

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of Study

Pronunciation was a way of pronouncing words. To be able to convey that messages or information humans must pronounce each word clearly. Also important in English as the purpose of communication, because if we mispronounce a word, of course it will lead the listener to misinterpret.

English pronunciation was not simple, it's not just talking about how to pronounce words, but we also need to know that English pronunciation relatively difficult, as know that pronunciation is different from writing some words, this is because English is complex.

As we know that pronunciation refers to how we make sounds or words. Then to say those words, we need to push the air up through our lungs, then our throat and vocal cords and finally through the mouth, past our tongue and out between our teeth and lips. (Sometimes air also flows through our noses.) To change the sound we make, primarily using the muscles of the mouth, tongue, and lips, we need to control the shape of our mouth and the flow of air. If we can control the shape of our mouth and airflow well, our pronunciation will be clearer and it will be easier for other people to understand us. Because different people's backgrounds sometimes make a difference difficulty in pronouncing English. There is no two people at the same time have the exact same pronunciation.

Pronunciation does need to be built, because with good pronunciation it will be easily accepted by listeners. Clear meaning and good pronunciation are certainly very important for good oral communication, but we are not required to speak like a native speaker to have good pronunciation but enough with knowing what the pronunciation difficulties are will make the speaker try to build their pronunciation.

A words can be pronounced differently by different individuals or groups, depending on many factors, such as; their mother tongue, current location of residence, ethnic group, social class, or their class.

Every speaker of a different language tends to develop their mouth muscles differently to perform pronunciation. Likewise, when we speak a foreign language, our muscles may not work well for that language, so pronouncing it will be more difficult. By practicing a foreign language pronunciation routine, our muscles develop and pronunciation improves. Kelly Gerald (200) Apart from creating the correct vowels and consonants using the muscles of our mouth, tongue, and lips, there are other important aspects of pronunciation, including: word stress i.e. emphasis on certain syllables in a word sentence. Emphasis on certain words in each connecting sentence - combining certain words into one intonation - the rise and fall of the sound when we speak, which in other words is a diphthongs.

Diphthongs are sounds made by combining two vowels, such as the "oy" in "oil". Literally, diphthongs means "to have two voices". Diphthongs also fall into the category of vowels that start out as one sound and then move on to

another when clearly expressed can be practiced using two consecutive vowels and vowels that change as they are spoken. Sometimes diphthongs are called sliding vowels.

It is refers to how the vowels are expressed clearly. All speech sounds, including vowels and consonants, each have air flowing through the vocal cords. Of course, each voice requires different changes and narrowing of the vocal cords to be clearly expressed. These sounds are represented by symbols we know as letters. As air passes through the vocal cords, the lips, teeth, tongue, and vocal cords themselves manipulate the air to produce the desired speech.

Therefore, based on the statement above, the writer interested analyzing the differences between Joe Biden and Boris Johnson pronouncing diphthong through speech. The writer is interested in knowing the differences pronouncing types of diphthong both in the word spelling, sentence pronunciation. The reason why the writer is interested in diphthongs is because English is a language that is well known to people in general, of course there are still many who do not know the correct of pronouncing diphthong. So far, most people use English just to communicate..

Therefore, the writer raised the title of this research, namely ***“The differences between American and British diphthong: A case study of Joe Biden and Boris Johnson in pronouncing diphthong”***.

1.2 The Problem of Study

Based on the background on the research, two research questions are formulated as follows:

1. What the types of diphthong are found in the Joe Biden and Boris Johnson speech?
2. What are the differences in the pronunciation of diphthong made by Joe Biden and Boris Johnson?

1.3 The Objective of Study

Based on the problem of the study, the writer formulated the objectives of the study are:

1. To find out the types of diphthong found in the Joe Biden and Boris Johnson speech
2. To find out the differences in the pronunciation of diphthong made by Joe Biden and Boris Johnson

1.4 The Scope of Study

This study is focused on analyzing the differences in pronouncing diphthong found in the speech Joe Biden and Boris Johnson. There are many types of diphthong which is found in the speech between Joe Biden and Boris Johnson. According to Kelly (2000) there are eight types of diphthong, which is divided in two types, they are centering diphthong and closing diphthong.

