PHONETIC CHARACTERISTICS OF ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION DELIVERED BY JOKO WIDODO AT THE APEC CEO SUMMIT 2014: AN ACOUSTIC PHONETIC STUDY ON SUPRASEGMENTAL FEATURES

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Abstract

Every speaker is always influenced by home language knowledge in pronunciation activity. There would appear the different reality of speech sounds produced by the speaker. Based on the different reality, it leads to appear language phenomenon of Phonetics study. This research focused on pronunciation of Joko Widodo as non native speaker in order to find phonetic characteristics through seeing suprasegmental features used in the speech. The source of data was speech script from video at the APEC CEO Summit 2014. The method of research was mixed method of qualitative and quantitative that is analyzed by PRAAT software. The results of the study were the invention of three features of suprasegmental, it was found 36 data. Based on 36 data found in the research, there are 10 pitch forms that determined by the value of frequency, 17 loudness forms that determined by the value of decibel, and 9 pause forms that determined by the number of duration in seconds. By seeing these values, it could describe how Joko Widodo used the contours of tone, placed the placement of loudness, and used a silence while the speech happens.

Key words: Phonetics, Suprasegmental features

A. INTRODUCTION

In human life, a language is used as a system to communicate in social community. The systems can be written language between sender and receiver, the spoken language between speaker and hearer and the gestures that include hands, face, or body movement to the people without the words. The use of this systems for human is very needed to share the ideas and the thoughts, for written language it is by written form, but in a spoken language, to convey messages are from making the sounds are produced by the system of sounds. However, in order to avoid misunderstanding between speaker and hearer, the participants need to have awareness in pronouncing the utterances clearly and correctly. Hence, the

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good pronunciation are created by the human who are capable in pronouncing the utterances of a language.

A study of a language is linguistics. There are two fields classifications, macro linguistics and micro linguistics. According to Lyons (1990:11) as quoted by Jufrizal, the expert states that macro linguistics is a study of language from external elements of language, it belongs to sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, etc. In other hand, the micro linguistics studies a language relates to internal elements of language, such as Phonetics, morphology, syntax, and so forth. One of the language productions related to this research is in micro linguistics field, it is Phonetics. Based on Roach (2000:44), the expert explains that Phonetics is about how the sounds function of a language and having relationship to other sounds. It means the segment of utterances produced by the speaker has interrelationship to others, because a word appears due to the collection of sounds, and it forms a context or meaning from pronunciation. Moreover, its meaning becomes different results when its sound is represented by the different speaker. Hence, it all is understood in the study of sounds.

Subandowo (2017) explained that pronunciation is the sounds of a language produced by organ of speech using all phonemic units. According to dictionary of oxford learner's pocket, the definition of pronunciation is a way in which a language, a particular word, or sound is delivered. It involves the sounds or segments are spoken such as the sound of vowels and consonants, called as segmental features and also the other aspects that realized in pronunciation, for instance pitch, loudness, pause, rhythm, etc, these are called as suprasegmental features. According to Ladefoged & Johnson (2011:243), the experts state that suprasegmental is a term that comprises about more than a single sound of consonant and vowel. It means that it is more about a segment to be proved in the research, but it is over than segment. Thus, the terms are measured in a syllable, word, phrase, and even sentence form.

Basically, there are the people who conducted the analysis of the segmental features of learners' pronunciation. They deal with the English monophthong of Indonesian-Javanese students done by Fakhrunnisa (2015). Then, it also revealed closing diphtong among Javanese learners of English done by Widagsa (2017). These people examined the differences in pronouncing monophthong and diphthong toward the Javanese learners. However, it has realized the researcher to deal with other aspect, such in suprasegmental features of English. It is because that all people should realize that English also notice the further researchers to learn suprasegmental features if the willing to learn English comes. So, it means suprasegmental study persuade to understand English learning.

