



**PROBLEMS IN PRONOUNCING WEAK FORMS  
THE CASE OF TWELFTH YEAR SMA N 1 SUKOREJO,  
KENDAL IN THE ACADEMIC YEAR OF 2008/2009.**

**A Final Project**

Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana*  
*Pendidikan* in English

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Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni, Universitas Negeri Semarang, menyatakan dengan sesungguhnya bahwa final project yang berjudul: **Problem in Pronouncing Weak Forms the Case of Twelfth Year SMA N 1 Sukorejo, Kendal in the Academic Year 2008/2009**, yang saya tulis dalam rangka memenuhi salah satu syarat untuk memperoleh gelar sarjana ini benar-benar merupakan karya saya sendiri, yang saya hasilkan melalui penelitian, bimbingan, diskusi dan pemaparan (ujian). Semua kutipan, baik yang diperoleh dari sumber kepustakaan maupun sumber lainnya, telah disertai keterangan mengenai identitas sumbernya dengan cara sebagaimana yang lazim dalam penulisan final project. Dengan demikian, walaupun tim penguji dan pembimbing penulisan final project ini membubuhkan tanda tangan keabsahannya, seluruh isi final project ini tetap menjadi tanggung jawab saya sendiri. Jika dikemudian hari ditemukan pelanggaran terhadap konvensi tata tulis ilmiah, saya bersedia menerima akibatnya.

Demikian, harap pernyataan ini dapat digunakan seperlunya.

Semarang, 13 Juli 2009

Yang membuat pernyataan

Wahyu Adi Nugroho  
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Well begun is the half done.

No pain no gain.

If you believe, dreams come true.



This final project is dedicated to:

1. my beloved mother and father (Ibu Chatarina Hartini and Bapak Sudarto),
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## ABSTRACT

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Key words: Problem, Pronouncing, Weak, Form

The objectives of this study are to find out and to know the most difficult weak form pronounced by the twelfth year students of language class of SMA Negeri 1 Sukorejo, Kendal in the academic year of 2008/2009.

The population, of this study is the twelfth year students Language Class of SMA N 1 Sukorejo, Kendal in the academic year of 2008/2009. Numbering of population is 34 students. To get the data, I used total sampling procedure. It means that all of the students in language class are the sample of my study. The test items were arranged proportionally; consisting of 12 determiners, 9 conjunctions, 15 pronouns, 23 auxiliaries, and 21 prepositions. In gathering the data, I used a tape recorder and ninety minutes blank cassette to record the students' pronunciation. Then, listening to the recording and transcribing their pronunciations into the phonetics transcriptions. The last, I analyzed the data and interpreted them using Harris' criterion of mastery level.

The average score of all students is 75.85%. The highest score in this test is 92.50%. The most difficult words to be weakly pronounced by the students is the word '**but**'. The students' score for that word is only 15.26%. The second difficulty in weak form pronunciation is the word '**at**'. They get 16.29%. The third difficulty is '**can**'. The percentage is 19.03%.

Based on the data analysis of the students' average score, it is considered '**good**'. Then, the suggestions are; the students have to learn more about weak form pronunciation because it is very useful and important in a conversation; for the English teachers, they should give more exercises for pronunciations.



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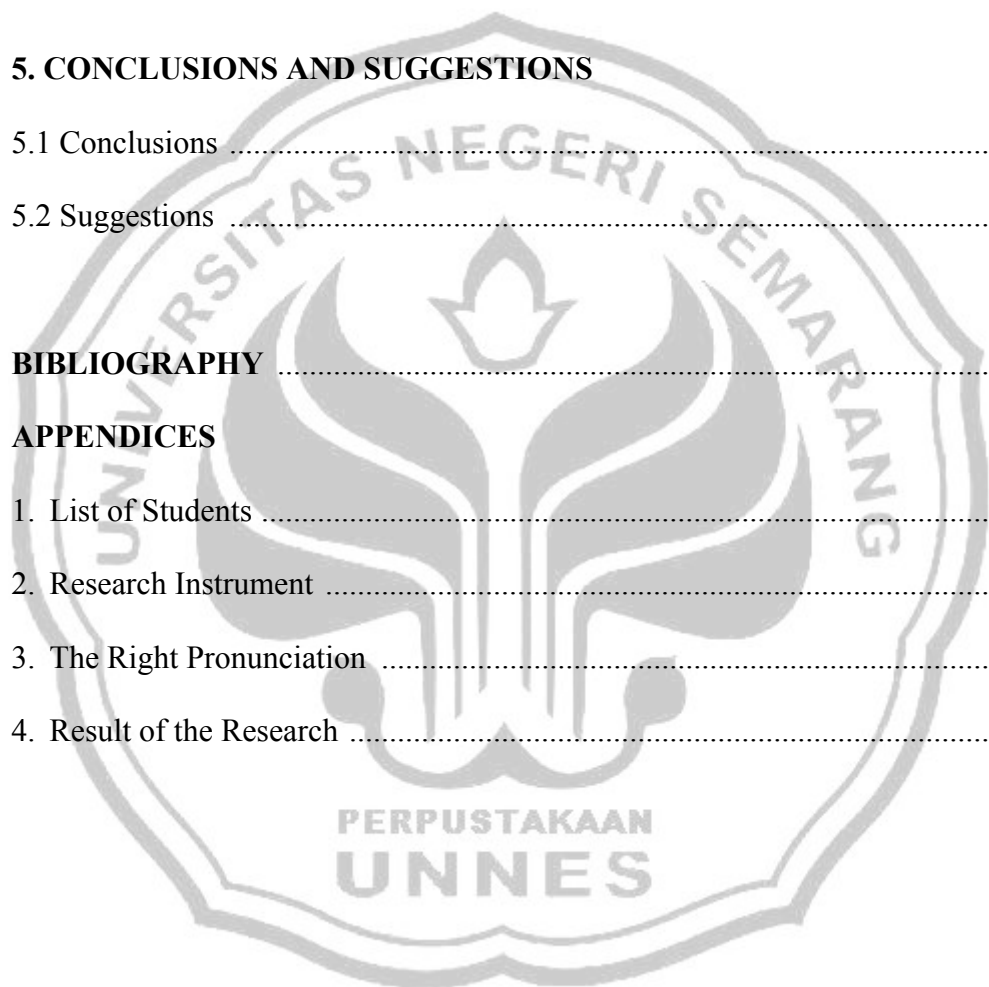
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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains the general background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statements of the problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and outline of the study.

### 1.1 Background of the Study

English is the most widely used languages. Many people in the world speak English today. Since English is an international language, it is used to communicate among nations all over the world. Therefore, English is getting more and more important.

Generally, many learners of English as a foreign language face difficulty in pronunciation. The difficulty encountered by students in learning English as a foreign or second language is caused by the different elements found between their native language and the target language.

Pronunciation is very vital. If we pronounce words wrongly, there will be misunderstanding between the speakers. All words are made up of sounds, and a speaker needs to know the sounds of the language. The native speakers of English usually speak English with weak form pronunciation in daily conversation. On the other hand, the native speakers of Indonesia have difficulty using weak form pronunciation.

In English teaching and learning in Indonesian schools, students are supposed to speak in English as well as possible. The goal of teaching English in Senior High

School is to develop the students' ability to communicate. According to my experience, I have heard that one of the language department students of SMA N 01 Sukorejo, Kendal read a text and she had problems in pronunciation. She felt some difficulties to pronounce using weak form words.

I am a student of the English Education Department of UNNES, so I interested to make a research in their pronunciation. Besides that, this research is to complete my final project. Maybe from this research, I can give a suggestion that will be useful for the students and teacher in this school.

The fact that the weak form words are very important in English makes me intend to study pronunciation the twelfth year students of SMA Negeri 1 Sukorejo, Kendal.

## **1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic**

The foreign learners should realize the importance of pronunciation in speaking English. When someone speaks a new language, sometimes the other person may not understand him. This condition may be caused by his wrong or incorrect pronunciation. To avoid misunderstanding, correct pronunciation is needed in every speech. It is possible that every student will be confused with his English pronunciation. Therefore, there are some reasons why I intend to conduct a research dealing with the topic. They are:

- a. this topic is very interesting since the pronunciation of the English weak form distinguish meaning,

- b. weak forms still become a constraint in the process of mastering English pronunciation, and
- c. there is no previous study of the English department of UNNES concerning with English weak form.

### **1.3 Statements of the Problems**

The problems of the study can be stated as follows:

- a. how well do the twelfth year students of language class of SMA Negeri 1 Sukorejo, Kendal in the academic year 2008/2009 pronounce the weak forms of English function words?
- b. what are the most difficult weakly pronounced by the twelfth year students of language class of SMA Negeri 1 Sukorejo, Kendal in the academic year 2008/2009?

### **1.4 Objectives of the Study**

Based on the problem stated above, the objectives of this study are:

- a. to find out how well the twelfth year students of language class of SMA Negeri 1 Sukorejo, Kendal in the academic year 2008/2009 pronounce and master the weak forms of English function words, and
- b. to know the most difficult weak form pronounced by the twelfth year students of language class of SMA Negeri 1 Sukorejo, Kendal in the academic year 2008/2009.



## 1.5 Significance of the Study

The result of this study can be used for teacher and students of SMA Negeri 01 Sukorejo:

a. teachers of SMA Negeri 01 Sukorejo;

- 1) teacher can prepare proper teaching materials, especially in speaking skills, and
- 2) teachers are able to find out the special difficulties faced by the students' ability in pronunciation skills

b. students of SMA Negeri 01 Sukorejo:

- 1) the result of this study can be used as motivation for the students in learning English lesson and it is as information for them to improve their knowledge for studying English,
- 2) the students will get the description of their ability in pronouncing English,
- 3) they should realize how important the rule of pronunciation in English speaking, and
- 4) this study can also be used as an input for language class that the pronunciation error can reflect their strength as well their weakness on certain language skill and motivate them to improve themselves.

## 1.6 Outline of the Study

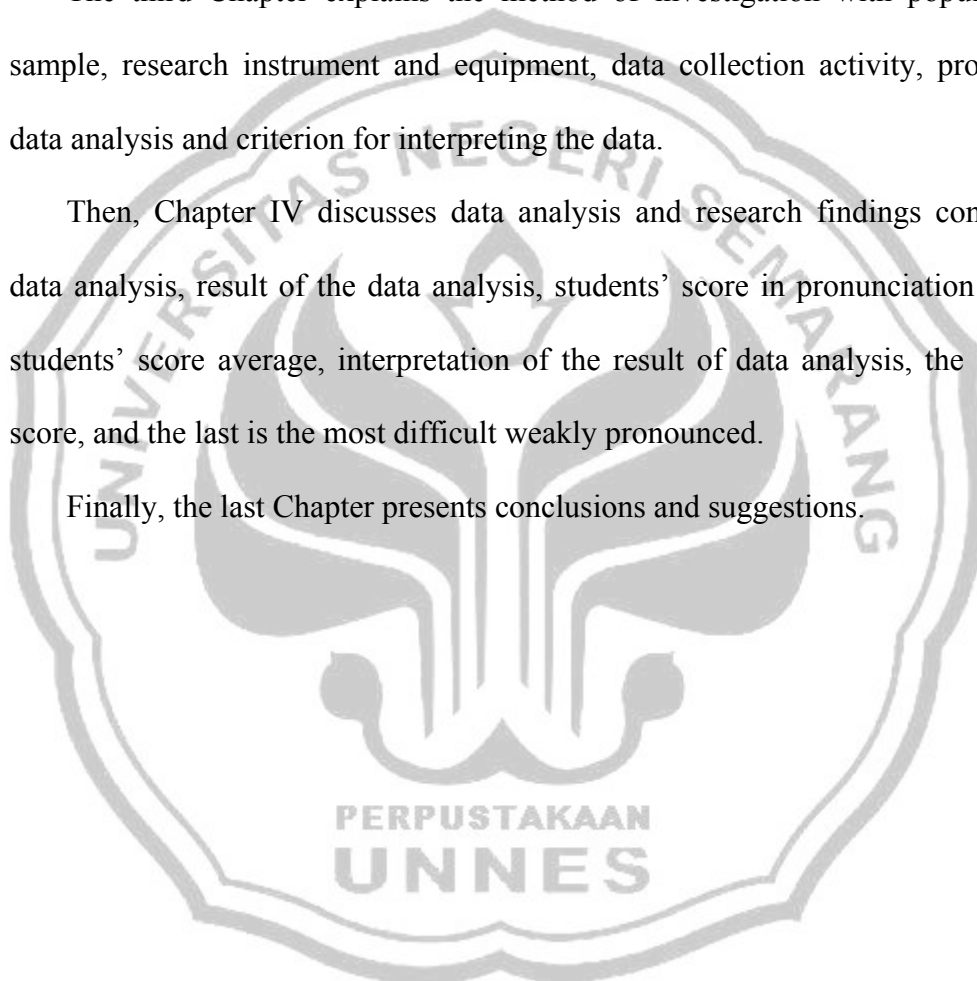
Chapter I discuss the introduction that consists of background of the study, reason for choosing the topic, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and outline of the study.

The next Chapter deals with the review of related literature or the underlying theories that discusses the problems of learning a foreign language, the significance of pronunciation, pronunciation problems, words in isolation, words in context, strong form and weak form.

The third Chapter explains the method of investigation with population and sample, research instrument and equipment, data collection activity, procedure of data analysis and criterion for interpreting the data.

Then, Chapter IV discusses data analysis and research findings consisting of data analysis, result of the data analysis, students' score in pronunciation test, total students' score average, interpretation of the result of data analysis, the individual score, and the last is the most difficult weakly pronounced.

Finally, the last Chapter presents conclusions and suggestions.



## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

#### 2.1 Problems of Learning a Foreign Language

Many learners of English as a foreign language face difficulty in its pronunciation. Ramelan (1985:9) states, 'The degree of the difficulty in learning is also determined by the degree of similarity between the two languages. The greater the similarity between them, the easier it would be for the students to learn the foreign language'. The problems or difficulties are dealing with its vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation. 'But if someone wants to learn a foreign language, he will obviously meet with all kinds of learning problems' (Ramelan, 1999:4). Then those problems become the source of mistakes and errors in language learning. Related to English learning, there must be problems for Indonesians in learning it.

Although in terms of orthographic system, Indonesian and English have the same alphabetic symbols from A up to Z, an Indonesian learner may have problems to pronounce the English alphabetic symbols. In English, the spelling and the pronunciation is different. For example, the alphabet 'a' in Indonesia will always be read as [ʌ] such as in *mama*. Whereas in English, according to Hornby, the letter 'a' can be read in different ways, such as [ɔ:] in [bɔ:ʔ] *ball*, [eɪ] in [teɪk] *take*, [æ] in [bæd] *bad*, and so on (Hornby, Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary: 2000).

To succeed in language learning, especially in pronunciation, someone has to learn continuously in a certain period because language is a matter of habit. It means that if he does not use it frequently, he will find it difficult to master. If he can master English pronunciation, he can speak English well.

Pronunciation is one of the major problems in language learning for foreign learners. Problems and difficulties in learning a foreign language especially in pronunciation cannot be avoided. 'Thus the difficulty encountered by the student in learning a second language is caused by the different elements found between his language and the target language' (Ramelan, 1999:5).

Still according to Ramelan, the pronunciation problems are caused by:

- a. transfer of habit from native language or second language or mother tongue to target language (TL), there are two kinds transfer of habit, they are:
  - 1) acceptable/ positive transfer. Grammar, lexical and phonology,
  - 2) unacceptable/ negative transfer/ interference. Grammar and lexical;
- b. similar sounds between native language and target language but they have slightly different quality,
- c. completely different sounds,
- d. the same sounds having different distribution,
- e. the same sounds having allophones in target language (English), and
- f. the same sounds occurring in clusters.

The learner cannot avoid errors during learning something especially language. He should be careful in studying word pronunciation, which relates to language, otherwise an error, will always occur.

According to Brown (1994:173-181), there are nine source of errors. They are:

- a. interlingual transfer is the source of errors from the native language. It can occur because of the learners' lack of knowledge about the native language. In addition, they make errors because they cannot master the subject well,
- b. intralingual transfer is the source of error caused by the incorrect generalization between English and Indonesian rules,
- c. context of learning is the source of error caused by a misleading explanation from the teacher, faulty presentation of structure or word in a textbook,

- d. communication strategy is the source of error that can be found in different communication strategies employed by the learners to get a message across to the hearer. In this case, there is different way in sending message between English and Indonesian speakers,
- e. avoidance is the source of error caused by a misunderstanding of message around the speaker – hearer (topic avoidance). Therefore, they are not responding at all in communication,
- f. prefabricated patterns are the source of error caused by a lack of knowledge of the structural rules for forming particular utterance principles of language learning and teaching,
- g. cognitive and personality styles are the sources of error caused by one's own personality style of thinking,
- h. appeal to authority is the source of error caused by learner's carelessness. In this case, he picks up particular words or phrases and uses them in speaking. Therefore, he has not known yet how to use these words or phrases correctly; and
- i. language switch is the source of error caused by the learner's incapability in producing a meaningful utterance.

A foreign language learner must try to make his language learning a success, particularly in his pronunciation. That is why a good pronunciation is necessary on every occasion. Because, a listener will understand the meaning of everything spoken by someone who has clear pronunciation.

## **2.2 Elements of Pronunciation**

'Pronunciation is defined as the way in which a language is spoken' (Hornby, 1995: 497). On the other hand, Dalton (1998: 3) defines that 'pronunciation as the production of significant sound in two senses. First, sound is significant because it is used as a part of a code of a particular language. Second, sound is significant because it is used to achieve meaning in contexts of use'. From the definitions above, it can be concluded that pronunciation is the way to articulate sounds languages so that they will be meaningful.

In learning English, we will find two kinds of speech features. They are:

- a. segmental features, which refer to sound units, arranged in a sequential order; or it is about consonant and vowel, and
- b. suprasegmental features refer to stress, pitch, length intonation and other features that always accompany the production of segmental, (Ramelan, 1985: 22).

### 2.2.1 Segmental Features

English segmental system includes vowels and consonants. The classification is based on the differences in their functions in an utterance and their ways of production.

‘Vowels are sounds, which are made without any kind of closure to the escape of air through the mouth’ (Syafei, 1988: 11). English vowels are divided into two kinds of vowels, long vowels and short vowels. Long vowels consist of [i:], [e:], [a:], [u:], and [ɔ:], while short vowels consist of [ɪ], [ɛ], [æ], [ə], [ʌ], [ʊ], and [ɒ]. In the writing of phonetic symbols in this final project, I use Ramelan’s phonetic symbols.

Besides the two kinds of vowels above, there are also diphthongs. ‘Diphthong is a sound composed of two vowels pronounced in close succession within the limits of a syllable’ (Syafei, 1988: 13). There are nine English diphthongs, [eɪ], [aɪ], [ɔɪ], [aʊ], [ɔə], [ɪə], [ɛə], [ʊə], and [oʊ]. The English consonants consist of twenty-four. Those are [p], [b], [t], [d], [k], [g], [f], [v], [θ], [ð], [s], [z], [ʃ], [ʒ], [h], [tʃ], [dʒ], [m], [n], [ŋ], [l], [r], [w], and [y].

### 2.2.2 Suprasegmental Features

A suprasegmental is a vocal effect that extends over more than one sound segment in an utterance (<http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsASuprasegmental.htm>).

There are four kinds of suprasegmental features, they are:

- a. tone; it is produced because of pitch rhythm,
- b. length; it is duration of speech sound,
- c. stress; it is a property of syllables, and
- d. intonation; it is produced because of different pitches

([http://cmaps.conectate.gob.pa/servlet/SBReadResourceServlet?rid=1180555506997\\_417330781\\_2849&partName=htmltext](http://cmaps.conectate.gob.pa/servlet/SBReadResourceServlet?rid=1180555506997_417330781_2849&partName=htmltext)).

### 2.3 Pronunciation Problems

Our mother tongue has some differences from English in pronunciation. In our language, there is no significant difference between the spelling and the pronunciation. However, in English the spelling and the pronunciation is different. For example, the word *here* is pronounced [hɪə]; however, in Indonesian we pronounce [here]. It is not to be denied that students often make mistakes in learning English; but doing as mistake is part of learning the language itself.

According to Edge on 'Mistakes and Correction' as quoted by Harmer (2000: 99) 'Mistakes can be divided into three broad categories: 'slips' (that is mistakes which students can correct themselves once the mistake can be pointed out to them), 'errors' (mistakes which they cannot correct themselves---and which therefore need

explanation), and 'attempts' ( that is when a student tries to say something but not yet know the correct way of saying it)' . From the three categories, it can be said that error is the most important thing for the teacher to be concerned with. The students cannot correct themselves unless the teacher's help.

There are two kinds of mistakes that might cause the students to make mistakes: L1 interference and developmental error. Ramelan (1985: 6-7) states some reasons about why students make mistake in their pronunciation:

Students face such problems as follows:

- a. the existence of a given sound in the latter, which is not found in the former,
- b. sounds, which have the same phonetic features in both languages but differ in their distribution,
- c. similar sounds in two languages, which differ only slightly in their phonetic features, and
- d. sounds that have the same qualities in both languages may constitute some learning problem if they occur in a cluster or sequence of sounds, (Ramelan, 1985: 6-7).

An English learner should give attention to the reasons of pronunciation problems mentioned above. He must be sure that the right rules of pronunciation guide the way he should speak. Therefore, he does not depend on the first language itself. Of course, it would be difficult for the learners since they are not native speakers of English. Since there is a different pronunciation system for every language, the pronunciation problems will always happen.

'There is no difference between the way we actually pronounce sounds and the way we think of them or store them in our memory. That is why pronunciation problems will be found in speaking' (Nikelas, 1988:128).



Moreover, Ramelan (1996: 6) states that there are some reasons why pronunciation problems exist in learning to speak English:

- a. non-existence of English sounds in the native speakers' language. For example, the sounds [æ], [eɪ], etc are not found in the Indonesian language,
- b. some consonants may occur in both languages but they have different allophones. "Allophones are conditioned variant of significant group of sounds which occurs in a fixed and predictable environment" (Ramelan, 1996:6). For example in English, the consonants [p], [t], and [k] are aspirated in stressed syllables such as in the words *paper* [p<sup>h</sup>eɪpə(r)], *pen* [p<sup>h</sup>en], *table* [t<sup>h</sup>eɪbl], *keen* [k<sup>h</sup>i:n], *kid* [k<sup>h</sup>ɪd], etc. whereas in Indonesian, there is no such aspiration in these sounds whatever position they occur. For example, the consonants [p], [t], and [k] occur in words such as *papan*, *peka*, *pesan*, etc. but they are not aspirated,
- c. some sounds are found in both languages but they have different distributions. The consonants [b], [d], and [g] are found both in Indonesian and English but they are different in their distribution. Indeed, those consonants exist in both Indonesian and English but in Indonesian they do not occur in final position. In English those consonants occur in all positions of utterance whether initial, medial, final, such as in the words *book* [buk], *ago* [ə'gəʊ], *sad* [sæd], *lend* [lend], etc. Whereas in Indonesian the letters [b], [d], and [g] are sometimes found at a word final position but they are pronounced as voiceless stops [p], [t], and [k] respectively such as in words *sebab*, *abad*, *grobag*. In this case, the learner has a problem in pronouncing the final voiced stops [b], [d], and [g],
- d. there are some diphthongs in English but they are not found in Indonesian language. For example, in words *no* [nəʊ], *game* [geɪm], *code* [kəʊd], etc. However, Indonesian has the diphthong [ɔɪ] for instance in words, *amboi*, *sepoi-sepoi*,
- e. there are different consonant clusters or sequences of sounds between English and Indonesian. An Indonesian learner may have difficulty in pronouncing English clusters. Dealing with positions of consonant cluster in words, there are three kinds of them such as in initial, medial, and final position. For example in words *speak* [spi:k], *street* [stri:t], *scream* [skri:m], etc. The medial clusters are found in words *complete* [kəm'pli:t], *heartbeat* [ha:tbi:t], *newspaper* [njuzpeɪpə], etc. and the final clusters are found in words such as *little* [lɪtl], *risk* [rɪsk], etc. so there is a difficult for an Indonesian learner to pronounce the consonant clusters well.

