LAPORAN KEGIATAN PENGABDIAN KEPADA MASYARAKAT

(Tulisan yang tidak dipublikasikan)

WHICH IS WHICH?

SOLVING PROBLEMS IN PRONUNCIATION

PENULIS:

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ABSTRAK

Kegiatan pengabdian kepada masyarakat ini merupakan tindak lanjut dari adanya kenyataan bahwa banyak orang Indonesia menggunakan bahasa Inggris lisan tanpa mengetahui adanya perbedaan antara lafal *British English* dan *American English*. Oleh sebab itu lafal yang digunakan pun menjadi tidak konsisten atau bercampur aduk di antara kedua jenis lafal tersebut. Tulisan ini merupakan hasil penelitian pustaka dan pengalaman mengajar di kelas Pronunciation. Diharapkan tulisan ini dapat membantu mahasiswa pada khususnya dan masyarakat pada umumnya dalam membedakan lafal *British English* dan *American English* sehingga mereka dapat menggunakan lafal yang mereka pilih dengan benar dan menjaga konsistensi pemakaiannya.

BAB I. PENDAHULUAN

Bahasa Inggris dikenal sebagai bahasa internasional yang digunakan oleh banyak orang di berbagai negara di dunia. Tidak dipungkiri ada banyak jenis Bahasa Inggris. Dua jenis Bahasa Inggris yang sering digunakan adalah *British English* dan *American English*, sesuai dengan dari mana bahasa tersebut berasal. Di Indonesia sendiri, Bahasa Inggris merupakan bahasa asing yang banyak digunakan oleh masyarakatnya. Namun, jika diperhatikan banyak orang Indonesia yang tidak memperhatikan lafal yang mereka gunakan sehingga sering terjadi percampuran lafal *British English* dan *American English*, yang sebaiknya dihindari. Hal ini terjadi pula pada mahasiswa baru di kelas Pronunciation yang mengharuskan mereka menggunakan standar lafal *British English*. Kesulitan timbul karena mereka tidak menyadari adanya perbedaan lafal di antara keduanya. Inilah yang menginspirasi penulis untuk membuat tulisan tentang perbedaan-perbedaan apa saja yang perlu diketahui sehingga lafal yang digunakan menjadi lebih baik dan konsisten.

BAB II. URAIAN PELAKSANAAN KEGIATAN

Kegiatan yang dilakukan dapat dijelaskan sebagai berikut:

1. Mengidentifikasi kesalahan yang banyak dilakukan ketika kelas Pronunciation berlangsung, dengan memperhatikan kata-kata yang terdapat dalam Diktat Pronunciation yang digunakan.

2. Mencari kamus yang cocok yang akan digunakan karena menyangkut

perbandingan dua jenis lafal.

3. Mengumpulkan lebih banyak data dan mengelompokkannya sesuai jenisnya.

4. Menyusun tulisan.

BAB III. SUSUNAN PELAKSANA

Pelaksana   : Dra. Marcella Melly Kosasih, M.Si.

BAB IV: AGENDA PELAKSANAAN

Bulan September 2020 - Januari 2021

BAB V: ANGGARAN

Tanpa biaya

LAMPIRAN:

Hasil tulisan

WHICH IS WHICH?

SOLVING PROBLEMS IN PRONUNCIATION

MARCELLA MELLY KOSASIH

Which is Which?
Solving Problems in Pronunciation

INTRODUCTION

English is known as an international language spoken by many people in different countries of the world. There are undoubtedly many types of English. The two types of English often spoken are British English and American English, according to where the language comes from. In Indonesia itself, English is a foreign language that is widely used by its people. However, it is noticed that many Indonesians do not pay attention to the pronunciation they use so that there is often a mixture of British English and American English, which should be avoided. This is also the case with new students in a pronunciation class which requires them to use British English pronunciation as its standard in learning English. They were unaware of the differences in pronunciation that occur in the two types of English so that mistakes were often made due to their unawareness. This condition inspires the writer to write about the differences that the speakers of English as a foreign language should know in order not to be confused when using British or American English.

