AN ANALYSIS OF DIPHTHONGS ON JOKO WIDODO'S SPEECH IN ENGLISH

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Abstract

In the 21th century, English is a key of all elements in education, politics, economy and International trade. English is even used in many International events. One of them is presidential speech. This study aimed to analyze the diphthongs sound that produced by Mr. Joko Widodo on his English speech in APEC forum 2014 in China.

The researcher used conceptual framework to analyze the data based on Roach. Diphthong is a vowel with glide form and it has eight types that divided into two types. There are closing diphthong such as /eɪ/, /aɪ/, /ɔɪ/,/əʊ/,/aʊ/ and centring diphthong like /ɪə/, /eə/,/ʊə/. Besides, it used qualitative method to find the problem and the production of diphthongs.

The researcher found 71 data samples that consisted of English diphthong. Thus, diphthong /eɪ/ appeared in 21 data samples, diphthong /aɪ/ stated in 15 data samples, diphthong /ɔɪ/ mentioned only in 1 data sample, diphthong /aʊ/ stated in 7 data samples, diphthong /əʊ/ appeared in 16 data samples, diphthong /ɪə/ only stated in 6 data samples, diphthong /eə/ mentioned in 3 data samples, and the last is diphthong /ʊə/ appeared in 2 data samples. Based on the analysis, the result of the studies showed that Mr. Jokowi could produce diphthong sounds. Meanwhile, he could not produce diphthongs only in some words that match to the Oxford standard and it influenced meaning and intention.

Key words: Jokowi, diphthongs, Roach, Production

INTRODUCTION

In the 21th century, having an ability to communicate in English is very important. Erya & Pustika (2021); Utami et al. (2020); Yuliansyah & Ayu (2021) states that English become an International language and it is the tool of communication in globalization era. In particular, with the establishment of ASEAN Economic Community, the demand of English increases. Thus, English is a key of all elements such as in education, business, politics and international trade. Moreover, Indonesian people are not confident to use English. Handayani & Aminatun (2020) asserts that people in Indonesia think that English language is complicated so they do not make any effort to learn English.

Indonesian people are influenced by their mother tongue and their environment(Ambarwati & Mandasari, 2020; Putri & Sari, 2020; Sinaga & Oktaviani, 2020). Our English is influenced by our background or place of where we live and also the accent of the language. Languages have accent and they are pronounced differently because it influences by the geographical places, ages, social status and educational background (Oktaviani, n.d.;

Renaldi et al., 2016; S Suprayogi & Pranoto, 2020). For example, the president of Republic of Indonesia Mr. Joko Widodo, he used English on his speech in APEC forum 2014. Besides, APEC is the Economic communities participated by all countries in Asia. Then, Mr. Joko Widodo as Indonesian president presented Indonesian economy. Thus, his speech attracted attention of the world because he spoke English with his Javanese accent. His accent influences the production of his English speech, especially the word that consists of English diphthong.

(Apriyanti & Ayu, 2020; Mandasari & Aminatun, 2020)explains that Javanese people are unfamiliar with English vowel because they do not find vowel in Javanese language. Then they get difficulty to produce English vowel, except people who ever learn it before. Besides that, they also do not know about diphthong in Javanese pronunciation because their vocal cords cannot produce that sounds. And then, it is a big problem of Javanese people to produce English diphthong.   Therefore, the researcher is interested in analyzing English diphthong produced by Mr. Joko Widodo to see whether it is relevant to the receptive pronunciation (RP) standard. Diphthong is the combination between two vowels so it is hard to produce together. Diphthong is the movement between one vowel positions to another (Gulö, 2019; Istiani & Puspita, 2020; Rahmania & Mandasari, 2021).

Referring the background of the study, research question is "How are the sounds of diphthong produced by Mr. Joko Widodo, the president of Republic of Indonesia while delivering his speech in English?"

LITERATURE REVIEW

Phonetics is the branch of linguistics which studies in language. However, it learns about sound of language. According to (Ayu, 2020; Damayanti & Listyani, 2020; Mandasari & Aminatun, 2019)"Phonetics is concerned to the study of the sounds of natural languages and it studies about production of sounds which are produced by the organs of speech". It means phonetics concern on the natural language which is produced by lips, teeth and mouth. This is a descriptive tool to study about phonological aspects and the language. Phonetics are about English spelling and it uses special symbol to represent each speech sound, while phonology is about English pronunciation because it study about speech sounds (Pratiwi & Ayu, 2020; Dian Puspita, 2021; Suprayogi Suprayogi & Novanti, 2021).

