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THE PHONOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF RUSSIAN ACCENT IN "THE WAY BACK" MOVIE BY PETER WEIR

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Abstract:
Many speakers around the world have their own way in pronouncing English words as international language. The unique way in pronouncing English words is called accent. This research aims at analyzing the deviances on segmental vowel quality and quantity made by the Russian speaker in The Way Back movie by Peter Weir regarding to English short and long vowels in Russian accent. The research method was descriptive qualitative method. The research data was collected from converted audio of The Way Back Movie by Peter Weir. The data was then trimmed, selected and extracted by Praat software analysis. The results show that the Russian speaker makes deviances in pronouncing English vowel quality and vowel quantity. The total amount of deviances is 169 deviances which are divided into three classifications; those are segmental vowel quality, combinatorial quality and segmental vowel quantity deviances. The deviance that is mostly made by the Russian speaker is segmental vowel quality deviance, whereas the deviance that is rarely made by the Russian speaker is combinatorial vowel quality.

Keywords:
Russian accent,
Vowel quality,
Vowel quantity,
Short-long vowels deviances

INTRODUCTION

Language is a source of communication. The language, which is frequently used in international communication is English language. English has become the widest spread language in the world. In the course of its spread, English has diversified by the local circumstances and cultures, hence there are different varieties and accents of English in every country. English has different accents from different geographical places. Differences of accent, on the other hand, are of in the pronunciation differences only. "No two individuals pronounce exactly alike. The differences arise from a variety of causes, such as the time in which they grew up, the area in which they now live, their early influences, social class, social surroundings, their level of education, and there are also individual peculiarities for which it is difficult or impossible to account" (Nurani and Rosyada, 2015:109).

An accent is a way of pronouncing a language. The accent results from how, where, and when speakers learned the language and gave impression to the hearer. As stated by Duran

(2008), the term accent is often used in the general meaning of a way of speaking. There is not a single correct accent of English but Received Pronunciation is the closest to a standard accent that has ever existed in the United Kingdom. The most prestigious accent of Standard British English called by Received Pronunciation (Skandera and Burleigh, 2005).

Vizental (2008:93) states that "The accent is segmental and supra-segmental phenomenon, defined as the prominence or emphasis which makes a particular syllable or word stand out in the stream of speech". In phonological manifestation, the foreign accent of English is usually based on the overall impression of a speaker's pronunciation. Anderson-Hsieh, et. al. (1992) enumerate the main areas of pronunciation which need to be examined in the foreign accent research, namely: segmental, prosody (supra-segmental), syllable structure, and voice quality. The degree of foreign accent is correlated to the amount of segmental mispronunciations, i.e. the amount of segmental deviances of vowel quality and quantity from the native speakers. The other deviances within the segmental domain are categorized as combinatorial deviances (i.e. substitution, insertion, and omission) of single sounds. Sounds are segmented into consonant and vowel. In vowel sound production, phoneticians find distinction that can be divided into two parts – vowel quality and vowel quantity. Vizental (2008:94) asserts that "Quality and quantity vowels influence the degree of prominence of a speech sound within its larger units". Considering the broad diversity of accent of English, speakers may notice that variation is found largely in the vowel systems.

According to McMahon (2002:94), "The number of accent differences involving vowels and the extent of variation in that domain, are very significantly greater than in the case of consonants for systemic, realisational and distributional differences". Corrigan (2005) describes three major components that make up an accent namely: sounds (consonants and vowels), rhythm (stressed and unstressed syllables), and intonation (the rise and fall of pitch). Concerning Russians, Corrigan suggested to pay attention to the vowel length while they pronounce English short and long vowels and to draw attention to the vowels articulation.
English has twelve vowel sounds as monophthong. They are divided into seven short and five long vowels, called as front, central and back. Meanwhile, Russian vowel sound system consists of five vowels, that is, /i, e, a, o, u/ (Leontyeva, 2011). Lubotsky, et al. (2008) characterizes Russian vowels in a more detailed way, which consist of ten vowels namely: /и, ы, у, э, ö, ъ, ʌ, о, ä, а/. The five basic vowels are represented in the Russian writing system by ten vowel letters that are paired into soft vowel letters, that is, /ы, э, а, о, у/ and hard vowel letters /и, ö, е, ъ, ʌ, ä/. Those ten vowels are organized into front, center, and back. The Russian and English vowels sound system differs from each other significantly, which complicate the Russian speakers to pronounce the English words. The English vowel system has more different variation in vowels as compared to the Russian vowel system.

The difficulty of distinguishing English vowels makes Russian speakers tend to replace the vowels. Swan, et. al (2001) note that [æ] tends to be replaced by a closer sound imitating [e], leading to confusion between the words '*sat'* and '*set'*. Similarly, Makarova (2010) claims that the basic articulation of Russian and English vowel is different from one another. Russian speaker tends to make a lot of mistakes among the characters of the

long vowels and replaces the English vowel [æ] by the Russian vowel [ɔ]. Furthermore, the long vowel [ɜ:] which is not found in Russian, causes the greatest difficulty for Russian speaker of English. The Russian speaker often substitutes the Russian sounds [ë] or [o] for the English [ɜ:]. All Russian vowels are shorter than English counterparts. Swan, et. al (2001) consider the two major features which distinguish the Russian sound system from the English's, such as the absence of the short-long vowel differentiation and the absence of diphthongs.
In acoustic approach, Flege, Emil, and Hillenbrand (2000) state that vowel quality has a consistent duration which is not accurate in perceiving formant value. Vowel quality is not considered as duration of the vowel, since it results the ambiguous speech signal in spectrogram appearance. Formant value is the appropriate measurement of the length and duration of vowel quantity and its distinction. A formant is a concentration of acoustic energy around a particular frequency in the speech wave. Odden (2005:10) states that "Formant is an overtone caused by the resonance frequency of the vocal tract; a frequency band where there is a concentration of acoustic energy". Formant values which are independent of particular frequencies can be recognized and compared by using spectrogram reader in the high degree of reliability. According to Odden (2005), the frequencies of formant value can be seen in the spectrogram reader. The first formant (F1) of vowel /i:/ in '*seed'* occurs at a lower frequency than the first formant of the vowel /i/ in '*sid'*. However, the second and third formants (F2, F3) of vowel /i:/ in '*seed'* occur at higher frequencies than F2 and F3 of vowel /i/ in '*sid'*.