1.5 The Significances of Study

In this study the writer expected that the result of this study achieved some significance to contribute to the reader: theoretically and practically

1. Theoretically
 - (1) The results of this research can be used as a new perceptive research pronouncing diphthong

(2) The results of this research can be enrich

(3) The results .of this research can be useful

2. Practically

(1) The results of the research can enrich the student knowledge of students majoring in English.

(2) The results of the research can enrich lecturers

(3) For students of the English Department, the results of this research are expected to help students learn more about pronouncing diphthong.

(4) For Readers, the writer will provide more information about differences pronouncing diphthong in speech on YouTube

(5) The results of the research can make people interested in learning pronouncing diphthong.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

This research presents many important aspects of theories consisting of pronunciation, diphthong, types of diphthong. Those theories as the references of the writer in finding the data and the analysis of the data.

2.2 Pronunciation

Marianna Celce (2001:117) Pronunciation is one of the main language component, and of 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.

In many English language classroom, teaching pronunciation in several school still least attention, because there are many students who have not been able to pronounce English vowels properly. Pronunciation is the production of sound by using our speech organs for communication.

Hewing (2004:3) stated that pronunciation is components of speech that range from the individual sound that make up speech, to the way in which pitch- the rise and fall of the voice- is used to convey meaning. Penny Ur (2009:103) stated that Pronunciation is to say the sound right, to use the words to express the appropriate meaning, or to construct their sentence in a way that sound acceptable.” It means that people can express their feeling and convey their meaning by using speech right.

Pennington (1998: 3) stated that Pronunciation is a much more important and pervasive feature of communication than is generally recognized. It is the crucial starting point for all spoken language, since thoughts must be articulated in sound in order to be heard and so to become a message that can be communicated to another person. Pronunciation is required not merely for talking, but for communicating and making sense to another person, that is, for making meaning in both an audible and an understandable form. A person's pronunciation ensures the clarity required for a listener to be able to pick out words from the stream of speech and put them together in meaningful, comprehensible patterns, and also projects information about the speaker and the context of communication that makes a certain impression and establishes the common ground between speaker and listener that is needed for effective communication. In both of these aspects, pronunciation is the foundation of messaging in speech through articulating words and their combinations in grammatical and discourse units and through projecting multiple facets of social and contextual meaning.

Pronunciation (pronounce) verb that mean to create voice of the word and manner in which language or particular word or sound in speaking. Pronunciation is the act of giving proper sound and accent.

Longman Advanced American Dictionary state that (2008:1262), Pronunciation is "the way in which the language or a particular word or sound is pronounced". The second meaning is "the way in which a particular person pronounces the words of language". Pronunciation is one of the most important aspects in learning the language, especially in speaking skill. Slight different in

pronunciation may have different meaning. That is why, pronunciation is very important in order to do spoken communication.

Based on Dalton and Seidlhofer, pronunciation is defined in general terms as “the production of significant sound in two senses”. For the first reason, it is used as part of code of a particular language. In this reason, pronunciation is as the production and the reception of sound speech. The second reason, it is used to achieve meaning in contexts of use. In this reason, pronunciation is in with reference to act speaking.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that pronunciation is the manner how to pronounce the word of language in which if there is different in pronunciation may have different meaning. The right pronunciation will be understood by people, but the wrong pronunciation will be miscommunication and its will tell which are native speaker and non-native.

2.4 Diphthong

A diphthong is a sound made by combining two vowels, like the word "oy" in the word "oil". Diphthongs are derived from the Greek diphthongs. It literally means "have two voices". Diphthongs are vowels that start as one sound and then move to another when clearly expressed. These can be achieved by using two consecutive vowels and a vowel that changes as it is pronounced. Diphthongs are sometimes called sliding vowels.

American Language and British English, the two languages are very similar, so much that it is very easy to understand between the two countries. The languages do not need translation due to writing in what is called standard English. Standard

English is the written English format used in all three countries making it very versatile and easy to understand. There only a handful of similarities between American English and British English. There is more of a difference than there are similarities.