Besides, phonetics are the set of symbol and diacritic as the performance of language that approved by phonetic association. Symbol are a sign, mark and object such as ʤ and ɛ (Adelina & Suprayogi, 2020; Suprayogi Suprayogi, 2019; Vitianingsih, 2016). Diacritic is a mark to the letters in alphabet and writing system such as (ˈ) and (ˌ). Phonetics focuses to the sounds production such as how sound is produced, transmitted and perceived.

And then, phonetics deal with sounds and written of the language. For example, the orthographic spelling of the word will be written italic such as please, phonetic transcription will use slashes /pli:z/. Furthermore, the word please consists of three consonants like /p/, /l/, and /z/. Then, it consists of one vowel, there is /i:/.

2.3   Vowels sound

Vowels are sound of language and they are produced by the combination of organ's movement such as larynx, tongue, teeth, lip and mouth. Ahluwalia (2020) explains vowels are sounds in which there is no obstruction to the flows of air as it passes from the larynx to the lips because vowels are produced by those some organs. Based on those explanation, vowels are sound that produced by some organs and do not have construction.

Besides, vowel sounds consist of twenty sounds of vowel and there are divided into two types. There are monophthong and diphthong. Twelve pure vowels or monophthongs (/i: /, /ɪ/, /e/, /æ/, /ʌ/, /ɑ:/, /ɒ/, /ɔ:/, /ʊ/, /u:/, /ɜ:/, /ə/) and eight diphthongs (/eɪ/, /aɪ/, /ɔɪ/, /əʊ/, /aʊ/, /ɪə/, /eə/, /ʊə/).

2.3.1 English Diphthong

Diphthongs are sounds which consists of the movement or glide from one vowels to another because diphthongs are the combination of two pure vowels and it divided into some different types. Then, it has the characteristics such as close and centre (Amelia, 2021; Gulö, 2014; Mahendra & Amelia, 2020).

Diphthongs are divided into two sections: closing and centering diphthong. Closing diphthong is the diphthong sounds that the second vowel is closer than the first vowel because the movement of the tongue is carried out from the position of open vowel to the closer vowel, while centering diphthong is the second vowel that more center than the first vowels because the movement of the tongue is carried out towards the central vowel. For example, the English closing diphthongs are (/eɪ/, /aɪ/, /ɔɪ/, /aʊ/, /əʊ/) and centering diphthong are (/ɪə/, /eə/, /ʊə/).

a.   Diphthong /eɪ/

The position of the tongue is from the vowel /e/ that a front vowel which a little lower than the half close position. After that, the tongue moves to the direction of the vowel position /ɪ/. It is a little above the half close position and the lips are spread. Then it is gradually closing such as raid, pain, fail and tail (D Puspita, 2004; Tiono & Sylvia, 2004; Unggul & Gulö, 2017).

b.   Diphthong /aɪ/

It is a front-front closing full diphthong and it is a front vowel with a position in between /æ/ and /a:/. Then, the tongue moves to a closer position as if to produce /ɪ/ vowel sound and the lips are apart and gradually closing. For example, mine, file, rice, and lime

c.   Diphthong /ɔɪ/

Diphthong /ɔɪ/ is a back-front closing full diphthong because the back of the tongue is raised to a point midway between /ɔ/ and /ɔ:/. After that, the front tongue is gradually raised in the direction of /ɪ/ and the lips are rounded for the first element of the diphthong such as soil, coil, point, and coin

d.   Diphthong /aʊ/

It is a front-back closing full diphthong because the   front part of the back of the tongue is slightly raised for the first element of the diphthong /aʊ/. Then, the tongue moves in a direction of /ʊ/ and the lips starts at the neutral position, and gradually rounded. For example, sow, found, foul and now.

e.   Diphthong /əʊ/

This is closing half diphthong and the position of the tongue from the position of vowel /e/. After that, the tongue moves to a closer position of /ʊ/ . For example, there are also, go, boat and only.

f.   Diphthong /ɪə/

It is a high-front-centering diphthong. The tongue starts from the vowel /ɪ/ and not from the closer /i/ vowel sound. Then, it glides away in the direction of the central vowel /ə/. The two lips are in neutral position. For example, we can see in here, fear, dear and beard.

g.   Diphthong /eə/

It is a low front-centering diphthong. The tongue starts from an open vowel position, slightly higher than the position for the English /æ/. Then, the lips spread or neutral and the lower jaw are clearly felt to be slightly moving upward. For example, there are hair, pair and rare.

h.   Diphthong /ʊə/

Diphthong /ʊə/ is a high back centering diphthong. The tongue moves from /ʊ/ position and not from the closer /u:/ and the direction of the central vowel /ə/. The lips are rounded for the first element. After that, it was drawn back to neutral position. For example, there are sure, tour and pure.