## 2.4 Words in Isolation

The learner should know words found in isolation before he learns and used them in a sentence. Firstly, he must be able to pronounce word by word correctly, or it is called reading the words in isolation. In this case, every word in a sentence will be read separately or individually. This is in line with Crystal and Davy (1975:107) who state: ‘Almost all manuals of pronunciation begin by studying the sounds of English in isolated words and setting up sequences of sounds into acceptable connected speech patterns at later stage’.

However, there is a considerable gap between pronunciation of words and phrases in isolation and connected speech or the words in context. To read the words separately is easier than to read the words in context. Then pronunciation error in pronouncing words in context often occurs because the learner does not know how to read every word correctly.

## 2.5 Words in Context

To make someone’s pronunciation fluent, he/she should try to read sentences smoothly. In this case, he should not read word by word but the group of words should be linked together, for example:

*I think it is a good idea.*

*I want to eat an apple.*

*You and I are friends.*

The speech sounds seldom occur in isolation but they occur in a connected speech and sequences of words such as words in a thought group. 'A thought of group is a word or some words which refer to its idea within a phrase or sentence' (Gilbert, 1984:47). To read a sentence in a thought group can help someone speak fluently. Related to the pronunciation problems, I want to know about how well the learner can read a thought group within a sentence properly.

The key to fluency English is to speak in a thought group not word by word. So, to get a good thought group, someone should do the following steps: organize your ideas/words into thought groups; within each thought group, link the sounds; pause at the thought group boundaries (not within the thought group); if you have to stop within a thought group (for example, to think of words) make 'a thinking noise' so that the listener knows that you are still within a thought group (Gilbert, 1984:47).

## **2.6 Strong Form**

The strong form is usually used to pronounce content words. Content words include nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, demonstratives, and interrogatives.

'A strong form of a word is that form of pronunciation, which is used when it is found in stressed or final positions or in isolation' (Ramelan, 2003:43).

There are some rules to pronounce the strong form. Roach (1991:103) states that strong form of pronunciation is used:

- a. for many weak form words, when they occur at the end of sentence. For example, the word 'of' has the weak form [əv],
- b. when a weak form word is being contrasted with another word,
- c. when a weak form of word is given stress for the purpose of emphasis, and
- d. when a weak form word is being cited or quoted.

Still according to Roach (1991: 103), weak form can be read as strong form when it is found in final pronunciations. For example:

a. 'at'. The word at is read as strong form when it is found in final pronunciation.

'What is he looking at?'

b. 'to'. As in, 'I really want to',

c. 'some'. As in, 'I have got some',

d. 'there'. As in, 'Do not go over there!'

e. 'as'. For example in this sentence, 'That is what it was sold as'

f. 'from'. As in this sentence, 'where are you from?' and

g. 'for'. For example, 'What are you looking for?'

## 2.7 Weak Form

Weak form is form of pronunciation that is used in an unstressed position. Weak forms commonly happen in structural or function words. The function words include:

a. articles: a, an, and the,

b. preposition: to, of, in, etc,

c. possessives: my, his, your, etc,

d. conjunctions: and, but, as, etc,

e. 'one' used as a noun-substitute, and

f. auxiliaries: have, do, will, would, should, can, could, may, might, and must.

In addition, we should know how strong form becomes weak.

a. words which change their strong vowel to [ə],

1) **prepositions**

*at, for, from, of, and to*

2) **auxiliaries verbs**

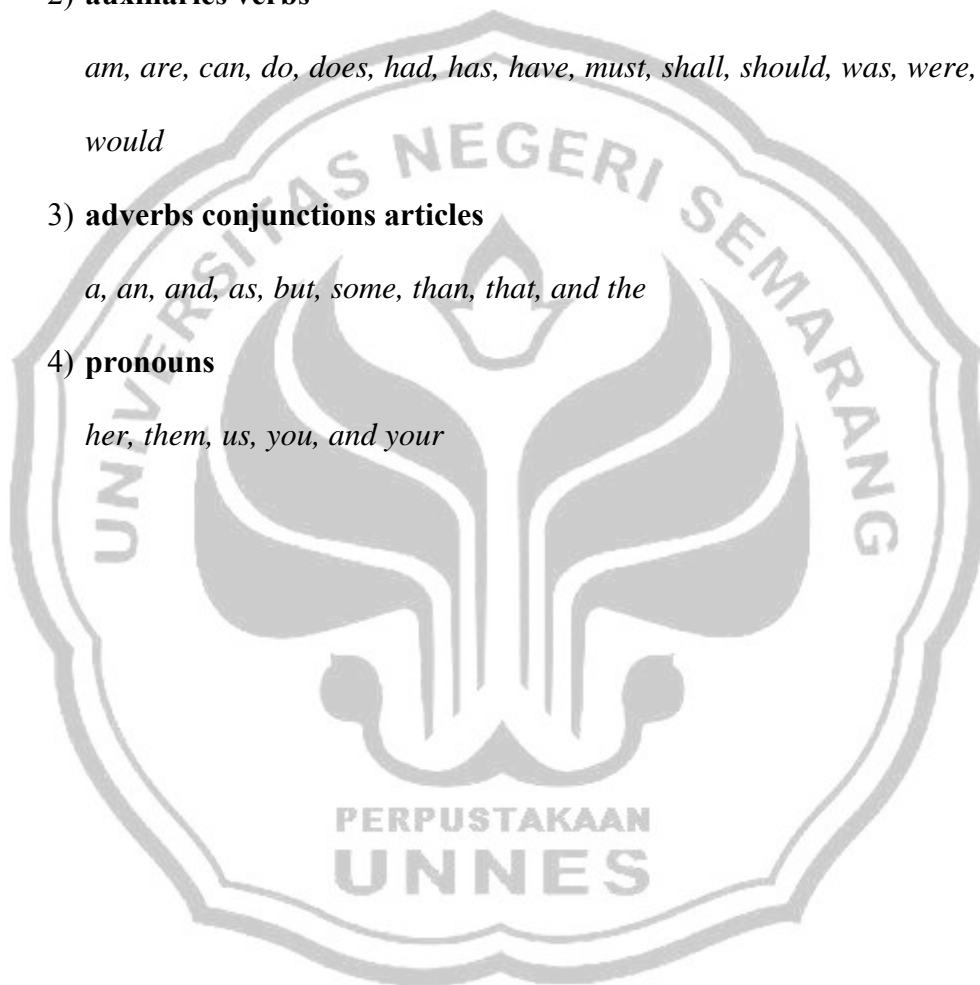
*am, are, can, do, does, had, has, have, must, shall, should, was, were, will, and would*

3) **adverbs conjunctions articles**

*a, an, and, as, but, some, than, that, and the*

4) **pronouns**

*her, them, us, you, and your*



b. words which change their vowel before vowels,

		<b>Before consonants</b>	<b>Before vowels</b>	
<b>• r/i to i</b>	be	br,bi	bi	aɪl br 'ðeə aɪl bi 'əʊvə 'ðeə
	he	(h)r,i	(h)i	ɪf r 'wɒnts ɪf i 'ɑːks
	she	ʃr,ʃi	ʃi	ʃr 'wɒnts tu ʃi 'ɔːt tu
<b>• ə,u to u</b>	do	də,du	du	'wɒt də wɪ du 'ɔːl əv əs 'went
	to	tə	tu	tə 'denmɑːk tu 'aɪslənd
	you	jə,ju	ju	'wɪl jə 'kʌm wɪl ju 'ɑːsk
<b>• add -r</b>	for	fə	fər	fə 'təʊni fər 'æliːs
	her	(h)ə	(h)ər	hə 'mʌðə hər 'ʌŋk!
	there	ðə	ðər	ðə 'kaʊnt bi ðər 'ɪznt eni
	are	ə	ər	ə ðeɪ 'ɔːl ər 'ɔːl əv ðəm
	were	wə	wər	wə ðeɪ 'ɔːl wər 'ɔːl əv ðəm
	your	jə	jər	jə 'mʌðə jər 'aɪnt
<b>articles:</b>	a	ə	ən	ə 'dɔː ən 'əʊpən dɔː
	the	ðə	ði	ðə 'dɔː ði 'əʊpən 'dɔː

c. h-dropping.

Weak forms, which drop their initial h (except at the beginning of utterances),

*had, has, had, have, he, her, him, and his*; for example:

*I gave her the letter.*

The word 'her' has to be pronounced [ə].

We also have to know when word is strong and when it is weak:

a. normally weak, but strong when stressed:

1) **foregrounding**, for example:

*Mary has seen before.*

[mɛəri 'hæz si:n bi'fɔ:]

The word *has* is pronounced as a strong form because it is a stressed word

2) **comparative stress**, for example:

*The train isn't coming from London, it's going to London.*

[ðə treɪn ɪznt kʌmɪŋ 'frɒm lʌndən its gəʊɪŋ 'tu: lʌndən]

The words *from* and *to* are pronounced as strong form because they are used to compare and they are stressed words

3) **evasion of repetition (deaccenting)**, for example:

*The meal was good but waiting for the meal was a torture.*

[ðə mi:l wəz gud bət weɪtɪŋ 'fɔ: ðə mi:l wəz ə tɔ:ʃə]

The word *for* is pronounced as a strong form

4) **citation form**, for example:

I said 'could', not 'would'.

[ʌɪ sɛd 'kʊd 'nɒt 'wʊd]

The words *could* and *would* are pronounced as a strong form

b. weak forms which become strong when final:

- 1) prepositions and auxiliary verbs are strong at the end of utterances; pronouns remain weak,
- 2) sometimes strong preceding final unstressed pronoun,

c. different part of speech,

Some words occur as different parts of speech with different stress and vowel quality:

- 1) **that**: weak when relative, strong when demonstrative,
- 2) **some**: weak when indefinite, strong when adjectival,
- 3) **there**: strong when adverbial, optionally weak when a dummy subject. Can also be weak finally,
- 4) Some verbs can be both **auxiliary** (weak forms) and **main** (strong forms).

d. h – dropping, for example:

*His mother came to see him.*

[hɪz mʌðə keɪm tə si: ɪm]

e. conjunctions;

**and, but, than** - nearly always weak



f. auxiliary verbs,

1) **strong forms finally**, like prepositions,

2) **strong when main verbs**

g. negatives are always strong, and

h. structural words which do not have weak form

(<http://www3.hi.is/~peturk/KENNSLA/02/TOP/weakforms.html>).

The words below are very common in ordinary speech, and it is only by understanding the different forms and using them correctly that the learner will develop a mastery of natural, conversational English.

**Table 1**

Determiners/Quantifiers

<b>Orthography</b>	<b>strong form(s)</b>	<b>weak form(s)</b>
The	[ði:]	[ðɪ], [ðə]
a/an	[æn]	[ə] / [ən]
Some	[sʌm]	[səm], [sm]

**Table 2**

## Conjunctions

orthography	strong form(s)	weak form(s)
and	[ænd]	[ənd]
but	[bʌt]	[bət]
that	[ðæt]	[ðət]

**Table 3**

## Pronouns

orthography	strong form(s)	weak form(s)
his	[hɪz]	[ɪz]
him	[hɪm]	[ɪm]
her	[hə:]	[ə]
you	[ju:]	[yʊ], [yə]
your	[yɔ]	[yə]
she	[ʃi:]	[ʃɪ]
he	[hi:]	[ɪ]
we	[wi:]	[wɪ]
them	[ðəm]	[ðəm], [əm]
us	[ʌs]	[əs], [s]

**Table 4**

## Auxiliaries

<b>orthography</b>	<b>strong form(s)</b>	<b>weak form(s)</b>
can	[kæn]	[kən]
could	[kʊd]	[kəd]
have	[hæv]	[əv], [v]
has	[hæz]	[əz], [z]
had	[hæd]	[əd], [d]
will	[wɪl]	[l]
shall	[ʃæl]	[ʃəl], [ʃl]
should	[ʃʊd]	[ʃəd]
must	[mʌst]	[məs], [məst]
do	[du:]	[də], [d]
does	[dʌz]	[dəz], [z]
am	[æm]	[əm, m]
are	[ɑ:]	[ə]
was	[wɔ:z], [wɒz]	[wəz]
were	[wə:]	[wə]

**Table 5**

Prepositions/‘Particles’

<b>orthography</b>	<b>strong form(s)</b>	<b>weak form(s)</b>
than	[ðæn]	[ðən]
at	[æt]	[ət]
for	[fɔ:]	[fə]
from	[frɔ:m]	[frəm]
of	[ɔv]	[əv], [v]
to	[tu:]	[tə], [tə]
as	[æz]	[əz], [z]
there	[ðeə(r)]	[ðə]

(<http://ell.phil.tu-chemnitz.de/phon/connect/weakForms.html>)

There are two main reasons why it is important to learn about weak form pronunciation:

- a. most native speakers find that all strong form pronunciation is unnatural and seem to sound foreign, and
- b. secondly, most native speakers feel easier to understand whatever they hear if the speakers use a weak form pronunciation because most of them use a weak form in their daily speaking.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHOD OF INVESTIGATION**

In gathering the data for accomplishing this study, I conducted a field research in SMA Negeri 1 Sukorejo, Kendal. During this study, I also take a library activity. It means that I selected some references books related to the topic in the library.

This chapter covers the discussion on population and sample, research instrument and equipment, data collection activity, procedure of data analysis and criterion for interpreting the data.

#### **3.1 Population and Sample**

This subsection will touch the discussion on population and sample.

##### **3.1.1 Population**

‘When an experiment is held, population is needed. Population is a group of individuals or items that share one or more characteristics from which the data can be gathered and analyzed’ (<http://www.investwords.com/3738/population.html>). Meanwhile, Arikunto (2006: 130) states that population is the subject of the study. In addition, ‘population used in questionnaire or interview study is that group which the researcher is interested in gaining information and drawing conclusion. In other words, they give the data sources in many ways depending on the instruments used by the researcher in doing his research’ (Tuckman, 1978: 227). From the definitions above, I conclude that population is a set of all elements that is taken in a study.

In this study, I took the twelfth grade students of SMA N 1 Sukorejo as the population.

### 3.1.2 Sample

After determining the population, I select a sample. Sample is a small proportion of a population selected for analysis. It is very important step in collecting the data. Arikunto (2006:131) states that sample is just part of a whole population, which is used as the object of observation and he says that sample can be taken between 10%-15%-25% and more. In addition, Arikunto also says, 'if the subjects of the study are less than 100, it is better to take all of them as the sample of the study'.

The sample of my study is also the twelfth grade students of SMA N 1 Sukorejo. There are 34 students in that class. 26 students are women and 8 students are men. In addition, I use total random sampling in this study.

There are two reasons why I took a sample. They are:

a. homogeneity;

The homogeneity of the subjects of this study can be seen from the following phenomena:

- 1) the subjects are in the same class;
- 2) the subjects belong to the same semester;
- 3) they are thought by the same teacher;
- 4) all of them have already taken English for the same period; and
- 5) the textbook used for the courses is the same.

b. practicality;

Based on Harris (1969: 21-23), practicality covers three criteria. They are, economy, ease of administration and scoring, and ease of interpretation. Referring to Harris' statement it would be more practical if only a small number of students were taken as the sample of the study since their pronunciation was recorded and transcribed before being analyzed.

### **3.2 Research Instrument and Equipment**

Arikunto (1993: 150) 'research instrument as a tool or facility, which is used by a researcher to gain the data, so he works easier and get a better result'. There are two major types of instruments according to Arikunto; those are test and non-test. 'A test is a set of questions or exercises which is used to measure skills, knowledge, intelligence, ability, or talent. Meanwhile, non-test type includes questionnaire, interview, observation, and documentation' (Arikunto, 2006: 150).

The test itself is distinguished into several types. Based on Harris (1969:4), they are:

a. an aptitude test;

it serves to indicate an individual's facility for acquiring specific skill and learning;

b. a general proficiency test;

it indicates individual's capability of doing now (because of his commutative learning experiences);

c. an achievement test;

it indicates the extent to which an individual has mastered the specific skills or body of information acquired in a formal learning situation.

A proficiency test type was used in this study, because the study was conducted to measure the students' current level of competence in pronouncing English weak form. In addition, since the students' pronunciation was measured, the test is called a pronunciation test.

According to Valette (1967:123), there are seven types of pronunciation test.

They are:

- a. sample items type 1; mimicry,
- b. sample items type 2; memorization,
- c. sample items type 3; oral-cue-simple exercise,
- d. sample items type 4; oral-cue-completion,
- e. sample items type 5; pictures,
- f. sample items type 6; reading aloud-familiar material, and
- g. sample items type 7; reading aloud-unfamiliar material.

Sample item type 7; reading aloud-unfamiliar material was applied in this pronunciation test. According to Valette (1967:126), there is an advantage of using this type of test that is stated as follows:

The pronunciation test based on new material not only measures the students' production of certain specific sentences but also indicates the accuracy and the rapidity with which they associate the sounds of the target language with the printed word. Many intermediate students, who have mastered the sounds of the new language, will perform unevenly on this type test.



The test instrument was arranged proportionally, covering some compound nouns and some function words that have both weak and strong forms, such as coordinate and subordinate conjunctions, auxiliaries, pronouns, prepositions and articles. The test items were taken from '**English For Secondary School**' randomly.

In gathering of the data, some tools are needed. They are:

- a. a tape recorder and ninety minutes blank cassette, to record the respondents' pronunciation,
- b. a pair of earphones, to listen to the recording carefully, and
- c. a dictionary, (Oxford Advanced learner's dictionary) to be the standard judgment in determining whether the respondents' pronunciation was correct or wrong.

### **1.3 Data Collection Activity**

Gathering the data is the most important thing in doing a research through it is tiring. The data were obtained from thirty-four students of language class SMA N 01 Sukorejo, Kendal in the academic year 2008/2009. There are several ways in collecting the data such as:

- a. conducting a direct research to the object of the study or at a laboratory, concerning the object of the study. The result of the research is recorded and then analyzed,
- b. taking or using a whole or the part of the recorded or the reported data from various sources, and
- c. arranging a questioner, that is the way of collecting the data using a list of questionnaires which has been prepared (Sudjana 2002: 8).

I consider searching some references related to the topic of the research from significant authors or writers by exploring the core of various kinds of books and jotting them down. These steps below are more appropriate in collecting the data because the research is about pronunciation. However, I also used the following methods:

- a. conducting a field activity in order to get the empirical data by using a tape recorder, pronunciation test (English sentences),
- b. some blank cassettes; those tools were used to record the students' pronunciation, and
- c. I identified their errors in pronouncing the weak form.

The procedures of collecting the data were as follows:

- a. pronunciation tests or the instrument were distributed to the students;
- b. the students were asked to read the instruction;
- c. the students were asked to pronounce the pronunciation test items (English sentences); and
- d. the pronunciations of the students were then recorded.

#### **1.4 Procedure of Data Analysis**

After the pronunciation test was conducted, the recorded data were analyzed.

According to Saleh (2001:39-40), there are four ways in analyzing the data:

#### **1.4.1 coding;**

Coding means to change the information into symbols either in letter or in number. It is necessary to organize the data and to make them easier to be analyzed. Here, I transcribed phonetically the students' pronunciation into phonetic transcription based on Hornby's *Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary of Current English*. The students' errors in pronouncing weak form can be identified after listening to the students' pronunciation from the recorded data for several times.

#### **1.4.2 organizing;**

After the data were coded, they must be organized. The data, which are not organized properly, will be difficult to be read and understood. After I identified the students' errors in pronouncing weak form, I then grouped them into separate divisions, the correct pronunciation and the incorrect pronunciation.

#### **1.4.3 calculating;**

After the students' errors in pronouncing weak form had been grouped into separate division, I employed the percentage of each kind of weak form errors. Norris (2001:24) suggested that I use Preselected Category Approach as follows:

$$x_1 = \frac{\sum f}{\sum n} \times 100\%;$$

where,

$x_1$  = the percentage of each kind of weak form errors,

$\sum f$  = the sum of frequency of each kind weak form error occurrence, and

$\sum n$  = the sum of various kinds of weak form errors.

The next step is counting. The writer employed the percentage descriptive analysis to count all errors by using a simple formula as follows:

$$x_1 = \frac{\sum er}{\sum w} \times 100\%;$$

where,

$x_1$  = the percentage of each kind of weak form errors,

$\sum er$  = the sum of various kind weak form error occurrence, and

$\sum w$  = the sum of weak form errors.

#### **1.4.4 tabulating;**

It is an activity of summarizing all data that are put into a table. It can be done only when the coding, the organizing, and the counting of the data are finished. Sometimes the counting of the data can be done at the same time with tabulation.

The data that have been analyzed will give us an abstract description about the matter we wish to know. The result of the data analysis will answer the problems of the study as stated in Chapter I.

#### **1.5 Criterion for Interpreting the Data**

Using the percentage obtained from the calculation above, the students' qualification can be assessed using some criteria, such as shown the table below:

**Table 6**

Tinambunan's criterion (1988)

<b>categories</b>	<b>the criteria of mastery level</b>
good	76–100%
fair	56–75%
poor	41–55%
very poor	0–40%

**Table 7**

Best's criterion (1981)

<b>categories</b>	<b>the criteria of mastery level</b>
excellent	76–100%
good	51%–75%
fair	26%–50%
poor	0–25%

**Table 8**

Harris' criterion (1969)

<b>categories</b>	<b>the criteria of mastery level</b>
excellent	91–100%
very good	81–90%
good	71–80%
fair	61–70%
poor	51–60%
very poor	less than 50%

On the tables above, there are three criteria. The first criterion is based on Tinambunan (1988), the second criterion is Best (1981), and the last is based on Harris' criterion.

To interpret the result of this study, I used Harris' criterion (1969). Moreover, these are some reasons why I choose Harris' criterion:

- in the Harris' criterion there are six levels but in Best and Tinambunan' criteria there are only four levels,
- the gradation of Harris' percentage is better that Best and Tinambunan, and
- Harris' percentage is more suitable for students' score in this study. According to Harris, the level of excellent is 91-100%. On the other hand, according to Best, the score of 76-100% is excellent and Tinambunan states that the score of 76-100% is very good. Tinambunan does not give excellent for the level.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION THE DATA**

This chapter is dealing with how to analyze the data, which I got from doing the research in SMA Negeri 01 Sukorejo, Kendal. The result of the data analysis is used to answer the questions in Chapter I. They are; how well do the twelfth year students of language class of SMA Negeri 1 Sukorejo, Kendal in the academic year 2008/2009 pronounce the weak forms of English function words? and what are the most difficult weakly pronounced by the twelfth year students of language class of SMA Negeri 1 Sukorejo, Kendal in the academic year 2008/2009?