This paper is written to help students and those who are interested in knowing the differences better. By reading this paper, they will be able to understand the differences, to choose which type of English they want to use, and to use it consistently.

DISCUSSION

There are several kinds of differences in pronunciation between British English and American English which usually become major problems for those who speak English as a foreign language. To solve the problems, one needs to know for sure the differences. The following parts will discuss some outstanding differences. The symbols used in this paper are based on Daniel Jones' *English Pronouncing Dictionary* (2006) and Online *Cambridge Dictionary*. Definitions are quoted from Hornby's *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (2015).

1. Vowel Sound Differences

a. The vowel sounds in British English (BBC English) are as follows:

   1. Short vowels: ɪ e æ ʌ ɒ ʊ ə

   2. Long vowels: iː ɑː ɔː uː ɜː

   3. Diphthongs: eɪ aɪ ɔɪ əʊ aʊ ɪə eə ʊə

b. The vowel sounds in American English (Network English) are:

   1. Lax vowels (sounds that are produced with the muscles of speech organs relaxed): ɪ e æ ʌ ʊ ə

   2. Tense vowels (sounds that are produced with the muscles of the speech organs stretched tight): iː ɑː ɔː ɜː uː eɪ oʊ

   3. Wide diphthongs: aʊ aɪ ɔɪ

   4. Retroflexed vowels or "r-colored" (sounds that are produced with the end of the tongue turned up against the hard palate): ɚ ɝː

The differences in the vowel sounds make the same words pronounced differently. The following tables show the differences.

Vowel difference	Examples	British English	American English
/æ/ → /e/	clarinet	/ ˌklær.ɪˈnet /	/ ˌkler.ɪˈnet /
	clarity	/ ˈklærə.ti /	/ ˈkler.ə.t̬i /
	narrative	/ ˈnær.ə.tɪv /	/ ˈner.ə.t̬ɪv /
	parrot	/ ˈpær.ət /	/ ˈper.ət /
	parody	/ ˈpær.ə.di /	/ ˈper.ə.di /
	carriage	/ ˈkær.ɪdʒ /	/ ˈker.ɪdʒ /
	chariot	/ ˈtʃær.i.ət /	/ ˈtʃer.i.ət /
	marriage	/ ˈmær.ɪdʒ /	/ ˈmer.ɪdʒ /
	paradise	/ ˈpær.ə.daɪz /	/ ˈper.ə.daɪz /

Vowel difference	Examples	British English	American English
/ɑː/ → /æ/	ask	/ɑːsk /	/æsk /
	mask	/mɑːsk /	/mæsk /
	basket	/ˈbɑː.skɪt /	/ˈbæs.kət /
	pass	/pɑːs /	/pæs /
	glass	/glɑːs /	/glæs /
	past	/pɑːst /	/pæst /
	master	/ˈmɑː.stəʳ /	/ˈmæs.tɚ /
	castle	/ˈkɑː.sᵊl /	/ ˈkæs.ᵊl /
	demand	/dɪˈmɑːnd /	/ dɪˈmænd /
	answer	/ˈɑːn.səʳ /	/ˈæn.sɚ /
	bath	/bɑːθ /	/bæθ /
	path	/pɑːθ /	/pæθ /

Vowel difference	Examples	British English	American English
/ɒ/ → /ɔː/	forest	/ˈfɒr.ɪst /	/ˈfɔːr.ɪst /
	correlate	/ˈkɒr.ə.leɪt /	/ˈkɔːr.ə.leɪt /
	foreign	/ˈfɒr.ən /	/ˈfɔːr.ən /
	horror	/ˈhɒr.əʳ /	/ˈhɔːr.ɚ /
	horoscope	/ˈhɒr.ə.skəʊp /	/ˈhɔːr.ə.skoʊp /
	horrible	/ˈhɒr.ə.bᵊl /	/ˈhɔːr.ə.bᵊl /
	origin	/ˈɒr.ɪ.dʒɪn /	/ˈɔːr.ə.dʒɪn /
	porridge	/ˈpɒr.ɪdʒ /	/ˈpɔːr.ɪdʒ /
	sorority	/səˈrɒr.ə.ti /	/səˈrɔːr.ə.ti /
	torrent	/ˈtɒr.ᵊnt /	/ˈtɔːr.ᵊnt /
	moral	/ˈmɒr.ᵊl /	/ˈmɔːr.ᵊl /

