ABSTRACT

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This study deals with the Contrastive Analysis of English and Melayu in Diphthong sounds in the film "*hidupku, solatku, matiku*". In order to bring this study into its purpose, the researcher identified two research problem, those are the similarities of English and Melayu in diphthong sounds in the film "*hidupku, solatku, matiku*" and the dissimilarities of English and Melayu in diphthong sounds in the film "*hidupku, solatku, matiku*". This study was conducted by using descriptive qualitative method and was taken place in the library of UMSU. The data was collected by reading some English and Melayu grammar books, especially about diphthong and the data from internet to complete this research. The data classified into it ways of classification based on the types was found the similarities and dissimilarities of English and Melayu in diphthong sounds in the film "*hidupku, solatku, matiku*". It was found that many the similarities and dissimilarities of English and Melayu In diphthong sounds in the film "*hidupku, solatku, matiku*". Like article, contrastive analysis, glide in a diphthong, syllabicity of diphthongs, direction and nature of the glide, English diphthong and Melayu diphthong, the similarities and dissimilarities of English and Melayu in diphthong sounds in the film "*hidupku, solatku, matiku*"

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بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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Hopefully the findings of this research are expected to be useful for those who read this minithesis and interested to the topics. Finally, the researcher realizes that his minithesis is still far from being perfect in spite of the fact she has done his best completing this work. Therefore

constructive criticism, comments, suggestions are welcomed for further improvement of this minithesis.

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The Researcher

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A.   The Background of The Study

Language is a form of human speech. Language takes important parts to make the infraction to one another. One of the function of language is for communication. It can be seen from the situation when someone need help, request, asking, giving comment, giving information, and so on.

English is one of the language that is used by most people in this world to communicate. English has an important role as a means of communication especially when one communicates with the other people from the other countries. Thus, English is called "an international language". On language have phonetic symbols and sounds. that is vowels, consonants, and diphthong. The third of content come from the pronunciation and phonology.

That we know Pronunciation is one of the main language component, and also the basic part of the four language skills. The effort to master sound system and to pronounce the word is one of the most important aspects to learn a second language.

Odden (2005:2) says, "Phonology is one of the core fields that composed the discipline of linguistics, which is defined as the scientific study of language structure". In other words, phonology is the study of sound structure in language.

Kreidler (2004:5) claims, "Phonology is concerned with the way speech sounds are organized into a system, the sound system of a specific language". It means that phonology relates the physical facts of speech to other linguistic knowledge which speakers possess, knowledge of vocabulary and grammar.

Odden (2005:12) states, "Another way to analyze speech sounds is in terms of the arrangement of articulators – the lips, tongue and other organs of the vocal tract required to produce a particular speech sound". By appropriate positioning of articulators, the shape of the vocal tract can be changed, and consequently the sound which emerges from the vocal tract can be changed. So pronunciation and phonology have relation with vowel, consonant, and diphthong.

Kelly (2000:2) says, "Vowels are all voiced, and may be single (like [e], as in *jet*) or a combination, involving a movement from one vowel to another (like [eɪ], as in *late)*. Such combination is known as diphthongs". so the research can conclude about vowel that is classified as front or back and high or low on the sounds.

In America English vowel have are three types that is front vowels, central vowels, and back vowels. About the consonant, definition of consonant from the Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary and Thesaurus (Cambridge University Press) say that "consonant is one of the speech sounds or letter of the alphabet that is not a vowel. Consonant are pronounced by

stopping the air from flowing easily through the mouth, especially by closing the lips or touching the teeth with the tongue".

Then about diphthong, Ramelan (1999:81) that says "a diphthong is a kind of vowel sound with special feature, and which is produced in one syllable". So according to the research a diphthong is a sound by combining two vowels, specifically when in starts as one vowel sound and goes to another, like the *oy* sound in *oil*.

Reason the researcher write this study because in the film *"hidupku solatku matiku"* have using blends language that is on English language and Melayu language, but in the film *"hidupku solatku matiku"* wrong on pronouncing diphthong words in particular on English diphthong. For example, on the word "explain" he cannot pronounce it correctly, he say is [explens] it should be [ik' plein], and on the word "bicycle" in the film say is [basika'] but the right word is [baIsIk(ə)l], and on the word [green] in the film say is [grEEn] it should be [gri:n] and also In this film many revealed said a diphthong English and Melayu, but in the pronunciation don't show the similarities and dissimilarities between English and Melayu in diphthong sounds.

The research was focus on diphthong, especially the similarities and dissimilarities on English and Melayu in diphthong sounds in the film *"hidupku solatku matiku"*.

So that from the explanation above, the researcher decided this topic based on the following reason: "contrastive analysis on English and Melayu in diphthong sounds in the film *"hidupku solatku matiku"* .

About the English and Melayu in diphthong sound, a lot of people don't know the similarity and dissimilarity in diphthong sound, these day, as we know, Malaysia that using make

(L2) or the second language is English language, Gaudart, (2000: 47) stated that "Malaysian English (ME) not only comprises an array of sub-varieties but is also spoken in a multitude of accents ranging"

The use of English with a marked accent appears to be more prominent in the use of colloquial Malaysian English rather than in the more acrolectal variety. This is not unusual given that there is a tendency for accents to become less marked in careful speech or in more formal contexts even in native varieties of English. Thus, whilst the many different accents in which ME is used make it a challenge to study the sounds of ME, the assumption that there will be less marked features in the more acrolectal variety can act as a platform for the study of the characteristics of ME pronunciation (Pillai et al. 2010:160).

Platt and Weber, (1980: 170-173) stated that "Were among the first to describe the sounds of ME". Platt and Weber, (1980: 168-169) stated that "Divided ME into two categories essentially based on whether speakers had been to English medium schools (Malaysian English Type I or ME I) or to Malay medium schools (Malaysian English Type II or ME II). Whilst ME I was considered to be the same as Singapore English (1980)", ME II was seen as a second language variety with more marked linguistic features including that of pronunciation. Platt and Weber, (1980: 170) stated that "Found that speakers who had more exposure to English displayed some differences in the way they used English compared to those with less exposure to English".

With the switching in language in Malaysia, sometimes those users of the Malay language do not know the similarities and dissimilarities of diphthong sound on English and Melayu so that make mistake on pronunciation.

Like the research analysis on film Malay that title about "*hidupku solatku, matiku"* in this film that using Malay and English language, in this film the character make switch between English and Melayu, but in this film aren't look similarities and dissimilarities between english and Melayu in diphthong sound.

The comparisons between English and Melayu in Malaysia and object are very important to be discuss. The object in English and Melayu in Malaysia have similarities and dissimilarities on diphthong sound. English is the word of language and most people need it if Melayu is the Asian of language, the especially in Indonesia many people use the Melayu language. With like that the researcher want to find out the similarities and dissimilarities of English and Melayu in diphthong sound.

B.   The Identification of The Problem

Based on the background of the study, the researcher identify the problem of this research as follow:

1.   The similarities of English and Melayu in diphthong sounds in the film *"hidupku solatku matiku"*.
2.   The dissimilarities of English and Melayu in diphthong sounds in the film *"hidupku solatku matiku"*.

C.   Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research is diphthong and the limitation is (eɪ), (aɪ), (aʊ), (ɔɪ), (ɪə), (ɛə), (ʊə), (əʊ), in diphthong sound.