Diphthong is a vowel with glide form and it divided into two types such as closing and centering diphthong. Closing diphthong is a diphthong that a glide towards a closer vowel, for example /eɪ/, /aɪ/, /ɔɪ/,/əʊ/, /aʊ/. Besides, centring diphthong is a diphthong glide toward /ə/ such as /ɪə/, /eə/,/ʊə/.

METHOD

This study used qualitative method to find the answer of the objective of this research. It was to describe the diphthong sounds that produced by the president of the Republic of Indonesia, Mr. Joko Widodo. Qualitative research is to understand about research problem or topic (Baker & Edwards, 2012; Helmy et al., 2018; Sari & Wahyudin, 2019). Thus, this research used qualitative research to know the problem and how the production of diphthongs that stated in words in the speech of Mr. Jokowi.

Besides, this research used library research to support this method. Then, it used that research method because the data source of this research was from the speech of Mr. Joko widodo. This research also used documentation analysis to support this method. it use the systematic examination of the recording or document as data sources (Booch et al., 1998; Fauzi & Sukoco, 2019; Suryono et al., 2019).

The data source of this study was the video of Mr. Joko Widodo's English speech while the data was the transcript of the speech such as diphthongs that consisted in the words and sentences on his speech. This research analyzed the data source from the speech of the seventh president of Republic of Indonesia, Mr. Joko Widodo's English speech in APEC forum 2014.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the English speech of Mr. Joko Widodo, the researcher found 32 data samples that consisted of English diphthong. Then, it was classified into eight types related to types of English diphthong. For example, the English closing diphthongs are (/eɪ/, /aɪ/, /ɔɪ/, /aʊ/, /əʊ/) and centering diphthong are (/ɪə/, /eə/, /ʊə/). Thus, diphthong /eɪ/ appeared in 15 data

samples, diphthong /aɪ/ stated in 4 data samples, diphthong /ɔɪ/ mentioned only 1 data sample, diphthong /aʊ/ stated in 3 data samples, diphthong /əʊ/ appeared in 16 data samples, diphthong /ɪə/ only stated in 6 data samples, diphthong /eə/ mentioned in 3 data samples, and the last is diphthong /ʊə/ appeared in 2 data samples.

The data presented in the column form to make the reader easier to understand this analysis. Then, the words of the data classified from the words which was consisted of diphthong sounds. After that, it separated between target transcription and pronouncer transcription to know how the diphthong pronunciation of Mr. Joko Widodo.

4.1 Diphthong /eɪ/

Diphthong /eɪ/ is closer to sound /ɪ/ and it begins with sound /e/. Then, the researcher found 15 data samples diphthong /eɪ/ and Mr. Joko Widodo only produced diphthong /eɪ/ correctly in 8 words and the rest could not produce by him.

Data sample 1: /ˈleɪdɪz/

No	Word	Mr. Jokowi
I	Ladies	/leˈdɪs/

First, in case of word of *ladies*, it appeared once on the speech and it consisted of diphthong /eɪ/. Then, Mr. Joko Widodo produced some words that consisted diphthong sound differently from standard of oxford dictionary. The word *ladies* should be pronounced /ˈleɪdɪz/ but he produced that word to be /leˈdɪs/. It means, Mr. Joko Widodo in word *ladies* produced diphthong /eɪ/ to be pure vowel /e/.

Data sample 2: / təˈdeɪ/

No	Word	Mr. Jokowi
I	Today	/ tʊˈdeɪ/

It appeared once in the beginning of the speech. It consisted of diphthong /eɪ/. Mr. Joko Widodo could produce the diphthong sound well but he could not produce in other vowel sound such as /ə/ sound to be /ʊ/ sound.