#### **4.1 Data Analysis**

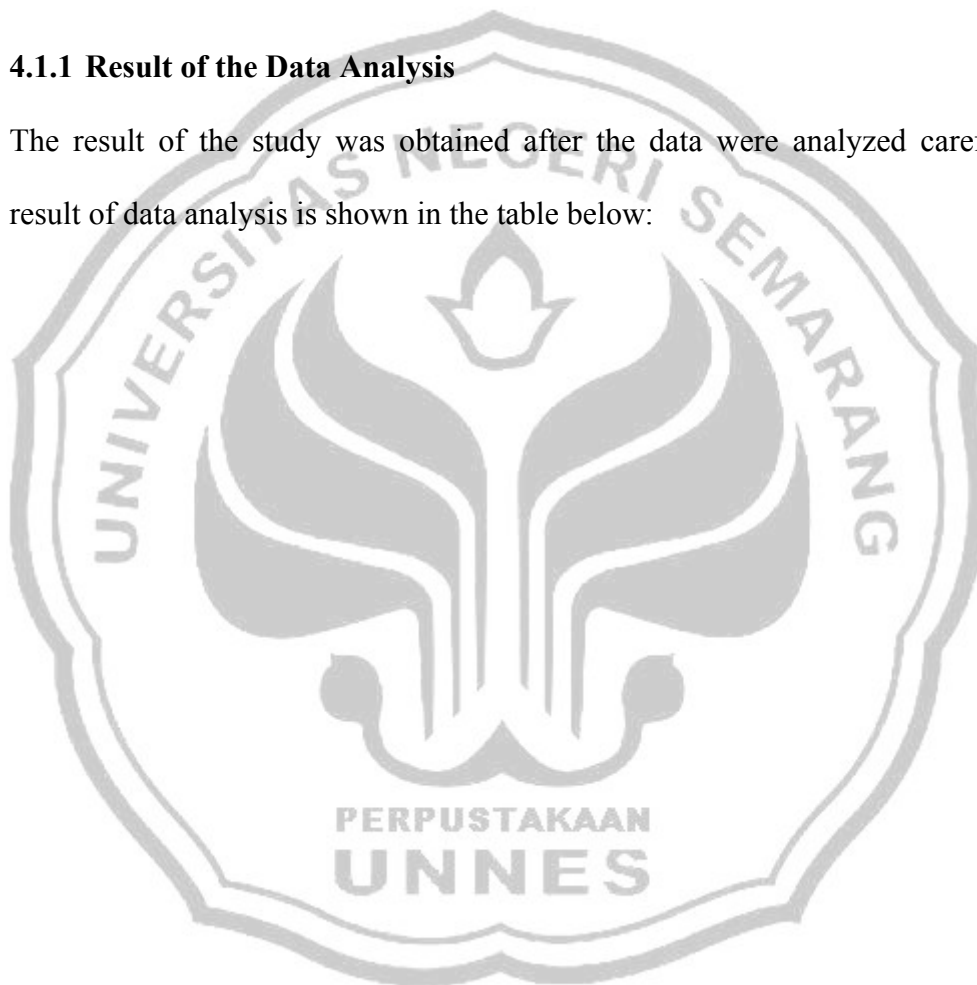
The data obtained from the research were analyzed based on the procedure of data analysis in Chapter III. The result of the research is in appendix. It shows the transcribed from the students' pronunciation test. Therefore, from that appendix, I could analyze the data. The steps taken in analyzing the data were as follows:

- a. the recorded data of the pronunciation test were played and listened to as many times as necessary,
- b. during the listening process, I transcribed the students' pronunciation test,
- c. after that, the result were assessed whether they are correct or incorrect,
- d. for the correct answer, I gave score one and incorrect answer the score is zero,

- e. the fifth step is the data were identified based on the headings as accurately as possible,
- f. the next, entering the data into the table. The result is Table 9, and
- g. finally, the students' score were computed and the percentage was considered.

#### **4.1.1 Result of the Data Analysis**

The result of the study was obtained after the data were analyzed carefully. The result of data analysis is shown in the table below:





#### 4.1.2 Students' Score in Pronunciation Test

According to the table above, there are 80 weak forms pronounced by 34 students. Therefore, there will be 2720 pronunciations. Then, I divided those 80 weak forms into 5 headings. They are:

- a. determiner : 12,
- b. conjunction: 9,
- c. pronoun : 15,
- d. auxiliaries : 23, and
- e. preposition : 21.

From the Table 9, the question 'how well do the twelfth year students of language class of SMA Negeri 1 Sukorejo, Kendal in the academic year 2008/2009 pronounce and master the weak forms of English function words?' in Chapter one, can be answered.

There are 2720 total pronunciations in this study; there are 2063 correct pronunciations and 657 incorrect numbers.

**Table 10**  
The total number of correct and incorrect pronunciation

<b>pronunciation</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>percentage</b>
correct	2063	75.84%
incorrect	657	24.15%
<b>total</b>	<b>2720</b>	<b>100%</b>

#### 4.1.2.1 Total Students' Average Score

To know the total students' average score or mean (M), all the scores are added and the sum is divided by the number of test items:

$$\begin{aligned}(M)mean &= \frac{\sum S}{n} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{2063}{2720} \times 100\% \\ &= 75.85\%\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the total students' average score of pronunciation test is **75.85%**.

#### 4.1.2.2 Interpretation of the Result of Data Analysis

The next, we have known the average of the students' score in weak form pronunciation test. To know whether the students' pronunciations of the weak form are excellent, very good, good, fair, poor, or even very poor, we must see the categories below:

**Table 11**

Harris' criterion (1969)

test score	level of achievement
91 – 100	excellent
81 - 90	very good
71 - 80	good
61 - 70	fair
51 - 60	poor
less than 50	very poor

According to the criterion above, the students' pronunciation of the weak forms are considered 'good'.

#### 4.1.2.3 The Individual Score

We also have to know the individual score of the students. To calculate them I use this formula:

$$x = \frac{\sum c}{\sum p} \times 100\%;$$

where,

$x$  = students' score,

$\sum c$  = the sum of right pronunciation, and

$\sum p$  = the sum of total pronunciation.

For example, in Table 9, the correct answer of first student is 48. Therefore, his score is

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{48}{80} \times 100\% \\ &= 60\% \end{aligned}$$

The first students only get 60%, according to Harris' criterion it means 'poor'.

In addition, the Table 12 below presents the students' score in pronunciation test completely:

**Table 12**

Students' score

No	students code	students' score in pronunciation test	percentage	grade
1	S-1	48	60.00%	poor
2	S-2	74	92.50%	excellent
3	S-3	63	78.75%	good
4	S-4	57	71.25%	good
5	S-5	68	85.00%	very good
6	S-6	69	86.25%	very good
7	S-7	57	71.25%	good
8	S-8	71	88.75%	very good
9	S-9	53	66.25%	fair
10	S-10	61	76.25%	good
11	S-11	57	71.25%	good
12	S-12	66	82.50%	very good
13	S-13	66	82.50%	very good
14	S-14	57	71.25%	good
15	S-15	74	92.50%	excellent
16	S-16	57	71.25%	good
17	S-17	56	70.00%	fair
18	S-18	54	67.50%	fair
19	S-19	56	70.00%	fair

20	S-20	64	80.00%	good
21	S-21	66	82.50%	very good
22	S-22	49	61.25%	fair
23	S-23	65	81.25%	very good
24	S-24	55	68.75%	fair
25	S-25	61	76.25%	good
26	S-26	56	70.00%	fair
27	S-27	59	73.75%	good
28	S-28	65	81.25%	very good
29	S-29	56	70.00%	fair
30	S-30	68	85.00%	very good
31	S-31	59	73.75%	good
32	S-32	55	68.75%	fair
33	S-33	59	73.75%	good
34	S-34	62	77.50%	good

We can see from the table above that the highest score achieved by the students was 74. In order to determine whether the score is high or not, we need to compare the score with the maximum score of the test. The possible maximum score was 80 since; the test consisted of 80 weak forms. After comparing them, we know that the highest score is 74. Two students got 74 meaning that none of students was able to pronounce correctly more than 92.50% of weak form test.

### 4.1.3 The Most Difficult Weakly Pronounced Words

The second question in Chapter I is ‘What are the most difficult weakly pronounced by the twelfth year students of language class of SMA Negeri 1 Sukorejo, Kendal in the academic year 2008/2009?’

To answer the question above I have to calculate students’ score in each word.

To get them, I used this formula:

$$x = \frac{\sum t x}{\sum p}$$

where,

x = students’ score in each word,

$\sum t$  = the sum of right pronunciation in each word, and

$\sum p$  = the sum of total pronunciation in each word.

These are the students’ score in each word:

#### a. determiner;

Table 13

determiner	the number of the words	students’ score	percentage
some	1	6.76	19.62%
a	2	8.68	25.53%
at	1	7.34	21.58%
an	1	9.41	27.68%
the	7	7.65	22.50%

**b. conjunction;**

**Table 14**

<b>conjunctions</b>	<b>the number of the words</b>	<b>students' score</b>	<b>percentage</b>
<b>and</b>	2	7.06	20.76%
<b>but</b>	3	5.19	15.26%
<b>that</b>	4	7.13	20.97%

**c. auxiliaries;**

**Table 15**

<b>auxiliaries</b>	<b>the number of the words</b>	<b>students' score</b>	<b>percentage</b>
<b>were</b>	1	8.53	25.09%
<b>was</b>	1	9.71	28.56%
<b>can</b>	1	6.47	19.03%
<b>has</b>	2	8.09	23.80%
<b>does</b>	3	7.16	21.06%
<b>do</b>	4	7.79	22.91%
<b>have</b>	3	7.65	22.50%
<b>must</b>	1	8.24	24.24%
<b>shall</b>	2	7.65	22.50%
<b>am</b>	1	7.95	23.38%
<b>would</b>	1	8.82	25.94%
<b>will</b>	1	7.35	21.62%
<b>had</b>	1	9.41	27.68%

<b>could</b>	1	7.95	23.38%
--------------	---	------	--------

**d. pronoun;**

**Table 16**

<b>pronouns</b>	<b>the number of the words</b>	<b>students' score</b>	<b>percentage</b>
<b>you</b>	5	7.29	21.44%
<b>he</b>	2	9.85	28.97%
<b>her</b>	1	8.24	24.24%
<b>him</b>	3	8.73	25.68%
<b>us</b>	1	8.82	25.94%
<b>we</b>	2	9.71	28.56%
<b>his</b>	1	7.34	21.56%

**e. preposition;**

**Table 17**

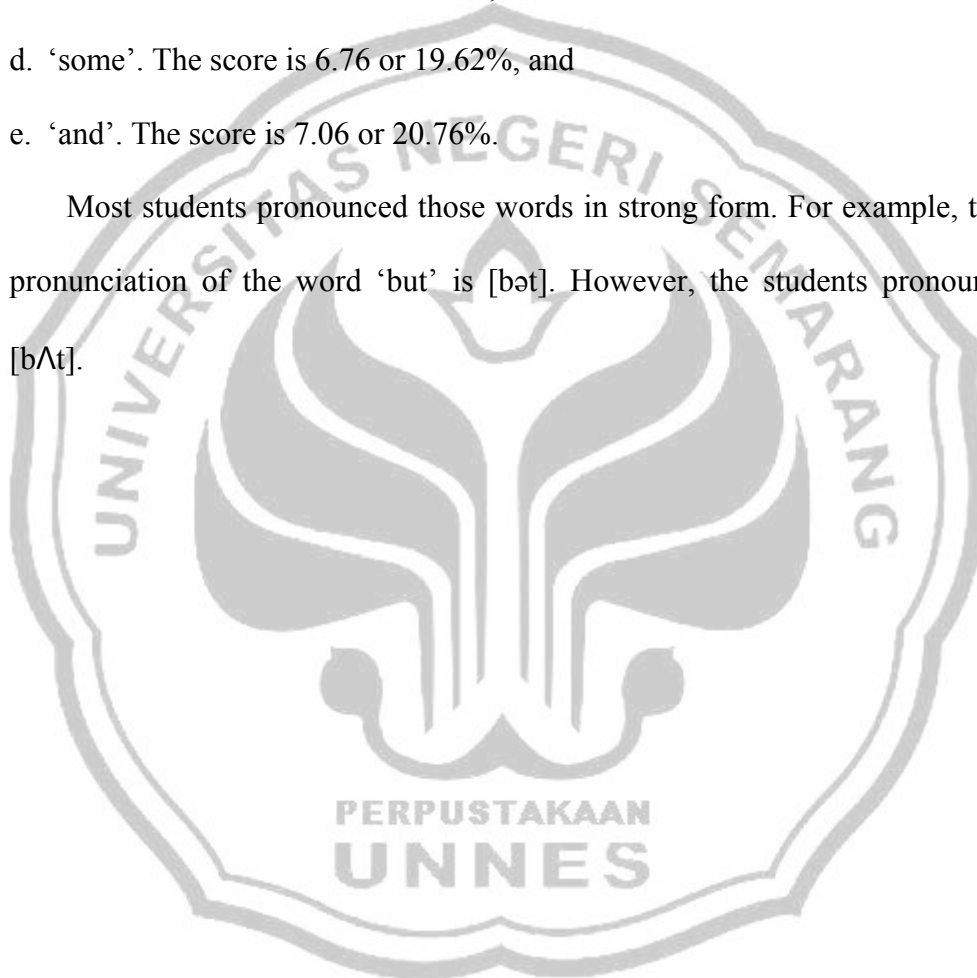
<b>pronouns</b>	<b>the number of the words</b>	<b>students' score</b>	<b>percentage</b>
<b>for</b>	2	8.38	24.65%
<b>from</b>	1	7.94	23.35%
<b>to</b>	10	7.09	20.85%
<b>of</b>	1	8.53	25.09%
<b>than</b>	1	7.94	23.35%
<b>at</b>	6	5.54	16.29%



From the five tables above, I conclude that the most difficult weakly pronounced words by the students are:

- a. 'but'. The score is only 5.09 or 15.26%,
- b. 'at'. The score is 5.54 or 16.29%,
- c. 'can'. The score is 6.47 or 19.03%,
- d. 'some'. The score is 6.76 or 19.62%, and
- e. 'and'. The score is 7.06 or 20.76%.

Most students pronounced those words in strong form. For example, the correct pronunciation of the word 'but' is [bət]. However, the students pronounced it as [bʌt].



## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In this chapter, I present conclusions and suggestion from the study. I hope that it will give much contribution to improve the students' mastery of English pronunciation.

#### 5.1 Conclusions

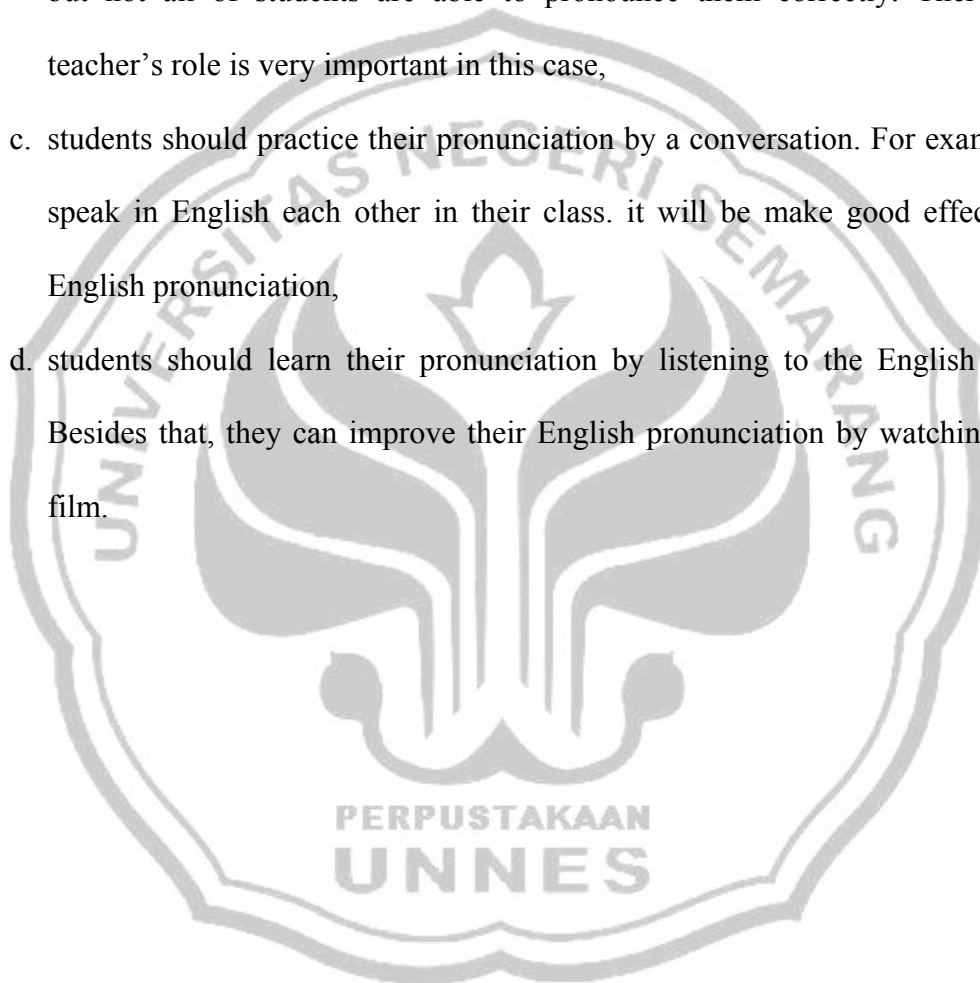
Based on the data analysis in Chapter IV, it is concluded that:

- a. the total students' average score of pronunciation test is **75.85%**,
- b. the average score is 75.58% so according to Harris' criterion, they are considered **'good'**,
- c. the highest score in this weak form test is 74. Two students got 74 meaning that none of students was able to pronounce correctly more than 92.50%, and
- d. the most difficult weakly pronounced words are 'but' (15.26%), 'at' (16.29%), and 'can' (19.03%).

#### 5.2 Suggestions

Based on the conclusion above, it is suggested that:

- a. teacher should give more speaking material,
- b. teacher should give the students more practice and explanation of the correct use of English pronunciation especially in weak form, such as how to pronounce *but*, *at*, *can*, etc correctly. These words are common in use of reading and conversation but not all of students are able to pronounce them correctly. Therefore, the teacher's role is very important in this case,
- c. students should practice their pronunciation by a conversation. For example, they speak in English each other in their class. it will be make good effect to their English pronunciation,
- d. students should learn their pronunciation by listening to the English program. Besides that, they can improve their English pronunciation by watching English film.



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<http://www3.hi.is/~peturk/KENNSLA/02/TOP/weakforms.html>

<http://www.investwords.com/3738/population.html>



# APPENDIX



## List of Students

1. Agata Laras Sari
2. Agus Basofi
3. Alfiyatun Khasanah
4. Annisa Meika Ardiywati
5. Arga Dwi Afandi
6. Ayu Yuliasari
7. Cahyahudin
8. Dewi Indra Dewi
9. Dwi Nugroho Adhyawasana
10. Emila Ristian Anggraini
11. Engar Rahmadita
12. Fitria Wahyu Nugraheni
13. Githa Lanna Pertiwi
14. Hanifah Yuniarti
15. Hardiono
16. Heni Umiyati Puspita B
17. Kartika Subari Sarungu
18. Kristina Ngesti Ulfiani
19. Muhammad Taufan
20. Nanik Sumiatun
21. Nitta Erfiana
22. Nur Kholifah
23. Nurul Khotimah
24. Ratih Tri Haryani
25. Ratnaa Yuliasari
26. Risky Farah Ardiyani
27. Rita Kristiyaningsih
28. Setya Ayu Dzikiria
29. Sobirin
30. Thomas Andi Karya D
31. Ticanina Febrita Tejosanto
32. Tiga hergiana
33. Winda Listiyani
34. Yuana Cahyaningtyas



## Research Instrument

No	sentences	number of weak form
1	<b>You and I were</b> late <b>for</b> their appointment.	4
2	I <b>can</b> see <b>you from</b> ten o'clock <b>to</b> two o'clock.	4
3	A man who <b>has</b> money <b>but does</b> not share it, is not worthy <b>of</b> respect.	4
4	<b>He was</b> more pleased <b>than</b> annoyed <b>at her</b> remark.	5
5	I need <b>some</b> money <b>to</b> buy <b>a</b> new bicycle.	3
6	I <b>do</b> not see <b>him</b> much these days.	2
7	<b>You have to</b> study hard <b>at</b> this school.	4
8	They say <b>that</b> oil <b>has</b> been found in <b>that</b> area.	3
9	<b>You must</b> turn right <b>at the</b> bridge.	4
10	A committee <b>shall</b> be appointed <b>to</b> study <b>the</b> matter further.	4
11	I <b>am</b> going <b>to</b> go <b>to the</b> office.	4
12	I <b>do</b> not like coffee <b>and</b> neither <b>does</b> my wife.	3
13	John <b>would</b> go <b>to the</b> beach everyday <b>but his</b> mother <b>does</b> not allow <b>him</b> .	7
14	What <b>will you</b> do tomorrow night <b>at</b> ten?	4
15	Mr. John invited <b>us to</b> dinner tonight.	2
16	We plan <b>to do</b> over our entire apartment.	2
17	Passengers <b>shall</b> be permitted <b>to</b> board only <b>at</b> regular bus stops.	3



18	The man who <b>had</b> stolen <b>the</b> money two weeks ago confessed last night.	3
19	<b>We have</b> been waiting in <b>the</b> doctor's office <b>for an</b> hour before <b>we</b> were told <b>that he</b> was still <b>at the</b> hospital.	10
20	No one <b>but him</b> could have done <b>that</b> .	5
	<b>Total</b>	80



## THE RIGHT PRONUNCIATION

1. **You and I** were late **for** their appointment.

[jə ənd aɪ wə leɪt fɔː ðeə əpɔɪntmənt]

2. I **can** see **you from** ten o'clock **to** two o'clock.

[aɪ kæn siː jə frəm ten ə'klɒk tə tuː ə'klɒk]

3. A man who **has** money **but does** not share it, is not worthy **of** respect.

[ə mæn huː həz mʌni bət dɔːz nɒt ʃeə ɪt, ɪz nɒt wɜːði əv rɪspekt]

4. **He was** more pleased **than** annoyed **at her** remark.

[hi wəz mɔː pliːzd ðæn ənɔɪd ət hɜː rɪmɑːk]

5. I need **some** money **to** buy **a** new bicycle.

[aɪ niːd səm mʌni tə baɪ ə nəw baɪsɪkl]

6. I **do** not see **him** much these days.

[aɪ də nɒt siː hɪm mʌtʃ ðiːs deɪz]

7. **You have to** study hard **at** this school.

[jə hæv tə stʌdi hɑːd ət ðɪs skuːl]

8. They say **that** oil **has** been found in **that** area.

[ðeɪ seɪ ðæt oɪl həz biːn faʊnd ɪn ðæt əəriə]

9. **You must** turn right **at the** bridge.

[jə mʌst təːn raɪt ət ðə brɪdʒ]

10. A committee **shall** be appointed **to** study **the** matter further.

[ə kəmiti ʃəl bi: əpɔɪntɪd tə stʌdi ðə mætə fə:ðə]

11. I **am** going **to** go **to** the office.

[aɪ əm ɡoʊɪŋ tə ɡoʊ tə ði: ofis]

12. I **do** not like coffee **and** neither **does** my wife.

[aɪ də nɒt laɪk kɒfi ənd neɪðə dəz maɪ waɪf]

13. John **would** go **to** the beach everyday **but** his mother **does** not allow **him**.

[dʒɒn wəd ɡoʊ tə ðə bi:tʃ evrɪdeɪ bʌt hɪz mʌðə dəz nɒt ələʊ hɪm]

14. What **will** you **do** tomorrow night **at** ten?

[wɒt wɪl jə də təmərəʊ naɪt ət ten?]