Vowel difference	Examples	British English	American English
/ɔː/ → /ɔːr/	warm	/wɔːm /	/wɔːrm /
	war	/wɔːʳ /	/wɔːr/
	born	/bɔːn /	/bɔːrn /
	boredom	/ˈbɔː.dəm /	/ˈbɔːr.dəm /

	doorknob	/ˈdɔː.nɒb /	/ˈdɔːr.nɑːb /
	fortnight	/ˈfɔːt.naɪt /	/ˈfɔːrt.naɪt /
	gorgeous	/ˈgɔː.ʤəs /	/ˈgɔːr.ʤəs /
	lord	/lɔːd /	/lɔːrd /
	morpheme	/ˈmɔː.fiːm /	/ˈmɔːr.fiːm /
	portrait	/ˈpɔː.trət /	/ˈpɔːr.trɪt /
	sort	/ sɔːt /	/sɔːrt /

Vowel difference	Examples	British English	American English
/ə/ → /ɚ/	father	/ˈfɑː.ðəʳ /	/ˈfɑː.ðɚ /
	border	/ˈbɔː.dəʳ /	/ˈbɔːr.dɚ /
	liner	/ˈlaɪ.nəʳ /	/ˈlaɪ.nɚ /
	keeper	/ˈkiː.pəʳ /	/ˈkiː.pɚ /
	manager	/ˈmæn.ɪ.ʤəʳ /	/ˈmæn.ə.ʤɚ /
	laughter	/ˈlɑːf.təʳ /	/ˈlæf.tɚ /
	quarter	/ˈkwɔː.təʳ /	/ˈkwɔːr.t̬ɚ /
	failure	/ˈfeɪ.ljəʳ /	/ˈfeɪ.ljɚ /
	culture	/ˈkʌl.ʧəʳ /	/ˈkʌl.ʧɚ /
	anchor	/ˈæŋ.kəʳ /	/ˈæŋ.kɚ /
	inventor	/ɪnˈven.təʳ /	/ɪnˈven.t̬ɚ /
	amateur	/ˈæm.ə.ʧəʳ /	/ˈæm.ə.ʧɚ /

Vowel difference	Examples	British English	American English
/ɜː/ → /ɝː/	bird	/bɜːd /	/bɝːd /
	word	/wɜːd /	/wɝːd /
	curse	/kɜːs /	/kɝːs /
	furnish	/ˈfɜː.nɪʃ /	/ˈfɝː.nɪʃ /
	universal	/ juː.nɪˈvɜː.sᵊl /	/juː.nəˈvɝː.sᵊl /
	suburb	/ˈsʌb.ɜːb /	/ˈsʌb.ɝːb /
	surface	/ˈsɜː.fɪs /	/ˈsɝː.fɪs /
	external	/ɪkˈstɜː.nᵊl /	/ɪkˈstɝː.nᵊl /

	preserve	/prɪˈzɜːv /	/prɪˈzɝːv /
	mercy	/ˈmɜː.si /	/ˈmɝː.si /
	pearl	/pɜːl /	/pɝːl /

Vowel difference	Examples	British English	American English
/eə/ → /er/	hair	/heəʳ /	/her /
	their	/ðeəʳ /	/ðer /
	bear	/beəʳ /	/ber /
	spare	/speəʳ /	/sper /
	square	/skweəʳ /	/skwer /
	aware	/əˈweəʳ /	/əˈwer /
	repair	/rɪˈpeəʳ /	/rɪˈper /
	declare	/dɪˈkleəʳ/	/dɪˈkler /
	careful	/ˈkeə.fᵊl /	/ˈker.fᵊl /
	aeroplane	/ˈeə.rə.pleɪn /	/ˈer.ə.pleɪn /
	librarian	/laɪˈbreə.ri.ən /	/laɪˈbrer.i.ən /
	unfair	/ʌnˈfeəʳ /	/ʌnˈfer /