Data sample 3: /ˌpreznˈteɪʃn/

No	Word	Mr. Jokowi

| I | Presentation | /ˌpersnˈtesn/ |
| II | Presentation | /ˌpersnˈtesn/ |

He produced word ***presentation*** in the beginning and also in the end of the speech with the same sound, so it produced twice on the speech. ***Presentation*** in oxford dictionary should be produced /preznˈteɪʃn/. However, Mr. Jokowi produced its sound to be /ˌpersnˈtesn/because he produced the diphthong /eɪ/ to be pure vowel /e/.

Data sample 4: /ˌpɒpjuˈleɪʃn/

No	Word	Mr. Jokowi
I	Population	/ˌpɒpjuˈleʃn/

Population word appeared only once on Mr. Joko Widodo English speech and it consisted of diphthong /eɪ/. Then, he produced the sound of ***population*** to be /pɒpjuˈleʃn/. Actually, based on oxford dictionary the word ***population*** should produce /ˌpɒpjuˈleɪʃn/. However, he produced diphthong /eɪ/ to be pure vowel /e/.

Data sample 5: /ˌɪrɪˈgeɪʃn/

No	Word	Mr. Jokowi
I	Irrigation	/ˌɪrɪˈgeɪsn/

In this case, the word ***irrigation*** only appeared once and he produced the English diphthong /eɪ/ that consisted in that word correctly because he could produce the diphthong well.

Data sample 6: /meɪnˈteɪn/

No	Word	Mr. Jokowi
I	Maintain	/menˈten/

Based on oxford dictionary, the target transcription of that word is /meɪnˈteɪn, but he produced that word to be /menˈten/. Thus, he produced diphthong sound different from the standard in oxford dictionary even only one because the diphthong appeared twice in one word.

Data sample 7: /reɪz/

No	Word	Mr. Jokowi
I	Raise	/raɪs/

Then, in the case of *raise* word, the target production should be /reɪz/ but he produced that word same as like rice word in English. It means he produced the sound of diphthong /eɪ/ to be diphthong /aɪ/ because in this speech he produced the word to be /raɪs/. Then, it influenced the meaning of the word.

Data sample 8: /rɪˈfrɪʤəreɪtə(r)/

No	Word	Mr. Jokowi
I	Refrigerator	/rɪˈfrɪʤəretə(r)/

The word *refrigerator* appeared once on his speech. Then, he did not produce diphthong /eɪ/ same as like an oxford dictionary because he produced the diphthong /eɪ/ to be /e/ sound. Thus, he produced that word to be /rɪˈfrɪʤəretə(r)/. It means he did not produce the diphthong closer.

Data sample 9: /trænspɔːˈteɪʃn/

No	Word	Mr. Jokowi
I	Transportation	/trænspɔːˈtesn/
II	Transportation	/trænspɔːˈtesn/
III	Transportation	/trænspɔːˈtesn/
IV	Transportation	/trænspɔːˈtesn/
V	Transportation	/trænspɔːˈtesn/
VI	Transportation	/trænspɔːˈtesn/

The word of *transportation* appeared six times in the APEC speech of Mr. Joko Widodo. Besides, he produced English diphthong sound /eɪ/ different from the theory of diphthong and oxford standard because all *transportation* word that appeared on his speech pronounced /trænspɔːˈtesn/ not /trænspɔːˈteɪʃn/. Moreover, he was consistent to produce the word differently.

Data sample 10: /reɪlweɪ/

No	Word	Mr. Jokowi
I	Railway	/relweɪ/

| II | Railway | /relweɪ/ |

The word *railway* appeared twice on Mr. Joko Widodo speech and it stated of English diphthong /eɪ/. He only produced correctly the last diphthong sound while the first diphthong sound should be produced /reɪlweɪ/ but he produced to be /relweɪ/.

Data Sample 11: /meɪk/

No	Word	Mr. Jokowi
I	Make	/mek/
II	Make	/mek/

Make appeared twice in the middle of the speech but Mr. Joko Widodo produced that word to be /mek/. Actually, the correct sound according to oxford dictionary is /meɪk/.

Data sample 12: /seɪm/

No	Word	Mr. Jokowi
I	Same	/sem/

In this case, the word *same* was produced /sem/ not /seɪm/ so he produced the diphthong /eɪ/ to be pure vowel /e/ same as like others previous word that had already produced in his speech.

Data sample 13: /ðeɪ/

No	Word	Mr. Jokowi
I	They	/ðeɪ/
II	They	/ðeɪ/

The word *they* appeared twice and all sounds that produced correctly because it should be produced /ðeɪ/ and he also produced to be /ðeɪ/. It means, he could produce the diphthong sound well and he produced the word consistently.