The English speech sounds produced by the speaker, Joko Widodo in the pronunciation are observed in the suprasegmental study comprises Pitch, Stress and pause. These are examined because every speaker commonly has individual characteristics observed in the phonetics study, include Joko Widodo. Hence, there is possibility to see how the speech sounds are executed, described, and represented by the speaker, because no one has ability in pronouncing correctly as well as a native speaker uttered. It is able to be said that how the suprasegmental

features are also influential and vitally pivotal alongside segmental study to be conducted because it aims to carry intended information linguistically through these musical aspects of speech. So, from a video of the speech Joko Widodo, it is visibly seen that how the realization of the utterances give the meaning or information by the speaker. Based on Simpson (2010:586), he states that every language has different phonetic reality and different ways to separate the flow continuously sounds into basic sounds. It shows that every speaker creates its own phonetic characteristics as long as the speaking happens due to there are different realities and different ways of a language. So because of that, when non-native speaker speaks a foreign language tends to result his or her own phonetic reality by a mother tongue as a first language.

Moreover, the English sounds uttered by Joko Widodo, there is a possibility that mother tongue plays a role as interference on target language. According to Subandowo (2017), interference is about how second language is applied from the speaker's knowledge from first language and as an impact of learner's background. According to him, it means it is explained explicitly that the background and knowledge have big role to influence the second language that is learned and acquired by the speaker. It does not only affect in resulting the different characteristics, but it simultaneously offends the pronunciation incorrectly. The oral speech spoken by Joko Widodo leads to appear its own characteristics from Javanese language as the speaker's mother tongue, however it brings clearly the social identity from the speaker itself. According to Becker (1995) as quoted by Aydemir (2013:3), he states that a part of a language that functions to recognize the speaker's origin and ethnic identity in any language used by the speaker called as accent. It means that the regional accent, such Javanese is also able to influence heavily the audience in understanding the messages of a language.

The research is necessary to be analyzed, because there are lack of the linguists who do explore the subject of research such as the leaders of Indonesia, especially the leader who pronounces English speech sounds viewed in acoustics approach. It is also because most of the researchers often examine the suprasegmental features in the subject of English Foreign Learners for instance the students in which the students literally get the study of phonetics in the university. There are also some things supported the researcher to be interested in this research. According to Low (2015:37), the expert states that the reasons are firstly providing the better explanation to the speech pathologist in one sounds to others and secondly giving the better description and understanding about the sounds in speech by accurately diverse captures in pronouncing English. It means the second reason also has given contribution to make the researcher being interested in doing analyzing speech sounds from foreign speaker by using speech analysis software.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

The research was a mixture of quantitative and qualitative method. It is because there are numerical data that are explained at deeper explanations in order to reveal the phenomena of suprasegmental features informatively resulted by

Joko Widodo at APEC CEO Summit 2014. According to Creswell (2014:4), the definition of mixed method of research is a method that combines and integrates both research and data which are qualitative and quantitative. It means that a quantitative method of this research is used to find the values of frequency, decibel, and also duration. Meanwhile, a qualitative method is more descriptive accounts in order to comprehend a phenomena. Hence, this research was executed in a piece of word, phrase or sentence by giving description and view as an understanding of this phenomena. A type of this research is library research in the form of document. Furthermore, the fundamental matter is based on the text of data which is a corpus library research. In other words, it becomes the proofs that are as the resources to find next results.

According to the type of this research above, this research is a research based on the corpus, hence the source of data is speech scripts. It means the researcher collected the script which is delivered by the president of republic of Indonesia Joko Widodo at APEC CEO Summit 2014 in which every speech of this speaker always invites many praises and comments from viewers. It was taken from video that was downloaded from the YouTube application. Then, the data of this research were a piece of words phrase, or even sentence of the speech script that were transcribed from spoken to written language in order to analyze speech sound and obtaining suprasegmental features from speaker, exactly how the speaker pronounced.

There are at least four important instruments that supported the researcher in processing the research, such as *Application system of PRAAT software* which functions to explore the acoustics phonetic of speech sounds produced by the speaker, *Some books and dictionary, Stationary, Laptop* was used to help analyzing the data from the application system. Meanwhile, in conducting this research, there are five techniques that were followed by the researcher to collect the data. First, the researcher downloaded the video of Joko Widodo' s presentation at APEC CEO Summit 2014 from *YouTube.com.* Second, the video of Joko Widodo was cut in the form of phrases or sentences. Third, each video that has been cut, it was converted into the WAV format. Fourth, as the subject of the research was listening intensively by the Joko Widodo. It means the researcher concerned on what was uttered and how the speaker produced the speech sounds. Last, the speech sounds were transcribed in a piece of word, phrase, sentence as needed to be explored based on suprasegmental features.