15. Mr. John invited **us** **to** dinner tonight.

[mɪstə dʒɒn ɪnvaɪtɪd əz tə dɪnə tənaɪt]

16. We plan **to** **do** over our entire apartment.

[wi: plæn tə də ɔvə ɔ: ɪntəɪə əpɑ:tmənt]

17. Passengers **shall** be permitted **to** board only **at** regular bus stops.

[pæsɪndʒəz ʃəl bi: pə:mtɪd tə bɔ:d ɒnli ət rɛɡjʊlə bʌs stɒps]

18. The man who **had** stolen **the** money two weeks ago confessed last night.

[ðə mæn hu: həd stəʊlən ðə mʌni tu: wi:ks əɡəʊ kənfeʃt la:st naɪt ]

19. We **have** been waiting in **the** doctor's office **for** **an** hour before **we** were told **that** **he** was still **at** the hospital.

[wɪ hæv bi:n waitɪŋ ɪn ðə dɒktə'z ɒfɪs fɔr ən auə bɪfɔ: wɪ wə: tould ðæt hi: wəz stɪl ət ðə hɒspɪtl]

20. No one **but him** could have done **that**.

[nou wʌn bət hɪm kould hæv dʌn ðæt]



## Result of the research

### 1. Agata Laras Sari

1. **You and I** were late **for** their appointment.

[ju: ænd aɪ wə leɪt fɔː deə əpɔɪntmənt]

2. I **can** see **you from** ten o'clock **to** two o'clock.

[aɪ kæn si: ju: frəm ten ə'klɒk tu: tu: ə'klɒk]

3. A man who **has** money **but does** not share it, is not worthy **of** respect.

[ə mæn hu: hæz mʌni bʌt dɒz nɒt ʃeə ɪt, ɪz nɒt wə:ði əv rɪspekt]

4. **He was** more pleased **than** annoyed **at her** remark.

[hi wəz mɔ: pli:zd ðæn ənɔɪd æt hɜ: rɪmɑ:k]

5. I need **some** money **to** buy **a** new bicycle.

[aɪ ni:d sʌm mʌni tu: baɪ ɹ nəw baɪsɪkl]

6. I **do** not see **him** much these days.

[aɪ du: nɒt si: hɪm mʌtʃ ði:s deɪz]

7. **You have to** study hard **at** this school.

[ju hæv tu: stʌdi ha:d æt ðɪs sku:l]

8. They say **that** oil **has** been found in **that** area.

[ðeɪ seɪ ðæt oɪl hæz bi:n faʊnd ɪn ðæt æəriə]

9. **You must** turn right **at the** bridge.

[ju məst tə:n raɪt æt ði: brɪdʒ]

10. A committee **shall** be appointed **to** study **the** matter further.

[ɹ kəmɪti ʃəl bi: əpɔɪntɪd tə stʌdi ði: mætə fə:ðə]

11. I **am** going to go to the office.

[aɪ əm ɡoʊɪŋ tə ɡoʊ tu: ði: ofɪs]

12. I **do** not like coffee **and** neither **does** my wife.

[aɪ də nɒt laɪk kɒfi ənd neɪðə dəz maɪ waɪf]

13. John **would** go to the beach everyday **but** his mother **does** not allow **him**.

[dʒɒn wəd ɡoʊ tə ði: bi:tʃ ɛvɪdeɪ bʌt hɪz mʌðə dəz nɒt əlaʊ hɪm]

14. What **will** you **do** tomorrow night **at** ten?

[wɒt wɪl jə də təmɔ:rəʊ naɪt ət ten?]

15. Mr. John invited **us** to dinner tonight.

[mɪstə dʒɒn ɪnvɑɪtɪd əz tə dɪnə tənaɪt]

16. We plan to **do** over our entire apartment.

[wi: plæn tə du: ɔvə ɔ: ɪntəɪə əpɑ:tmənt]

17. Passengers **shall** be permitted to board only **at** regular bus stops.

[pæsɪndʒəz ʃəl bi: pə:mɪtɪd tə bɔ:d ɒnli ət rɛɡjʊlə bʌs stɒps]

18. The man who **had** stolen the money two weeks ago confessed last night.

[ðə mæn hu: həd stəʊlən ði: mʌni tu: wi:ks əɡəʊ kənfɛst lɑ:st naɪt ]

19. **We** have been waiting in the doctor's office **for an** hour before **we** were told **that he** was still **at the** hospital.

[wi hæv bi:n waɪtɪŋ ɪn ðə dɒktə'z ɒfɪs fɔr ən aʊə bɪfɔ: wɪ wə: təʊld ðæt hi: wəz stɪl ət ðə hɒspɪtl]

20. No one **but him** could have done **that**.

[nəʊ wʌn bʌt hɪm kəʊd hæv dʌn ðæt]

## 2. Agus Basofi

1. **You and I** were late **for** their appointment.

[jə ənd aɪ wə leɪt fɔ ðeə əpɔ:ɪntmənt]

2. I **can** see **you from** ten o'clock to two o'clock.

[aɪ kən si: jə frəm ten ə'klɔ:k tə tu: ə'klɔ:k]

3. A man who **has** money **but does** not share it, is not worthy **of** respect.

[ə mæn hu: hæz mʌni bət dɔz nɒt ʃeə ɪt, ɪz nɒt wə:ði əf rɪspekt]

4. **He was** more pleased **than** annoyed **at her** remark.

[ɪ wəz mɔ: pli:zd ðæn ənɔɪd æt hɜ: rɪmɑ:k]

5. I need **some** money **to** buy **a** new bicycle.

[aɪ ni:d səm mʌni tə baɪ ə nəw baɪsɪkl]

6. I **do** not see **him** much these days.

[aɪ də nɒt si: hɪm mʌʃ ði:s deɪz]

7. **You have to** study hard **at** this school.

[jə hæv tə stʌdi hɑ:d æt ðɪs sku:l]

8. They say **that** oil **has** been found in **that** area.

[ðeɪ seɪ ðæt ɔɪl hæz bi:n flʌnd ɪn ðæt æəriə]

9. **You must** turn right **at the** bridge.

[jə mʌst tə:n raɪt æt ðə brɪdʒ]

10. A committee **shall** be appointed **to** study **the** matter further.

[ə kəmɪti ʃəl bi: əpɔɪntɪd tə stʌdi ðə mətə fə:ðə]

11. I **am** going **to** go **to the** office.

[aɪ æm ɡoʊɪŋ tə ɡoʊ tu: ði: ofɪs]

12. I **do** not like coffee **and** neither **does** my wife.

[aɪ də nɒt laɪk kɒfi ənd neɪðə dɔz maɪ waɪf]

13. John **would** go **to the** beach everyday **but his** mother **does** not allow **him**.

[dʒɒn wəd gou tə ði: bi:tʃ evrɪdeɪ bət hɪz mʌðə dɔz nɒt əlau hɪm]  
14. What **will you do** tomorrow night **at** ten?

[wɒt wɪl jə də təmɔrəu naɪt ət ten?]

15. Mr. John invited **us to** dinner tonight.

[mɪstə dʒɒn ɪnvɑɪtɪd əz tə dɪnə tənaɪt]

16. We plan **to do** over our entire apartment.

[wi: plæn tə də ɔvə ɔ: ɪntaɪə əpɑ:tmənt]

17. Passengers **shall** be permitted **to** board only **at** regular bus stops.

[pæsɪndʒəz ʃəl bi: pə:mɪtɪd tə bɔ:d ɔnli ət rɛgjulə bʌs stɔps]

18. The man who **had** stolen **the** money two weeks ago confessed last night.

[ðə mæn hu: həd stəulən ðə mʌni tu: wi:kz əgəu kənfəst la:st naɪt ]

19. **We have** been waiting in **the** doctor's office **for an** hour before **we** were told **that he** was still **at the** hospital.

[wi hæv bi:n waitɪŋ ɪn ðə dɔktə'z ɔfɪs fɔr ən auə bɪfɔ: wi wə: tould ðæt hi: wəz stɪl ət ðə hɔspɪtl]

20. No one **but him** could have done **that**.

[nou wʌn bət hɪm kəʊd hæv dʌn ðæt]

### 3. Alfiyatun Khasanah

1. **You and I** were late **for** their appointment.

[jə ənd aɪ wɛr leɪt fɔ deə əpɔ:ɪntmənt]

2. I **can** see **you from** ten o'clock **to** two o'clock.

[aɪ kæn si: jə frəm ten ə'klɔ:k tə tu: ə'klɔ:k]

3. A man who **has** money **but does** not share it, is not worthy **of** respect.

[ə mæn hu: həz mʌni bʌt dɔz nɒt ʃeə ɪt, ɪz nɒt wə:ði əf rɪspekt]

4. **He was** more pleased **than** annoyed **at her** remark.



[I wəz mə: pli:zd ðən ənɔɪd ət hə: rɪmɑ:k]

5. I need **some** money **to** buy **a** new bicycle.

[aɪ ni:d səm mʌni tə baɪ ə nəw baɪsɪkl]

6. I **do** not see **him** much these days.

[aɪ də nɒt si: hɪm mʌʃ ði:s deɪz]

7. **You** **have** **to** study hard **at** this school.

[jə hæv tə stʌdi ha:d ət ðɪs sku:l]

8. They say **that** oil **has** been found in **that** area.

[ðei sei ðæt oɪl hæz bi:n faʊnd ɪn ðæt æəriə]

9. **You** **must** turn right **at** the bridge.

[jə mʌst tə:n raɪt ət ðə brɪdʒ]

10. A committee **shall** be appointed **to** study **the** matter further.

[ə kəmiti fæl bi: əpɔɪntɪd tə stʌdi ðə mætə fə:ðə]

11. I **am** going **to** go **to** the office.

[aɪ əm ɡoʊɪŋ tu: ɡoʊ tu: ði: ofɪs]

12. I **do** not like coffee **and** neither **does** my wife.

[aɪ də nɒt laɪk kɒfi ənd neɪðə dʌz maɪ waɪf]

13. John **would** go **to** the beach everyday **but** his mother **does** not allow **him**.

[dʒɒn wəd ɡoʊ tə ðə bi:tʃ evrɪdeɪ bʌt hɪz mʌðə dʌz nɒt əlau hɪm]

14. What **will** you **do** tomorrow night **at** ten?

[wɒt wɪl jə də təmɔ:rəʊ naɪt ət ten?]

15. Mr. John invited **us** **to** dinner tonight.

[mɪstə dʒɒn ɪnvaɪtɪd əz tə dɪnə tənaɪt]

16. We plan **to do** over our entire apartment.

[wi: plæn **tə də** ɔvə ɔ: intaɪə əpa:tmənt]

17. Passengers **shall** be permitted **to** board only **at** regular bus stops.

[pæsɪndʒəz **ʃəl** bi: pə:mitɪd **tə** bɔ:d ɔnli **æt** rægjulə bls stɔps]

18. **The** man who **had** stolen **the** money two weeks ago confessed last night.

[ðə mæn hu: **həd** stəulən **ðə** mʌni tu: wi:ks əgəu kənfəst la:st naɪt ]

19. **We** have been waiting in **the** doctor's office **for an** hour before **we** were told **that he** was still **at the** hospital.

[**wɪ** hæv bi:n waitɪŋ in **ðə** dɔktə'z ɔfis **fɔr ən** aʊə bɪfɔ: **wɪ** wə: tould **ðæt hi:**  
wəz stɪl **æt ðə** hɔspɪtl]

20. No one **but him** could have done **that**.

[nəʊ wʌn **bʌt him** kould hæv dʌn **ðæt**]

#### 4. Annisa Meika Ardiwati

1. **You and I** were late **for** their appointment.

[**ju:** ənd aɪ wə leɪt **fɔ** ðeə əpɔ:ɪntmənt]

2. I **can** see **you from** ten o'clock **to** two o'clock.

[aɪ kæn si: **ju: frəm** ten ə'klɔ:k **tu:** ə'klɔ:k]

3. A man who **has** money **but does** not share it, is not worthy **of** respect.

[ə mæn hu: **həz** mʌni **bət dəz** nɔt ʃeə ɪt, ɪz nɔt wə:ði **əf** rɪspekt]

4. **He was** more pleased **than** annoyed **at her** remark.

[**ɪ** wəz mɔ: pli:zd **ðən** ənɔɪd **ət hɜ:** rɪmɑ:k]

5. I need **some** money **to** buy **a** new bicycle.

[aɪ ni:d **sʌm** mʌni **tu:** baɪ ə nəw baɪsɪkl]

6. I **do** not see **him** much these days.

[aɪ **du:** nɒt si: hɪm mʌʃ ði:s deɪz]

7. **You have to** study hard **at** this school.

[**ju:** hæv **tu:** stʌdi ha:d æt ðɪs sku:l]

8. They say **that** oil **has** been found in **that** area.

[ðei sei **ðæt** ɔɪl **hæz** bi:n faʊnd ɪn **ðæt** æəriə]

9. **You must** turn right **at the** bridge.

[**ju:** mʌst tɜ:n raɪt æt ðə brɪdʒ]

10. A committee **shall** be appointed **to** study **the** matter further.

[ə kəmɪti **ʃəl** bi: əpɔɪntɪd **tu:** stʌdi **ðə** mætə fə:ðə]

11. I **am** going **to go to the** office.

[aɪ **əm** ɡoʊɪŋ **tu:** ɡoʊ **tu:** ði: ofɪs]

12. I **do** not like coffee **and** neither **does** my wife.

[aɪ **du:** nɒt laɪk kɒfi **ænd** naɪðə **dəz** maɪ waɪf]

13. John **would** go **to the** beach everyday **but his** mother **does** not allow **him**.

[dʒɒn wʊd ɡoʊ tə ðə bi:tʃ evrɪdeɪ **bət** hɪz mʌðə **dəz** nɒt əlaʊ **hɪm**]

14. What **will you do** tomorrow night **at** ten?

[wɒt wɪl **ju: du:** təmɔrəʊ naɪt **æt** ten?]

15. Mr. John invited **us to** dinner tonight.

[mɪstə dʒɒn ɪnvaɪtɪd **əz** tə dɪnə tənaɪt]

16. We plan **to do** over our entire apartment.

[wi: plæn **tə du:** ɔvə ɔ: ɪntəɪə əpɑ:tmənt]

17. Passengers **shall** be permitted **to** board only **at** regular bus stops.

[pæsɪndʒəz **ʃəl** bi: pə:mɪtɪd **tə** bɔ:d ɒnli **æt** rɛɡjʊlə bʌs stɒps]

18. The man who **had** stolen **the** money two weeks ago confessed last night.

[ðə mæn hu: **həd** stəʊlən ðə mʌni tu: wi:kz əgəʊ kən'fəst la:st naɪt ]

19. We **have** been waiting in **the** doctor's office **for an** hour before **we** were told **that he** was still **at the** hospital.

[wɪ **hæv** bi:n waitɪŋ ɪn ðə dɒktə'z ɒfɪs **fər ən** aʊə bɪfɔ: wɪ wə: təʊld ðæt **hi:** wəz stɪl **æt ðə** hɒspɪtl]

20. No one **but him** could have done **that**.

[nəʊ wʌn **bət** **hɪm** kəʊld **hæv** dʌn ðæt]

## 5. Arga Dwi Afandi

1. **You and I** were late **for** their appointment.

[jə **ænd** aɪ wə leɪt **fə** ðeə ə'pɔɪntmənt]

2. **I can** see **you from** ten o'clock **to** two o'clock.

[aɪ **kæn** si: jə **frəm** ten ə'klɒk **tə** tu: ə'klɒk]

3. A man who **has** money **but does** not share it, is not worthy **of** respect.

[ə mæn hu: **həz** mʌni **bət dəz** nɒt ʃeə ɪt, ɪz nɒt wə:ði **əf** rɪspekt]

4. **He was** more pleased **than** annoyed **at her** remark.

[hi wəz mɔ: pli:zd **ðən** ə'noɪd **ət** **hə:** rɪmɑ:k]

5. I need **some** money **to** buy **a** new bicycle.

[aɪ ni:d **səm** mʌni tə baɪ ə nəw baɪsɪkl]

6. I **do** not see **him** much these days.

[aɪ **də** nɒt si: hɪm mʌʃ ði:s deɪz]

7. **You have to** study hard **at** this school.

[jə hæv tə stʌdi ha:d ət ðis sku:l]

8. They say **that** oil **has** been found in **that** area.

[ðei sei ðæt oɪl həz bi:n flʌnd ɪn ðæt æəriə]

9. **You must** turn right **at the** bridge.

[jə məst tə:n raɪt ət ði: brɪdʒ]

10. A committee **shall** be appointed **to** study **the** matter further.

[ə kəmiti fəl bi: əpɔɪntɪd tə stʌdi ðə mətə fə:ðə]

11. I **am** going **to** go **to the** office.

[aɪ əm ɡoʊɪŋ tə ɡoʊ tə ðə ofɪs]

12. I **do** not like coffee **and** neither **does** my wife.

[aɪ də nɒt laɪk kɒfi ænd neɪðə dəz maɪ waɪf]

13. John **would** go **to the** beach everyday **but his** mother **does** not allow **him**.

[dʒɒn wʊd ɡoʊ tə ðə bi:tʃ evrɪdeɪ bʌt hɪz mʌðə dəz nɒt ələʊ hɪm]

14. What **will** you **do** tomorrow night **at** ten?

[wɒt wɪl jə də təmɔrəʊ naɪt ət ten?]

15. Mr. John invited **us** **to** dinner tonight.

[mɪstə dʒɒn ɪnvɑɪtɪd əz tə dɪnə tənaɪt]

16. We plan **to do** over our entire apartment.

[wi: plæn tu: də ɔvə ɔ: ɪntaɪə əpa:tmənt]

17. Passengers **shall** be permitted **to** board only **at** regular bus stops.

[pæsɪndʒəz fəl bi: pə:mɪtɪd tu: bɔ:d ɒnli ət rɛɡjʊlə bʌs stɒps]

18. **The** man who **had** stolen **the** money two weeks ago confessed last night.

[ðə mæn hu: həd stəʊlən ðə mʌni tu: wi:ks əɡəʊ kən fɛst lɑ:st naɪt]

19. **We** have been waiting in **the** doctor's office **for an** hour before **we** were told **that he** was still **at the** hospital.

[wɪ hæv bi:n waitɪŋ ɪn ðə dɒktə'z ɒfɪs fər ən auə bɪfə: wɪ wə: tould ðæt hi: wəz stɪl æt ðə hɒspɪtl]

20. No one **but him could have done that.**

[nəʊ wʌn bʌt hɪm kould hæv dʌn ðæt]

## 6. Ayu Yuliasari

1. **You and I were late for** their appointment.

[jə ənd aɪ wə leɪt fə ðeə əpɔ:ɪntmənt]

2. I **can see you from** ten o'clock **to** two o'clock.

[aɪ kæn si: jə frəm ten ə'klɒk tə tu: ə'klɒk]

3. A man who **has money but does** not share it, is not worthy **of** respect.

[ə mæn hu: həz mʌni bʌt dɔz nɒt ʃeə ɪt, ɪz nɒt wə:ðɪ əv rɪspekt]

4. **He was** more pleased **than** annoyed **at her** remark.

[hi wəz mɔ: pli:zd ðæn ənoɪd ət hɜ: rɪmɑ:k]

5. I need **some** money **to** buy **a** new bicycle.

[aɪ ni:d səm mʌni tə baɪ ə nəw baɪsɪkl]

6. I **do** not see **him** much these days.

[aɪ dəʊ nɒt si: hɪm mʌtʃ ði:s deɪz]

7. **You have to** study hard **at** this school.

[jə hæv tə stʌdi hɑ:d ət ðɪs sku:l]

8. They say **that** oil **has** been found in **that** area.

[ðei sei ðæt ɔɪl hæz bi:n flʌnd ɪn ðæt æəriə]

9. You **must** turn right **at the** bridge.

[jə məst tə:n raɪt ət ðə brɪdʒ]

10. A committee **shall** be appointed **to** study **the** matter further.

[ə kəmiti fəl bi: əpɔɪntɪd tə stʌdi ðə mætə fə:ðə]

11. I **am** going **to go to the** office.

[aɪ əm ɡoʊɪŋ tə ɡoʊ tə ði: ofɪs]

12. I **do** not like coffee **and** neither **does** my wife.

[aɪ də nɒt laɪk kɒfi ənd neɪðə dəz maɪ waɪf]

13. John **would** go **to the** beach everyday **but his** mother **does** not allow **him**.

[dʒɒn wəd ɡoʊ tə ðə bi:tʃ evrɪdeɪ bʌt hɪz mʌðə dəz nɒt əlaʊ hɪm]

14. What **will** you **do** tomorrow night **at** ten?

[wɒt wɪl jə də təmɔ:rəʊ naɪt ət ten?]

15. Mr. John invited **us to** dinner tonight.

[mɪstə dʒɒn ɪnvaɪtɪd əz tə dɪnə tənaɪt]

16. We plan **to do** over our entire apartment.

[wi: plæn tə dɒ ɔvə ɔ: ɪntaɪə əpa:tmənt]

17. Passengers **shall** be permitted **to** board only **at** regular bus stops.

[pæsɪndʒəz fəl bi: pə:mɪtɪd tə bɔ:d ɒnli ət rɛɡjʊlə bʌs stɒps]

18. The man who **had** stolen **the** money two weeks ago confessed last night.

[ðə mæn hu: hæd stəʊlən ðə mʌni tu: wi:ks əɡəʊ kənfeɪst la:st naɪt]

19. We **have** been waiting in **the** doctor's office **for an** hour before **we** were told **that he** was still **at the** hospital.

[wi hæv bi:n waɪtɪŋ ɪn ðə dɒktə'z ɔfɪs fɔr ən aʊə bɪfɔ: wɪ wə: təʊld ðæt hi: wəz stɪl ət ðə hɒspɪtl]

20. No one **but him** could have done **that**.

[nou wʌn bət hɪm kəʊd hæv dʌn ðæt]

## 7. Cahyahudin

1. **You and I** were late **for** their appointment.

[jə ənd aɪ wə leɪt fə ðeə əpɔ:ɪntmənt]

2. I **can** see **you from** ten o'clock **to** two o'clock.

[aɪ kən si: jə frəm ten ə'klɒk tə tu: ə'klɒk]

3. A man who **has** money **but does** not share it, is not worthy **of** respect.

[ə mæn hu: həz məni bət dʌz nɒt ʃeə ɪt, ɪz nɒt wə:ði əf rɪspekt]

4. **He was** more pleased **than** annoyed **at her** remark.

[ɪ wəz mɔ: plɪ:zd ðən ənɔɪd ət hɜ: rɪmɑ:k]

5. I need **some** money **to** buy a new bicycle.

[aɪ ni:d səm məni tə baɪ ə nəw baɪsɪkl]

6. I **do** not see **him** much these days.

[aɪ du: nɒt si: hɪm mʌʃ ði:s deɪz]

7. **You have to** study hard **at** this school.

[jə hæv tə stʌdi hɑ:d ət ðɪs sku:l]

8. They say **that** oil **has** been found in **that** area.

[ðeɪ seɪ ðæt ɔɪl həz bi:n faʊnd ɪn ðæt æəriə]

9. **You must** turn right **at the** bridge.