Data sample 14: /ˈɔ:lweɪz/

No	Word	Mr. Jokowi
I	Always	/ˈɔ:lweɪs/

The word *always* appeared only once and it produced correctly, especially the diphthong sound because sound of the word that produced by Mr.Jokowi was same as like stated in oxford dictionary.

Data sample 15: /kəmˈpleɪn/

No	Word	Mr. Jokowi
I	Complain	/kɒmˈplen/

In the case of *complain* word, it appeared only once and it produced different from the standard of diphthong sound production because the word should be produced /kəmˈpleɪn/ not /kɒmˈplen/. Again, he produced diphthong /eɪ/ to be pure vowel /e/.

4.2 Diphthong /aɪ/

Diphthong /aɪ/ is the position between /æ/ and /a:/. After that, the tongue moves to a closer position to produce /ɪ/ vowel sound. Next, based on the data above that the word consisted of diphthong /aɪ/ were 4 data samples.

Data sample 16: / aɪ/ & /aəm/

No	Word	Mr. Jokowi
I	I'm	/aəm/
II	I'm	/aəm/
III	I	/ aɪ/
IV	I	/ aɪ/
V	I	/ aɪ/
VI	I	/ aɪ/
VII	I	/ aɪ/
VIII	I	/ aɪ/
IX	I	/ aɪ/
X	I	/ aɪ/
XI	I	/ aɪ/

Based on the data above, the word *I* was appeared nine times and *I'm* word was twice during the speech of Mr. Joko Widodo and he could produce the diphthong / aɪ/ correctly.

Data sample 17: /laɪk/

No	Word	Mr. Jokowi
I	Like	/laɪk/
II	Like	/laɪk/
III	Like	/laɪk/

The word *Like* stated in three times but all of the diphthong sounds in this word could produce because there were no difficulties to produce this word especially the diphthong /aɪ/.

Data sample 18: /maɪ/

No	Word	Mr. Jokowi
I	My	/ maɪ/
II	My	/ maɪ/
III	My	/ maɪ/
IV	My	/ maɪ/
V	My	/ maɪ/

In case of word *my*, Mr. Joko Widodo produced five times and he produced well all the diphthong sounds. Moreover, the word of *my* in this speech should be produced /maɪ/ and he did too.

Data sample 19: /ˈaɪlənd/

No	Word	Mr. Jokowi
I	Island	/ˈaɪlənd/
II	Island	/ˈaɪlənd/
III	Island	/ˈaɪlənd/
IV	Island	/ˈaɪlənd/
V	Island	/ˈaɪlənd/
VI	Island	/ˈaɪlənd/
VII	Island	/ˈaɪlənd/
VIII	Island	/ˈaɪlənd/
IX	Island	/ˈaɪlənd/
X	Island	/ˈaɪlənd/

XI	Island	/ˈaɪlənd/
XII	Island	/ˈaɪlənd/
XIII	Island	/ˈaɪlənd/
XIV	Island	/ˈaɪlənd/
XV	Island	/ˈaɪlənd/
XVI	Island	/ˈaɪlənd/

The word of *island* produced sixteen times during the speech of Mr. Jokowi and he produced all the diphthong /aɪ/ correctly. Then, he was consistent to produce this word because *island* words were produced well by Mr. Jokowi.

4.3 Diphthong /ɔɪ/

Diphthong /ɔɪ/ is the position of the tongue is raised to a point midway between /ɔ/ and /ɔː/ then, the front tongue is gradually raised in the direction of /ɪ/. Then, Mr. Jokowi only produced 1 word that consisted of diphthong /ɔɪ/ during his speech.

Data sample 20: /pɔɪnt/

No	Word	Mr. Jokowi
I	Point	/pɔɪnt/

During the APEC specch of mr.Joko Widodo the word *point* that consisted diphthong ɔɪ only produced once and he could produce well, so there was no problem in pronouncing diphthong /ɔɪ/.

4.4 Diphthong /aʊ/

It is the tongue moves in a direction of /ʊ/ and the lips starts at the neutral position, and gradually rounded. And then, there were 7 words that consisted of diphthong /aʊ/.