Vowel difference	Examples	British English	American English
/əʊ/ → /oʊ/	follow	/ˈfɒl.əʊ /	/ˈfɑː.l.oʊ /
	hotel	/həʊˈtel /	/hoʊˈtel /
	shoulder	/ˈʃəʊl.dəʳ /	/ˈʃoʊl.dɚ /
	window	/ˈwɪn.dəʊ /	/ˈwɪn.doʊ /
	telephone	/ˈtel.ɪ.fəʊn /	/ˈtel.ə.foʊn /
	radio	/ˈreɪ.di.əʊ /	/ˈreɪ.di.oʊ /
	grocer	/ˈɡrəʊ.səʳ /	/ˈɡroʊ.sɚ /
	photo	/ˈfəʊ.təʊ /	/ˈfoʊ.ṭoʊ /
	envelope	/ˈen.və.ləʊp /	/ˈen.və.loʊp /
	tomorrow	/təˈmɒr.əʊ /	/təˈmɔːr.oʊ /
	potato	/pəˈteɪ.təʊ /	/pəˈteɪ.ṭoʊ /
	brooch	/brəʊtʃ/	/broʊtʃ/

Vowel difference	Examples	British English	American English
/ʊə/ → /ʊr/ /ʊ/	tour	/tʊə /	/tʊr /
	sure	/ʃʊə /	/ʃʊr /
	poor	/pʊə /	/pʊr /
	jury	/ˈdʒʊə.ri /	/ˈdʒʊr.i /
	during	/ˈdjʊə.rɪŋ /	/ˈdʊr.ɪŋ /
	purify	/ˈpjʊə.rɪ.faɪ /	/ˈpjʊr.ə.faɪ /
	curious	/ˈkjʊə.ri.əs /	/ˈkjʊr.i.əs /
	bureau	/ˈbjʊə.rəʊ /	/ˈbjʊr.oʊ /
	caricature	/ˈkær.ɪ.kə.tʃʊə/	/ˈker.ə.kə.tʃʊr/

Vowel difference	Examples	British English	American English
/ɪə/ → /ɪr/	dear	/dɪəʳ /	/dɪr /
	here	/hɪəʳ /	/hɪr /
	weird	/wɪəd /	/wɪrd /
	cheer	/tʃɪəʳ /	/tʃɪr /
	appear	/əˈpɪəʳ /	/əˈpɪr /
	serious	/ˈsɪə.ri.əs /	/ˈsɪr.i.əs /
	interfere	/ˌɪn.təˈfɪəʳ /	/ˌɪn.təˈfɪr /
	hero	/ˈhɪə.rəʊ /	/ˈhɪr.oʊ /
	engineer	/ˌen.dʒɪˈnɪəʳ /	/ˌen.dʒɪˈnɪr /
	experience	/ɪkˈspɪə.ri.əns /	/ɪkˈspɪr.i.əns /
	material	/məˈtɪə.ri.əl /	/məˈtɪr.i.əl /
	period	/ˈpɪə.ri.əd /	/ˈpɪr.i.əd /

Vowel difference	Examples	British English	American English
/aɪ/ → /ə/ a) in some words ending in _ization	organization	/ˌɔː.gᵊn.aɪˈzeɪ.ʃᵊn/	/ˌɔːr.gᵊn.əˈzeɪ.ʃᵊn/
	dramatization	/ˌdræm.ə.taɪˈzeɪ.ʃᵊn/	/ˌdræm.ə.t̬əˈzeɪ.ʃᵊn/
	characterization	/ˌkær.ək.tə.raɪˈzeɪʃᵊn/	/ˌker.ək.tə.rəˈzeɪ.ʃᵊn/
	civilization	/ˌsɪv.ᵊl.aɪˈzeɪ.ʃᵊn/	/ˌsɪv.ᵊl.əˈzeɪ.ʃᵊn/