D.   Formulation of The Problem

The problem of this study are formulated as follows:

1.   What are the similarities of English and Melayu in diphthong sound?

2.   What are dissimilarities of English and Melayu in diphthong sound?

E.   Objective of The Study

The objective of this study are:

1.   To find out the similarities of English language and Melayu language in diphthong sound.

2.   To find out the dissimilarities of English language and Melayu language in diphthong sound.

F.   The Significance of The Study

a.   Theoretically

1.   To give the information about diphthong sound especially in English and Melayu language.

2.   To used as references in learning activities.

b.   Practically

1.   For readers, it is expected to give them clear information about English and Melayu in diphthong sound.

2.   For the other researchers, it is expected that the finding of the study will provide further information to those interest in similar research relate to this study and to

increase their knowledge and understanding also reference about contrastive analysis English and Melayu in diphthong sound.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERARURE

A.   Theoretical Framework

1.   Description of Contrastive Analysis

The first, according to Damaris Escobar (2012) that say "contrastive analysis is the systematic study of a pair of language with a view to identifying their structural dissimilarities and similarities". Historical it has been used to establish language genealogies.

The second, Richards and weber (durao 2007) that say "contrastive analysis is the some method that use on with a view to identifying between the first language (L1) and target language (L2) the when often make the learning the target language (L2) have the difficult on understanding some material of target language (L2) that of learn. That so with the have the contrastive analysis the study can understanding the target language (l2) or foreign language with more easily".

The third, M.Gass and Slinker (20008) that say "contrastive analysis (CA) is a method to distinguish between what are needed and not needed to learn by the target language (TL) learner by evaluating languages".

The fourth Jie (2008, p.36) that say "contrastive analysis stresses the influence of the mother tongue in learning a second language in a phonological, morphological, lexical, and syntactic levels. It holds that second language would be affected by first language".

From the some of experts the research can conclude about contrastive analysis. Contrastive analysis is the combination of two language for the analysis twice language both in terms of the similarities and dissimilarities, the accent of languages, the pronunciation of languages. And also Contrastive Analysis means the comparison of two languages by paying attention to differences and similarities between languages being compared.

Contrastive analysis pays attention to different languages at lexical, phonological, syntactical and semantic levels. Contrastive studies find similarities and differences between languages in: a) Grammatical structures (pronouns, articles, verbs, consonants and vowels). b) Sentences and constructions (interrogatives, relatives, negatives, normal phrases, syllables, diphthongs). c) Rules of the compared languages (interrogative ,passivization and etc.)

According to Richards (1971) that says "researches show that contrastive analysis may be most predictive at the level of phonology and least predictive at the syntactic level, for this many of the common mistakes are syntactic errors in written work".

One of the important factors in studying contrastive analysis is paying attention to the definition of "interference Theory". Base on Psycholinguistics: You look at the second language through filter /glasses of the first language. The rules of the first language are matched with the rules of the second language.

(You see that the rule systems of the source and target languages are different and sometimes the rules of languages are interfered with each other). So studying contrastive analysis can help you to understand and know these interferences.

2. Description of Pronunciation

Pronunciation is one of the main language component, and also the basic part of the four language skills. The effort to master sound system and to pronounce the word is one of the most important aspects to learn a second language.

Odden (2005:2) says, "Phonology is one of the core fields that composed the discipline of linguistics, which is defined as the scientific study of language structure". In other words, phonology is the study of sound structure in language. Kreidler (2004:5) claims, "Phonology is concerned with the way speech sounds are organized into a system, the sound system of a specific language". It means that phonology relates the physical facts of speech to other linguistic knowledge which speakers possess, knowledge of vocabulary and grammar.

Odden (2005:12) states, "Another way to analyze speech sounds is in terms of the arrangement of articulators – the lips, tongue and other organs of the vocal tract required to produce a particular speech sound". By appropriate positioning of articulators, the shape of the vocal tract can be changed, and consequently the sound which emerges from the vocal tract can be changed.

Most mispronunciation can be seen as a result of a speaker using the rules in their native tongue. Although there are slight differences in how individuals articulate sounds, we can still describe reasonably accurately how each sound is produced. When we consider the meaning of

words, we see how to use one sound rather than another aspect that can change the meaning of the word. It is the principle which gives us the total of phonemes in a particular language.

From the definitions above, the writer understands that pronunciation is the way in which a language is spoken and the way in which a word is pronounced.

2.1 Phonemes

The set of phonemes has two categories: vowels and consonants.

a. Vowels

Vowel is one of the phoneme categories. Kelly (2000:2) says, "Vowels are all voiced, and may be single (like [e], as in *jet*) or a combination, involving a movement from one vowel to another (like [eɪ], as in *late)*. Such combination is known as diphthongs". He also adds, "Single

vowel may sound short (like [ɪ], as in *hit*) or long (like [i:], as in *heat*). The symbol [:] denotes a

long sound". In addition.

O'Connor (1980:79) claims, "Vowels are made by voiced air passing through different mouth-shapes; the differences in the shape of the mouth are caused by different positions of the tongue and of the lips".

Moreover, Dale and Poms (2005:4) state, "A vowel is a speech sound produced with vibrating vocal cords and a continuous unrestricted flow of air coming from the mouth". The various vowels are affected by the changing shape and position of your articulators. The different vowels are created by:

1) The position of your tongue in the mouth. For example, the tongue is high in the mouth for the vowel [ɪ] as in *see*, but is low the mouth for the vowel [ɒ] as in *hot*.

2) The shape of your lips. For example, the lips are very rounded for the vowel [ʊ] as in *new*, but

are spread for [ʊ] as in *see*.

3) The size of your jaw opening. For example, the jaw is open much wider for [ɒ] as in *hot*, than

it is for the diphthong [eɪ] as in *pay*.

The position of the tongue is a useful reference point for describing the differences

between vowel sound, and this is the 'vowel space' in the centre of the mouth where vowel

sounds are articulated.

Vowel have three types that is: front vowel, central vowel, and back vowel. Front Vowel

are made with the *front* if the tongue archead. Beginning with the first front vowel / i^y /, the front

part of the tongue is high in the mouth. The tongue and jaw drop lower and lower as you move

down the list of font vowels.

Front are also made with the lips spread in varying degrees. Vowel / i^y / [h**e, s**ee, fee**t],

Vowel / I / [h**i**t, **i**f, p**i**ck]. Vowel   / e^y/ [ma**y, A**sia, f**a**ce, p**ai**n]. Vowel / ɛ / [m**e**t, l**e**t, d**ea**d].

Vowel / æ / [m**a**d, **a**sk, c**ash]**.

Central vowel are made with the middle of the tongue slightly arched. The tongue and jaw

are higher for / ^ / and / ə / than for / a /. The lips are neither spread nor rounded for central

vowel. Vowel / ^ / [n**u**t, **u**p, dump]. Vowel / ə / [**a**bout, c**o**ncern]

Back vowel are made with the back part of the tongue arched. Beginning with the first back vowel / u^w /, the back part of the tongue is high. The tongue and jaw drop lower and lower as you move down the list of back vowels. Back vowels are also made with the lips rounded in varying degrees. Vowel / u^w / [t**oo,** f**oo**d, r**u**de]. Vowel / ʊ / [t**oo**k, f**oo**t, sh**oul**d]. Vowel / o^w / [n**o**, l**ow**, h**o**pe, l**oa**n].

b. Consonants

Introducing the consonant in English, the sounds are produced with close and nearly closed articulation. A consonant occurs if the tongue is held very close to the roof of the mouth and a voiced air-stream of ordinary force is emitted, a frictional noise is heard in addition to the voice. O'Connor (1980:24) says, "Consonants are generally made by a definite interference of the vocal organs with the air stream, and so are easier to describe and understand". Consonants may be voiced and unvoiced (voiceless).

Moreover, Dale and Poms (2005:115) states, "A voiced consonant is a sound produced when the vocal cords are vibrating. A voiceless consonant is a sound made with no vibration of the vocal cords".