After collecting the data, the data were examined through in a following sequence. The data that have been collected by transcribing the script of the speech were organized in a written form. Then, the data were analyzed one by one of a word, sentence or clause form and based on the features of suprasegmental which were from utterances produced by the speaker. The data were analyzed by using the PRAAT application software which were for *(pitch)* to see the contours of tone by seeing the values of frequency*,* then stress (*loudness)* to find whether it is stressed syllable as primary, secondary and unstressed syllable by seeing the values of decibel, and *(pauses)* to find in the form of duration by seeing the seconds. The data were interpreted and represented after gaining visual capture data and these were moved into a tabulating data, how are suprasegmental features

used by the speaker. After that, the researcher checked the result of descriptive interpretation carefully and gave explanations for each analysis of these features. Moreover, in the technique of data analysis, after gaining the data from the diverse captures by the PRAAT application, the forms of three terms of suprasegmental features were moved into the tabulating data in which for each term has different ways needed.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION
1. Research Finding

Based on the data analysis above, there are 36 data that described phonetic characteristics of Joko Widodo in pronouncing the English sounds. There are 10 data were found as characteristics in giving contours of tone *(pitch)*, 17 data were found as characteristics in giving prominence *(loudness)*, and 9 data were found as characteristics in giving a silence while the speech was happening *(pause)*. absolutely, the data have been completed by phonetic transcription by Joko Widodo in order to see completely the characteristics of himself. However, it could be seen in the tables below:

a) **Pitch forms**

No	Collection of data			
	Utterances & Phonetic transcription	**Contours of tone**	**It should be**	**Pitch (Hz) of each syllable**
1	**Ladies and gentlemen**	**[ledɪz ænd ʤentəlmən]**	Fall-rise (level)	Rise-fall	104.5, 104, **110.1, 103.1 105.0, 109.3**
2	All CEO's **Good morning** first on behalf of Indonesian government	**[gʊd mɔ:nɪŋ]**	Fall-rise (level)	Rise-fall	**105.8, 111.6 115.9**
3	I would like to **thank you** for your coming to my presentation	[aɪ wʊd laɪk tu: **tæŋk ju:]**	Fall-rise	Rise-fall	124.1, 129.6, 131.7, 128.6, **129.6, 146.1**
4	We **can talk** about business about investment with all of you	[wi: **ken tɔ:k** əbɒt bɪznɪs]	Fall-rise (extra high)	Rise-rise	113.2, **126.1, 151.9,** 99.36, 104.5, 111.9, 132.7
5	**The distance** is like from London in UK to Istanbul in Turkey	**[de dɪsten** ɪs laɪk frɒm lʌnden ɪn ju:-keɪ]	Fall-rise (extra high)		**107.8, 165.1, 118.4,** 102.8 118.5, 103.1 126.4, 139.8 122.9, 134.7, 149.6
6	We want to channel our	**[fɔ: si:d fɔ: fɔrtɪlaɪzəs ænd**	Fall-rise (extra high)		**111.8, 190.9 125.6, 170.7**

	fuel subsidy to the farmers **for seed for fertilizers and also for irrigation**	ɔːlsɔ fɔː ɪrɪɡeɪʃən]			153.9, 146.8 126.3, 115.2 137.8, 154.4 **150.8, 174.5** 179.4, 144.4 91.77
7	Some subsidy we want to channel to the fishermen **to give them good engine to give them refrigerator**	**[tuː gɪv dem gʊd ɛnʤɪn tuː gɪv dem rɛfrɪʤɪrəɪter]**	Fall-rise (extra high)		**107.3, 150.2** 147.9, 131.9 148, 90.96 **111.2, 146.6** 122.1, 136.5 184.1, 144.1 164.9, 98.61
8	Today, I'm **happy**	[tude æm **hepɪ**]	Level	Rise	129.7, 150.7 116.2, **125.6 125.8**
9	This is your **opportunity** 24 seaports and deep seaports	[dɪs ɪs jɔːr ɒpɔrtjuːnɪtɪ]	Fall	Rise	119.9, 125.9 148, **164.4 129.9, 124.9 99.6, 80.23**
10	What is **Seattle** ?	[wʌt ɪs **sɪætɔl**]	Fall	Rise	163.4, 155 **166.4, 141. 75.12**