(the verb forms are pronounced the same)	authorization	/ˌɔː.θᵊr.aɪˈzeɪ.ʃᵊn/	/ˌɑː.θɚ.əˈzeɪ.ʃᵊn/
	realization	/ˌriː.ə.laɪˈzeɪ.ʃᵊn/	/ˌriː.ə.ləˈzeɪ.ʃᵊn/
	globalization	/ˌgləʊ.bᵊl.aɪˈzeɪ.ʃᵊn/	/ˌgloʊ.bᵊl.əˈzeɪ.ʃᵊn/
b) in some words ending in _ile	quartile	/ˈkwɔː.taɪl/	/ˈkwɔːr.t̬l/
	volatile	/ˈvɒl.ə.taɪl/	/ˈvɑː.lə.t̬ᵊl/
	juvenile	/ˈdʒuː.vᵊn.aɪl/	/ˈdʒuː.və.nᵊl/
	versatile	/ˈvɜː.sə.taɪl/	/ˈvɝː.sə.t̬ᵊl/
	projectile	/prəˈdʒek.taɪl/	/prəˈdʒek.tᵊl/
	mobile	/ˈməʊ.baɪl/	/ˈmoʊ.bᵊl/
	fertile	/ˈfɜː.taɪl/	/ˈfɝː.t̬ᵊl/
	hostile	/ˈhɒs.taɪl/	/ˈhɑː.stᵊl/

2. Consonant Differences

a. Postvocalic / r /

American pronunciation shows a rhotic accent so the postvocalic /r/ is pronounced where the letter r is found in the spelling.

Examples	British English	American English
discharge	/dɪsˈtʃɑːdʒ/	/dɪsˈtʃɑːrdʒ/
support	/səˈpɔːt/	/səˈpɔːrt/
hardworking	/ˌhɑːdˈwɜːkɪŋ/	/ˌhɑːrdˈwɝːkɪŋ/
normal	/ˈnɔː.məl/	/ˈnɔːr.məl/
shark	/ʃɑːk/	/ʃɑːrk/
forearm	/ˈfɔː.rɑːm/	/ˈfɔːr.ɑːrm/
scorecard	/ˈskɔː.kɑːd/	/ˈskɔːr.kɑːrd/
interpersonal	/ˌɪn.təˈpɜː.sᵊ.nəl/	/ˌɪn.tɚˈpɝː.sᵊn.ᵊl/
farmer	/ˈfɑː.məʳ/	/ˈfɑːr.mɚ/
hermit	/ˈhɜː.mɪt/	/ˈhɝː.mɪt/

b. Flapped / t /

In American pronunciation, /t / occurring between vowels and after some consonants but before a vowel, is normally a voiced flap /t̬ / unless the following vowel is stressed.

7

Examples	British English	American English
courtesy	/ˈkɜː.tə.si/	/ˈkɝː.t̬ə.si/
cruelty	/ˈkruː.əl.ti/	/ˈkruː.əl.t̬i/
wanted	/ˈwɒn.tɪd/	/ˈwɑːn.t̬ɪd/
mantis	/ˈmæn.tɪs/	/ˈmæn.t̬ɪs/
hospital	/ˈhɒs.pɪ.t̬ᵊl/	/ˈhɑː.spɪ.t̬ᵊl/
butter	/ˈbʌt.əʳ/	/ˈbʌt̬.ɚ/
mounting	/ˈmaʊn.tɪŋ/	/ˈmaʊn.t̬ɪŋ/
cottage	/ˈkɒt.ɪdʒ/	/ˈkɑː.t̬ɪdʒ/
diabetic	/ˌdaɪ.əˈbet.ɪk/	/ˌdaɪ.əˈbet̬.ɪk/
critical	/ˈkrɪt.ɪ.kᵊl/	/ˈkrɪt̬.ɪ.kᵊl/
ratify	/ˈræt.ɪ.faɪ/	/ˈræt̬.ə.faɪ/

3. Differences in Word Rhythm and Stress

a) **in the case of certain suffixes like *-ary*, *-ory*, *-berry,* and *-mony***