The presence of the rhotic accent is one of the most noticeable differences between British and American English. Except for New York City and the area of Boston, American English is rhotic. British English is largely non-rhotic, save for Scotland and Ireland. Rhotic accent refers to the manner letter r is pronounced after a vowel within a syllable as in words such as hard, borne, or here. Sometimes, it is also called post-vocalic [r] or r-coloring ,a term highlighting the timbre features of the sound. In English, rhotic accent is produced as a retroflex approximant .The following words have rhotic accent: York, quarter, four, born, door, water. First, the tongue approaches the gum and the tip is then curled back towards the roof of the mouth. This movement makes the tongue to be pulled back in the mouth. This accounts for the retroflexion part of the consonant. Furthermore, the tip of the tongue does not touch the gum at all, and thus no friction is caused. The vocal tract remains open throughout. This justifies the term approximant; in other sounds, like the stop [d], the tongue actually touches the gum. The phonetic symbol for the retroflex approximant is [ɻ]. Apart from sound [ɻ], responsible for the rhotic accent of American English, letter r can be pronounced in other two ways.

According to Kelly (2000:42) A crude if definition of a diphthongs might be a “combination of vowel sounds”. This term refers to the way vowels are

clearly expressed. All speech sounds, including vowels and consonants, have air flowing through the vocal cords. Each sound requires different changes and narrowing of the vocal cords to be clearly expressed. These sounds are represented by the symbols we know as letters. As air passes through the vocal cords, the lips, teeth, tongue, and the vocal cords themselves manipulate the air to produce the desired speech.

Based on Longman Dictionary of Language Teaching & Applied Linguistic that diphthong is a vowel in which there is a change in quality during a single syllable, as in the English words boy, buy, bow. Diphthongs can be analyzed as a sequence of two vowels or as vowel + glide. According to Andrian Underhill "A diphthong is perceived as one phoneme not two, and therefore as one syllable not two, so each diphthongs occupies a single box on the chart".

Daniel Jones (2003:8) state that diphthong is when a sound is made by gliding from one vowel position to another. Vowels are diphthongs when they start with one voice and end with another. The term gliding vowels refers to the way airflow slides or moves from one vowel to another. The presence of two consecutive vowels does not guarantee that a word has a diphthong. For example, the words "prey," "bear," and "fear" clearly represent only one vowel. Another caveat is that diphthongs depend on pronunciation. For some accents, the word may contain diphthongs, but for others it is not. For example, New York accents tend to add diphthongs to words such as "dog" and "long", and like the word "aw", a single O vowel is pronounced as a diphthong.

More specifically, diphthongs are related to vowels. Each vowel has its own short and long vowels. However, if two different vowel letters meet there, one talks about diphthongs. However, if two consecutive vowels are the same, like boots or beer, it is not a diphthong. The vowel itself is a sound that is generated without any problems. Differences in vowels can only occur due to changes in the shape of the oral cavity. Unlike vowels, consonants can come from the resistance of the escaping air. Obstacles in question can come from speech devices that can take the form of tongues, teeth, lips, etc. A diphthong is a sound like a shift from one vowel position to another, or a kind of fusion of two vowel positions.

2.5 The Types of Diphthong

English Diphthong is divided into two types. Those are English closing diphthong and English centering diphthong. The English centering diphthongs end with a glide towards /ə/, they called “centering” because /ə/ is central vowel. The English closing diphthongs end with a glide towards /ɪ/ or towards /ʊ/, the glide is towards a higher position in the mouth.

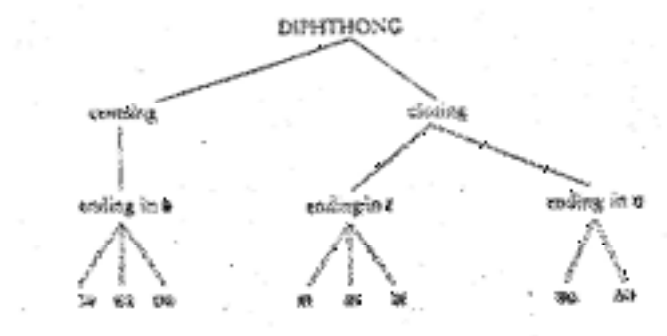


Figure 1: Centering diphthong and closing diphthong Diagram

(Source: Peter Rouch, 1991:20)

2.5.1 Centering Diphthongs

Centering diphthongs end with a glide towards /ə/, they called, centering” because /ə/ is central vowel. The centering diphthongs are (/ɪə/, /eə/, /ʊə/).

a. Diphthong ɪə

It is a high-front-centering diphthong. Then, it glide begins in the position for /ɪ/, moving down and back to towards /ə/. The lips are neutral, but with a small movement from spread to open.