It is possible to identify many pairs of consonants, which are essentially the same except for the element of voicing (for example [f], as in *fan*, and [v], as in *van*). Voiced sounds occur when the vocal cords in the larynx are vibrated and vice versa. In English the following consonants are voiced: [b], [d], [g], [v], [ð], [z], [ʒ], [l], [r], [j], [w], [ʤ], [m], [n], [ŋ]. The following ones are unvoiced: [p], [t], [k], [f], [Ɵ], [s], [ʃ], [h], [ʧ].

All the consonants of English are arranged according to the point (place) of articulation and manner of articulation. The point (place) of articulations describes the point at which the articulators actually touch, or are at their closest.

Table 2.1

The list of Manner of articulation

Manner of articulation	
Plosive	A complete closure is made somewhere in the vocal tract, and the soft palate is also raised. Air pressure increases behind the closure, and is then released 'explosively', e.g. [p] and [b].
Affricate	A complete closure is made in the mouth, and the soft palate is raised. Air pressure increases behind the closure, and is then released more slowly than in plosives, e.g. [t͡ʃ] and [d͡ʒ].
Fricative	When two vocal organs come close enough together for the movement of air between them to be heard, e.g. [f] and [v].
Nasal	A closure is made by the lips, or by the tongue against the palate, the soft palate is lowered, and air escapes through the nose, e.g. [n].
Lateral	A partial closure is made by the blade of the tongue against the alveolar ridge. Air is able to flow around the sides of the tongue, e.g. [I].

3. Description of Diphthong

A diphthong is a sound made by combining two vowels, specifically when it starts as one vowel sound and goes to another, like the *oy* sound in *oil*.

Diphthong comes from the Greek word diphthong which means "having two sounds." Notice the *di-* for "double." So diphthongs are double vowel sounds in words like *late*, *ride*, or *pout*. If two vowels in a row are the same, as in *boot* or *beer*, then it's not a diphthong. Linguists, scholars who study language, analyze diphthongs, which differ from language to language. Ironically, the word *diphthong* has no diphthongs.

Ramelan (1999:81) says "a diphthong is a kind of vowel sound with a special feature. There is a deliberate glide made from one vowel position to another vowel position, and which is produced in one syllable".

Kelly (2000:2) says, "a combination, involving a movement from one vowel sound to another (like [eɪ], as in *late;* such combinations are known as diphthongs". He (2000:34) also states "A crude definition of a diphthong might be 'a combination of vowel sounds'. A slightly closer analysis shows us that there is a glide (or movement of the tongue, lips and jaw) from one pure vowel sound to another".

With some experts the researcher it can be concluded that of diphthong is two sounds or two tones. So diphthong is combination of two adjacent vowel sound. And *di-* (two) *phthong* (vowel) sound. It is not easy to pronounce the words containing the diphthongs, because a diphthong consists of two vowels. When we produce it we have to change our lips from one shape to another. During the production of a diphthong, our articulators glide from the position

of the first vowel to the position of the second. For example, when pronouncing [eɪ] as in *vein*, our articulators glide from the vowel [e] to the vowel [ɪ]. In English, the most common diphthongs are [aʊ], [eɪ], [aɪ], [ɔɪ] [ɪə], [ɛə], [ʊə], and [əʊ].

4.   Glide in a Diphthong

The term glide refers to the transitional sounds heard when the speech organs move from one position for a given sound to that for another. In such a glide, as we have in a diphthong, it is only the beginning and the end of it that have more or less definite tongue positions. In phonetic writing; therefore, a diphthong is normally represented by two symbols of vowel sounds, which have definite tongue position, such as [eɪ], [ou], and [aɪ]. In describing the articulatory movements of the speech organs in producing a diphthong, Ramelan mentioned only the starting vowel sound from which the glide is made. In practice, however, the position of the latter is never reached."

Thus in talking about diphthongs, Ramelan, (1999:81) stated that "Made reference to the two vowel sounds or the two elements that constitute the beginning of the glide and the end of the glide". The transitional sounds heard incidentally in between are taken for granted, since they will be automatically produced when the tongue is moving from the first to the second vowel position.

5.   Syllabicity of Diphthongs

Although a diphthong is normally represented in phonetic writing by two vowel symbols, this does not follow that both vowel sounds are equally syllabic.

Ramelan, (1999:81) writes that "A diphthong is pronounced in one syllable, or produced with one single impulse of breath". Therefore, when the sequence of two vowels is produced with two impulses of breath, it is not a diphthong, but it is said to be dissyllabic or just an ordinary sequence of two vowel sounds." For the example, the word *tour*, the pronunciation of [uə] here is a diphthong. However, in the phrase *to an end,* the pronunciation of [uə] here is a sequence of vowels. Two vowels produced with one impulse of breath also imply that only one of those two vowel sounds is louder or more sonorous than the other. In other words, only one of the two is syllabic, while the other vowel sound is non-syllabic.

A diphthong in which the first element is louder than the second element is called a falling diphthong, and a diphthong in which the second element is syllabic is called a rising diphthong.

English diphthongs such as [eɪ], [aɪ], and [au] are all falling diphthongs because in those diphthongs the first element is more sonorous than the second element.

There is an example of a rising diphthong such as found in the French word [lui:] „Louis". However, when the first sound in the sequence of sounds such as found in the words [uen] „when", and [ies] „yes" is considered as the rising diphthongs in English. In those sequences of vowels it is the second element that is syllabic and not the first, thus [ue] and [ie].

The non syllabicity of a vowel sound is indicated by the diacritic below the phonetic symbol, and such non-syllabic of a vowel sound before the syllabic ones are called semi-vowels in phonetics.

In Malay language have a there kinds of diphthong that combination with a vowels letter, that is: ai, au, and oi, the syllabicity diphthong in Melayu is reputed as one syllable and two vowel symbol, diphthong have distinct of voice that is on the first vowel and also the diphthong of measures that one phoneme. Arbak Othman that say "diphthong is the series of two vowel of contain one distinct voice no stop for a second or hiatus that separating of twice vowel".

On the Melayu the spelled of example that using that combination vowels and on the Melayu language have a three diphthong that is *ay, aw, oy.* And also have on the front, the center, and on the back. On the Melayu language otografi symbol of diphthong is ay [ai], aw [au], oy [oi] Like example:

Table 2.2

Symbol of Melayu diphthong

The combination of vowel	The example that using		
	On the front	On the central	On the back
Ai	*Aileron*	*Ghairah*	*Gulai*(masakan)*
Au	*Aurat*	*Saudara*	*Harimau*
Oi	*Oidium*	*Boikot*	*Amboi*

6.   Direction and Nature of the Glide

In producing a diphthong the tongue moves from the position for one vowel sound to that for another. For the diphthong [aɪ], for instance, the tongue moves from the position for the production of [a] in the direction of /ɪ/, though this vowel sound is not necessarily reached. The vowel [a] is an open vowel, while [ɪ] is a close vowel, so that the direction of the glide is toward a vowel with a close position.

A closing diphthong is a diphthong when the movement of the tongue is carried out from the position of and open vowel to that of a closer vowel. When the movement of the tongue is carried out towards the central vowel [ə], the diphthong is called a centering diphthong.