Examples	British English	American English
ordinary	/ˈɔː.dᵊn.ᵊri/	/ˈɔːr.dᵊn.er.i/
unitary	/ˈjuː.nɪ.tᵊr.i/	/ˈjuː.nɪ.ter.i/
secretary	/ˈsek.rə.tᵊr.i/	/ˈsek.rə.ter.i/
dictionary	/ˈdɪk.ʃᵊn.ᵊr.i/	/ˈdɪk.ʃᵊn.er.i/
primary	/ˈpraɪ.mᵊr.i/	/ˈpraɪ.mer.i/
secondary	/ˈsek.ᵊn.dᵊri/	/ˈsek.ᵊn.der.i/
hereditary	/hɪˈred.ɪ.tᵊr.i/	/həˈred.ɪ.ter.i/

Examples	British English	American English
laboratory	/ləˈbɒr.ə.tᵊr.i/	/ˈlæb.rə.tɔːr.i/
respiratory	/rɪˈspɪr.ə.tᵊr.i/	/ˈres.pə.rə.tɔːr.i/
conservatory	/kənˈsɜː.və.tᵊr.i/	/kənˈsɝː.və.tɔːr.i/
mandatory	/ˈmæn.də.tᵊr.i/	/ˈmæn.də.tɔːr.i/
lavatory	/ˈlæv.ə.tᵊr.i/	/ˈlæv.ə.tɔːr.i/
dormitory	/ˈdɔː.mɪ.tᵊr.i/	/ˈdɔːr.mə.tɔːr.i/
contributory	/kənˈtrɪb.jə.tᵊr.i/	/kənˈtrɪb.jə.tɔːr.i/

Examples	British English	American English
raspberry	/'rɑːz.bᵊr.i/	/'ræz. ber.i/
blueberry	/'bluː.bᵊr.i/	/'bluː.ber.i/
strawberry	/'strɔː.bᵊr.i/	/'strɔː.ber.i/
blackberry	/'blæk.bᵊr.i/	/'blæk.ber.i/
cranberry	/'kræn.bᵊr.i	/'kræn.ber.i/
mulberry	/'mʌl.bᵊr.i/	/'mʌl.ber.i/

Examples	British English	American English
matrimony	/'mæt.rɪ.mə.ni/	/'mæt.rə.moʊ.ni/
patrimony	/'pæt.rɪ.mə.ni/	/'pæt.rə.moʊ.ni/
parsimony	/'pɑː.sɪ.mə.ni/	/'pɑːr.sə.moʊ.ni/
testimony	/'tes.tɪ.mə.ni/	/'tes.tə.moʊ.ni/
hegemony	/'heʤ.ɪ.mə.ni/	/'heʤ.ə.moʊ.ni/
palimony	/'pæl.ɪ.mə.ni/	/'pæl.ə.moʊ.ni/

b) **Stress in French loanwords** (American English retains the stress in the French language which in most cases falls on the last syllables)

Examples	British English	American English
massage	/'mæs.ɑːʒ/	/mə'sɑːʒ/
garage	/'gær.ɑːʒ/	/gə'rɑːʒ/
collage	/'kɒl.ɑːʒ/	/kə'lɑːʒ/
cliché	/'kliː.ʃeɪ/	/kliː'ʃeɪ/
chauffeur	/'ʃəʊ.fəʳ/	/ʃoʊ'fɝː/
brochure	/'brəʊ.ʃəʳ/	/broʊ'ʃʊr/
concierge	/ˌkɒn.si.eəʒ/	/kɑːn.si'erʒ/
fiancé	/fi'ɑːn.seɪ/	/fiː.ɑːn'seɪ/
communiqué	/kə'mjuː.nɪ.keɪ/	/kə.ˌmjuː.nə'keɪ/

CONCLUSION

From the discussion, it is obvious that there are quite a lot of differences of how to pronounce words in British English and American English. Differences in vowel sounds, consonant sounds, and word rhythm and stress should be put into consideration when one wants to pronounce certain words in English. It is hoped that this paper will help those who want to pronounce words better and more consistently whatever type of English they choose to use.

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