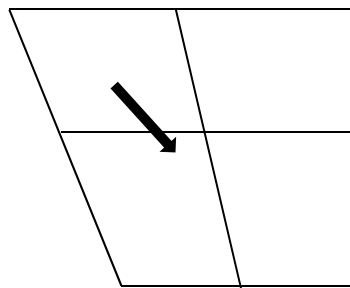


Figure 2: Diphthong [ɪə] Diagram
(Source; Gerald Kelly, 2000:35)

For example:

Here, fear, dear and beard.

The theatre is near here. / ðə 'θɪətər Iz 'nɪə 'hɪə /

b. Diphthong eə

It is a low front-centering diphthong. The glide is begins in the position for /e/, moving back towards /ə/. The lips remain neutrally open.

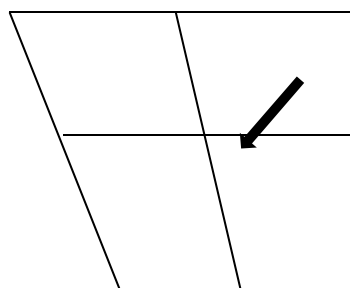


Figure 3: Diphthong [eə] Diagram

For example:

Hair, pair and rare.

Beware of the black bear. / bɪ'weɪr əv ðə 'blæk 'beə

c. Diphthong **ʊə**

Diphthong /ʊə/ is a high back centering diphthong. The glide begins in the position /ʊ/, moving forwards and back towards /ə/. The lips are loosely rounded, becoming neutrally spread.

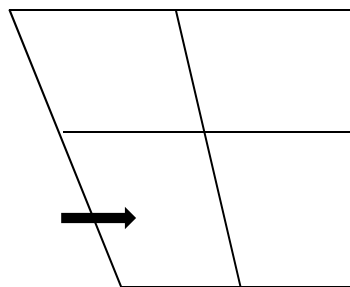


Figure 4: diphthong [ʊə] Diagram

For example:

Sure, tour and pure.

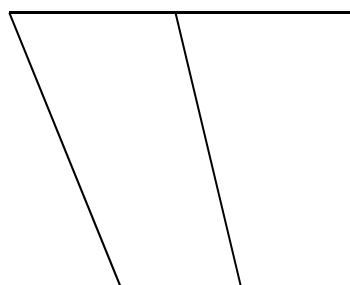
Make sure that the touring is secure. / 'meɪk 'ʃʊə ðæt ðə 'tʊərɪŋ ɪz sə'kjʊə /

2.5.2 Closing Diphthongs

Closing diphthongs end with a glide towards /ɪ/ or towards /ʊ/, the glide is towards a higher position in the mouth. The closing diphthongs are (/eɪ/, /aɪ/, /ɔɪ/, /aʊ/, /əʊ/)

a. Diphthong **eɪ**

The glide begins in the position for /e/, moving up and slightly back towards /ɪ/. The lips are spread



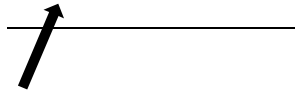


Figure 5: Diphthong [eɪ] Diagram

For example:

raid, pain, fail and tail

No pain without gain. (/ 'nəʊ 'geɪn wɪ'ðəʊt 'peɪn /)

b. Diphthong aɪ

The glide begins in an open position, between front and Centre, moving up and slightly forward towards /ɪ/. The lips move from neutral, to loosely spread

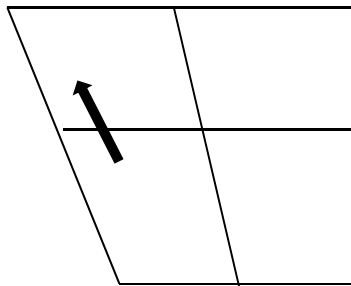


Figure 6: Diphthong [aɪ] Diagram

For example:

Mine, file, rice, and lime.