However, the phoneticians do not normally speak of opening diphthongs, since such diphthongs are not found in English. Ramelan, (1999: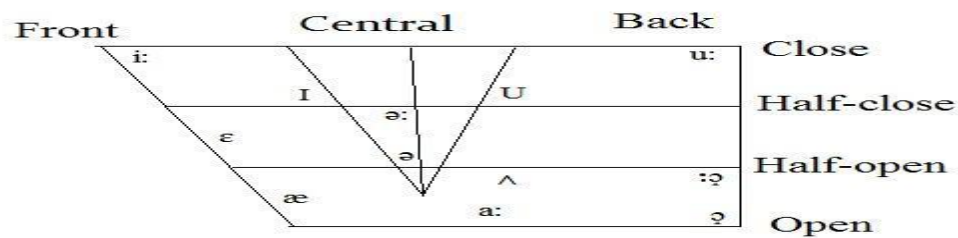83) stated that "The following is the vowel of diagram":   t

Figure 1: Vowel Diagram

(Source: Ramelan, 1999:56)

7.   English Diphthongs

English diphthong is divided into two types. Those are English closing diphthong and English centering diphthong. The English closing diphthong is diphthongs that the second vowel is more "close" than the first vowel. The English centering diphthong is diphthongs that the second vowel is more "center" than the first vowel Ramelan, (1999:84-98).

The English closing diphthong consists of [eɪ], [aɪ], [aʊ], and [ɔɪ]. The English centering diphthong consists of [ɪə], [ɛə], [ʊə], and [əʊ].

7.1. Diphthong [eɪ]

[eɪ] is a *falling*, *narrow*, *closing* diphthong. It starts with a front, mid vowel – between cardinal vowels 2 [e] and 3 [e] – and glides to a higher vowel value, closing. Often the second element is very short, sometimes even dropped, the diphthong being reduced to a long vowel monophthong [e:]. In Cockney the diphthong starts with a lower and central vowel, being pronounced [ʌɪ]: late [lʌɪt], say [sʌɪ], day [dʌɪ]. The diphthong is distributed in all three basic positions: *eight*; plate, play. It can be spelt **a**: *ace*, *lace*; **ai**: *aid*, *maid*; **ay**: *aye*, *clay*; **ei**: *eight*, *reign*, ey: *they*, *grey*, **ea**: *break*, *steak*. Exceptionally, there are spellings like *gaol* [jeɪl], *bass* [**beɪs**], *gauge* [**geɪdj**], *halfpenny* [**heɪpnɪ**]. The diphthong also occurs in a small number of French loan words ending in **et** or **é**: *ballet, bouquet, chalet, café, fiancé, attaché, resumé.*

And also start with "*eh*" then slowly glide the middle of your tongue forward to start word "*I* or *y*", feel your tongue glide and tense. Whisper the key word SAY .
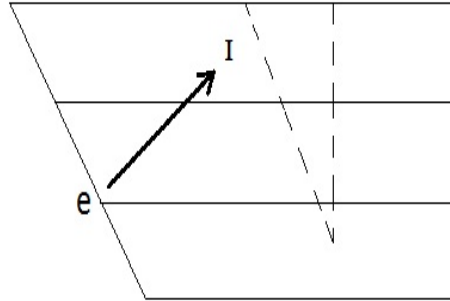
28

Figure 2: Diphthong [eɪ] Diagram

(Source: Ramelan, 1999:84)

Example: cake [ceɪk], paid [peɪd], face [feɪʃ] or stay [steɪ], day [deɪ], pay [reɪs].

7.2. Diphthong [aɪ]

[**aɪ**] is a *falling*, *wide*, *closing* diphthong. It is the diphthong that actually implies the amplest articulatory movement of the speech organs that shift from the position of an open vowel which is fairly central (the position varies between cardinal vowels 5 and 4) to a front, close, lax vowel (not far from the position of cardinal vowel 1. Historically, the vowel originates in [**i:**], that subsequently lowered to [**eɪ**], than centred and lowered again to finally become [**aɪ**].

The diphthong is distributed in all three basic positions: *isle* [**aɪl**], *bite* [**baɪt**], *cry* [**kraɪ**]. It can be spelt i as in *ice, dime, loci*, or **y** a in *dyke, fly*, or **ie** as in *die, lie, pie*, or in inflected forms: *spies, spied*; **ye** as in *dye, fye*; **ei** as in *height, either, neither*; and, exceptionally **uy** in *buy, guy*. Note also the pronunciation of *ay(e)* [**aɪ**], *eye* [**aɪ**] and *aisle* [**aɪl**].
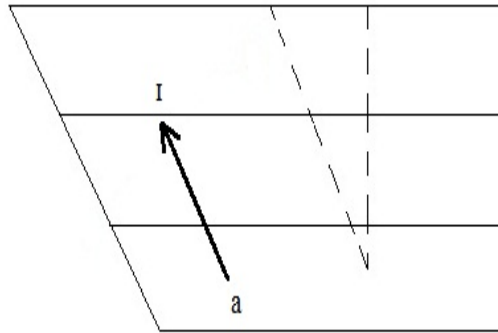
29

Figure 4: Diphthong [aɪ] Diagram

(Source: Ramelan, 1999:87)

For example: mine [maɪn], file [faɪl], rice [raɪs], lime [laɪm]

7.3. Diphthong [aʊ*]*

[**aʊ**] is a *falling*, *wide*, *closing* diphthong. It starts as an open, fairly front vowel (in the vicinity of cardinal vowel 4) and glides towards [ʊ] It is distributed in all three basic positions: *ouch, loud, bough*. It can be spelt by **ou**: *oust, doubt, plough*, or **ow**: *owl, howl, how* and, exceptionally **eo** in *MacLeod.*

This vowel is more backed than the first element of the diphthong [aʊ]. Then, the tongue moves in a direction of [ʊ], though it never reaches it ([aʊ] become [ao]. The lips starts at the neutral position, and gradually rounded.*)*
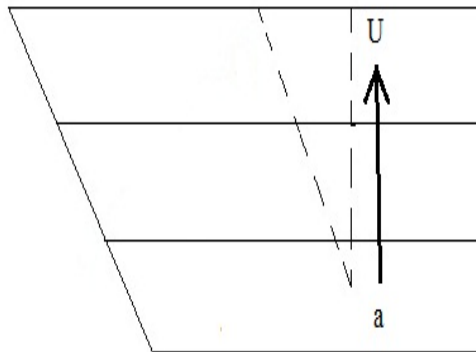
Figure 5: Diphthong [aʊ] Diagram

(Source: Ramelan, 1999:89)

For example: loud [laʊd], down [daʊn], bough [baʊgh], found [faʊ nd], foul [faʊ l], now

[naʊ]

7.4. Diphthong [ɔɪ]

Diphthong [ɔɪ] is a back-front closing full diphthong. First, the back of the tongue is raised

to a point midway between [ɔ] and [ɔ:]. Then the front tongue is gradually raised in the direction

of [ɪ], though in practice, it is never reached; [ɔɪ] sounds more or less like [ɔe]. The lips are

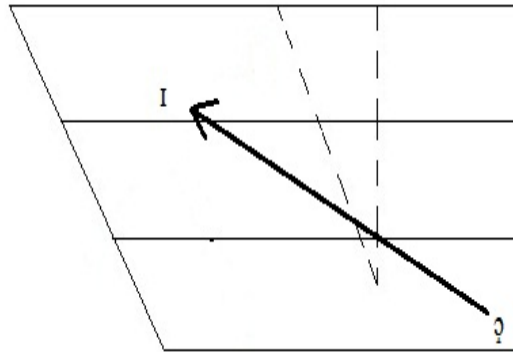rounded for the first element of the diphthong and gradually spread.