[jə məst tə:rn raɪt ət ðə brɪdʒ]



10. A committee **shall** be appointed **to** study **the** matter further.

[ə kəmiti **ʃæl** bi: əpɔɪntɪd **tə** stʌdi **ðə** mætə fə:ðə]

11. I **am** going **to** go **to** **the** office.

[aɪ **əm** ɡoʊɪŋ **tu:** ɡoʊ **tə** **ði:** ofɪs]

12. I **do** not like coffee **and** neither **does** my wife.

[aɪ **du:** nɒt laɪk kɔ:fɪ **ænd** neiðə **dʌz** maɪ waɪf]

13. John **would** go **to** **the** beach everyday **but** **his** mother **does** not allow **him**.

[dʒɒn **wəd** ɡoʊ **tə** **ðə** bi:tʃ **evrɪ**deɪ **bət** **hɪz** mʌðə **dʌz** nɒt əlaʊ **hɪm**]

14. What **will** you **do** tomorrow night **at** ten?

[wɒt **wɪl** jə **du:** təmɔrəʊ naɪt **ət** ten?]

15. Mr. John invited **us** **to** dinner tonight.

[mɪstə **dʒɒn** ɪnvɑɪtɪd **əz** **tə** dɪnə tənaɪt]

16. We plan **to do** over our entire apartment.

[wi: plæn **tə** **də** ɔvə ɔ: ɪntaɪə əpa:tmənt]

17. Passengers **shall** be permitted **to** board only **at** regular bus stops.

[pæsɪndʒəz **ʃæl** bi: pə:mɪtɪd **tə** bɔ:d ɔnli **ət** rɛɡjʊlə bʌs stɒps]

18. The man who **had** stolen **the** money two weeks ago confessed last night.

[ðə mæn hu: **həd** stəʊlən **ðə** mʌni tu: wɪ:ks əɡəʊ kənfɛst lɑ:st naɪt ]

19. **We** have been waiting in **the** doctor's office **for** **an** hour before **we** were told **that** **he** was still **at** **the** hospital.

[**wɪ** **hæv** bi:n waɪtɪŋ ɪn **ðə** dɔktə'z ɔfɪs **fər** **ən** aʊə bɪfɔ: **wɪ** wə: tould **ðət** **hi:** wəz stɪl **ət** **ðə** hɒspɪtl]

20. No one **but** **him** could have done **that**.

[nəʊ wʌn **bət** **hɪm** kould **hæv** dʌn **ðæt**]

8. Dewi Indra Dewi

1. **You and I** were late **for** their appointment.

[jə ənd aɪ wə leɪt fɔː ðeə əpɔɪntmənt]

2. I **can** see **you from** ten o'clock **to** two o'clock.

[aɪ kæn siː jə frəm ten ə'klɒk tə tuː ə'klɒk]

3. A man who **has** money **but does** not share it, is not worthy **of** respect.

[ə mæn huː həz mʌni bət dɔːz nɒt ʃeə ɪt, ɪz nɒt wəːði əv rɪspekt]

4. **He was** more pleased **than** annoyed **at her** remark.

[hi wəz mɔː pliːzd ðæn ənɔɪd æt hɜː rɪmɑːk]

5. I need **some** money **to** buy **a** new bicycle.

[aɪ niːd sʌm mʌni tə baɪ ə nəw baɪsɪkl]

6. I **do** not see **him** much these days.

[aɪ də nɒt siː hɪm mʌtʃ ðiːs deɪz]

7. **You have to** study hard **at** this school.

[jə hæv tə stʌdi hɑːd æt ðɪs skuːl]

8. They say **that** oil **has** been found in **that** area.

[ðeɪ seɪ ðæt ɔɪl həz biːn faʊnd ɪn ðæt əəriə]

9. **You must** turn right **at the** bridge.

[juː mʌst təːn raɪt æt ðə brɪdʒ]

10. A committee **shall** be appointed **to** study **the** matter further.

[ə kəmɪti ʃæl biː əpɔɪntɪd tə stʌdi ðə mətə fəːðə]

11. I **am** going **to go to the** office.

[aɪ əm ɡəʊnɪ tu: ɡəʊ tu: ðə ɒfɪs]  
12. I **do** not like coffee **and** neither **does** my wife.

[aɪ də nɒt laɪk kʌfɪ ənd naɪðə dəz maɪ waɪf]

13. John **would** go **to the** beach everyday **but his** mother **does** not allow **him**.

[dʒɒn wəd ɡəʊ tu: ði: bi:tʃ ɛvrɪdeɪ bət hɪz mʌðə dəz nɒt əlaʊ hɪm]

14. What **will you do** tomorrow night **at** ten?

[wɒt wɪl jə də təmɔːrəʊ naɪt æt ten?]

15. Mr. John invited **us to** dinner tonight.

[mɪstə dʒɒn ɪnvɑɪtɪd əz tu: dɪnə tənaɪt]

16. We plan **to do** over our entire apartment.

[wi: plæn tu: də ɔvə ɔ: ɪntəɪə əpɑ:tmənt]

17. Passengers **shall** be permitted **to:** board only **at** regular bus stops.

[pæsɪndʒəz ʃəl bi: pə:mɪtɪd tə bɔ:d ɒnli æt rɛɡjʊlə bʌs stɒps]

18. **The** man who **had** stolen **the** money two weeks ago confessed last night.

[ði: mæn hu: həd stəʊlən ði: mʌni tu: wi:kz əɡəʊ kənfɛst la:st naɪt]

19. **We have** been waiting in **the** doctor's office **for an** hour before **we** were told **that he** was still **at the** hospital.

[wɪ hæv bi:n waɪtɪŋ ɪn ði: dɔktə'z ɒfɪs fɔː ən aʊə bɪfɔ: wɪ wə: təʊld ðæt hi: wəz stɪl æt ði: hɔspɪtəl]

20. No one **but him** could have done **that**.

[nəʊ wʌn bʌt hɪm kəʊd hæv dʌn ðæt]

## 9. Dwi Nugroho Adhyawasana

1. **You and I** were late **for** their appointment.

[jə ənd aɪ wə leɪt fɔː ðeə əpɔ:ɪntmənt]

2. I **can** see **you from** ten o'clock **to** two o'clock.

[aɪ kən si: jə frəm ten ə'klɔ:k tə tu: ə'klɔ:k]

3. A man who **has** money **but does** not share it, is not worthy **of** respect.

[ə mæn hu: həz mʌni bət dəz nɒt ʃeə it, ɪz nɒt wə:ði əf rɪspekt]

4. **He was** more pleased **than** annoyed **at her** remark.

[ɪ wəz mɔ: pli:zd ðæn ənɔɪd ət hə: rɪmɑ:k]

5. I need **some** money **to** buy **a** new bicycle.

[aɪ ni:d səm mʌni tə baɪ ə nəw baɪsɪkl]

6. I **do** not see **him** much these days.

[aɪ də nɒt si: hɪm mʌʃ ði:s deɪz]

7. **You have to** study hard **at** this school.

[jə hæv tə stʌdi hɑ:d ət ðɪs sku:l]

8. They say **that** oil **has** been found in **that** area.

[ðei sei ðæt oɪl həz bi:n faʊnd ɪn ðæt æəriə]

9. **You must** turn right **at the** bridge.

[jə məst tə:n raɪt ət ði: brɪdʒ]

10. A committee **shall** be appointed **to** study **the** matter further.

[ʌ kəmiti ʃæl bi: əpɔɪntɪd tə stʌdi ði: mətə fə:ðə]

11. I **am** going **to** go **to the** office.

[aɪ əm ɡoʊɪŋ tə ɡoʊ tə ði: ofɪs]

12. I **do** not like coffee **and** neither **does** my wife.

[aɪ də nɒt laɪk kɒfi ənd neɪðə dəz maɪ waɪf]

13. John **would** go to the beach everyday **but** his mother **does** not allow **him**.

[dʒɒn wəd gou tə ðə bi:tʃ evrɪdeɪ bət hɪz mʌðə dɔz nɒt əlau hɪm]

14. What **will** you **do** tomorrow night **at** ten?

[wɒt wɪl jə də təmɔrəu naɪt æt ten?]

15. Mr. John invited **us** to dinner tonight.

[mɪstə dʒɒn ɪnvaɪtɪd əz tə dɪnə tənaɪt]

16. We plan **to do** over our entire apartment.

[wi: plæn tə dɔ ɔvə ɔ: ɪntaɪə əpa:tmənt]

17. Passengers **shall** be permitted **to** board only **at** regular bus stops.

[pæsɪndʒəz ʃæl bi: pə:mɪtɪd tə bɔ:d ɒnli æt rɛɡjʊlə bʌs stɒps]

18. The man who **had** stolen the money two weeks ago confessed last night.

[ðə mæn hu: həd stəʊlən ðə mʌni tu: wi:kz əgəʊ kənfəst la:st naɪt ]

19. We **have** been waiting in the doctor's office **for an** hour before we were told **that** he was still **at** the hospital.

[wɪ hæv bi:n waɪtɪŋ ɪn ðə dɒktə'z ɒfɪs fɔr ən auə bɪfɔ: wɪ wə: tould ðæt hi: wəz stɪl æt ðə hɒspɪtl]

20. No one **but** him **could** have done **that**.

[nəʊ wʌn bət hɪm kəʊd hæv dʌn ðæt]

## 10. Emila Ristian Anggraini

1. **You and** I were late **for** their appointment.

[ju: ənd aɪ wə leɪt fɔ deə əpɔ:ɪntmənt]

2. I **can** see **you** from ten o'clock **to** two o'clock.

[aɪ kæn si: ju: frəm ten ə'klɒ:k tu: tu: ə'klɒ:k]

3. A man who **has** money **but** **does** not share it, is not worthy **of** respect.

[ə mən hu: **həz** mʌni **bət dəz** nɒt ʃeə it, ɪz nɒt wə:ði əf rɪspekt]

4. **He was** more pleased **than** annoyed **at her** remark.

[ɪ wəz mɔ: pli:zd **ðən** ənɔɪd **ət hə:** rɪmɑ:k]

5. I need **some** money **to** buy **a** new bicycle.

[aɪ ni:d **sʌm** mʌni **tu:** baɪ ə nəw baɪsɪkl]

6. I **do** not see **him** much these days.

[aɪ **du:** nɒt si: hɪm mʌʃ **ði:s** deɪz]

7. **You have to** study hard **at** this school.

[ju: **həv tu:** stʌdi ha:d **ət** ðɪs sku:l]

8. They say **that** oil **has** been found in **that** area.

[ðei sei **ðæt** oɪl **həz** bi:n flʌndɪn **ɪn** **ðæt** æəriə]

9. **You must** turn right **at the** bridge.

[ju **mʌst** tɜ:n raɪt **ət** ðə brɪdʒ]

10. A committee **shall** be appointed **to** study **the** matter further.

[ə kəmiti **ʃæl** bi: əpɔɪntɪd **tu:** stʌdi **ðə** mætə fə:ðə]

11. I **am** going **to** go **to the** office.

[aɪ **əm** ɡoʊɪŋ **tu:** ɡoʊ **tu:** ðə ofɪs]

12. I **do** not like coffee **and** neither **does** my wife.

[aɪ **du:** nɒt laɪk kɔ:fɪ **ænd** neɪðə **dəz** maɪ waɪf]

13. John **would** go **to the** beach everyday **but his** mother **does** not allow **him**.

[dʒɒn **wəd** ɡoʊ **tu:** ði: bi:tʃ evrɪdeɪ **bʌt** hɪz mʌðə **dəz** nɒt əlaʊ **hɪm**]

14. What **will you** do tomorrow night **at** ten?

[wɒt wɪl jə də təmərəu naɪt ət ten?]

15. Mr. John invited **us to** dinner tonight.

[mɪstə dʒɒn ɪnvaɪtɪd əz tu: dɪnə tənaɪt]

16. We plan **to do** over our entire apartment.

[wi: plæn tu: də ɔvə ɔ: ɪntaɪə əpɑ:tmənt]

17. Passengers **shall be** permitted **to** board only **at** regular bus stops.

[pæsɪndʒəz ʃəl bi: pə:mitɪd tə bɔ:d ɒnli ət rægjʊlə bʌs stɒps]

18. The man who **had** stolen **the** money two weeks ago confessed last night.

[ðə mæn hu: həd stəʊlən ðə mʌni tu: wi:ks əgəʊ kənfeʃt la:st naɪt ]

19. **We have** been waiting in **the** doctor's office **for an** hour before **we** were told **that he** was still **at the** hospital.

[wi hæv bi:n waitɪŋ ɪn ðə dɒktə'z ɒfɪs fɔr ən aʊə bɪfɔ: wi wə: tould ðæt hi: wəz stɪl ət ðə hɒspɪtl]

20. No one **but him** could **have** done **that**.

[nəʊ wʌn bʌt hɪm kəʊd hæv dʌn ðæt]

## 11. Engar Rahmadita

1. **You and** I were late **for** their appointment.

[jə ənd aɪ wə leɪt fɔ: ðeə əpɔ:ɪntmənt]

2. I **can** see **you from** ten o'clock **to** two o'clock.

[aɪ kæn si: jə frəm ten ə'klɒk tə tu: ə'klɒk]

3. A man who **has** money **but does** not share it, is not worthy **of** respect.

[ə mæn hu: həz mʌni bʌt dʌz nɒt ʃeə ɪt, ɪz nɒt wə:ði ɔf rɪspekt]

4. **He was** more pleased **than** annoyed **at her** remark.

[ɪ wəz mɔ: pli:zd ðən ənɔɪd æt hɜ: rɪmɑ:k]

5. I need **some** money **to** buy **a** new bicycle.

[aɪ ni:d sʌm mʌni tə baɪ ə nəw baɪsɪkl]

6. I **do** not see **him** much these days.

[aɪ də nɒt si: hɪm mʌʃ ði:s deɪz]

7. **You have to** study hard **at** this school.

[jə hæv tə stʌdi ha:d æt ðɪs sku:l]

8. They say **that** oil **has** been found in **that** area.

[ðei sei ðæt oɪl həz bi:n faʊnd ɪn ðæt æəriə]

9. **You must** turn right **at the** bridge.

[jə mʌst tə:n raɪt æt ðə brɪdʒ]

10. A committee **shall** be appointed **to** study **the** matter further.

[ə kəmɪti ʃəl bi: əpɔɪntɪd tə stʌdi ðə mætə fə:ðə]

11. I **am** going **to** go **to the** office.

[aɪ ʌm ɡoʊɪŋ tə ɡoʊ tə ði: ofɪs]

12. I **do** not like coffee **and** neither **does** my wife.

[aɪ də nɒt laɪk kɒfi ənd neɪðə dʌz maɪ waɪf]

13. John **would** go **to the** beach everyday **but his** mother **does** not allow **him**.

[dʒɒn wəd ɡoʊ tə ðə bi:tʃ evrɪdeɪ bʌt hɪz mʌðə dʌz nɒt əlaʊ hɪm]

14. What **will** you **do** tomorrow night **at** ten?

[wɒt wɪl jə dʌ təmɔ:əru naɪt æt ten?]

15. Mr. John invited **us** **to** dinner tonight.



[mɪstə dʒɒn ɪnvaɪtɪd əz tə dɪnə tənait]

16. We plan **to do** over our entire apartment.

[wi: plʌn tə də ɔvə ɔ: ɪntaɪə əpa:tmənt]

17. Passengers **shall** be permitted **to** board only **at** regular bus stops.

[pæsɪndʒəz ʃəl bi: pə:mitɪd tə bɔ:d ɒnli æt rægjələ blʌs stɒps]

18. **The** man who **had** stolen **the** money two weeks ago confessed last night.

[ðə mæn hu: həd stəulən ðə mʌni tu: wi:kz əgəu kənfəst la:st naɪt ]

19. **We** have been waiting in **the** doctor's office **for an** hour before **we** were told **that he** was still **at the** hospital.

[wi hæv bi:n waitɪŋ ɪn ðə dɒktə'z ɒfɪs fɔ:r ən aʊə bɪfɔ: wi wə: tould ðæt hi: wəz stɪl æt ðə hɒspɪtl]

20. No one **but him** could have done **that**.

[nəʊ wʌn bʌt hɪm kəʊd hæv dʌn ðæt]

## 12. Fitria Wahyu Nugraheni

1. **You and** I were late **for** their appointment.

[jə ænd aɪ wə leɪt fɔ deə əpɔ:ɪntmənt]

2. I **can** see **you from** ten o'clock **to** two o'clock.

[aɪ kæn si: ju: frəm ten ə'klɒk tə tu: ə'klɒk]

3. A man who **has** money **but does** not share it, is not worthy **of** respect.

[ə mæn hu: həz mʌni bʌt dəz nɒt ʃeə ɪt, ɪz nɒt wə:ði əf rɪspɛkt]

4. **He was** more pleased **than** annoyed **at her** remark.

[ɪ wəz mɔ: pli:zd ðæn ənɔɪd ət hɜ: rɪmɑ:k]

5. I need **some** money **to** buy **a** new bicycle.

[aɪ ni:d sʌm mʌni tə baɪ ə nəw baɪsɪkl]

6. I **do** not see **him** much these days.

[aɪ **du:** nɒt si: hɪm mʌʃ ði:s deɪz]

7. **You have to** study hard **at** this school.

[**ju:** hæv tə stʌdi ha:d ət ðɪs sku:l]

8. They say **that** oil **has** been found in **that** area.

[ðei sei **ðæt** ɔɪl **hæz** bi:n flʌnd ɪn **ðæt** æəriə]

9. **You must** turn right **at the** bridge.

[**ju:** mʌst tə:n raɪt ət ðə brɪdʒ]

10. A committee **shall** be appointed **to** study **the** matter further.

[ə kəmɪti ʃəl bi: əpɔɪntɪd tə stʌdi ðə mətə fə:ðə]

11. I **am** going **to** go **to the** office.

[aɪ əm goʊɪŋ tə goʊ tə ðə ofɪs]

12. I **do** not like coffee **and** neither **does** my wife.

[aɪ **du:** nɒt laɪk kɒfi **ænd** neɪðə **dəz** maɪ waɪf]

13. John **would** go **to the** beach everyday **but his** mother **does** not allow **him**.

[dʒɒn wəd goʊ tə ði: bi:tʃ evrɪdeɪ bʌt hɪz mʌðə **dəz** nɒt əlau hɪm]

14. What **will you do** tomorrow night **at** ten?

[wɒt wɪl **ju:** də təmɔ:rəʊ naɪt ət ten?]

15. Mr. John invited **us to** dinner tonight.

[mɪstə dʒɒn ɪnvɑɪtɪd əz tə dɪnə tənaɪt]

16. We plan **to do** over our entire apartment.

[wi: plæn **tu: də** ɔvə ɔ: Intaɪə əpa:tmənt]

17. Passengers **shall** be permitted **to** board only **at** regular bus stops.

[pæsɪndʒəz **ʃəl** bi: pə:mitɪd **tu:** bɔ:d ɔnli **ət** rɛɡjʊlə bʌs stɔps]

18. **The** man who **had** stolen **the** money two weeks ago confessed last night.

[ðɪ: mæn hu: **həd** stəʊlən **ði:** mʌni tu: wi:ks əgəʊ kənfɛst la:st naɪt ]

19. **We** have been waiting in **the** doctor's office **for an** hour before **we** were told **that he** was still **at the** hospital.

[**wɪ** hæv bi:n waitɪŋ ɪn **ði:** dɔktə'z ɔfis **fər ən** aʊə bɪfɔ: **wɪ** wə: tould **ðæt hi:**  
wəz stɪl **ət** **ði:** hɔspɪtl]

20. No one **but him** could have done **that**.

[nəʊ wʌn **bət** **hɪm** kəʊd hæv dʌn **ðæt**]

### 13. Githa Lanna Pertiwi

1. **You and I** were late **for** their appointment.

[jə ənd aɪ wə leɪt fə ðeə əpɔ:ɪntmənt]

2. I **can** see **you from** ten o'clock **to** two o'clock.

[aɪ kæn si: jə frɔ:m ten ə'klɔ:k tə tu: ə'klɔ:k]

3. A man who **has** money **but does** not share it, is not worthy **of** respect.

[ə mæn hu: **həz** mʌni **bət dʌz** nɔt ʃeə ɪt, ɪz nɔt wə:ði **əf** rɪspekt]

4. **He** was more pleased **than** annoyed **at her** remark.

[**ɪ** wəz mɔ: pli:zd **ðən** ənɔɪd **ət** **hə:** rɪmɑ:k]

5. I need **some** money **to** buy **a** new bicycle.

[aɪ ni:d **səm** mʌni tə baɪ ə nəw baɪsɪkl]

6. I **do** not see **him** much these days.

[aɪ **də** nɔt si: hɪm mʌʃ ði:s deɪz]

7. **You have to** study hard **at** this school.

[jə hæv tə stʌdi ha:d æt ðis sku:l]

8. They say **that** oil **has** been found in **that** area.

[ðei sei ðæt ɔɪl həz bi:n flʌnd in ðæt æəriə]

9. **You must** turn right **at the** bridge.

[jə məst tə:n raɪt æt ðə brɪdʒ]

10. A committee **shall** be appointed **to** study **the** matter further.

[ə kəmɪti ʃəl bi: əpɔɪntɪd tə stʌdi ðə mətə fə:ðə]

11. I **am** going **to** go **to the** office.

[aɪ əm ɡoʊɪŋ tə ɡoʊ tə ði: ofɪs]

12. I **do** not like coffee **and** neither **does** my wife.

[aɪ də nɒt laɪk kɒfi ənd neɪðə dʌz maɪ waɪf]

13. John **would** go **to the** beach everyday **but his** mother **does** not allow **him**.

[dʒɒn wəd ɡoʊ tə ðə bi:tʃ evrɪdeɪ bət hɪz mʌðə dʌz nɒt əlaʊ hɪm]

14. What **will** you **do** tomorrow night **at** ten?

[wɒt wɪl jə də təmɔrəʊ naɪt æt ten?]

15. Mr. John invited **us** **to** dinner tonight.

[mɪstə dʒɒn ɪnvɑɪtɪd əz tə dɪnə tənaɪt]

16. We plan **to do** over our entire apartment.

[wi: plæn tə də ɔvə ɔ: ɪntaɪə əpa:tmənt]

17. Passengers **shall** be permitted **to** board only **at** regular bus stops.

[pæsɪndʒəz ʃəl bi: pə:mɪtɪd tə bɔ:d ɔnli æt rɛɡjʊlə bʌs stɒps]

18. **The** man who **had** stolen **the** money two weeks ago confessed last night.

[ðə mæn hu: həd stəulən ðə mʌni tu: wi:ks əgəu kənfəst la:st naɪt ]  
19. **We have** been waiting in **the** doctor's office **for an** hour before **we** were told **that he** was still **at the** hospital.

[wɪ hæv bi:n waitɪŋ ɪn ðə dɒktə'z ɔfɪs fɔr ən auə bɪfɔ: wɪ wə: təuld ðæt hi:  
wəz stɪl æt ðə hɒspɪtl]

20. No one **but him** could have done **that**.

[nəʊ wʌn bət hɪm kəʊld hæv dʌn ðæt]

#### 14. Hanifah Yuniarti

1. **You and I** were late **for** their appointment.

[jə ənd aɪ wə leɪt fɔ deə əpɔ:ɪntmənt]

2. I **can** see **you** from ten o'clock **to** two o'clock.

[aɪ kæn si: jə frəm ten ə'klɒk tu: tu: ə'klɒk]

3. A man who **has** money **but does** not share it, is not worthy **of** respect.

[ə mæn hu: həz mʌni bət dəz nɒt ʃeə ɪt, ɪz nɒt wə:ði əf rɪspekt]

4. **He** was more pleased **than** annoyed **at her** remark.

