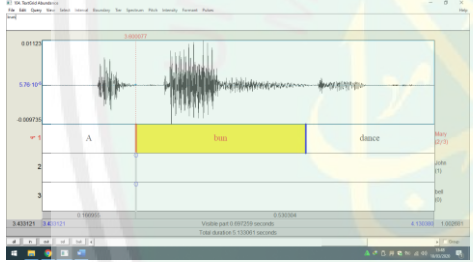
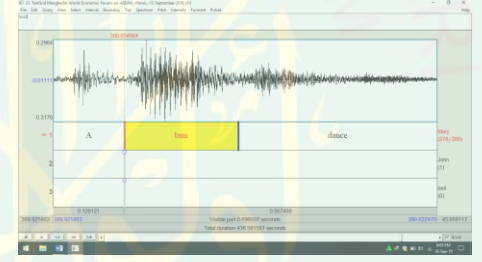
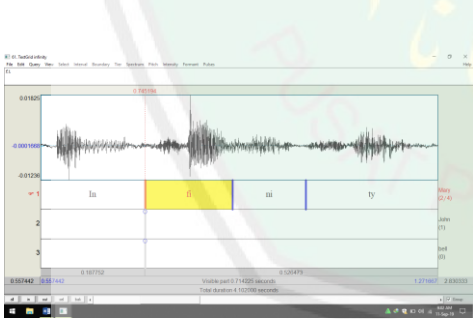

						put the stress on the first syllable.
54.	Spectacular				✓	Both of Oxford Dictionary and Jokowi's stress falls on the second syllable.
55.	gentleman				✓	Both of Oxford Dictionary and Jokowi's stress falls on the first syllable.
56.	Individual				✓	In Oxford Dictionary the stress falls on the third syllable. However, Jokowi

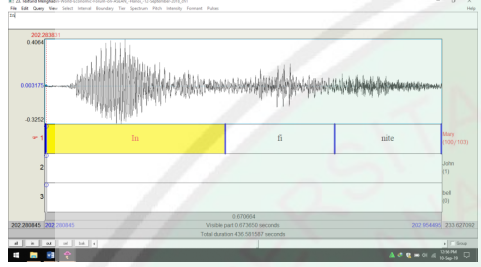
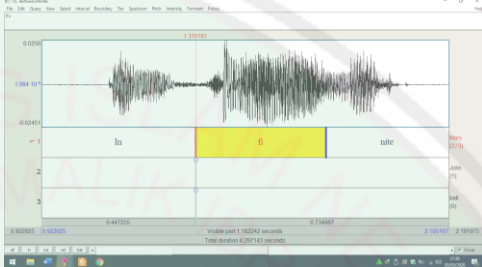
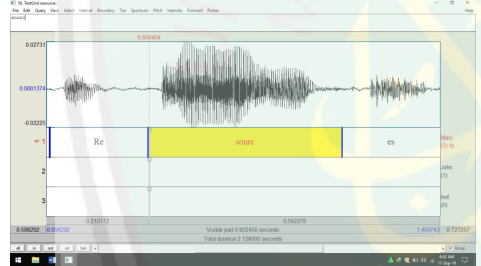
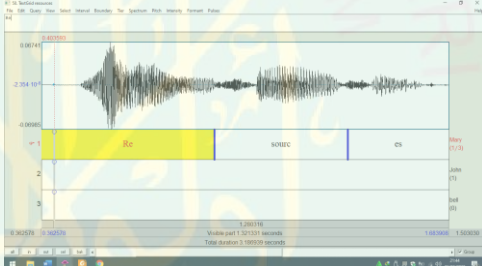
						put the stress on the fifth syllable.
57.	Disappoint			✓		Both of Oxford Dictionary and Jokowi's stress falls on the third syllable.
58.	Misguided			✓		Both of Oxford Dictionary and Jokowi's stress falls on the second syllable.
59.	Surrender			✓		Both of Oxford Dictionary and Jokowi's stress falls on the second syllable.

60.	Misconception				✓	<p>In Oxford Dictionary the stress falls on the third syllable. However, Jokowi put the stress on the first syllable.</p>
61.	Necessarily				✓	<p>In Oxford Dictionary the stress falls on the first syllable. However, Jokowi put the stress on the fourth syllable.</p>
62.	Infinity (2)				✓	<p>In Oxford Dictionary the stress falls on the second syllable. However, Jokowi</p>

						put the stress on the fourth syllable.
63.	Relearning			√		Both of Oxford Dictionary and Jokowi's stress falls on the second syllable.
64.	Creativity				√	In Oxford Dictionary the stress falls on the third syllable. However, Jokowi put the stress on the first syllable.

65.	Collaboration				✓	<p>In Oxford Dictionary the stress falls on the fourth syllable. However, Jokowi put the stress on the second syllable.</p>
66.	Partnership			✓		<p>In Oxford Dictionary the stress falls on the first syllable. However, Jokowi put the stress on the second syllable.</p>

67.	Humanity (2)				✓	<p>In Oxford Dictionary the stress falls on the second syllable. However, Jokowi put the stress on the fourth syllable.</p>
68.	Abundance				✓	<p>Both of Oxford Dictionary and Jokowi's stress falls on the second syllable.</p>
69.	Infinity (3)				✓	<p>In Oxford Dictionary the stress falls on the second syllable. However, Jokowi put the stress on the third syllable.</p>

70.	Infinite (2)			✓		<p>In Oxford Dictionary the stress falls on the first syllable. However, Jokowi put the stress on the second syllable.</p>
71.	Resources (8)			✓		<p>In Oxford Dictionary the stress falls on the second syllable. However, Jokowi put the stress on the first syllable.</p>

## CURRICULUM VITAE



Fitria Agustina was born on August 16, 1994 in Malang, East Java, Indonesia. She graduated from Madrasah Aliyah Al-Hidayah Karangploso in 2013. During her study at the Senior High School, she actively participated in OSIS. She also joined Scout and participated in Jambore Nasional in 2012. Then, in 2014, she started her higher education at the English Letters Department of Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and finished in 2020. During her studies at the University, she joined some organization such as *Hai'ah Tahfidz Al-Qur'an* (HTQ), Advanced Debate Community (ADC), *Forum Lingkar Pena* and become one of the writers of book under title *Mengatasi Kesulitan Menulis*. She also joined *Humaniora Meneliti* and presented her papers in some conferences. Besides, she become the winner in writing poem on SAC Competition.