Figure 6: Diphthong [ɔɪ] Diagram

(Source: Ramelan, 1999:91)

For example: soil [s ɔɪ l], coil [k ɔɪ l], point [p ɔɪ nt], coin [k ɔɪ n]

7.5. Diphthong [ɪə]

[ɪə] is a *centring*, *falling*, *narrow*, *opening* diphthong that starts at about the position of the short, lax [ɪ] and glides towards schwa. The diphthong is distributed in all three basic positions: *ear, deer, tier*. If the first element of the diphthong does not have the normal prominence and length, it can be reduced to a glide and the diphthong is changed into [**jə**]. There are several possible spellings for the diphthong: **eer** as in *deer, peer* or *career*; **ea(r)** as in *ear, weary, idea, tear* (n. "lacrimă"), *beard*, **eir** as in *weird*, **ier** as in *fierce* or *pierce*, **ere** as in *here* or *mere*. Exceptionally we can have **ia** as in *media(l), labia(l), genial*, **eu** as in *museum*, **iu** *as in delirium*; **eo** as in *theory* and *theology*; **e** as in *hero* or in the diphthongized version of [**i:**]: *serious, serial*.

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Ramelan, (1999:95) says "Diphthong [ɪə] is a high-front-centering diphthong. The tongue starts from the vowel [ɪ], as found in the word "bill" or the second from the word 'sikil', 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 during the vowel glide".
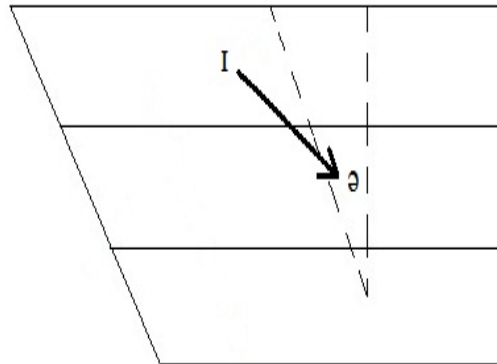
Figure 7: Diphthong [ɪə] Diagram

(Source: Ramelan, 1999:91)

For example: here [h ɪ ə], fear [f ɪ ə], dear [d ɪ ə], beard [b ɪ əd]

7.6. Diphthong [ɛə]

[ɛə] is a *centring*, *falling*, *narrow*, in most cases *opening* diphthong. The degree of openness of the first element varies, in some dialects of English the sound being quite close to [**ae**]. In the more conservative pronunciations, closer to RP, the articulation of the diphthong

starts somewhere in the vicinity of cardinal vowel 2 [ɛ]. Then follows a glide towards a variant of the schwa.

There are dialects where the glide to [ə] is very short and sometimes the diphthong is changed into a monophthong, a long, tense vowel [ɛ:]. The diphthong is distributed in all three basic positions: *air, scarce, fare*. It can be spelt **air**: *air, fair, chair, dairy, fairy;* **are**: *fare, mare, care, care*; **ear**: *bear, wear, tear* (v.); **aer**: *aerial, aeroplane*; **ere**: *there*; **eir**: *their, heir*. In words like *prayer, layer*, *mayor*, the spelling is **ay** followed by either **or** or **er**. The vowel of *Mary* and derived words such as *Maryland* or *Maryport* is normally diphthongized to [ɛə].
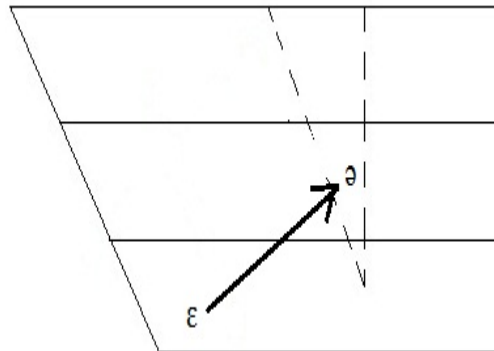

Figure 8: Diphthong [ɛ ə] Diagram 22

(Source: Ramelan, 1999:91)

For example: hair [h ɛ ə], pair [p ɛ ə], bare [b ɛ ə], rare [r ɛ ə]

7.7. Diphthong [ʊ ə]

[ʊə] is a centring, falling, narrow, opening diphthong. If in the case of the two diphthongs analyzed before the glide was from a front vowel towards the centre of the imaginary vowel chart, in the case of [ʊə] the articulation starts with a fairly back, close vowel [ʊ]. [ʊə] is distributed only in word-medial: *jewel* or word-final position: *sure*.

The most common spellings of the diphthong are: **ure** and **oor** – *endure, mature, cure, pure* (words where the semivowel [**j**] is inserted before the diphthong), *sure, poor, moor,* or **ur** followed by other vowels than **e**: *curious, duration*. In a number of cases we can have the spelling **ou**: *our, gourd, bourse*. The diphthong can also occur in words where the suffix **er** is attached to a base ending in [(**j**) ʊ] *fewer, newer, chewer, doer, pursuer*.
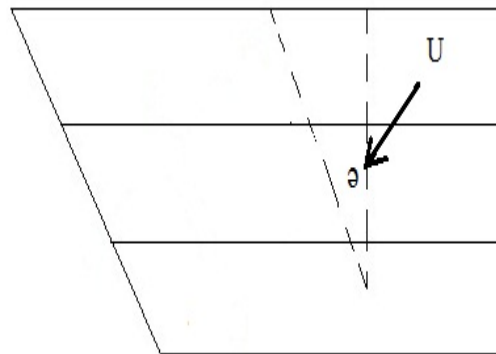
Figure 9: Diphthong [ʊ ə] Diagram

For example: sure [ʃʊ ə], tour [t ʊ ə], cure [kj ʊ ə], pure [p ʊ ə].

7.8. Diphthong [əʊ]

eu (example words:'load'''home','most') The vowel position for the begi nningof this is the same as lor the "schwa" vowel e, as lound in the first syllable ol the word'about', The lips maY

be slightly rounded in anticipation of the glide towards u, lor which there is quite noticeable lip-rounding
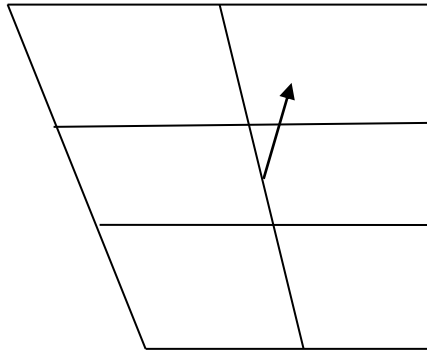
Figure 10: diphthong [əʊ] diagram

8.   Melayu Diphthong

Melayu diphthong is divided into three types. Those are Melayu front diphthong, Melayu centering diphthong and Melayu closing diphthong. The Melayu front diphthong is first vowel on the word. The Melayu closing diphthong is diphthongs that the second vowel is more "close" than the first vowel. The Melayu centering diphthong is diphthongs that the second vowel is more "center" than the first vowel. The Melayu diphthong consists of [aɪ], [aʊ], and [oɪ].