Table 11. Finding of Pitch Forms

As shown in the table above, it proved how the speaker as foreign speaker pronounced English that it tended to explain some lexical in the sentence by his characteristics in pronunciation. Certainly, it realized and noticed that the pronunciation is absolutely influenced by mother tongue of speaker itself. Then, for this speech, it could be seen the phonetic transcription by Joko Widodo which describes how he pronounced English sounds. it was also found that in the forms of pitch, there are seven tones of fall-rise tones. Meanwhile, Two of them are noun that showed fall-rise (sounded level) tone that they should be pronounced by rise fall. One of them is verb with fall-rise (sounded normal) that they should be pronounced by rise fall. There are four tones that used by the speaker, these are fall-rise (sounded extra high) in which these tended to high pitch in the verbs and nouns. Moreover, one of them is a level tone as adjective that used by the speaker in which it should be rise. After that, there are two of them as noun with fall tone that these should be pronounced with rise tone.

In the end of the measurement of pitch forms, it is about determination of pitch range. Based on the data analysis above, it is able to be said that the speaker had normally average pitch in this speech. It was proved by the values of the table which is around 100-150 Hz, although there are some words in lower of 100 Hz and some words in upper of 150 Hz. Then, pitch range in this speech, the speaker had pitch range between 70-250. It was not found the range was more than 250

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Hz. Then, it was found the lowest pitch of the speaker was 80.23 Hz. Then the highest pitch only reached 190.9 Hz.

b) Loudness forms

No	Collection of data			
	Utterances	**Oxford Dictionary**	**Phonetic transcription**	**Intensity (dB)**
1	Ladies and **gentlemen**	/ˈdʒentlmən/	[dʒenˈtəlmən]	76.91, **78.24**, 75.74
2	The **people** of Indonesia	/ˈpiːpl/	[piːˈpel]	77.10, **78.58**
3	**Today**	/təˈdeɪ/	[ˈtude]	**79.11**, 75.76
4	We have **population**	/ˌpɒpjuˈleɪʃən/	[ˈpɒpjuˌleɪʃən]	**78.06**, 75.80 76.80, 75.52
5	Our national **budget**	/ˈbʌdʒɪt/	[bʌdʒˈɛt]	76.46, **77.77**]
6	Small **enterprise**	/ˈentəpraɪz/	[ɪntəˈpraɪz]	72.08, 74.46 **75.03**
7	The **potential** ports	/pəˈtenʃl/	[ˈpɔtenʃel]	**78.47**, 77.09 76.93
8	Our **industrial** zone	/ɪnˈdʌstrɪəl/	[ˈɪndustrɪal]	**78.62**, 76.20 78.29, 71.85
9	To **invest** in this project	/ɪnˈvɛst/	[ˈɪnvɛst]	**78.00**, 74.24
10	They always **complain**	/kəmˈpleɪn/	[ˈkɔmpleɪn]	**76.41**, 75.46
11	We have **project**	/ˈprɒdʒɛkt/	[prɔdʒˈɛkt]	77.29, **78.69**
12	We want to **increase**	/ɪnˈkriːs/	[ˈɪŋkriːs]	**78.52**, 77.23
13	The **education** program	/ˌɛdjuˈkeɪʃn/	[ˈɛdˌjukeɪʃen]	**77.25**.77.17 76.70, 74.74
14	And also for **irrigation**	/ˌɪrɪˈgeɪʃn/	[ˈɪrɪˌgeɪʃən]	**78.63**, 77.68 78.22, 70.30
15	From consumptive **productivity**	/ˌprɒdʌkˈtɪvɪti/	[ˈprɔdʌkˌtɪvɪti]	**77.92**, 75.84 75.94,73.43 74.46
16	**seventeen** thousand island	/ˌsevnˈtiːn/	[ˈseˌventiːn]	**78.8**, 74.81 72.44
17	is around **15** million	/ˌfɪfˈtiːn/	[ˈfɪfˌtiːn]	**77.96**, 75.38