Data sample 21: /əˈbaʊt/

No	Word	Mr. Jokowi
I	About	/əˈbɒt/
II	About	/əˈbɒt/
III	About	/əˈbɒt/
IV	About	/əˈbɒt/

| V | About | /əˈbɒt/ |

There was appeared five times but all the diphthong /aʊ/ that consisted in the word ***about*** produced different from the standard production of English based on oxford standard because he produced diphthong /aʊ/ to be pure vowel /ɒ/. However, the word should be produced /əˈbaʊt/ but he produced to be /əˈbɒt/.

Data sample 22: /ˈθaʊznd/

No	Word	Mr. Jokowi
I	Thousand	/ˈtaʊsnd/
II	Thousand	/ˈtaʊsnd/
III	Thousand	/ˈtaʊsnd/
IV	Thousand	/ˈtaʊsnd/
V	Thousand	/ˈtaʊsnd/
VI	Thousand	/ˈtaʊsnd/
VII	Thousand	/ˈtaʊznd/

All the words of ***thousand*** which appeared on the speech of Mr. Jokowi stated diphthong /aʊ/ and he produced the word correctly. Besides, it appeared seven times during the speech and he consistently could produce the diphthong /aɪ/.

Data sample 23: /əˈraʊnd/

No	Word	Mr. Jokowi
I	Around	/əˈraʊnd/
II	Around	/əˈraʊnd/

There was no problem when he produced word ***around*** because he could produce it well.

4.5 Diphthong /əʊ/

This is closing half diphthong and the position of the tongue from the position of vowel /e/. After that, the tongue moves to a closer position of /ʊ/. Besides, there were 16 words that consisted of diphthong /əʊ/.

Data sample 24: /nəʊ/

No	Word	Mr. Jokowi

I	Know	/nɒʊ/
II	Know	/nɒʊ/
III	Know	/nɒ/

Based on the data, Mr. Jokowi mentioned words **know** three times. This word stated diphthong /əʊ/ but he produced the diphthong in different way. Moreover, the word **know** should be produced /nəʊ/ but he produced that word to be /nɒʊ/ and /nɒ/.

Data sample 25: /əˈgəʊ/

No	Word	Mr. Jokowi
I	Ago	/əˈgɒ/
II	Ago	/əˈgɒ/
III	Ago	/əˈgɒ/
IV	Ago	/əˈgɒ/

The data above showed that Mr. Jokowi produced the word **ago** in four times and all the sounds of diphthong /əʊ/ produced different from the standard production because he produced /əˈgəʊ/ to be /əˈgɒ/.

Data sample 26: /səʊ/

No	Word	Mr. Jokowi
I	So	/sɒ/
II	So	/sɒ/
III	So	/səʊ/
IV	So	/sɒ/
V	So	/sɒ/
VI	So	/sɒ/
VII	So	/sɒ/

In this case, the word **so** appeared seven times and Mr. Jokowi only correct once in the third times, while others different from the standard production. However, he produced the word **so** to be /sɒ/ but actually it should be /səʊ/.

Data sample 27: /ʃəʊ/

No	Word	Mr. Jokowi
I	Show	/sɒ/
II	Show	/sɒ/

Then, the word *shows* produced two times and he produced diphthong /əʊ/ that consisted on the speech to be pure vowel /ɒ/.

Data sample 28: /ˈɔːlsəʊ/

No	Word	Mr. Jokowi
I	Also	/ˈɑlsɑ/
II	Also	/ˈɑlsɑ/
III	Also	/ˈɑlsɑ/
IV	Also	/ˈɑlsɑ/
V	Also	/ˈɑlsɑ/
VI	Also	/ˈɑlsɑ/

4.6 Diphthong /ɪə/

It is the tongue starts from the vowel /ɪ/ and it glides away in the direction of the central vowel /ə/. In this speech, the researcher found 1 word were consisted of diphthong /ɪə/.

Data sample 29: /ˈeərɪə/

No	Word	Mr. Jokowi
I	Area	/ˈʌrəʌ/

This word *area* appeared only once and he produced the diphthong /ɪə/ to be /ʌ/. Then, he produced diphthong in that word open not center because he produced that word to be /ˈʌrəʌ/ but actually it supposed to be /ˈeərɪə/. In this case, the word *area* consisted diphthong /eə/ and /ɪə/ but he produced those diphthong to be pure vowel /ʌ/.

4.7 Diphthong /eə/

Based on the data above, Mr. Jokowi was hard to produce the sound of /e/ and /ə/ together, so he produced diphthong /eə/ to be /e/ sound. For example, there stated 1 word were consisted of diphthong /eə/.