[hi wəz mɔ: plɪ:zd ðən ənɔɪd ət hɜ: rɪmɑ:k]

5. I need **some** money **to** buy **a** new bicycle.

[aɪ ni:d səm mʌni tu: baɪ ʌ nəw baɪsɪkl]

6. I **do** not see **him** much these days.

[aɪ də nɒt si: hɪm mʌʃ ði:s deɪz]

7. **You** have to study hard **at** this school.

[jə hæv tu: stʌdi ha:d æt ðɪs sku:l]

8. They say **that** oil **has** been found in **that** area.

[ðei sei ðæt ɔɪ hæz bi:n flʌnd ɪn ðæt æəriə]

9. **You must** turn right **at the** bridge.

[jə məst tə:n raɪt ət ðə brɪdʒ]

10. A committee **shall** be appointed **to** study **the** matter further.

[ʌ kəmɪti ʃæl bi: əpɔɪntɪd tu: stʌdi ðə mætə fə:ðə]

11. I **am** going **to** go **to the** office.

[aɪ əm ɡoʊɪŋ tə ɡoʊ tə ði: ofɪs]

12. I **do** not like coffee **and** neither **does** my wife.

[aɪ də nɒt laɪk kɒfi ənd neɪðə dɔz maɪ waɪf]

13. John **would** go **to the** beach everyday **but** his mother **does** not allow **him**.

[dʒɒn wəd ɡoʊ tə ðə bi:tʃ evrɪdeɪ bʌt hɪz mʌðə dɔz nɒt ələʊ hɪm]

14. What **will** you **do** tomorrow night **at** ten?

[wɒt wɪl jə də təmɔrəʊ naɪt ət ten?]

15. Mr. John invited **us** **to** dinner tonight.

[mɪstə dʒɒn ɪnvɑɪtɪd əz tə dɪnə tənaɪt]

16. We plan **to do** over our entire apartment.

[wi: plæn tə dɔ ɔvə ɔ: ɪntaɪə əpɑ:tmənt]

17. Passengers **shall** be permitted **to** board only **at** regular bus stops.

[pæsɪndʒəz ʃæl bi: pə:mɪtɪd tə bɔ:d ɔnli ət rɛɡjʊlə bʌs stɒps]

18. **The** man who **had** stolen **the** money two weeks ago confessed last night.

[ðə mæn hu: həd stəʊlən ðə mʌni tu: wi:kz əɡəʊ kənfɛst la:st naɪt]

19. **We** have been waiting in **the** doctor's office **for an** hour before **we** were told **that he** was still **at the** hospital.

[wi hæv bi:n waɪtɪŋ ɪn ðə dɒktə'z ɔfɪs fɔr ən aʊə bɪfɔ: wi wə: tould ðæt hi: wəz stɪl ət ðə hɒspɪtl]

20. No one **but him could have done that.**

[nəʊ wʌn **bət him kould hæv dʌn ðæt**]

### 15. Hardiono

1. **You and I were late for** their appointment.

[**ju: ənd aɪ wə** leɪt **fɔ** ðeə əpɔ:ɪntmənt]

2. I **can see you from** ten o'clock **to** two o'clock.

[aɪ **kæn** si: **ju: frəm** ten ə'klɒk **tə** tu: ə'klɒk]

3. A man who **has money but does** not share it, is not worthy **of** respect.

[ə mæn hu: **hæz** mʌni **bʌt dɔz** nɒt ʃeə ɪt, ɪz nɒt wə:ði **əf** rɪspɛkt]

4. **He was** more pleased **than** annoyed **at her** remark.

[**ɪ wəz** mɔ: plɪ:zd **ðən** ənɔɪd **ət** **hɜ:** rɪmɑ:k]

5. I need **some money to** buy **a new** bicycle.

[aɪ ni:d **sʌm** mʌni **tə** baɪ ə nəw baɪsɪkl]

6. I **do** not see **him** much these days.

[aɪ **də** nɒt si: **hɪm** mʌtʃ ði:s deɪz]

7. **You have to** study hard **at** this school.

[**jə** **həv** **tə** stʌdi ha:d **æt** ðɪs sku:l]

8. They say **that** oil **has** been found in **that** area.

[ðeɪ seɪ **ðæt** ɔɪl **hæz** bi:n flʌnd ɪn **ðæt** əəriə]

9. **You must** turn right **at the** bridge.

[jə məst tə:n raɪt æt ði: brɪdʒ]

10. A committee **shall** be appointed **to** study **the** matter further.

[ə kəmitɪ ʃəl bi: əpɔɪntɪd tu: stʌdi ði: mətə fə:ðə]

11. I **am** going **to** go **to** the office.

[aɪ əm ɡoʊɪŋ tu: ɡoʊ tu: ði: ofɪs]

12. I **do** not like coffee **and** neither **does** my wife.

[aɪ də nɒt laɪk kɒfi ənd neiðə dəz maɪ waɪf]

13. John **would** go **to** the beach everyday **but** his mother **does** not allow **him**.

[dʒɒn wəd ɡoʊ tu: ði: bi:tʃ evrɪdeɪ bʌt hɪz mʌðə dəz nɒt əlaʊ hɪm]

14. What **will** you **do** tomorrow night **at** ten?

[wɒt wɪl jə də təmɔrəʊ naɪt ət ten?]

15. Mr. John invited **us** **to** dinner tonight.

[mɪstə dʒɒn ɪnvɑɪtɪd əz tə dɪnə tənaɪt]

16. We plan **to do** over our entire apartment.

[wi: plæn tə də ɔvə ɔ: ɪntaɪə əpɑ:tmənt]

17. Passengers **shall** be permitted **to** board only **at** regular bus stops.

[pæsɪndʒəz ʃəl bi: pə:mɪtɪd tə bɔ:d ɒnli ət rɛɡjʊlə bʌs stɒps]

18. The man who **had** stolen **the** money two weeks ago confessed last night.

[ðə mæn hu: həd stəʊlən ðə mʌni tu: wi:kz əɡəʊ kənfəst la:st naɪt]

19. **We** have been waiting in **the** doctor's office **for** **an** hour before **we** were told **that** he was still **at** the hospital.

[wi hæv bi:n waɪtɪŋ ɪn ðə dɒktə'z ɒfɪs fɔr ʌn aʊə bɪfɔ: wi wə: tould ðæt hi: wəz stɪl ət ðə hɒspɪtl]

20. No one **but** **him** could have done **that**.

[nəʊ wʌn bʌt hɪm kəʊd hæv dʌn ðæt]



## 16. Heni Umiyati Puspita B

1. **You and I** were late **for** their appointment.

[jə ənd aɪ wə leɪt fɔː ðeə əpɔ:ɪntmənt]

2. I **can** see **you from** ten o'clock **to** two o'clock.

[aɪ kæn si: jə frəm ten ə'klɒk tə tu: ə'klɒk]

3. A man who **has** money **but does** not share it, is **not** worthy **of** respect.

[ə mæn hu: həz mʌni bət dɔz nɔt ʃeə ɪt, ɪz nɔt wə:ði əf rɪspɛkt]

4. **He was** more pleased **than** annoyed **at her** remark.

[hi wəz mɔ: pli:zd ðən ənɔɪd ət hɜ: rɪmɑ:k]

5. I need **some** money **to** buy **a** new bicycle.

[aɪ ni:d səm mʌni tə baɪ ə nəw baɪsɪkl]

6. I **do** not see **him** much these days.

[aɪ də nɔt si: hɪm mʌʃ ði:s deɪz]

7. **You have to** study hard **at** this school.

[jə hæv tə stʌdi hɑ:d ət ðɪs sku:l]

8. They say **that** oil **has** been found in **that** area.

[ðeɪ seɪ ðæt oɪl həz bi:n faʊnd ɪn ðæt əəriə]

9. **You must** turn right **at the** bridge.

[jə məst tə:n raɪt ət ðə brɪdʒ]

10. A committee **shall** be appointed **to** study **the** matter further.

[ə kəmitɪ ʃəl bi: əpɔɪntɪd tə stɑːdɪ ðə mætə fə:ðə]

11. I **am** going **to** go **to** the office.

[aɪ əm ɡoʊɪŋ tə ɡoʊ tə ði: ofɪs]

12. I **do** not like coffee **and** neither **does** my wife.

[aɪ də nɒt laɪk kɑːfi ənd neɪðə dəz maɪ waɪf]

13. John **would** go **to** the beach everyday **but** his mother **does** not allow **him**.

[dʒɒn wəd ɡoʊ tə ðə bi:tʃ evrɪdeɪ bət hɪz mʌðə dəz nɒt ələʊ hɪm]

14. What **will** you **do** tomorrow night **at** ten?

[wɒt wɪl jə də təmɔːrəʊ naɪt ət ten?]

15. Mr. John invited **us** **to** dinner tonight.

[mɪstə dʒɒn ɪnvaɪtɪd əz tə dɪnə tənaɪt]

16. We plan **to** **do** over our entire apartment.

[wi: plæn tə də ɔvə ə: ɪntaɪə əpa:tmənt]

17. Passengers **shall** be permitted **to** board only **at** regular bus stops.

[pæsɪndʒəz ʃəl bi: pə:mɪtɪd tə bɔ:d ɒnli ət rɛɡjʊlə bʌs stɒps]

18. **The** man who **had** stolen **the** money two weeks ago confessed last night.

[ðə mæn hu: həd stəʊlən ðə mʌni tu: wɪks əɡəʊ kənˈfɛst lɑ:st naɪt]

19. **We** **have** been waiting in **the** doctor's office **for** **an** hour before **we** were told **that** **he** was still **at** **the** hospital.

[wi hæv bi:n waɪtɪŋ ɪn ðə dɒktəːz ɒfɪs fɔː ən aʊə bɪfɔː wi wə: təʊld ðæt hi: wəz stɪl ət ðə hɒspɪtl]

20. No one **but** **him** **could** **have** done **that**.

[nəʊ wʌn bət hɪm kəʊd hæv dʌn ðæt]

## 17. Kartika Subari Sarungu

1. **You** **and** I were late **for** their appointment.

[jə ənd aɪ wə leɪt fə ðeə əpɔ:ɪntmənt]

2. I **can** see **you from** ten o'clock **to** two o'clock.

[aɪ kən si: jə frəm ten ə'klɔ:k tə tu: ə'klɔ:k]

3. A man who **has** money **but does** not share it, is not worthy **of** respect.

[ə mæn hu: həz mʌni bʌt dɔz nɔtʃeə it, ɪz nɔt wə:ði əf rɪspekt]

4. **He was** more pleased **than** annoyed **at her** remark.

[ɪ wəz mɔ: plɪ:zd ðæn ənɔɪd ʌt hə: rɪmɑ:k]

5. I need **some** money **to** buy **a** new bicycle.

[aɪ ni:d səm mʌni tə baɪ ə nəw baɪsɪkl]

6. I **do** not see **him** much these days.

[aɪ də nɔt si: hɪm mʌʃ ði:s deɪz]

7. **You have to** study hard **at** this school.

[jə hæv tə stʌdi ha:d æt ðɪs sku:l]

8. They say **that** oil **has** been found in **that** area.

[ðeɪ seɪ ðæt ɔɪl həz bi:n faʊnd ɪn ðæt əəriə]

9. **You must** turn right **at the** bridge.

[jə məst tə:n raɪt æt ðə brɪdʒ]

10. A committee **shall** be appointed **to** study **the** matter further.

[ə kəmɪti ʃæl bi: əpɔɪntɪd tu: stʌdi ðə mətə fə:ðə]

11. I **am** going **to** go **to the** office.

[aɪ əm ɡəʊn̩ tu: ɡəʊ tu: ði: ofɪs]  
12. I **do** not like coffee **and** neither **does** my wife.

[aɪ də nɒt laɪk kʌfɪ ənd naɪðə dəz maɪ waɪf]

13. John **would** go **to the** beach everyday **but his** mother **does** not allow **him**.

[dʒɒn wəd ɡəʊ tu: ðə bi:tʃ ɛvrɪdeɪ bʌt hɪz mʌðə dəz nɒt ələʊ hɪm]

14. What **will you do** tomorrow night **at** ten?

[wɒt wɪl jə də təmɔːrəʊ naɪt æt ten?]

15. Mr. John invited **us to** dinner tonight.

[mɪstə dʒɒn ɪnvɑɪtɪd əz tu: dɪnə tənaɪt]

16. We plan **to do** over our entire apartment.

[wi: plæn tu: də ɔvə ɔ: ɪntaɪə əpɑ:tmənt]

17. Passengers **shall** be permitted **to** board only **at** regular bus stops.

[pæsnɪdʒəz ʃəl bi: pə:mɪtɪd tu: bɔ:d ɔnli æt rɛɡjʊlə bʌs stɒps]

18. The man who **had** stolen **the** money two weeks ago confessed last night.

[ðə mæn hu: hæd stəʊlən ðə mʌni tu: wi:kz əɡəʊ kɒnfɛst lɑ:st naɪt ]

19. **We have** been waiting in **the** doctor's office **for an** hour before **we** were told **that he** was still **at the** hospital.

[wi hæv bi:n waɪtɪŋ ɪn ðə dɒktə'z ɒfɪs fɔr ən aʊə bɪfɔ: wi wə: təʊld ðæt hi: wəz stɪl æt ðə hɒspɪtl]

20. No one **but him** could have done **that**.

[nəʊ wʌn bʌt hɪm kəʊd hæv dʌn ðæt]

## 18. Kristina Ngesti Ulfiani

1. **You and** I were late **for** their appointment.

[jə ənd aɪ wə leɪt fɔ ðeə əpɔ:ɪntmənt]

2. I **can** see **you from** ten o'clock **to** two o'clock.

[aɪ kæn si: jə frəm ten ə'klɒk tə tu: ə'klɒk]

3. A man who **has** money **but does** not share it, is not worthy **of** respect.

[ə mæn hu: **həz** mʌni **bət dəz** nɒt ʃeə it, ɪz nɒt wə:ði **əf** rɪspɛkt]

4. **He was** more pleased **than** annoyed **at her** remark.

[**I** wəz mɔ: pli:zd **ðən** ənɔɪd **ət hɜ:** rɪmɑ:k]

5. I need **some** money **to** buy **a** new bicycle.

[aɪ ni:d **səm** mʌni tə baɪ ə nəw baɪsɪkl]

6. I **do** not see **him** much these days.

[aɪ **də** nɒt si: **hɪm** mʌʃ ði:s deɪz]

7. **You have to** study hard **at** this school.

[**jə** **həv** tə stʌdi ha:d **ət** ðɪs sku:l]

8. They say **that** oil **has** been found in **that** area.

[ðei sei **ðət** oɪl **həz** bi:n faʊnd ɪn **ðət** æəriə]

9. **You must** turn right **at the** bridge.

[**jə** **məst** tə:n raɪt **ət ðə** brɪdʒ]

10. A committee **shall** be appointed **to** study **the** matter further.

[ə kəmiti **ʃəl** bi: əpɔɪntɪd tə stʌdi **ðə** mætə fə:ðə]

11. I **am** going **to** go **to the** office.

[aɪ **əm** ɡoʊɪŋ tə ɡoʊ tə **ði:** ofɪs]

12. I **do** not like coffee **and** neither **does** my wife.

[aɪ **də** nɒt laɪk kʌfi **ænd** naɪðə **dəz** maɪ waɪf]

13. John **would** go **to the** beach everyday **but his** mother **does** not allow **him**.

[dʒɒn wəd gou tə ðə bi:tʃ evrɪdeɪ bət hɪz mʌðə dəz nɒt əlau hɪm]

14. What **will you do** tomorrow night **at** ten?

[wɒt wɪl jə də təmɔrəu naɪt ət ten?]

15. Mr. John invited **us to** dinner tonight.

[mɪstə dʒɒn ɪnvɑɪtɪd əz tə dɪnə tənaɪt]

16. We plan **to do** over our entire apartment.

[wi: plæn tə də ɔvə ɔ: ɪntaɪə əpa:tment]

17. Passengers **shall be permitted to** board only **at** regular bus stops.

[pæsɪndʒəz ʃəl bi: pə:mɪtɪd tə bɔ:d ɒnli ət rɛɡjʊlə bʌs stɒps]

18. The man who **had stolen the** money two weeks ago confessed last night.

[ðə mæn hu: həd stəʊlən ðə mʌni tu: wi:kz əɡəʊ kənfɛst lɑ:st naɪt ]

19. **We have** been waiting in **the** doctor's office **for an** hour before **we** were told **that he** was still **at the** hospital.

[wɪ hæv bi:n waɪtɪŋ ɪn ðə dɒktə'z ɒfɪs fɔr ən auə bɪfɔ: wɪ wə: tould ðət hi: wəz stɪl ət ðə hɒspɪtl]

20. No one **but him could have** done **that**.

[nəʊ wʌn bət hɪm kəʊld hæv dʌn ðæt]

## 19. Muhammad Taufan

1. **You and I** were late **for** their appointment.

[jə ənd aɪ wə leɪt fɔ deə əpɔ:ɪntmənt]

2. I **can** see **you from** ten o'clock **to** two o'clock.

[aɪ kæn si: jə frəm ten ə'klɒk tə tu: ə'klɒk]

3. A man who **has** money **but does** not share it, is not worthy **of** respect.

[ə mæn hu: həz mʌni bət dəz nɒt ʃeə ɪt, ɪz nɒt wə:ði əf rɪspɛkt]

4. **He was** more pleased **than** annoyed **at her** remark.

[I wəz mə: plɪ:zd ðən ənɔɪd ət hə: rɪmɑ:k]

5. I need **some** money **to** buy **a** new bicycle.

[aɪ ni:d səm mʌni tə baɪ ə nəw baɪsɪkl]

6. I **do** not see **him** much these days.

[aɪ də nɒt si: hɪm mʌʃ ði:s deɪz]

7. **You** **have** **to** study hard **at** this school.

[jə hæv tə stʌdi hɑ:d ət ðɪs sku:l]

8. They say **that** oil **has** been found in **that** area.

[ðei sei ðæt oɪl həz bi:n faʊnd ɪn ðæt æəriə]

9. **You** **must** turn right **at** the bridge.

[jə məst tə:n raɪt ət ðə brɪdʒ]

10. A committee **shall** be appointed **to** study **the** matter further.

[ə kəmɪti ʃəl bi: əpɔɪntɪd tə stʌdi ðə mætə fə:ðə]

11. I **am** going **to** go **to** the office.

[aɪ əm ɡoʊɪŋ tə ɡoʊ tə ðɪ: ofɪs]

12. I **do** not like coffee **and** neither **does** my wife.

[aɪ də nɒt laɪk kɒfi ənd neɪðə dəz maɪ waɪf]

13. John **would** go **to** the beach everyday **but** his mother **does** not allow **him**.

[dʒɒn wəd ɡoʊ tə ðə bi:tʃ evrɪdeɪ bət hɪz mʌðə dəz nɒt əlau hɪm]

14. What **will** you **do** tomorrow night **at** ten?

[wɒt wɪl jə də təmɔ:rəʊ naɪt ət ten?]

15. Mr. John invited **us** **to** dinner tonight.

[mɪstə dʒən ɪnvaɪtɪd əz tə dɪnə tənait]

16. We plan **to do** over our entire apartment.

[wi: plæn tə dɒ ɔvə ɔ: ɪntaɪə əpa:tmənt]

17. Passengers **shall** be permitted **to** board only **at** regular bus stops.

[pæsɪndʒəz ʃəl bi: pə:mitɪd tə bɔ:d ɔnli ət rægjələ bʌs stɒps]

18. **The** man who **had** stolen **the** money two weeks ago confessed last night.

[ðə mæn hu: həd stəulən ðə mʌni tu: wi:kz əgəu kənfəst la:st naɪt ]

19. **We have** been waiting in **the** doctor's office **for an** hour before **we** were told **that he** was still **at the** hospital.

[wi hæv bi:n waitɪŋ ɪn ðə dɒktə'z ɔfɪs fər ən auə bɪfɔ: wi wə: tould ðæt hi: wəz stɪl ət ðə hɒspɪtl]

20. No one **but him** could have done **that**.

[nəʊ wʌn bət hɪm kəʊd hæv dʌn ðæt]

## 20. Nanik Sumiatun

1. **You and I** were late **for** their appointment.

[jə ənd aɪ wə leɪt fə ðeə əpɔ:ɪntmənt]

2. I **can** see **you from** ten o'clock **to** two o'clock.

[aɪ kæn si: jə frəm ten ə'klɒk tə tu: ə'klɒk]

3. A man who **has** money **but does** not share it, is not worthy **of** respect.

[ə mæn hu: həz mʌni bət dəz nɒt ʃeə ɪt, ɪz nɒt wə:ði əf rɪspɛkt]

4. **He was** more pleased **than** annoyed **at her** remark.

[ɪ wəz mɔ: pli:zd ðæn ənɔɪd ət hɜ: rɪmɑ:k]

5. I need **some** money **to** buy **a** new bicycle.

[aɪ ni:d səm mʌni tə baɪ ə nəw baɪsɪkl]

6. I **do** not see **him** much these days.



[aɪ də nɒt si: him mʌtʃ ði:s deɪz]

7. **You have to** study hard **at** this school.

[jə hæv tə stʌdi ha:d ət ðis sku:l]

8. They say **that** oil **has** been found in **that** area.

[ðei sei ðæt ɔɪl həz bi:n faʊnd ɪn ðæt æəriə]

9. **You must** turn right **at the** bridge.

[jə mʌst tə:n raɪt ət ðə brɪdʒ]

10. A committee **shall** be appointed **to** study **the** matter further.

[ə kəmɪti ʃəl bi: əpɔɪntɪd tə stʌdi ðə mətə fə:ðə]

11. I **am** going **to** go **to the** office.

[aɪ əm ɡoʊɪŋ tə ɡoʊ tə ði: ofɪs]

12. I **do** not like coffee **and** neither **does** my wife.

[aɪ də nɒt laɪk kɒfi ənd neɪðə dəz maɪ waɪf]

13. John **would** go **to the** beach everyday **but** his mother **does** not allow **him**.

[dʒɒn wəd ɡoʊ tə ðə bi:tʃ evrɪdeɪ bʌt hɪz mʌðə dəz nɒt ələʊ hɪm]

14. What **will** you **do** tomorrow night **at** ten?

[wɒt wɪl jə də təmərəʊ naɪt ət ten?]

15. Mr. John invited **us** **to** dinner tonight.

[mɪstə dʒɒn ɪnvɑɪtɪd əz tə dɪnə tənaɪt]

16. We plan **to do** over our entire apartment.

[wi: plæn tə də ɔvə ɔ: ɪntaɪə əpa:tment]

17. Passengers **shall** be permitted **to** board only **at** regular bus stops.

[pæsɪndʒəz ʃəl bi: pə:mitɪd tə bə:d ɔnlɪ ət rægjələ bʌs stɒps]

18. The man who **had** stolen **the** money two weeks ago confessed last night.

[ðə mæn hu: həd stəʊlən ðə mʌnɪ tu: wi:kz əgəʊ kən'fɛst lɑ:st naɪt ]

19. We **have** been waiting in **the** doctor's office **for an** hour before **we** were told **that he** was still **at the** hospital.

[wɪ hæv bi:n waitɪŋ ɪn ðə dɒktə'z ɒfɪs fər ən auə bɪfɔ: wɪ wə: tould ðæt hi: wəz stɪl ət ðə hɒspɪtl]

20. No one **but him** could **have** done **that**.

[nəʊ wʌn bət hɪm kəʊd hæv dʌn ðæt]

21. Nitta Erfiana

1. **You and** I were late **for** their appointment.