Table 12. Finding of Loudness Forms

Regarding to the loudness measurement, the table above shows there are seventeen data represented as the forms of loudness by the speech. It found that there are 17 data with phonetic transcription were gained by the researcher. All transcription could prove that Joko Widodo pronounced them all differently. Basically, the speaker exactly tended to give a different prominence in the content words. There are movement of loudness used by the speaker that was compared

with *the oxford dictionary fourth edition.* There are two categorization, firstly a word that has only a primary stress, while secondly a word that has two stress as a primary stress and secondary stress that are proved by the values of intensity.

According to the speaker, there are eleven data that showed the movement of loudness to a primary stress of each syllable in a word used by the speaker. These are *gentlemen* as a noun (1st to 2nd syllable), *people* as a noun (1st to 2nd syllable), *today* as an adverb (2nd to 1st syllable), *budget* as a noun (1st to 2nd syllable), *enterprise* as noun (1st to 3rd syllable), *potential* as an adjective (2nd to 1st syllable), *industrial* as an adjective (2nd to 1st syllable), *invest* as a verb (2nd to 1st syllable), *complain* as a verb (2nd to 1st syllable), *project* as a noun (1st to 2nd syllable), and *increase* as a verb (2nd to 1st syllable). For *complain, project,* and *increase* are the words have same form of noun or otherwise. These data showed the characteristics on how the speaker give loud and soft in the syllable of a word in which every syllable of word always and certainly give the meaning.

On the other hand, the second category is a word that has more than one stress syllable. There are five data, the speaker has his own characteristics in giving a prominence by seeing the movement of loudness used differently by the speaker. Five data are *education* (primary stress from 3rd to 1st and secondary stress 1st to 2nd syllable), *irrigation* (primary stress from 3rd to 1st and secondary stress 1st to 3rd syllable), *productivity* (primary stress from 3rd to 1st and secondary stress 1st to 3rd syllable), *seventeen* (primary stress from 3rd to 1st and secondary stress 1st to 2nd syllable) and *fifteen* (primary stress from 2nd to 1st and secondary stress 1st to 2nd syllable) as a noun. In addition, it could be said that the speaker as foreign speaker tended to place the loudness inappropriately. Especially, the content words above that should be given a correct primary stress even a secondary stress, and also the same forms such as nouns and verbs placed truly.

Based on the loudness forms above, the value of intensity has been gained by using the PRAAT application. Hence, it could be seen that the speaker also has the range of sound pressure that proved by the decibel. Related to the decibel gained by the all data, the speaker's voice has intensity around 76-78 dB in which it could be categorized into a raised voice. It was supported by the website of *engineering tool box* (https://www.engineeringtoolbox.com/voice-level-d_938.html) in showing the sound pressure levels that states a raised voice is approximately for 76 dB of the speech. Hence, it could be said that Joko Widodo as a foreign speaker tended to be louder especially for the important points of the speech, such as content words, although there are sound change produced by the speaker as shown in the table.

c) **Pause forms**

No	Collection of data			
	Utterances	**Phonetic transcription**	**Occurrence**	**Duration (s)**
1	The pictures show you **our... map** of Indonesia	**[aʊə....mep]**	Inter lexical Pause After *pronoun*	2.261