The ice cream is really nice. / ðɪ 'aɪs kri:m Iz 'rɪəli 'naɪs /

c. Diphthong ɔɪ

The glide begins in the position for /ɔ:/, moving up and forward towards /ɪ/. The lips start open and rounded, and change to neutral.

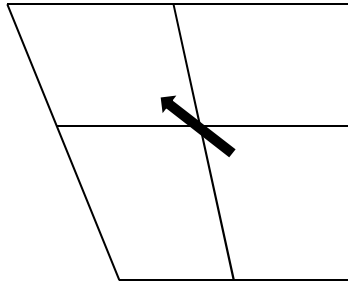


Figure 7: Diphthong [ɔɪ] Diagram

For example:

Soil, coil, point, and coin.

Stop annoying the boy. / stɒp ə'noʊnɪŋ ðə 'bɔɪ /

d. Diphthong aʊ

The glide begins in the position quite similar to /a:/, moving up towards /ʊ/. The lips start neutral, with a movement to loosely rounded. The glide is not always completed, as the movement involved is extensive.

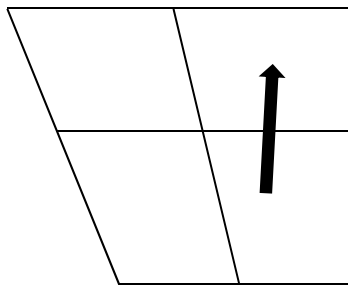


Figure 8: Diphthong [aʊ] Diagram

For example:

Sow, found, foul and now.

The house is painted brown. /ðə 'haʊs ɪz 'peɪntɪd 'braʊn /

e. Diphthong əʊ

The glide begins in the position for /ə/, moving up and back towards /ʊ/.

The lips are neutral, but change to loosely rounded

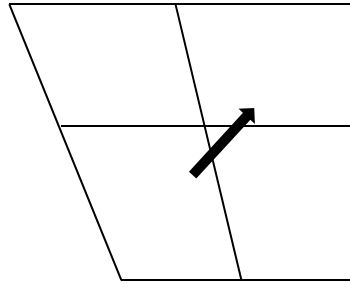


Figure 9: Diphthong [əʊ] Diagram

For example:

Also, go, boat and only.

The old boat won't float. / ðɪ 'əʊld 'bəʊt 'wəʊnt 'fləʊt /

2.6 Joe Biden

Joseph Robinette Biden Jr. or who is familiarly called Joe Biden, is an elected President of the United States. He is also a politician and lawyer. He is a member of the Democratic Party and a member of the Senator from Delaware. He is currently in his sixth year as a senator. He had run in the Presidential Election in 1988 and 2008. However, he withdrew. On August 22, 2008, Barack Obama announced that Biden had been appointed as his running mate for his vice presidential nominee in the 2008 presidential election.

Joe Biden is the eldest of four children. He was educated at the University of Delaware and Syracuse Law School. Then, at the age of 29, he was elected to the United States Senate. He is the youngest person in the Senate.

A week after the election, tragedy struck his family. His wife, Neilia Hunter and daughter, Naomi had to die because of this incident. Meanwhile, his two sons suffered serious injuries. Biden was sworn in as a member of the

American Senate at his children's bedside. He started his activities by leaving for Washington by train. This habit he did while he served as a member of the Senate.

In 1977, he married Jill Jacobs. Jill is a teacher at a Washington DC area college. Jill and Biden have a child, Ashley. Joe Biden's accent sometimes slips during his speech in a pennsylvanian accent in the US where Americans find his accent strange.

2.7 Boris Johnson

Alexander Boris de Pfeffel Johnson is a British Conservative Party politician and journalist who has been elected Mayor of London since 2008. Previously, Johnson served as a member of the British Parliament and Editor-in-Chief of The Spectator magazine.

Johnson studied at Eton College and Balliol College, Oxford with a major in Literature Humanities. He started his career in journalism at The Times and later he moved to The Daily Telegraph, where he became Assistant Editor. He was appointed editor of The Spectator in 1999.

2.8 Previous Study

The writer uses the study form the previous related to pronouncing diphthong.