8.1   Diphthong [au]

The position of lip form spread to circular, the tip of tongue stuck the under teeth, the front of tongue ring the vowel [a] with the slowly and then the tongue

move with the fast in direction of [u], the air lungs go of mouth, the vocal cords is tremble
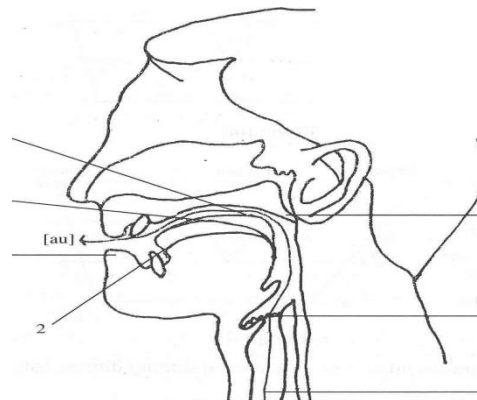
Rajah 1.0 diphthong [au]

8.2   Diphthong [oi]

The position of lip form spread to circular, the back of tongue ring the vowel [o] the sound is not to hard, and then the tongue move with the fast in direction of [i], the air lungs go of mouth, the vocal cords is tremble the front is *boikot*, and in the closely is *amboi*
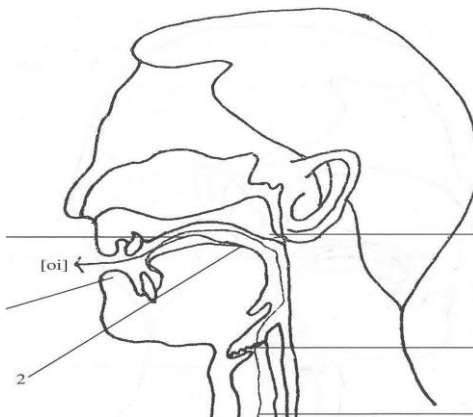
Rajah 1.1 Diphthong [oi]

8.3   Diphthong [ai]

The position of lip is the rather spread, the tip of tongue hit the under teeth the tongue move to vowel of [i], the air lungs go of mouth, the vocal cords is tremble the front like a example on the front is, Aising, aidilfitry. On the central Melayu *khairat*, on the back diphthong *pandai* and *pakai*
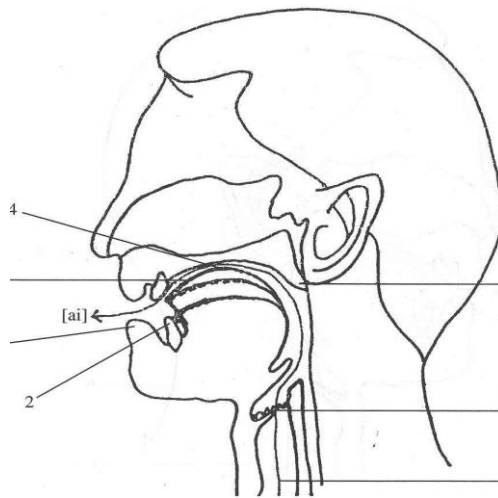
Rajah 1.2 Diphthong [ai]

B.   Conceptual Framework

English and Melayu are used whether the international society or and also very familiar in Asian. These language have important roles in daily activities such as English is used as a tool of communication between countries or the international of language, and Melayu is much familiar that using in Asian language.

The acquirable analysis is contrastive analysis is an effort to find out the similarity and dissimilarity between of two language in order to able to understand whether there is relation between the both lsngusge.

By considering the study differences English and Arabic in object the learner or the people that using Melayu language easy to understand learning English and Melayu in diphthong sound.

This way can help to solve the problem thet focus by learner of language English and Melayu in diphthong sound.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

This study was be conduct by using qualitative design, because this study was indentified and analyze of diphthong sound. According to Sugiyono (20011:14) defined "qualitative research is a method that is a based on philosophy of positivism, is use to examined the population or a particular sample, the sampling technique is generally done at random, using a data collection instrument is qualitative research data analyzed statistics with aim to test the hypothesis that applied".

According Noor (2011:34) stated that "there are six of qualitative research, but the research will be chosen one of the types, namely descriptive research". This research uses qualitative design to describe the focuses of diphthong sounds, which are found on film "*solatku, hidupku, matiku*" . the research attempted to contrastive analysis the most dominant focus of diphthong sound on English and melayu.

B.   Source of Data

As the source of data, the research was be download the film *hidupku, solatku, matiku"* from internet. The method how to collect the data is very important. In analysis, the researcher collect the data from written sources which are written in English and Melayu in which the researcher try to find the English and Melayu in diphthong sound in film *"hidupku, solatku, matiku"*. The researcher also browsing from some website about diphthong English and Melayu language.

After collecting the data, the researcher classify them into each group by distinguishing English and Melayu in diphthong sound. In order to support the data collecting method, the researcher use books about pronunciation and phonology books.

The research limited the data on diphthong sound, on English and Melayu in diphthong sound. In conducting the research, was analyzed the data based on the qualitative method. The source of data is the script of the film "*hidupku, solatku, matiku"*.

C.   Techniques For Collecting Data

In collecting data, the researcher took the procedure as follows:

1.   Taking the film *hidupku, solatku, matiu* from the website.

2. Watching film *"hidupku, solatku, matiku"* and listening word by word on the film or make transcript, and then listening the pronunciation of diphthong on the film.

3. Identifying the aspects of diphthong sound on film *"hidupku, solatku, matiku"*.

4. Tabulating the aspects of English and Melayu diphthong sound.

D.   Technique of Data Analysis

The data of this research would be analysis by using descriptive qualitative method. According to Creswell, (2009)stated that "The step in analyzing the data would be stated as follows"

1. Classifying kind of focuses of contrastive of diphthong sounds and watch through the film to found out diphthong from beginning until the latest of film.

2. Representing the data within a research report and convey descriptive information about each the data in the table.

3. Finding the most dominant kind of diphthong focuses.

CHAPTER IV

DATA COLLECTION AND DATA ANALYSIS

A.   Data Collection

This chapter deals with the similarities and dissimilarities in term of their uses of diphthong sounds in English and Melayu in respect to what have already been discussed.

The data for this study were contrastive of English and Melayu in diphthong sounds by searching the data from internet to complete the data from library research. The classified into in was of classification based on the types was found the similarities and dissimilarities in diphthong sounds between English and Melayu. The data might be classified based on the explanation, which found of the similarities and dissimilarities of diphthong sounds between English and Melayu.

1. **Diphthong Sounds in English and Melayu**

Table 4.1

Diphthong English and Melayu

No	English / symbol	Example	Melayu / symbol	Example
1	eɪ	raid [reɪd], pain [peɪn]	Ai	Aileron Gh*ai*rah Gul*ai*
2	aɪ	mine [maɪn], file [faɪl]	Au	Aurat Sa*u*dara Harim*au*
3	aʊ	sow [saʊ], found [faʊnd]	Oi	Oidium B*oi*kot Amb*oi*
4	ɔɪ	soil [s ɔɪ l], coil [k ɔɪ l]		

5	ɪə	here [h ɪ ə], fear [f ɪ ə]		
6	ɛə	hair [h ɛ ə], pair [p ɛ ə]		
7	ʊə	sure [[ʊ ə], tour [t ʊ ə]		
8	əʊ	Know [nəʊ], home [həʊm]		

B. Data Analysis

The data acquired as shown below were gathered from the library. They might had been classified into some ways of classification based on the categories found in similarity and dissimilarity between English and Melayu language in diphthong sounds.

In the previous discussion, the researcher has contrastive analysis in English and Melayu in diphthong sounds. So the researcher turns the analysis between the similarity and dissimilarity of English and Melayu in diphthong sounds in the film *"hidupku solatku matiku"*..