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2	Our national budget on 2015 is 167 billion US **and...for** fuel subsidy is 27 billion US	**[ænd....fɔː]**	Inter lexical Pause After *conjunction*	4.471
3	We plan to build **our... Railway** track Railway Network	**[aʊə...reɪlweɪ]**	Inter lexical Pause After *pronoun*	0.930
4	Now we have already in Java and we want to build in Sumatera island in Kalimantan island in Sulawesi island and also **in...Papua** island	**[ɪn....pʌpuɑ]**	Inter lexical Pause After *preposition*	2.170
5	We hope not only the vessel can enter this Seattle but also mother vessel can enter this Seattle **so...the** price the cost of the transportation more efficient	**[sɔ....de]**	Inter lexical Pause After *conjunction*	3.485
6	We hope not only the vessel can enter this Seattle but also mother vessel can enter this Seattle so **the...price...the cost** of the transportation more efficient	**[de....praɪs de....kɒst]**	Inter lexical Pause After *article*	1.509 2.495
7	our national budget on 2015 is 167 billion US and for fuel subsidy is **twenty...seven** billion US.	**[twɛnti....sɛven]**	Inter lexical Pause *Within number*	1.272
8	Now we talk **our...maritime** agenda	**[aʊə...mɑrɪtaɪm]**	Inter lexical Pause After *pronoun*	1.327

Table 13. Finding of Pause Forms

In the relation to the table above, it is the last measurement which is about pauses forms. There are nine data. These all data were inter lexical pause that

have different occurrences. Three of them happened after pronouns. Two of them happened after conjunction. While, one of them happened after preposition. Two of them happened after article, and one happened within the number of twenty seven. Hence, the speaker as a foreign speaker tended to pause between two lexical inappropriately. Moreover, the long duration in the research reached 4.471 seconds after the *conjunction.* Hence, almost of this speech end, it could be said that the speaker tended to give a silence during the group of the utterances. Particularly, the findings represented a characteristic of the speaker in giving a pause within the group of utterances or syntactic structures that makes the context of the utterances sounded incomplete in conveying the idea or context of the speech.

2. Discussion

The findings of the research above reveal the phonetic characteristics of Joko Widodo as a non-native speaker of English through seeing the suprasegmental features. It was conducted and based on the statement that every foreign speaker speaks in English would appear his own characteristics in pronouncing the sounds, it is due to that every speaker has home language that influences consciously the language acquisition. It is supported by Troike as quoted by Syarif (2017), in a process of acquiring a second or foreign language, it is influenced indirectly by a mother tongue that is proved by how hard the speaker is in separating pattern and rule of a language itself.

Based on the data analysis found in the previous pages, the first analysis is Pitch forms which are reflected by 10 data. Actually, a fundamental reason of pitch analysis comes from the accent that usually relate to the stress, but it is influenced by intonation. So, it means that the research particularly viewed a tone from each syllable of a word. As stated by Roach (1991: 172), a word of accentual comes from accent, it is used by the speaker belongs to "stress", but for this case, the function or placement of accent is determined by presence of intonation. For the tonic syllable itself, has some locations to be analyzed, the most popular one is lexical word such as noun, adjective, verb, and adverb to differentiate the word function. Referred to Joko Widodo' pronunciation in this speech, it was found that his unique tone verse happened on the use of 6 nouns, 2 verbs, 1 auxiliary, and 1 adjective. Afterwards, the most use of the tone contour that was often used by the speaker was fall-rise tone. The second one was flat tone. Then, the rest was level tone.

Beside that, the range of pitch is also considered in the research. It was because the determination of tone is determined by the acoustic phonetics, exactly was helped by the application software of PRAAT. It also functions to see the range of the speaker's frequency. According to Gut (2009:172) states that every speaker has different pronunciation in different language, hence it also influences its pitch height and pitch range. For the male speaker, average pitch is 100 - 150 Hz, meanwhile pitch range 70 - 250 Hz. Generally, the frequency could be seen in the previous table, but specifically it was found that the speaker itself has the lowest pitch is 80.23 Hz and the highest pitch reaches 190.9 Hz.

In the second analysis, it talks about the loudness forms. Referred to the data analysis above, there are 17 data that are represented the phonetic characteristics of the speaker in giving a prominence in pronunciation. In this analysis, basically the main focus is observing the intensity that describe the height of air pressure to a primary and secondary stress as stressed syllable. It is caused by the researcher found in the content words in which there sounded differently if it is compared with the oxford dictionary. Thus, that is why the focus tended to see the movement of stress placement. As what Gut (2009:89) said that the stress of English words commonly stand on the collection of content words, or belong to the lexical words such as noun, verb, adjective and adverb. While, others are function words such as determiners, conjunction and preposition that have no stress because these words only have short syllable or one syllable. Hence, it is assumed that in every word produced by speaker has at least one syllable to be stressed. In the contribution of stressed and unstressed syllable, the people can also be said as stressed syllable has primary and secondary stressed syllable.