The first, previous study was conducted by Dosia & Rido, (2017) which journal entitled "Production of English Diphthongs: A Speech Study". This research article focusing on finding out the production of diphthongs, and used conceptual framework of Roach that divides diphthong into two types; first, closing diphthong such as /eɪ/, /aɪ/, /ɔɪ/, /əʊ/, /aʊ/ and second, centering diphthong

like /ɪə/, /eə/,/ʊə/. This study employed qualitative method while the data were collected through library research. This study found 71 data of English diphthong. Diphthong /eɪ/ was produced 21 times, diphthong /aɪ/ was used 15 times, diphthong /ɔɪ/ was mentioned once, diphthong /aʊ/ was stated 7 times, diphthong /əʊ/ was produced 16 times, diphthong /ɪə/ used 6 times, diphthong /eə/ was mentioned 3 times, and diphthong /ʊə/ was stated twice. In this study also found that he faced challenges in producing many diphthong sounds by frequently producing diphthongs sounds as pure vowels.

Gunawan & Aminah, (2020) studied “English students’ awareness f American English and British English differences”. The purpose of this research is to find out the English students’ knowledge of American English and British English. The data were collected from two instruments; firstly, the tests about American English and British English differences in spelling and vocabulary, and secondly, the questionnaire regarding the use and preferences of English varieties by using a qualitative method. The result shows that the students have shown a higher level of understanding about American and British English, yet somehow they get some difficulties in distinguishing the two versions. They are also able to answer all tests, although not all of their answers are correct. This research concludes that the students use both American English and British English from journal.

Ponidi S, Sabarudin S & Arasuli, (2021) entitled “An Analysis of English Diphthong Pronunciation by the Students of the English Education Study Program”. This research was aimed to know how English students in University

of Bengkulu, English Education Study Program pronounced English Diphthongs. This research used descriptive qualitative method. The population in this research was the 79 sixth semester students of English Education Study Program. The numbers of samples were 20% of the population. The Students were asked to pronounce 8 diphthongs in English. The research was doing input the audio from native speaker and data recorded by each student into Audacity. Then, comparing both of the data. The research was using Audacity as the technology to analyze and to see the pattern of the data recorded in order to check the correct and incorrect of the students' pronunciation. The data of the research consisted of 8 diphthongs and each diphthong consisted of 3 words including in the word diphthongs. The total words in this study were 24 words. The result of this research showed that most of English students pronounced English diphthongs [eɪ], [oʊ], [aʊ], [ɪə], [ɛə] and [ʊə] incorrectly. It showed that the students still did not know about English diphthongs. Meanwhile, the students were good at pronouncing diphthongs such as [aɪ] and [ɔɪ] with more than 58% of correct pronunciation.

Desy R & Lia M, (2021) analyzed "Pronunciation Error on English Diphthong Made by EFL Students". This research addresses pronunciation errors of English diphthongs made by EFL students. The data were collected from pronunciation recordings of 9 post-graduate students who were studying linguistics in the second year. Three of the respondents were male and 6 female students. Studies show that different backgrounds and cultures affect sounds and sound styles as they are related to pronunciation or language styles. The purpose

of this research was to analyze and describe the pronunciation errors of English diphthongs made by EFL students. Diphthong is divided into two types, namely GA (General American) and SSBE (Standard Southern British English) or commonly referred to as British accent. To collect the data, the researchers recorded students' pronunciations using a smartphone. The data collected were then analyzed by employing qualitative and quantitative descriptive methods. The results show that 4 students used SSBE diphthong accent and 5 used GA diphthong accents. In this analysis, there were also 4 students who made pronunciation errors in pronouncing [eɪ], [ɛə], [ʊə] and [aɪ] diphthongs, 3 students had problems about [aʊ] and 2 students mispronounced [oʊ] diphthong.