Data sample 31: /ðeə(r)/

No	Word	Mr. Jokowi
I	Their	/ðe(r)/

In the word ***their***, he did not produce /ə/ sound because he only produced /e/ sound. Actually, in this word should be produced /ðeə(r)/ not /ðe(r)/.

4.8 Diphthong /ʊə/

Diphthong /ʊə/ is the tongue moves from /ʊ/ position and not from the closer /u:/. It was appeared only in 1 word in the speech of Mr. Jokowi but only once could produce well.

Data Sample 32: /ˈləʊə(r)/

No	Word	Mr. Jokowi
I	Lower	/ˈlɒʊə/

In this case, the word ***lower*** in this speech could produced correctly, especially to the diphthong /ʊə/.

CONCLUSION

Diphthong is a vowel with glide form and it consisted of eight types. Then, it divided into two types (Pranoto & Afrilita, 2019; Pranoto & Suprayogi, 2020; Suprayogi Suprayogi & Pranoto, 2020). Closing diphthong is a diphthong that a glide towards a closer vowel, for example /eɪ/, /aɪ/, /ɔɪ/,/əʊ/, /aʊ/. Besides, centring diphthong is a diphthong glide toward /ə/ such as /ɪə/, /eə/,/ʊə/. Then, this is the result of this analysis:

First, the researcher found diphthong /eɪ/ in 15 data samples and Mr. Joko Widodo only produced diphthong /eɪ/ correctly in 8 data samples but another data samples produced different from the standard diphthong production because he produced centering not closing. Then, Mr. Joko Widodo always produced diphthong /eɪ/ to be pure vowel /e/ but he could produce correctly if the word consisted of alphabet y such as days and railway or the way of produce the word same as like the written word, for example is eight.

Second, the researcher investigated diphthong /aɪ/ in 4 data samples during the speech of Mr. Jokowi. Based on the analysis he could produce diphthong /aɪ/ well because he only had a problem in producing diphthong /aɪ/ in price word. Thus, he produced that word to be /preɪs/ not /praɪs/ and he produced the diphthong /aɪ/ sound to be /eɪ/ sound.

Third, the researcher indicated diphthong /ɔɪ/ only in one data sample. Moreover, he could produce that word correctly because the sound of the diphthong same as like the written text of the word. Next, diphthong /aʊ/ stated in 3 data samples but Mr. Jokowi had a problem to produce it because he produced diphthong /aʊ/ to be pure vowel /ɒ/. Thus, he produced diphthong /aʊ/ different to the oxford standard. For example, there was in data sample about that produced /əˈbaʊt/ to be /əˈbɒt/.

Furthermore, the researcher analyzed 3 data samples were consisted of diphthong /əʊ/. Besides, the producing of diphthong were produced differently to the standard of diphthong production because Mr. Jokowi produced the sound of the diphthong /əʊ/ in those word same as like the written word. Thus, he produced the diphthong /əʊ/ to be pure vowel /ɒ/.

The researcher identified 1 data sample were consisted of diphthong /ɪə/. He could produce this diphthong because he only had a problem to produce diphthong /ɪə/ in some words. Moreover, he produced diphthong /ɪə/ to be pure vowel /e/ and /ʌ/.

Moreover, the researcher investigated 1 data sample of diphthong /eə/. Besides, Mr. Jokowi produced diphthong /eə/ to be /e/ sound. The last is diphthong /ʊə/. However, it stated only in 2 data samples during the speech of Mr. Jokowi, sometimes he produced the diphthong sound to be /w/ sound.

Based on the result of the analysis, Mr. Jokowi could produce most of English diphthong, but he had a problem in producing the diphthong sounds to be pure vowels sound such as /e/, /ʌ/, and /ɒ/. Furthermore, he had problem in producing closing diphthong /eɪ/, /aʊ/, and /əʊ/. Besides, those diphthongs production influenced the meaning and also intention. For example, the sound of word raise produced to be word rice sound, so it influenced the meaning of the word. Besides, he also produced different words to be one sound such as, show and so that produced to be /sɒ/. Therefore, English diphthongs were produced by Mr. Joko Widodo influenced meaning and intention.

In conclusion, the result of this study showed that Mr. Jokowi could produce diphthong sounds like the standard of Oxford learner's dictionary and the standard of diphthong production. Meanwhile, he could not produce diphthongs only in some words that match to the Oxford standard.

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