According to Joko Widodo's pronunciation, it was found 17 data that are categorized into two categories. First category is a word which has a primary stress. There were found 11 data in which the speaker placed a primary stress differently, if these were compared with the dictionary. The inappropriate primary stresses belong to the content words such as nouns (*gentlemen, people, budget, enterprise,* and *project*), adverb (*Today*), adjectives (*potential* and *industrial*), verbs (*invest, complain, and increase*). However, one of the nouns is a noun that has similar form with verb, that is *project*. Then, two of the verbs are verbs that have similar form with noun, such as *complain* and *increase,* but basically these similar forms have different prominence each other.

Otherwise, second category is a word that has one primary and secondary stress. Then, it was found there were six data. The speaker not only changed the placement of a word that has a primary, but also the words have two stresses here. These belong to the nouns such as *population, education, irrigation, productivity, seventeen* and *fifteen.* It indicates that every different prominence has been changed by the speaker, it would make a different context. Hence, it means that the speaker as a foreigner pronounced the lexical differently from the dictionary. While, for the range of decibel itself, generally the speaker tended to use the decibel around 70 decibel which is categorized still normal decibel.

The last analysis of the research is pause forms. The analysis of pause forms were found nine data that reflected the speaker. Basically, this analysis was also able to describe the characteristic of the speaker in pronunciation. It is because a silence of English describe how the way the speaker speaks in his mother tongue, Indonesian language. However, it could be said that it is as normal speech that always give a pause not only in the punctuation marks, but also while speaking happened. As stated by Zellner (1994:42), in linguistic definition, traditionally the flow of normal speech is easily found a physical pause that is observed with the acoustic signal in order to get the exact duration. Of course, it is considered and based on its linguistic context. Hence, for the researcher, it became an interesting thing to be viewed. Zellner also states that the classification of

pause are categorized into two kinds, Intra segmental pauses and inter lexical pauses. Hence, the pauses used by the speaker are categorized into these kinds.

Based on Joko Widodo' s pronunciation, it was found the speaker tended to use the pauses happened among lexical. Then, nine data are the inter lexical pauses. In placing the pauses, it sounded like the speaker always put the lexical inappropriately which means among the lexical are not allowed to give a pause. These inter lexical pauses involve three of eight data are after *pronouns*, two of them are after *conjunction*, two of them is after *article,* one of them is after *preposition*, and one of them is within *number*. Beside the kinds of pauses of Joko Widodo, the other fact of findings is that most of the inter lexical pauses used by the speaker are the duration among 0.930 seconds to 4.471 seconds. This answered what Brown and Yule in Kang (2010) also states about one of three pause definitions is a very short pause happens around 1 and 5 seconds identified as sub-set of the pause contours that coincide with incomplete syntactic structure viewed contextually. It could be seen that the speaker tended to be silent between the lexical that it makes the context sounded incompletely because a pause of Joko Widodo happened during in the syntactic structure that must go together with other utterances, such as it is not allowed to pause between function words and the content words, after conjunction, after pronouns, after preposition, after article and within the numbers that are not allowed to be silent. Hence, for those all, the speaker tended to break the rules which is as his ways in pronouncing the English sounds.

Basically, the researchers who conduct a research in the same point are still a bit. There are still lack of people who want to analyze toward a non-native speaker such as a leader, public figures, so forth by using experimental analysis. Moreover, if the research is compared with other relevant studies, it could be viewed that there are the differences, but there is a relevant study that is really close by this research from the object and the purpose of research. On the other case, certainly these previous research findings are different each other. Ridho (2017) focuses on the agitative intonation found in Soekarno's speech. It involves intonation, loudness and also pause which has agitative. It was found that Soekarno tended to use inclination and declination intonation to persuade the people by his intonation. While, it was also found that Soekarno tended to use sound pressure in the verb of sentence, it was proved by the bigger intensity. Then, the speaker often placed a tentative pause in a sentence in which it such functions as the times to choose important points of the sentence.