Faisal I & Mamoona S, (2021) explored "A Comparative Acoustic Analysis of Diphthongs Pronunciations by The Students of Fazaia Schools at Karachi Pakistan". In this study, diphthongs pronunciation of Fazaia Schools Students is acoustically compared with the diphthong pronunciation of Standard British English (SBE). The results of this study are important to linguists in the understanding, teaching, correction of language, and the development of pronunciation dictionaries. This is important in the context Pakistani English language speakers and particularly for the students and teachers of Fazaia schools system in Pakistan where many speakers use English as official language on regular basis. Further importance lies in the use of these acoustical models as a means of improving automatic speech recognition, realistic computer-speech generation and automatic accent recognition. The study will also aid in the study of acoustic phonetics. The experimental work was performed on a database that

was the speech recording of diphthongs of Fazaia School's students as shown in the table. The diphthongs sounds were recorded in single utterances of normal words having diphthong sound. Total 100 participants from four schools, 25 participants from each school were selected. The diphthongs pronunciation was then compared with standard British English pronunciation on the basis of Formant frequencies and time duration. This involved the calculation of the resonance peak tracks (formants) of the voiced speech, visual verification of the formant tracks (F1 & F2) and then producing a graphical representation of the locations of formant frequencies and time duration of the diphthongs.

Fatihatus S & Havid A, (2020) studied "The Analysis of Students' Pronunciation Error on English Diphthong Made by Fifth Semester of English Language Education Program Universitas Negeri Padang". This study aims to determine students' pronunciation error in pronouncing English diphthong sounds made by students of English language Program Universitas Negeri Padang. This research is descriptive quantitative with 219 population. The sample of this study was 25 students chosen by various origin who were selected by using purposive sampling technique. The data were collected through pronunciation test and analyzed by using formula and the rubric score, while the students' recordings were transcribed. The finding of this research showed that ability of students in pronouncing diphthong were fair (60.00%), good (24.00%), poor (12.00%) and very good only one students (2.00%). Therefore, it can be concluded that there are eight kinds of diphthong pronunciation error and various result of students'

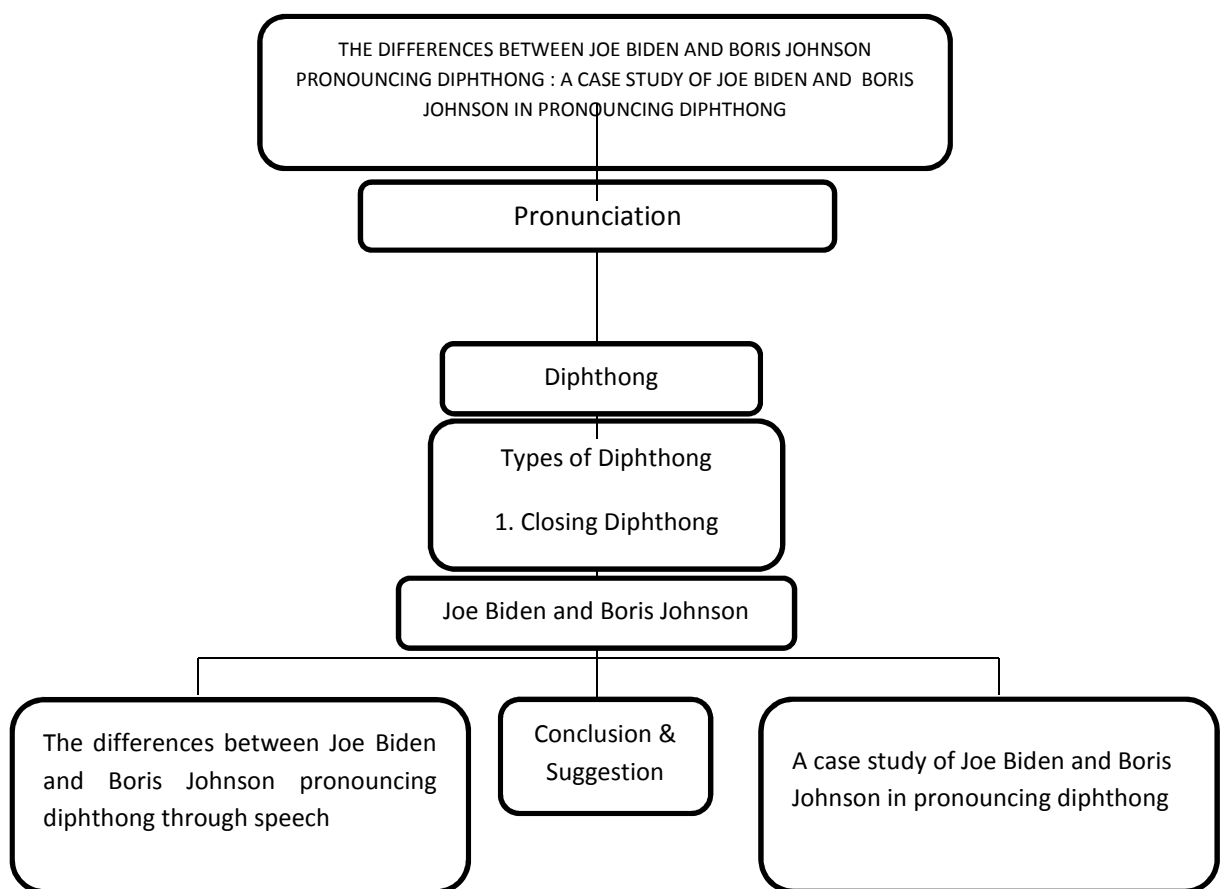
ability. As the result, students need to practice more in pronouncing diphthong in order to improve their ability.