1. The similarities of English and Melayu in diphthong sounds.

Table 4.2

The similarities of English and Melayu in diphthong sounds

NO	DIPHTHONG IN ENGLISH	DIPHTHONG IN MELAYU
1	**Defenition:** is a kind of vowel sound with a special feature. There is a deliberate glide made from one vowel position to another vowel position, and which is produced in one syllable	**Defenition:** is the combination of two vowel make one syllable or make one sound.
2	**Glide:** The term glide refers to the transitional sounds heard when the speech organs move from one position for a given sound to that for another. In such a glide, as we have in a diphthong, it is only the beginning and the end of it that have more or less definite tongue positions. In phonetic writing; therefore, a diphthong is normally represented by two symbols of vowel sounds, which have definite tongue position.	**Glide:** do not the ling stop for a moment or hiatus of the separate twice of building vowel sound.
3	**Syllabicity:** Although a diphthong is normally represented in phonetic	**Syllabicity:** is normally represented in phonetic writing by

	writing by two vowel symbols, this does not follow that both vowel sounds. And also A diphthong in which the first element is louder than the second element is called a falling diphthong, and a diphthong in which the second element is syllabic is called a rising diphthong.	two vowel symbols, two vowel make one sound, this does not follow that both vowel sounds are equally syllabic.
4	**The position of diphthong English** - Diphthong [ɔɪ] Diphthong [ɔɪ] is a back-front closing full diphthong. First, the back of the tongue is raised to a point midway between [ɔ] and [ɔ:]. Then the front tongue is gradually raised in the direction of [ɪ], though in practice, it is never reached; [ɔɪ] sounds more or less like [ɔe]. The lips are rounded for the first element	**The position of diphthong Melayu** - Diphthong [oi] The position of lip form spread to circular, the back of tongue ring the vowel [o] the sound is not to hard, and then the tongue move with the fast in direction of [i], the air lungs go of mouth, the vocal cords is tremble the front is *boikot*, and in the closely is *amboi*

	of the diphthong and gradually spread. - Diphthong [aʊ] [**a**ʊ] is a *falling*, *wide*, *closing* diphthong. It starts as an open, fairly front vowel (in the vicinity of cardinal vowel 4) and glides towards [ʊ] It is distributed in all three basic positions: *ouch, loud, bough*. It can be spelt by **ou**: *oust, doubt, plough*, or **ow**: *owl, howl, how* and, exceptionally **eo** in *MacLeod*. This vowel is more backed than the first element of the diphthong [aʊ]. Then, the tongue moves in a direction of [ʊ], though it never reaches it ([aʊ] become [ao]. The lips starts at the neutral position, and gradually rounded.*)*	- Diphthong [au] The position of lip form spread to circular, the tip of tongue stuck the under teeth, the front of tongue ring the vowel [a] with the slowly and then the tongue move with the fast in direction of [u], the air lungs go of mouth, the vocal cords is tremble. - Diphthong [ai] The position of lip is the rather

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- Diphthong [aɪ]

[**aɪ**] is a *falling*, *wide*, *closing* diphthong. It is the diphthong that actually implies the amplest articulatory movement of the speech organs that shift from the position of an open vowel which is fairly central (the position varies between cardinal vowels 5 and 4) to a front, close, lax vowel (not far from the position of cardinal vowel 1. Historically, the vowel originates in [**i**:], that subsequently lowered to [**eɪ**], than centred and lowered again to finally become [**aɪ**].

The diphthong is distributed in all three basic positions: *isle* [**aɪl**], *bite* [b**aɪ**t], *cry* [kr**aɪ**]. It can be spelt i as in *ice, dime, loci*, or **y** a in *dyke, fly*, or **ie** as in *die, lie, pie*, or in inflected forms: *spies, spied*; **ye** as in *dye, fye*;

spread, the tip of tongue hit the under teeth the tongue move to vowel of [i], the air lungs go of mouth, the vocal cords is tremble the front like a example on the front is, Aising, aidilfitry. On the central Melayu *khairat*, on the back diphthong *pandai* and *pakai*

ei as in *height, either, neither*; and, exceptionally **uy** in *buy*, *guy*. Note also the pronunciation of *ay(e)* [**aɪ**], *eye* [**aɪ**] and *aisle* [**aɪl**].	

Based on the table above, the similarities between English and Melayu in diphthong sounds are definition of diphthong, glide of diphthong, syllabicity of diphthong.

The similarities of articles is function aspect which article in English and Melayu is a word used diphthong that is combining two vowels make one sound. And the position of diphthong English and Melayu that is have the move fast from one position to more position, with tongue movement. In diphthong have a same diphthong between English and Melayu that is diphthong [aɪ], [aʊ], [ɔɪ], or [ai], [au], [oi].

2.   the dissimilarities of English and Melayu in Diphthong sound

Table 4.3

The dissimilarities of English and Melayu in diphthong sound

NO	DIPHTHONG IN ENGLISH	DIPHTHONG IN MELAYU
1	**Direction and Nature of the Glide:** In producing a diphthong the tongue moves from the position for one vowel sound to that for another, in	**Direction and Nature of the Glide :** in producing diphthong in Melayu is the tongue moves from the position for one vowel sound

		Englsh diphthong on writing the letter and the vowel sound have a different. For the diphthong [aɪ], but sometime the letter is "hi" or HIght. for instance, the tongue moves from the position for the production of [a] in the direction of /ɪ/, though this vowel sound is not necessarily reached. The vowel [a] is an open vowel, while [ɪ] is a close vowel, so that the direction of the glide is toward a vowel with a close position. **Kind of diphthong:** English has eight diphthongs, and they are as follows: [eɪ], [aɪ], [aʊ], [ɔɪ], [ɪə], [ɛə], [ʊə], and [əʊ].	to that for another, in Melayu diphthong writing the letter and the vowel sound is the same.
2			**Kind of diphthong:** Melayu has three diphthongs, and they are as ai, au, dan oi and in the Melayu with the same diphthong have the three combination that is, in the front, in the central and in the close. Like example /ai/ in the front is *aisin* in the central is *trailer* in the back is *Pandai.*

3	**The position of diphthong**	`
	- Diphthong eɪ The characteristics of [eɪ] sound are the glide begins in the position [e], moving up and slightly back towards [ɪ]. The lips are spread. As in: And also start with "*eh*" then slowly glide the middle of your tongue forward to start word "*I or y*", feel your tongue glide and tense. Whisper the key word SAY .	
	- Diphthong [aɪ] is a front-front closing full diphthong. First, the front of the tongue is very slightly raised for the first element of the diphthong [aɪ], which 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, though this position is normally not reached (aɪ become æ). The lips are apart and gradually closing. - Diphthong [aʊ] is a front-back closing full diphthong. First, the front part of the back (central part) of the tongue is slightly raised for the first element of the diphthong [aʊ]. This vowel is more backed than the first element of the diphthong [aʊ]. Then, the tongue moves in a direction of [ʊ], though it never reaches it ([aʊ] become [ao]). The lips starts at the neutral position, and gradually rounded.*)* - Diphthong [ɔɪ] is a back-front closing full diphthong. First, the back of the tongue is raised to a	

point midway between [ɔ] and [ɔ:]. Then the front tongue is gradually raised in the direction of [ɪ], though in practice, it is never reached; [ɔɪ] sounds more or less like [ɔe]. The lips are rounded for the first element of the diphthong and gradually spread. - Diphthong [ɪə] is a high-front-centering diphthong. The tongue starts from the vowel [ɪ], as found in the word "bill" or the second from the word 'sikil', and not from the closer [i] vowel sound; then it glides away in the direction of the central vowel [ə]. - Diphthong [ɛə] is a low front-centering diphthong. The tongue starts from an open vowel position, slightly higher than the position for	

the English [æ] vowel sound as found in the word „man; then it glides away in the direction of the central vowel [ə]. The lips are either spread or neutral during the glide. The lower jaw is clearly felt to be slightly. - Diphthong [ʊə] is a high back centering diphthong. The tongue start from the English vowel [ʊ] position such as found in the word 'good', and not from the closer [u:]; then, it glides away in the direction of the central vowel [ə]. The lips are rounded for the first element, and are then drawn back to neutral position during the glide. - The relation of diphthong [əʊ] starts with the articulators positioned for "typical RP [3:] position", while afterwards the tongue moves "slightly up and	

back to RP [ʊ], but the starting point may vary (o'connor 167). In conservative pronunciation this diphthong starts "in a more retracted region", near centralized (or contralised open) [o], "and the whole glide is a companied by increasing lip rounding"	

from the table above, it shows that there were dissimilarity between English and Melayu in diphthong sounds. In the table has three dissimilarities of English and Melayu in diphthong sounds that is on direction and nature of the glide, kind of diphthong, in English diphthong have eight diphthongs that is diphthong [eɪ], [aɪ], [aʊ], [ɔɪ], [ɪə], [ɛə], [ʊə], [əʊ]. But in Melayu diphthong have three diphthong that is [au], [oi], [ai].