Related to Ridho' s research, it could be seen the object of research is also an ex president of Indonesia. The aim is to describe how the speaker used intonation agitative of Indonesia speech by using PRAAT application. Thus, it means Ridho preferred to find Soekarno' s characteristics in Indonesia speech. On the other side, the researcher conducted a research in English speech delivered by Joko Widodo. Then, it also found three description of suprasegmental features. This research has indicated that Joko Widodo applied his home language knowledge in pronunciation, it was proved by appearing his own phonetic characteristics in speaking English as his foreign language. The findings of the research are different with Ridho' s findings. It was gotten that there are 10

special contours of tone used by Joko Widodo at the beginning, middle and also the end of utterances. These all are indicated as verb, noun, and adjective phrase. Then, it was also gained that there are 17 special of prominence which belong to different placement of loudness compared with the oxford dictionary. Moreover, there are also nine special pauses that categorized into inter lexical pause, because it happened between the lexical of the sentence. Hence, based on the different findings, these all showed that the study of suprasegmental features could be applied in different cases. It is like Ridho' s research belongs to find Soekarno' s phonetic characteristics in Indonesia speech that aims to persuade people, but this research, the researcher tended to see Joko Widodo in English speech.

Beside Ridho' s research, the other two relevant studies are also different with the research. In the second relevant study, Prihartono (2018) investigated the characteristics of the latah people because he assumed it has a unique character. While, this research viewed that every foreign speaker also has a unique characteristics when speaking in English. In the third relevant study, Lathif (2008) concerned with contrastive analysis of suprasegmental features between two students. In providing the data analysis of the research, he only provided a screenshot as an accurate data.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

1. Conclusion

This research was conducted within the spirit of phonetic study which concerns particularly in the Suprasegmental features. The research found the results under the title of "Phonetic Characteristics of English Pronunciation Delivered by Joko Widodo at the APEC CEO Summit 2014: An Acoustic Phonetic Study on Suprasegmental Features".

Regarding to the research, the researcher concluded that the suprasegmental features would be applied differently by every speaker in the pronunciation. It is due to that every speaker affected by home language knowledge or also called as mother tongue. It is like every speaker speaks in its first language. Most of the foreigner speaker would think about the meanings in his first language and applied it to the foreign language. Hence, It could be said that its own knowledge plays a role as his or her language interference. It influenced unconsciously how the speaker in giving contours of tone, prominence, and also a silence of the utterances. In addition, it has already represented the phonetic characteristics of the speaker's pronunciation ability.

Based on the findings, the pitch analysis has ten data. The speaker tended to use the fall-rise, fall, and flat tone. It was proved by the frequency gained in each syllable. These tones were found in the content words of beginning, middle, and end of utterances. In the loudness analysis, there are seventeen data. The speaker focused on content words that became normally stressed of the speech. The fact said that the speaker always tended to change the placement of loudness such as primary stress of a word and primary and secondary of a word by seeing the air pressure of decibel. Meanwhile, in the pause analysis, there are nine data. It was found that the speaker tended used a pause between the lexical of the

utterances, or it also called as inter lexical pause. Its silence always happened in the middle of utterances that is not allowed to pause. In conclusion, an understanding of placement is also pivotal things to be known as foreign speaker. It is because the context of the utterances is not only determined by how the speaker pronounced the sounds or English sounds well, but it is also followed by the correct use of suprasegmental features.

Based on the results and discussions above, the research carries some suggestions. Firstly, the research may be used as a reference for the further researcher who want to conduct a research in the same field, or within the spirit of phonetics study. Then, it also suggested that how the further researcher is able to do the analysis in the different perspective. Basically, this research only focused on the speech, hence it is suggested to do in others such as *dialogue* or conversation of the foreign speaker by using PRAAT application. Moreover, this research still developed in the three features of suprasegmental, hence it is suggested that it is able to be conducted a research in the more complete features of suprasegmental that aimed to represent more complete explanation about this study or even the segmental and suprasegmental features of a non-native speaker, hence, it will become a interesting research.

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