[jə ənd aɪ wə leɪt fɔ: ðeə əpɔ:ɪntmənt]

2. I **can** see **you from** ten o'clock **to** two o'clock.

[aɪ kæn si: jə frəm ten ə'klɒk tə tu: ə'klɒk]

3. A man who **has** money **but does** not share it, is not worthy **of** respect.

[ə mæn hu: həz mʌnɪ bət dəz nɒt ʃeə ɪt, ɪz nɒt wə:ði əf rɪspɛkt]

4. **He was** more pleased **than** annoyed **at her** remark.

[ɪ wəz mɔ: plɪ:zd ðən ənɔɪd ət hɜ: rɪmɑ:k]

5. I need **some** money **to** buy **a** new bicycle.

[aɪ ni:d səm mʌnɪ tə baɪ ə nəw baɪsɪkl]

6. I **do** not see **him** much these days.

[aɪ də nɒt si: hɪm mʌʃ ði:s deɪz]

7. **You have to** study hard **at** this school.

[jə həv tə stʌdi ha:d ət ðis sku:l]

8. They say **that** oil **has** been found in **that** area.

[ðei sei ðæt ɔɪl həz bi:n flʌnd ɪn ðæt æəriə]

9. **You must** turn right **at the** bridge.

[jə məst tə:n raɪt ət ðə brɪdʒ]

10. A committee **shall** be appointed **to** study **the** matter further.

[ə kəmiti fəl bi: əpɔɪntɪd tə stʌdi ðə mətə fə:ðə]

11. I **am** going **to** go **to the** office.

[aɪ əm ɡoʊɪŋ tə ɡoʊ tə ði: ofɪs]

12. I **do** not like coffee **and** neither **does** my wife.

[aɪ də nɒt laɪk kɒfi ənd neiðə dəz maɪ waɪf]

13. John **would** go **to the** beach everyday **but his** mother **does** not allow **him**.

[dʒɒn wəd ɡoʊ tə ðə bi:tʃ evrɪdeɪ bət hɪz mʌðə dəz nɒt əlaʊ hɪm]

14. What **will** you **do** tomorrow night **at** ten?

[wɒt wɪl jə də təmɔrəʊ naɪt ət ten?]

15. Mr. John invited **us to** dinner tonight.

[mɪstə dʒɒn ɪnvɑɪtɪd əz tə dɪnə tənaɪt]

16. We plan **to do** over our entire apartment.

[wi: plæn tə də ɔvə ɔ: ɪntaɪə əpa:tmənt]

17. Passengers **shall** be permitted **to** board only **at** regular bus stops.

[pæsɪndʒəz fəl bi: pə:mɪtɪd tə bɔ:d ɒnli ət rɛɡjʊlə bʌs stɒps]

18. **The** man who **had** stolen **the** money two weeks ago confessed last night.

[ðə mæn hu: həd stəʊlən ðə mʌni tu: wi:ks əɡəʊ kənfeɪst la:st naɪt ]

19. **We have** been waiting in **the** doctor's office **for an** hour before **we** were told **that he** was still **at the** hospital.

[wɪ hæv bi:n waitɪŋ ɪn ðə dɒktə'z ɒfɪs fɔr ən auə bɪfɔ: wɪ wə: tould ðæt hi: wəz stɪl ət ðə hɒspɪtl]

20. No one **but him** could **have** done **that**.

[nəʊ wʌn bət hɪm kould hæv dʌn ðæt]

22. Nur Kholifah

1. **You and I** were late **for** their appointment.

[jə ənd aɪ wə leɪt fɔr ðeə əpɔ:ɪntmənt]

2. I **can** see **you** **from** ten o'clock **to** two o'clock.

[aɪ kæn si: jə frəm ten ə'klɒk tə tu: ə'klɒk]

3. A man who **has** money **but does** not share it, is not worthy **of** respect.

[ə mæn hu: həz mʌni bət dəz nɒt ʃeə ɪt, ɪz nɒt wə:ði əf rɪspekt]

4. **He** was more pleased **than** annoyed **at her** remark.

[hi wəz mɔ: pli:zd ðən ənɔɪd ət hɜ: rɪmɑ:k]

5. I need **some** money **to** buy **a** new bicycle.

[aɪ ni:d səm mʌni tə baɪ ə nəw baɪsɪkl]

6. I **do** not see **him** much these days.

[aɪ dəʊ nɒt si: hɪm mʌtʃ ði:s deɪz]

7. **You** **have to** study hard **at** this school.

[jə hæv tə stʌdi hɑ:d ət ðɪs sku:l]

8. They say **that** oil **has** been found in **that** area.

[ðei sei ðæt ɔɪl hæz bi:n flʌndɪn ðæt æəriə]

9. **You must** turn right **at the** bridge.

[jə məst tə:n raɪt æt ðə brɪdʒ]

10. A committee **shall** be appointed **to** study **the** matter further.

[ə kəmiti fəl bi: əpɔɪntɪd tə stʌdi ðə mətə fə:ðə]

11. I **am** going **to** go **to the** office.

[aɪ əm ɡoʊɪŋ tə ɡoʊ tə ði: ofɪs]

12. I **do** not like coffee **and** neither **does** my wife.

[aɪ də nɒt laɪk kɒfi ənd neɪðə dɔ:z maɪ waɪf]

13. John **would** go **to the** beach everyday **but** his mother **does** not allow **him**.

[dʒɒn wʊd ɡoʊ tə ðə bi:tʃ evrɪdeɪ bʌt hɪz mʌðə dɔ:z nɒt əlaʊ hɪm]

14. What **will** you **do** tomorrow night **at** ten?

[wɒt wɪl jə də təmɔ:rəʊ naɪt æt ten?]

15. Mr. John invited **us** **to** dinner tonight.

[mɪstə dʒɒn ɪnvɑɪtɪd əz tə dɪnə tənaɪt]

16. We plan **to do** over our entire apartment.

[wi: plæn tə dɔ: ɔvə ɔ: ɪntaɪə əpɑ:tmənt]

17. Passengers **shall** be permitted **to** board only **at** regular bus stops.

[pæsɪndʒəz fəl bi: pə:mɪtɪd tə bɔ:d ɔnli æt rɛɡjʊlə bʌs stɒps]

18. **The** man who **had** stolen **the** money two weeks ago confessed last night.

[ðə mæn hu: hæd stəʊlən ðə mʌni tu: wi:kz əɡəʊ kənfɛst la:st naɪt]

19. **We** have been waiting in **the** doctor's office **for an** hour before **we** were told **that he** was still **at the** hospital.

[wi hæv bi:n waɪtɪŋ ɪn ðə dɒktə'z ɔfɪs fɔr ən aʊə bɪfɔ: wɪ wə: təʊld ðæt hi: wəz stɪl æt ðə hɒspɪtl]

20. No one **but him could have done that.**

[nəʊ wʌn bət hɪm kəʊd hæv dʌn ðæt]

23. Nurul Khotimah

1. **You and I were late for** their appointment.

[jə ənd aɪ wə leɪt fɔː ðeə əpɔɪntmənt]

2. I **can see you from** ten o'clock **to** two o'clock.

[aɪ kæn siː jə frəm ten ə'klɒk tə tuː ə'klɒk]

3. A man who **has money but does** not share it, is not worthy **of** respect.

[ə mæn huː həz mʌni bət dɔːz nɒt ʃeə ɪt, ɪz nɒt wɜːði əv rɪspekt]

4. **He was** more pleased **than** annoyed **at her** remark.

[hi wəz mɔː pliːzd ðən ə'noɪd ət hɜː rɪmɑːk]

5. I need **some** money **to** buy **a** new bicycle.

[aɪ niːd səm mʌni tə baɪ ə nəʊ baɪsɪkl]

6. I **do** not see **him** much these days.

[aɪ dəʊ nɒt siː hɪm mʌʃ ðiːs deɪz]

7. **You have to** study hard **at** this school.

[jə hæv tə stʌdi hɑːd ət ðɪs skuːl]

8. They say **that** oil **has** been found in **that** area.

[ðeɪ seɪ ðæt ɔɪl həz biːn faʊnd ɪn ðæt əəriə]

9. **You must** turn right **at the** bridge.

[jə məst təːn raɪt ət ðə brɪdʒ]

10. A committee **shall** be appointed **to** study **the** matter further.

[ə kəmiti ʃəl bi: əpɔɪntɪd tə stʌdi ðə mətə fə:ðə]

11. I **am** going **to** go **to** the office.

[aɪ əm ɡoʊɪŋ tə ɡoʊ tə ði: ofɪs]

12. I **do** not like coffee **and** neither **does** my wife.

[aɪ də nɒt laɪk kɒfi ənd neɪðə dəz maɪ waɪf]

13. John **would** go **to** the beach everyday **but** his mother **does** not allow **him**.

[dʒɒn wəd ɡoʊ tə ðə bi:tʃ evrɪdeɪ bət hɪz mʌðə dəz nɒt əlaʊ hɪm]

14. What **will** you **do** tomorrow night **at** ten?

[wɒt wɪl jə də təmɒrəʊ naɪt ət ten?]

15. Mr. John invited **us** **to** dinner tonight.

[mɪstə dʒɒn ɪnvɑɪtɪd əz tə dɪnə tənaɪt]

16. We plan **to do** over our entire apartment.

[wi: plæn tə də ɔvə ɔ: ɪntaɪə əpɑ:tmənt]

17. Passengers **shall** be permitted **to** board only **at** regular bus stops.

[pæsɪndʒəz ʃəl bi: pə:mɪtɪd tə bɔ:d ɒnli ət rɛɡjʊlə bʌs stɒps]

18. **The** man who **had** stolen **the** money two weeks ago confessed last night.

[ðə mæn hu: həd stəʊlən ðə mʌni tu: wɪks əɡəʊ kənfɛst lɑ:st naɪt]

19. **We** have been waiting in **the** doctor's office **for** **an** hour before **we** were told **that** **he** was still **at** the hospital.

[wi hæv bi:n waɪtɪŋ ɪn ðə dɒktə'z ɒfɪs fɔr ən aʊə bɪfɔ: wi wə: tould ðæt hi: wəz stɪl ət ðə hɒspɪtl]

20. No one **but** **him** could have done **that**.

[nəʊ wʌn bət hɪm kəʊd hæv dʌn ðæt]

24. Ratih Tri Haryani

1. **You and I were late for** their appointment.

[jə ənd aɪ wə leɪt fɔː ðeə əpɔɪntmənt]

2. I **can see you from** ten o'clock **to** two o'clock.

[aɪ kæn siː jə frəm ten ə'klɒk tə tuː ə'klɒk]

3. A man who **has** money **but does** not share it, is not worthy **of** respect.

[ə mæn huː həz mʌni bət dɔːz nɒt ʃeə ɪt, ɪz nɒt wəːði əv rɪspɛkt]

4. **He was** more pleased **than** annoyed **at her** remark.

[ɪ wəz mɔː pliːzd ðæn ənɔɪd ət hɜː rɪmɑːk]

5. I need **some** money **to** buy **a** new bicycle.

[aɪ niːd səm mʌni tə baɪ ə nəw baɪsɪkl]

6. I **do** not see **him** much these days.

[aɪ də nɒt siː hɪm mʌʃ ðiːs deɪz]

7. **You have to** study hard **at** this school.

[jə hæv tə stʌdi hɑːd ət ðɪs skuːl]

8. They say **that** oil **has** been found in **that** area.

[ðeɪ seɪ ðæt oɪl həz biːn faʊnd ɪn ðæt əəriə]

9. **You must** turn right **at the** bridge.

[jə mʌst təːn raɪt ət ðə brɪdʒ]

10. A committee **shall** be appointed **to** study **the** matter further.

[ə kəmɪti ʃəl biː əpɔɪntɪd tə stʌdi ðə mətə fɜːðə]



11. I **am** going **to** go **to** the office.

[aɪ əm ɡoʊɪŋ tə ɡoʊ tə ði: ofɪs]

12. I **do** not like coffee **and** neither **does** my wife.

[aɪ də nɒt laɪk kɒfi ənd neɪðə dəz maɪ waɪf]

13. John **would** go **to** the beach everyday **but** his mother **does** not allow **him**.

[dʒɒn wəd ɡoʊ tə ðə bi:tʃ ɛvɪdeɪ bət hɪz mʌðə dəz nɒt əlaʊ hɪm]

14. What **will** you **do** tomorrow night **at** ten?

[wɒt wɪl jə də təmɔːrəʊ naɪt ət ten?]

15. Mr. John invited **us** **to** dinner tonight.

[mɪstə dʒɒn ɪnvɑɪtɪd əz tə dɪnə tənaɪt]

16. We plan **to do** over our entire apartment.

[wi: plæn tə də ɔvə ɔ: ɪntaɪə əpɑ:tmənt]

17. Passengers **shall** be permitted **to** board only **at** regular bus stops.

[pæsɪndʒəz ʃəl bi: pə:mɪtɪd tə bɔ:d ɒnli ət rɛɡjʊlə bʌs stɒps]

18. The man who **had** stolen **the** money two weeks ago confessed last night.

[ðə mæn hu: həd stəʊlən ðə mʌni tu: wi:kz əɡəʊ kənfɛst la:st naɪt]

19. **We** have been waiting in **the** doctor's office **for** **an** hour before **we** were told **that** he was still **at** the hospital.

[wi hæv bi:n waɪtɪŋ ɪn ðə dɒktə'z ofɪs fɔr ən aʊə bɪfɔ: wi wə: təʊld ðæt hi: wəz stɪl ət ðə hɒspɪtəl]

20. No one **but** **him** could have done **that**.

[nəʊ wʌn bət hɪm kəʊd hæv dʌn ðæt]

## 25. Ratnaa Yuliasari

1. **You** and I were late **for** their appointment.

[jə ənd aɪ wə leɪt fɔ ðeə əpɔ:ɪntmənt]

2. I **can** see **you** **from** ten o'clock **to** two o'clock.

[aɪ kən si: jə frəm ten ə'klɔ:k tə tu: ə'klɔ:k]

3. A man who **has** money **but does** not share it, is not worthy **of** respect.

[ə mæn hu: həz mʌni bət dɔz nɒt ʃeə it, ɪz nɒt wə:ði əf rɪspekt]

4. **He was** more pleased **than** annoyed **at her** remark.

[ɪ wəz mɔ: pli:zd ðæn ənɔɪd ət hɜ: rɪmɑ:k]

5. I need **some** money **to** buy **a** new bicycle.

[aɪ ni:d səm mʌni tə baɪ ə nəw baɪsɪkl]

6. I **do** not see **him** much these days.

[aɪ də nɒt si: hɪm mʌʃ ði:s deɪz]

7. **You have to** study hard **at** this school.

[jə həv tə stʌdi ha:d ət ðɪs sku:l]

8. They say **that** oil **has** been found in **that** area.

[ðei sei ðæt ɔɪl həz bi:n faʊnd ɪn ðæt əəriə]

9. **You must** turn right **at the** bridge.

[jə mʌst tə:n raɪt ət ðə brɪdʒ]

10. A committee **shall** be appointed **to** study **the** matter further.

[ə kəmiti ʃəl bi: əpɔɪntɪd tə stʌdi ðə mætə fə:ðə]

11. I **am** going **to** go **to the** office.

[aɪ əm goʊɪŋ tə goʊ tə ði: ofɪs]

12. I **do** not like coffee **and** neither **does** my wife.

[aɪ də nɒt laɪk kɒfi ənd neɪðə dɔz maɪ waɪf]

13. John **would go to the beach everyday but his mother does not allow him.**

[dʒɒn wəd gou tə ðə bi:tʃ evrɪdeɪ bət hɪz mʌðə dəz nɒt əlau hɪm]

14. What **will you do tomorrow night at ten?**

[wɒt wɪl jə də təmɔrəu naɪt ət ten?]

15. Mr. John invited **us to dinner tonight.**

[mɪstə dʒɒn ɪnvɑɪtɪd əz tə dɪnə tənaɪt]

16. We plan **to do** over our entire apartment.

[wi: plæn tə dɒ ɔvə ɔ: ɪntaɪə əpa:tmənt]

17. Passengers **shall** be permitted **to** board only **at** regular bus stops.

[pæsɪndʒəz ʃəl bi: pə:mɪtɪd tə bɔ:d ɒnli ət rɛɡjʊlə bʌs stɒps]

18. The man who **had** stolen **the** money two weeks ago confessed last night.

[ðə mæn hu: həd stəʊlən ðə mʌni tu: wi:kz əgəʊ kənfəst lɑ:st naɪt]

19. We **have** been waiting in **the** doctor's office **for an** hour before **we** were told **that he** was still **at the** hospital.

[wi hæv bi:n waɪtɪŋ ɪn ðə dɒktə'z ɒfɪs fɔr ən aʊə bɪfɔ: wɪ wə: tould ðæt hi: wəz stɪl ət ðə hɒspɪtl]

20. No one **but him** could have done **that.**

[nəʊ wʌn bət hɪm kʊd hæv dʌn ðæt]

## 26. Risky Farah Ardiyani

1. **You and I** were late **for** their appointment.

[jə ənd aɪ wə leɪt fɔ ðeə əpɔ:ɪntmənt]

2. I **can** see **you from** ten o'clock **to** two o'clock.

[aɪ kæn si: jə frəm ten ə'klɒk tə tu: ə'klɒk]

3. A man who **has** money **but does** not share it, is not worthy **of** respect.

[ə mæn hu: həz mʌni bət dəz nɒt ʃeə ɪt, ɪz nɒt wə:ði əf rɪspɛkt]

4. **He was** more pleased **than** annoyed **at her** remark.

[I wəz mɔ: pli:zd ðæn ənɔɪd ət hɜ: rɪmɑ:k]

5. I need **some** money **to** buy **a** new bicycle.

[aɪ ni:d sʌm mʌni tə baɪ ə nəw baɪsɪkl]

6. I **do** not see **him** much these days.

[aɪ də nɒt si: hɪm mʌʃ ði:s deɪz]

7. **You have to** study hard **at** this school.

[jə hæv tə stʌdi hɑ:d ət ðɪs sku:l]

8. They say **that** oil **has** been found in **that** area.

[ðei sei ðæt oɪl həz bi:n faʊnd ɪn ðæt əəriə]

9. **You must** turn right **at the** bridge.

[jə mʌst tə:n raɪt ət ðə brɪdʒ]

10. A committee **shall** be appointed **to** study **the** matter further.

[ə kəmiti ʃəl bi: əpɔɪntɪd tə stʌdi ðə mætə fɜ:ðə]

11. I **am** going **to** go **to the** office.

[aɪ əm ɡoʊɪŋ tə ɡoʊ tə ði: ofɪs]

12. I **do** not like coffee **and** neither **does** my wife.

[aɪ də nɒt laɪk kɒfi ənd neɪðə dəz maɪ waɪf]

13. John **would** go **to the** beach everyday **but his** mother **does** not allow **him**.

[dʒɒn wəd ɡoʊ tə ðə bi:tʃ evrɪdeɪ bʌt hɪz mʌðə dəz nɒt ələʊ hɪm]

14. What **will you do** tomorrow night **at** ten?

[wɒt wɪl jə də təmɔ:rəʊ naɪt ət ten?]

15. Mr. John invited **us to** dinner tonight.

[mɪstə dʒɒn ɪnvaɪtɪd əz tə dɪnə tənaɪt]

16. We plan **to do** over our entire apartment.

[wi: plæn tə dɒ ɔvə ɔ: ɪntaɪə əpa:tmənt]

17. Passengers **shall** be permitted **to** board only **at** regular bus stops.

[pæsɪndʒəz ʃəl bi: pə:mɪtɪd tə bɔ:d ɒnli ət rægjələ bʌs stɒps]

18. **The** man who **had** stolen **the** money two weeks ago confessed last night.

[ðə mæn hu: həd stəʊlən ðə mʌni tu: wi:kz əgəʊ kənfəst la:st naɪt]

19. **We** have been waiting in **the** doctor's office **for an** hour before **we** were told **that he** was still **at the** hospital.

[wi hæv bi:n waitɪŋ ɪn ðə dɒktə'z ɔfɪs fɔr ən aʊə bɪfɔ: wi wə: tould ðæt hi: wəz stɪl ət ðə hɒspɪtl]

20. No one **but him** could have done **that**.

[nəʊ wʌn bət hɪm kəʊld hæv dʌn ðæt]

## 27. Rita Kristiyaningsih

1. **You and** I were late **for** their appointment.

[jə ənd aɪ wə leɪt fɔ deə əpɔ:ɪntmənt]

2. I **can** see **you from** ten o'clock **to** two o'clock.

[aɪ kæn si: jə frəm ten ə'klɒk tə tu: ə'klɒk]

3. A man who **has** money **but does** not share it, is not worthy **of** respect.

[ə mæn hu: həz mʌni bət dɔz nɒt ʃeə ɪt, ɪz nɒt wə:ði əf rɪspekt]

4. **He was** more pleased **than** annoyed **at her** remark.

[ɪ wəz mɔ: pli:zd ðən ənoɪd ət hə: rɪmɑ:k]

5. I need **some** money **to** buy **a** new bicycle.

[aɪ ni:d səm mʌni tə baɪ ə nəw baɪsɪkl]

6. I **do** not see **him** much these days.

[aɪ də nɒt si: hɪm mʌʃ ði:s deɪz]

7. **You have to** study hard **at** this school.

[jə hæv tə stʌdi ha:d ət ðɪs sku:l]

8. They say **that** oil **has** been found in **that** area.

[ðei sei ðæt oɪl həz bi:n faʊnd ɪn ðæt əəriə]

9. **You must** turn right **at the** bridge.

[jə mʌst tə:n raɪt ət ðə brɪdʒ]

10. A committee **shall** be appointed **to** study **the** matter further.

[ə kəmiti ʃəl bi: əpɔɪntɪd tə stʌdi ðə mətə fə:ðə]

11. I **am** going **to** go **to the** office.

[aɪ əm ɡoʊɪŋ tə ɡoʊ tə ði: ofɪs]

12. I **do** not like coffee **and** neither **does** my wife.

[aɪ də nɒt laɪk kɒfi ənd neɪðə dəz maɪ waɪf]

13. John **would** go **to the** beach everyday **but** his mother **does** not allow **him**.

[dʒɒn wəd ɡoʊ tə ðə bi:tʃ evrɪdeɪ bʌt hɪz mʌðə dəz nɒt ələʊ hɪm]

14. What **will** you **do** tomorrow night **at** ten?

[wɒt wɪl jə də təmɔ:rəʊ naɪt ət ten?]

15. Mr. John invited **us** **to** dinner tonight.

[mɪstə dʒɒn ɪnvɑɪtɪd əz tə dɪnə tənaɪt]

16. We plan **to do** over our entire apartment.

[wi: plæn tə də ɔvə ɔ: Intaɪə əpa:tmənt]

17. Passengers **shall** be permitted **to** board only **at** regular bus stops.

[pæsɪndʒəz ʃəl bi: pə:mitɪd tə bɔ:d ɔnli ət rægjələ bls stɔps]

18. **The** man who **had** stolen **the** money two weeks ago confessed last night.

[ðə mæn hu: həd stəulən ðə mʌni tu: wi:ks əgəu kənfəst la:st naɪt]

19. **We** have been waiting in **the** doctor's office **for an** hour before **we** were told **that he** was still **at the** hospital.

[wi hæv bi:n waitɪŋ ɪn ðə dɔktə'z ɔfɪs fər ən auə bɪfɔ: wɪ wə: tould ðæt hi: wəz stɪl ət ðə hɔspɪtl]

20. No one **but him** could have done **that**.

[nəʊ wʌn bət hɪm kəʊd hæv dʌn ðæt]

## 28. Setya Ayu Dzikiria

1. **You and I** were late **for** their appointment.