On the position of diphthong the dissimilarities of articles is function aspect which article in English and Melayu is a word used diphthong that is combining two vowels make one sound. And the position of diphthong English and Melayu that is have the move fast from one position to more position, with tongue movement. But in diphthong English have a diphthong [eɪ], [aɪ], [aʊ], [ɔɪ], [ɪə], [ɛə], [ʊə], [əʊ] but in Melayu diphthong have a diphthong [au], [oi], [ai].

3. The diphthong on the film *solatku, hidupku, matiku*

Table 4.4
Diphthong Melayu on the film *hidupku, solatku, matiku*

No	Dialogue	Ai	Au	oi
1	*Sampai* aku mati, ayah harap sangat, ika orang takkan mewarisi penyakit ayah.	√		
2	kaki kakak akan sembuh dan dapat berjalan lan car pada anak-anak yang *lain*	√		
3	keje lah, a'aah *lain* kali keesika ya	√		
4	bersangka *baik* pada allah	√		
5	hay, taka de mesin basuh baju keh? Aih ni *bagaikan*	√		
6	tak de, saye memang basuh *pakai* tangan	√		
7	iiiih tapi *kalau* dah laki miskin, hidup susah macem ni.		√	
8	*Pakai* tudung cantik-cantik	√		

	macem saye?			
9	Jalan *pakai* mata tu betul-betul	√		
10	*Kau* tu dah lah sakit coba, pulangnya tengok sikik!		√	
11	*Kau* jangan pigi masjid, tak ikut gabung jemaah ku nanti		√	
12	Mmm *kalau* begitu baek lah, awak boleh kerja sini lah.		√	
13	Cumaa, *kalau* tuan bagi, boleh tak saye solat tepat pada waktunya?		√	
14	Wah dah *sampai* duluan awak ni, yang saktilah awak ini.	√		
15	Bang, bos selalu *sampai* jam bropo?	√		
16	Ooo situ orang dah *sampai* lah.	√		
17	Sebelum ni? Ooo sebelumnya *ramai.*	√		

18	Depan rumah saye tu ade *surau,* tetapi sekalipun saye tak dapet sembahyang dekat sana tu *surau.*		√	
19	Hiih *sampai* macem seperti tu?	√		
20	Bersangka *baik* pada tuhan			
21	Itu tanda-tandanya dia *maulana* kalamullah	√		
22	Jangan harap lah nak *pakai* semua ni	√		
23	Awak *kalau* nak pergi belanja		√	
24	Bang sanggup keh, *kalau* anak kita taka de susu ndak minum.		√	
25	Lela nak janji lela *kalau* lela dah dapat keja lela akan ngurus semua.		√	
26	Ape keputusan abang? *Mengenai* nak keja?.	√		
27	Bila lela boleh *mulai* keje.	√		

28	Abang nak solat ke *surau*		√	
29	Tak ape, tapi jemaah situ *hirau* bang.		√	
30	Mana tau *kalau beliau* izinkan abang solat kak sana.		√	
31	Masih macem *sampai* hati	√		
32	Tapi anak-anak kite *mulai* merasa macem itu.	√		
33	Harap *engkau* jangan berkecil hati		√	
34	Macemane *kalau* saye beli obat, supaye kau sembuh.		√	
35	Makanya *pakai* obat nanti	√		
36	Bang *begurau* saje		√	
37	Dia nak *sampai* nak jaga anak kita.	√		
38	Ok, *kalau* kita buat konsep yang ni sudah ok?		√	
39	Sebab *kalau* baju kite bedua-dua		√	
40	*Pakai* yang itu gimana?	√		
41	Tapi saye lebih pentingkan	√		

NO	dialogue			
	nilai kemanusiaan.			
42	*Walaupun* pernikahan I nakmuda lagi.		√	
43	*Amboi,* tak paya lah sebut macem tu			√
44	Haa apa kata *kalau* saya yang jaga budak-budak tu		√	

Table 4.5 Diphthong English on the film *hidupku solatku matiku*

NO	dialogue	eɪ	aɪ	aʊ	ɔɪ	ɪə	ɛə	ʊə	əʊ
1	Like		√						
2	No, ni *bicycle* ni dah, pakek basikak tu.		√						
3	Dah dapet *Idea* kah ape yang cik nak daripade majalah ni?		√						
4	Kite dah dapet semua dekat sini yang, *point* one.				√				
5	I *know* we have to be carefull			√					
6	First flowers I *like*		√						
7	Flowers *green*						√		
8	I can *explain*	√							

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C. Research Finding

The finding this research is found that between English and Melayu there are some some the similarities and dissimilarities in English and Melayu in diphthong sounds. As the following:

1. The similarities of English and Melayu in diphthong sounds in the meaning of diphthong or definition of diphthong, the glide of diphthong, the syllabicity of diphthong.

2. The dissimilarities of English and Melayu in diphthong sounds is including the direction and nature of the glide, kind of diphthong or the amount of diphthong between English and Melayu, and the explanation between English diphthong and Melayu diphthong.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. **Conclusion**

After analyzing the data in English and Melayu in type of diphthong, conclusion can be drawn as the following:

1. there are similarities of diphthong in English and Melayu . they are definition of diphthong English and Melayu is have the same definition, that is a sound made by combining two vowels, specifically when it starts as one vowel sound and goes to another, like the *oy* sound in oil. the glide; the glide of English and Melayu is have the same, glide that is The term glide refers to the transitional sounds heard when the speech organs move from one position for a given sound to that for another. In such a glide, as we have in a diphthong, it is only the beginning and the end of it that have more or less definite tongue positions. In phonetic writing; therefore, a diphthong is normally represented by two symbols of vowel sounds, which have definite tongue position. and the last the English and Melayu Syllabicity. The syllabicity of diphthong have a two vowel and make one sound.

2. The dissimilarity of diphthong sound in English and Melayu was the gender from has Direction and Nature of the Glide, Kind of diphthong: English has eight diphthongs,

and they are as follows: [eɪ], [aɪ], [aʊ], [ɔɪ], [ɪə], [ɛə], [ʊə], and [əʊ]. But Melayu has

three diphthongs, and they are as [ai], [au], and [oi] and in the Melayu with the same

diphthong have the three combination that is, in the front, in the central and in the

close. Like example */ai/* in the front is *aisin*, in the central is *trailer*, in the back is

Pandai

B. **Suggestion**

In relation to the conclusions, suggestion are staged as the following.

1. For the students especially for English department are suggestion to lear more about
diphthong in English and Melayu in order to get the clear understanding and deep
comprehending. It can also the contribution for English learner.

2. For teacher that want to teach the students about diphthong in English and Melayu, it
can be references in teach diphthong more specific.

3. Other writer who wanted to make as reference for further research to analyze the
contrastive diphthong. This research could help the further writer to know and
understand how the diphthong used in communication, especially in speeches.

4. This research is suggested the readers should learn the diphthong sound especially the
diphthong English and Melayu language and can use it appropriately in daily life or to
know the information that the speaker want to share.

5. This research is suggested for the readers to implement a way to use of diphthong and
correctly by studying the diphthong sound.

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