Andri D, (2016) investigated “Indonesian Students’ Difficulties In Pronouncing English Diphthongs”. This journal focus of Indonesian students' difficulties in learning English is pronouncing English sounds correctly. Indonesian language as mother tongue influences significantly to the way of Indonesian students in pronouncing English sounds. Compared to English, Indonesian language generally does not have differences between spelling the letter and pronouncing the sounds. Among all English sounds, diphthongs are assumed as one of the most difficulties pronounced by Indonesian students. This study was conducted to thirty five students of University of Pasir Pengaraian, Riau Province by using mix method where the researcher gave test to find out students’ difficulties in pronouncing English diphthongs and observation to describe the factors influencing students’ difficulties in pronouncing English diphthongs. The result of study showed that the most difficult of English diphthong was [au] sound. Factors influencing students have difficulties in pronouncing English diphthongs were mother language interfere, lack of knowledge in English sound systems and unsuccessful in using borrowed English words. This study is expected can give contribution in improving Indonesian students pronunciation especially diphthong sounds.

2.9 Conceptual Framework

This research has goals to analyzing the differences between Joe Biden and Boris Johnson pronouncing diphthong. This study will be analyzed by using Kelly's theory. Thus, this research will be analyzed the types of diphthongs, they are: closing diphthong and centering diphthongs. The writer uses qualitative method to get data.

Figure 10: Conceptual Framework



The Differences between Joe Biden and Boris Johnson pronouncing diphthong: A case study of Joe Biden and Boris Johnson in pronouncing diphthong

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 The Research Method

In this research, the writer use qualitative method in order to analyze the differences between Joe Biden and Boris Johnson pronouncing diphthong. In this case, the writer will analyze Joe Biden and Boris Johnson speech. According to Bogdan and Biklen (1982:27) qualitative research is descriptive which the data is collected in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers. Data in the form of quotes from documents, field notes, and interviews or excerpts from videotapes, audiotapes, or electronic communications are used to present the findings of the study.

3.2 The Source of Data

Data sources are important in this study. The source of the data is will be taken from the speech by Joe Biden which uploaded in the date 5 January 2022 and Boris Johnson in the date 5 January 2022 from YouTube. Data sources are crucial and must be valid and accountable data. Therefore, the data source must also be original data or actual data without falsification.

3.3 The Techniques of Collecting Data

In this study, the writer takes the data from Joe Biden and Boris Johnson speech from YouTube channel. The writer takes the following steps:

1. Finding the speech of Joe Biden and Boris Johnson from YouTube

2. Downloading the video of the speech Joe Biden and Boris Johnson on YouTube.

Part 1: Joe Biden Speech

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gRrspZL-C6I>

Part 2: Boris Johnson Speech

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TXpimZVKio0>

3. Watching and listening to the speeches carefully
4. Writing transcription of the speeches from YouTube

3.4 The Techniques of Analyzing Data

In this research, the data will be analyzed by the following steps:

1. Transcribing the speech orthographically
2. Classifying English diphthong from the speech based on Kelly (2000)
3. Identifying the differences pronouncing diphthong
4. Transcribing the diphthong into phonetic transcription
5. Analyzing the differences of pronunciation and types of diphthong by Joe Biden and Boris Johnson speech
6. Concluding