[jə ənd aɪ wə leɪt fə ðeə əpɔ:ɪntmənt]

2. I **can** see **you** **from** ten o'clock **to** two o'clock.

[aɪ kən si: jə frəm ten ə'klɔ:k tə tu: ə'klɔ:k]

3. A man who **has** money **but does** not share it, is not worthy **of** respect.

[ə mæn hu: həz mʌni bət dɔz nɔt ʃeə ɪt, ɪz nɔt wə:ði əf rɪspekt]

4. **He** was more pleased **than** annoyed **at her** remark.

[hi wəz mɔ: pli:zd ðən ənɔɪd ət hɜ: rɪmɑ:k]

5. I need **some** money **to** buy **a** new bicycle.

[aɪ ni:d səm mʌni tə baɪ ə nəw baɪsɪkl]

6. I **do** not see **him** much these days.

[aɪ dəʊ nɔt si: hɪm mʌʃ ði:s deɪz]

7. **You** have **to** study hard **at** this school.

[jə həv tə stʌdi ha:d ət ðis sku:l]

8. They say **that** oil **has** been found in **that** area.

[ðei sei ðæt ɔɪl həz bi:n flʌnd ɪn ðæt æəriə]

9. **You must** turn right **at the** bridge.

[jə məst tə:n raɪt ət ðə brɪdʒ]

10. A committee **shall** be appointed **to** study **the** matter further.

[ə kəmiti fəl bi: əpɔɪntɪd tə stʌdi ðə mətə fə:ðə]

11. I **am** going **to** go **to the** office.

[aɪ əm ɡoʊɪŋ tə ɡoʊ tə ði: ofɪs]

12. I **do** not like coffee **and** neither **does** my wife.

[aɪ də nɒt laɪk kɒfi ənd neɪðə dəz maɪ waɪf]

13. John **would** go **to the** beach everyday **but his** mother **does** not allow **him**.

[dʒɒn wəd ɡoʊ tə ðə bi:tʃ evrɪdeɪ bət hɪz mʌðə dəz nɒt əlaʊ hɪm]

14. What **will** you **do** tomorrow night **at** ten?

[wɒt wɪl jə də təmɔ:rəʊ naɪt ət ten?]

15. Mr. John invited **us to** dinner tonight.

[mɪstə dʒɒn ɪnvɑɪtɪd əz tə dɪnə tənaɪt]

16. We plan **to do** over our entire apartment.

[wi: plæn tə də ɔvə ɔ: ɪntaɪə əpa:tmənt]

17. Passengers **shall** be permitted **to** board only **at** regular bus stops.

[pæsɪndʒəz fəl bi: pə:mɪtɪd tə bɔ:d ɒnli ət rɛɡjʊlə bʌs stɒps]

18. **The** man who **had** stolen **the** money two weeks ago confessed last night.

[ðə mæn hu: həd stəʊlən ðə mʌni tu: wi:ks əɡəʊ kənfeɪst la:st naɪt ]



19. **We have** been waiting in **the** doctor's office **for an** hour before **we** were told **that he** was still **at the** hospital.

[wɪ hæv bi:n waitɪŋ ɪn ðə dɒktə'z ɒfɪs fər ən auə bɪfɔː wɪ wə: tould ðæt hi: wəz stɪl ət ðə hɒspɪtl]

20. No one **but him** could have done **that**.

[nəʊ wʌn bət hɪm kould hæv dʌn ðæt]

## 29. Sobirin

1. **You and I** were late **for** their appointment.

[jə ənd aɪ wə leɪt fə ðeə əpɔ:ɪntmənt]

2. I **can** see **you** **from** ten o'clock **to** two o'clock.

[aɪ kæn si: jə frəm ten ə'klɒk tə tu: ə'klɒk]

3. A man who **has** money **but does** not share it, is not worthy **of** respect.

[ə mæn hu: həz mʌni bət dɔz nɒt ʃeə ɪt, ɪz nɒt wə:ði əf rɪspekt]

4. **He** was more pleased **than** annoyed **at her** remark.

[hi wəz mɔ: pli:zd ðæn ənoɪd ət hɜ: rɪmɑ:k]

5. I need **some** money **to** buy **a** new bicycle.

[aɪ ni:d səm mʌni tə baɪ ə nəw baɪsɪkl]

6. I **do** not see **him** much these days.

[aɪ dəʊ nɒt si: hɪm mʌʃ ði:s deɪz]

7. **You** **have to** study hard **at** this school.

[jə hæv tə stʌdi ha:d ət ðɪs sku:l]

8. They say **that** oil **has** been found in **that** area.

[ðeɪ seɪ ðæt oɪl həz bi:n faʊnd ɪn ðæt æəriə]

9. You must turn right at the bridge.

[jə məst tə:n raɪt ət ðə brɪdʒ]

10. A committee shall be appointed to study the matter further.

[ə kəmiti fəl bi: əpɔɪntɪd tə stʌdi ðə mətə fə:ðə]

11. I am going to go to the office.

[aɪ əm ɡoʊɪŋ tə ɡoʊ tə ði: ofɪs]

12. I do not like coffee and neither does my wife.

[aɪ də nɒt laɪk kɒfi ənd neɪðə dəz maɪ waɪf]

13. John would go to the beach everyday but his mother does not allow him.

[dʒɒn wəd ɡoʊ tə ðə bi:tʃ evrɪdeɪ bət hɪz mʌðə dəz nɒt ələʊ hɪm]

14. What will you do tomorrow night at ten?

[wɒt wɪl jʊ də təmɔrəʊ naɪt ət ten?]

15. Mr. John invited us to dinner tonight.

[mɪstə dʒɒn ɪnvɑɪtɪd əz tə dɪnə tənaɪt]

16. We plan to do over our entire apartment.

[wi: plæn tə dɒ ɔvə ɔ: ɪntaɪə əpɑ:tmənt]

17. Passengers shall be permitted to board only at regular bus stops.

[pæsɪndʒəz fəl bi: pə:mɪtɪd tə bɔ:d ɒnli ət rɛɡjʊlə bʌs stɒps]

18. The man who had stolen the money two weeks ago confessed last night.

[ðə mæn hu: həd stəʊlən ðə mʌni tu: wi:ks əɡəʊ kənfɛst la:st naɪt ]

19. We have been waiting in the doctor's office for an hour before we were told that he was still at the hospital.

[wɪ həv bi:n waɪtɪŋ ɪn ðə dɒktə'z ɒfɪs fər ən aʊə bɪfɔ: wɪ wə: tould ðæt hi: wəz stɪl ət ðə hɒspɪtl]

20. No one but him could have done that.

[nou wʌn bət hɪm kəʊd həv dʌn ðæt]

### 30. Thomas Andi Karya D

1. **You and I** were late **for** their appointment.

[jə ənd aɪ wə leɪt fə ðeə əpɔ:ɪntmənt]

2. I **can** see **you from** ten o'clock **to** two o'clock.

[aɪ kən si: jə frəm ten ə'klɒk tə tu: ə'klɒk]

3. A man who **has** money **but does** not share it, is not worthy **of** respect.

[ə mæn hu: həz mʌni bət dəz nɒt ʃeə ɪt, ɪz nɒt wə:ði əf rɪspekt]

4. **He** was more pleased **than** annoyed **at her** remark.

[ɪ wəz mɔ: plɪ:zd ðən ənɔɪd ət hɜ: rɪmɑ:k]

5. I need **some** money **to** buy a new bicycle.

[aɪ ni:d səm mʌni tə baɪ ə nəw baɪsɪkl]

6. I **do** not see **him** much these days.

[aɪ də nɒt si: hɪm mʌʃ ði:s deɪz]

7. **You** **have to** study hard **at** this school.

[jə həv tə stʌdi ha:d ət ðɪs sku:l]

8. They say **that** oil **has** been found in **that** area.

[ðei sei ðæt ɔɪl həz bi:n faʊnd ɪn ðæt æəriə]

9. **You** **must** turn right **at the** bridge.

[jə məst tə:n raɪt ət ðə brɪdʒ]

10. A committee **shall** be appointed **to** study **the** matter further.

[ə kəmiti fəl bi: əpɔɪntɪd tə stʌdi ðə mətə fə:ðə]

11. I **am** going **to** go **to** the office.

[aɪ əm ɡoʊɪŋ tə ɡoʊ tə ði: ofis]

12. I **do** not like coffee **and** neither **does** my wife.

[aɪ də nɒt laɪk kɒfi ənd neɪðə dəz maɪ waɪf]

13. John **would** go **to** the beach everyday **but** his mother **does** not allow **him**.

[dʒɒn wəd ɡoʊ tə ðə bi:tʃ evrɪdeɪ bʌt hɪz mʌðə dəz nɒt ələʊ hɪm]

14. What **will** you **do** tomorrow night **at** ten?

[wɒt wɪl jə də təmərəʊ naɪt ət ten?]

15. Mr. John invited **us** **to** dinner tonight.

[mɪstə dʒɒn ɪnvɑɪtɪd əz tə dɪnə tənaɪt]

16. We plan **to** **do** over our entire apartment.

[wi: plæn tə də ɔvə ɔ: ɪntaɪə əpa:tmənt]

17. Passengers **shall** be permitted **to** board only **at** regular bus stops.

[pæsɪndʒəz fəl bi: pə:mɪtɪd tə bɔ:d ɔnli ət rɛɡjʊlə bʌs stɒps]

18. The man who **had** stolen **the** money two weeks ago confessed last night.

[ðə mæn hu: həd stəʊlən ðə mʌni tu: wi:ks əɡəʊ kənfeɪst la:st naɪt ]

19. **We** have been waiting in **the** doctor's office **for** **an** hour before **we** were told **that** **he** was still **at** **the** hospital.

[wi hæv bi:n waɪtɪŋ ɪn ðə dɒktəʳz ɔfis fɔr ən aʊə bɪfɔ: wi wə: tould ðæt hi: wəz stɪl ət ðə hɒspɪtl]

20. No one **but** **him** **could** have done **that**.

[nəʊ wʌn bʌt hɪm kəʊd hæv dʌn ðæt]

### 31. Ticanina Febrita Tejosanto

1. **You and I** were late **for** their appointment.

[jə ənd aɪ wə leɪt fɔː ðeə əpɔ:ɪntmənt]

2. I **can** see **you from** ten o'clock **to** two o'clock.

[aɪ kən si: jə frəm ten ə'klɒk tə tu: ə'klɒk]

3. A man who **has** money **but does** not share it, is not worthy **of** respect.

[ə mæn hu: həz mʌni bət dɔz nɔt ʃeə ɪt, ɪz nɔt wə:ði əf rɪspɛkt]

4. **He was** more pleased **than** annoyed **at her** remark.

[hi wəz mɔ: pli:zd ðən ənɔɪd ət hɜ: rɪmɑ:k]

5. I need **some** money **to** buy **a** new bicycle.

[aɪ ni:d səm mʌni tə baɪ ə nəw baɪsɪkl]

6. I **do** not see **him** much these days.

[aɪ də nɔt si: hɪm mʌtʃ ði:s deɪz]

7. **You have to** study hard **at** this school.

[jə hæv tə stʌdi hɑ:d ət ðɪs sku:l]

8. They say **that** oil **has** been found in **that** area.

[ðeɪ seɪ ðæt oɪl həz bi:n faʊnd ɪn ðæt əəriə]

9. **You must** turn right **at the** bridge.

[jə məst tə:n raɪt ət ðə brɪdʒ]

10. A committee **shall** be appointed **to** study **the** matter further.

[ə kəmitɪ ʃəl bi: əpɔɪntɪd tə stɑːdɪ ðə mætə fə:ðə]

11. I **am** going **to go to the** office.

[aɪ əm ɡoʊɪŋ tə ɡoʊ tə ði: ofɪs]

12. I **do** not like coffee **and** neither **does** my wife.

[aɪ də nɒt laɪk kɑːfi ənd neɪðə dəz maɪ waɪf]

13. John **would** go **to the** beach everyday **but his** mother **does** not allow **him**.

[dʒɒn wəd ɡoʊ tə ðə bi:tʃ evrɪdeɪ bət hɪz mʌðə dəz nɒt əlaʊ hɪm]

14. What **will you do** tomorrow night **at** ten?

[wɒt wɪl jə də təmɔːrəʊ naɪt ət ten?]

15. Mr. John invited **us to** dinner tonight.

[mɪstə dʒɒn ɪnvaɪtɪd əz tə dɪnə tənaɪt]

16. We plan **to do** over our entire apartment.

[wi: plæn tə də ɔvə ɔ: ɪntaɪə əpɑːtmənt]

17. Passengers **shall** be permitted **to** board only **at** regular bus stops.

[pæsɪndʒəz ʃəl bi: pəːmɪtɪd tə bɔːd ɒnli ət rɛɡjʊlə bʌs stɒps]

18. **The** man who **had** stolen **the** money two weeks ago confessed last night.

[ðə mæn hu: həd stəʊlən ðə mʌni tu: wi:kz əɡəʊ kənˈfɛst lɑːst naɪt]

19. **We** have been waiting in **the** doctor's office **for an** hour before **we** were told **that he** was still **at the** hospital.

[wi hæv bi:n waɪtɪŋ ɪn ðə dɒktəːz ɒfɪs fɔː ən aʊə bɪfɔː wi wə: təʊld ðæt hi: wəz stɪl ət ðə hɒspɪtl]

20. No one **but him** could have done **that**.

[nəʊ wʌn bət hɪm kəʊd hæv dʌn ðæt]

### 32. Tiga hergiana

1. **You and** I were late **for** their appointment.

[jə ənd aɪ wə leɪt fɔː ðeə əpɔɪntmənt]

2. I **can** see **you from** ten o'clock **to** two o'clock.

[aɪ kən si: jə frəm ten ə'klɒk tə tu: ə'klɒk]

3. A man who **has** money **but does** not share it, is not worthy **of** respect.

[ə mæn hu: həz mʌni bət dɔz nɒt ʃeə ɪt, ɪz nɒt wə:ði əf rɪspekt]

4. **He was** more pleased **than** annoyed **at her** remark.

[ɪ wəz mɔ: plɪzɪd ðæn ənɔɪd ət hɜ: rɪmɑ:k]

5. I need **some** money **to** buy **a** new bicycle.

[aɪ ni:d sʌm mʌni tə baɪ ə nəw baɪsɪkl]

6. I **do** not see **him** much these days.

[aɪ də nɒt si: hɪm mʌʃ ði:s deɪz]

7. **You have to** study hard **at** this school.

[jə hæv tə stʌdi hɑ:d ət ðɪs sku:l]

8. They say **that** oil **has** been found in **that** area.

[ðeɪ seɪ ðæt oɪl həz bi:n faʊnd ɪn ðæt æəriə]

9. **You must** turn right **at the** bridge.

[jə mʌst tə:n raɪt ət ðə brɪdʒ]

10. A committee **shall** be appointed **to** study **the** matter further.

[ə kəmɪti ʃəl bi: əpɔɪntɪd tə stʌdi ðə mætə fɜ:ðə]

11. I **am** going **to** go **to the** office.

[aɪ əm goʊɪŋ tə goʊ tə ði: ofɪs]

12. I **do** not like coffee **and** neither **does** my wife.

[aɪ də nɒt laɪk kʌfɪ ənd naɪðə dəz maɪ waɪf]

13. John **would** go **to the** beach everyday **but his** mother **does** not allow **him**.

[dʒɒn wəd gou tə ðə bi:tʃ evrɪdeɪ bət hɪz mʌðə dəz nɒt əlau hɪm]

14. What **will you do** tomorrow night **at** ten?

[wɒt wɪl jə də təmɔrəu naɪt ət ten?]

15. Mr. John invited **us to** dinner tonight.

[mɪstə dʒɒn ɪnvɑɪtɪd əz tə dɪnə tənaɪt]

16. We plan **to do** over our entire apartment.

[wi: plæn tə də ɔvə ɔ: ɪntaɪə əpɑ:tmənt]

17. Passengers **shall** be permitted **to** board only **at** regular bus stops.

[pæsɪndʒəz ʃəl bi: pə:mɪtɪd tə bɔ:d ɒnli ət rɛɡjʊlə bʌs stɒps]

18. **The** man who **had** stolen **the** money two weeks ago confessed last night.

[ðə mæn hu: həd stəʊlən ðə mʌni tu: wi:kz əgəʊ kənfɛst lɑ:st naɪt]

19. **We** have been waiting in **the** doctor's office **for an** hour before **we** were told **that he** was still **at the** hospital.

[wi hæv bi:n waɪtɪŋ ɪn ðə dɔktə'z ɒfɪs fər ən aʊə bɪfɔ: wɪ wə: tould ðæt hi: wəz stɪl ət ðə hɒspɪtl]

20. No one **but him** could have done **that**.

[nəʊ wʌn bət hɪm kəʊd hæv dʌn ðæt]

33. Winda Listiyani

1. **You and I** were late **for** their appointment.

[jə ənd aɪ wə leɪt fə ðeə əpɔ:ɪntmənt]

2. I **can** see **you from** ten o'clock **to** two o'clock.

[aɪ kæn si: jə frəm ten ə'klɒk tə tu: ə'klɒk]

3. A man who **has** money **but does** not share it, is not worthy **of** respect.

[ə mæn hu: həz mʌni bət dəz nɒt ʃeə ɪt, ɪz nɒt wə:ði əf rɪspekt]



4. **He was** more pleased **than** annoyed **at her** remark.

[I wəz mɔ: pli:zd ðæn ənɔɪd ət hɜ: rɪmɑ:k]

5. I need **some** money **to** buy **a** new bicycle.

[aɪ ni:d sʌm mʌni tə baɪ ə nəw baɪsɪkl]

6. I **do** not see **him** much these days.

[aɪ də nɒt si: hɪm mʌʃ ði:s deɪz]

7. **You have to** study hard **at** this school.

[jə hæv tə stʌdi hɑ:d ət ðɪs sku:l]

8. They say **that** oil **has** been found in **that** area.

[ðei sei ðæt oɪl həz bi:n faʊnd ɪn ðæt əəriə]

9. **You must** turn right **at the** bridge.

[jə mʌst tə:n raɪt ət ðə brɪdʒ]

10. A committee **shall** be appointed **to** study **the** matter further.

[ə kəmiti ʃəl bi: əpɔɪntɪd tə stʌdi ðə mətə fɜ:ðə]

11. I **am** going **to** go **to the** office.

[aɪ əm ɡoʊɪŋ tə ɡoʊ tə ði: ofɪs]

12. I **do** not like coffee **and** neither **does** my wife.

[aɪ də nɒt laɪk kɒfi ənd neɪðə dəz maɪ waɪf]

13. John **would** go **to the** beach everyday **but** his mother **does** not allow **him**.

[dʒɒn wəd ɡoʊ tə ðə bi:tʃ evrɪdeɪ bʌt hɪz mʌðə dəz nɒt ələʊ hɪm]

14. What **will** you **do** tomorrow night **at** ten?

[wɒt wɪl jə də təmɔ:rəʊ naɪt ət ten?]

15. Mr. John invited **us to** dinner tonight.

[mɪstə dʒɒn ɪnvaɪtɪd əz tə dɪnə tənaɪt]

16. We plan **to do** over our entire apartment.

[wi: plæn tə dɒ ɔvə ɔ: ɪntaɪə əpa:tmənt]

17. Passengers **shall be permitted to board only at** regular bus stops.

[pæsɪndʒəz ʃəl bi: pə:mɪtɪd tə bɔ:d ɒnli ət rægjʊlə bʌs stɒps]

18. **The man who had stolen the** money two weeks ago confessed last night.

[ðə mæn hu: həd stəʊlən ðə mʌni tu: wi:kz əgəʊ kənfəst lɑ:st naɪt]

19. **We have** been waiting in **the** doctor's office **for an** hour before **we** were told **that he** was still **at the** hospital.

[wi hæv bi:n waitɪŋ ɪn ðə dɒktə'z ɔfɪs fɔr ən aʊə bɪfɔ: wi wə: tould ðæt hi: wəz stɪl ət ðə hɒspɪtl]

20. No one **but him could have done that.**

[nəʊ wʌn bət hɪm kəʊd hæv dʌn ðæt]

### 34. Yuana Cahyaningtyas

1. **You and I** were late **for** their appointment.

[jə ənd aɪ wə leɪt fɔ ðeə əpɔ:ɪntmənt]

2. I **can** see **you from** ten o'clock **to** two o'clock.

[aɪ kæn si: jə frəm ten ə'klɒk tə tu: ə'klɒk]

3. A man who **has** money **but does** not share it, is not worthy **of** respect.

[ə mæn hu: həz mʌni bət dəz nɒt ʃeə ɪt, ɪz nɒt wə:ði əf rɪspekt]

4. **He was** more pleased **than** annoyed **at her** remark.

[ɪ wəz mɔ: pli:zd ðæn ənɔɪd ət hə: rɪmɑ:k]

5. I need **some** money **to** buy **a** new bicycle.

[aɪ ni:d **səm** mʌni tə baɪ ə nəw baɪsɪkl]

6. I **do** not see **him** much these days.

[aɪ **də** nɒt si: hɪm mʌʃ ði:s deɪz]

7. **You have to** study hard **at** this school.

[jə **hæv** tə stʌdi ha:d **ət** ðɪs sku:l]

8. They say **that** oil **has** been found in **that** area.

[ðei sei **ðæt** ɔɪl **həz** bi:n faʊnd ɪn **ðæt** æəriə]

9. **You must** turn right **at the** bridge.

[jə **mʌst** tɜ:n raɪt **ət** ðə brɪdʒ]

10. A committee **shall** be appointed **to** study **the** matter further.

[ə kəmiti **ʃəl** bi: əpɔɪntɪd **tə** stʌdi **ðə** mætə fɜ:ðə]

11. I **am** going **to** go **to the** office.

[aɪ **əm** goʊɪŋ tə goʊ **tə** ði: ofɪs]

12. I **do** not like coffee **and** neither **does** my wife.

[aɪ **də** nɒt laɪk kɒfi **ænd** neiðə **dəz** maɪ waɪf]

13. John **would** go **to the** beach everyday **but** **his** mother **does** not allow **him**.

[dʒɒn **wəd** goʊ tə **ðə** bi:tʃ evrɪdeɪ **bət** hɪz mʌðə **dəz** nɒt əlau **hɪm**]

14. What **will** you **do** tomorrow night **at** ten?

[wɒt **wɪl** jə **də** təmərəʊ naɪt **ət** ten?]

15. Mr. John invited **us** **to** dinner tonight.

[mɪstə **dʒɒn** ɪnvɑɪtɪd **əz** **tə** dɪnə tənaɪt]

16. We plan **to do** over our entire apartment.

[wi: plæn tə dɒ ɔvə ɔ: ɪntaɪə əpa:tmənt]

17. Passengers **shall** be permitted **to** board only **at** regular bus stops.

[pæsɪndʒəz ʃəl bi: pə:mɪtɪd tə bɔ:d ɔnli ət rɛɡjʊlə bʌs stɒps]

18. **The** man who **had** stolen **the** money two weeks ago confessed last night.

[ðə mæn hu: həd stəʊlən ðə mʌni tu: wi:ks əgəʊ kənfɛst la:st naɪt ]

19. **We** **have** been waiting in **the** doctor's office **for an** hour before **we** were told **that he** was still **at the** hospital.

[wɪ hæv bi:n waitɪŋ ɪn ðə dɒktə'z ɔfɪs fɔr ən aʊə bɪfɔ: wɪ wə: tould ðæt hi: wəz stɪl ət ðə hɒspɪtl]

20. No one **but him** could have done **that**.

[nəʊ wʌn bʊt hɪm kəʊd hæv dʌn ðæt]