As stated by Wang, et al (2013) to measure the distinction among vowels is in acoustic vowel space area, defined by the first and second vowel formants. In measuring vowel, acoustic approach is suitable choice. "The best way of describing vowels is not in terms of the articulations involved, but in terms of their acoustic properties" (Ladefoged, 2003:104). Vowel quality and vowel quantity are not easy to be measured, unless we have measurement tool to interpret vowels and consonant sounds in our articulation. Vowel duration is usually interpreted and described in milliseconds.

In examining the vowel production in the accurate measurement, the expert considered to do experimental analysis such as experimental phonetic. Roach (2002) states that experimental research is carried out in all fields of phonetics studies. Experimental phonetic is one of the phonetic branches that examine segments of speech based on transmission of speech signal to the listener. The standard measurement in analysing vowel production based on the perspective of the listener is called Phonetic Transcription. Meanwhile, the standard measurement in analysing the exprimental phonetic is called formant as stated by Gonzalez (2004:278) as follows: "Formant or resonant frequencies of the supralaryngeal vocal tract, are dependent on the length of the vocal tube. The vocal tract is a part of the speakers' body and listeners are able to make use of speaker-specific information in the acoustic signal to estimate the speaker weight and height". The research on the sound deviances have been investigated, such as error analysis on English short and long vowels (Oktaviani, 2016) and improvement of English pronunciation of Russian English pronunciation (Art, 2014). This research focuses on the segmental deviances in pronouncing English short and long vowels of Russian accent compared to Received Pronunciation (RP) construction.

METHOD

This research employed qualitative descriptive method. The experimental analysis was used to analyze and to interpret the data by using formant value. The data was the script and the audio file from *The Way Back* movie by Peter Weir. The data of audio files is converted from MP4 into MP3 to make the data easier to be trimmed, classified and extracted using *Praat* software. The data was classified based on the segmental deviances in pronouncing English short and long vowels of Russian accent compared to Received Pronunciation (RP) construction. The segmental data was analyzed by using *Praat* analysis software to extract formant value and duration of vowels sound to identify vowel quality and vowel quantity. There were three formants to be analyzed – F1 (First Formant), F2 (Second Formant) and F3 (Third Formant). In transcribing the data into Received Pronunciation, English Oxford Dictionary by Hornby (2010) was used to formulate the words.

The data of short and long vowels sound production that have deviances were classified by adopting the theory of the area of pronunciation that examines the foreign accent by Anderson-Hsieh et al. (1992) who identify two aspects, namely: 1) Segmental aspects (vowel and consonant) are the areas in examining the foreign accent of English which are divided into two segments of analysis, that is, vowel quality and vowel quantity; and 2) Combinatorial aspects, that is, segmental aspects in examining the foreign accent, those are substitutions, insertion and omission of vowel quality.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The analysis of different pronunciation between Russian and English accent in this research is correlated to the amount of segmental mispronunciations in vowel quality and quantity based on the theory from Anderson-Hsieh et al. (1992). The degree of foreign accent is correlated to the amount of segmental mispronunciations, i.e. the amount of segmental deviances from the native speakers. The deviances that are observed within this pronunciation domain are categorized as segmental and combinatorial (i.e. substitutions, insertion and omission) of vowel quality and vowel quantity. After the deviances are classified, then they are reconstructed into segmental and combinatorial deviances into Received Pronunciation.

Vowel Quality

Segmental Deviances

The segmental deviances in this research are focused only on the exchange of characteristic of short and long vowels made by Valka, the Russian criminal in *The Way Back* movie by Peter Weir.

Table 1 Vowel Quality /a/

No.	Analysis		
	Words	Russian Pronunciation	Reconstruction
1.	About	/əˈbot/	/əˈbaʊt/
2.	Pine	/peɪn/	/paɪn/
3.	Like	/leɪk/	/laɪk/
4.	Why	/weɪ/	/waɪ/
5.	Type	/tæp/	/taɪp/

From table 1, the Russian speaker pronounces vowel [o], [e], and [æ] which should be pronounced [a]. The speaker pronounces [o] which should be pronounced [a] in '*about'*. In Russia, there is not diphthongal vowel sound like in English. The lack of diphthongal vowel makes the speaker replaces the vowel [a] becomes [o]. Hence, he makes vowel quality deviances in pronouncing [a] sound that is then reconstructed into standard pronunciation of about as [əˈbaʊt]. In addition, he also pronounces vowel [e] which should be pronounced [a] in '*pine', 'like',* and '*why'*. Although he closely pronounces the diphthongal vowel in pronouncing those words, he unconsciously replaces [a] becomes [e] that makes misunderstanding between the speaker and listener in communication. In '*why'* the Russian speaker pronounces it as [weɪ], In English it means '*way'*. In '*like'*, he pronounces it as [leɪk], in English it means '*lake'*, and in '*pain'* he pronounces it as [peɪn] in English it means '*pain'*. The RP reconstructions of '*pine'* is [paɪn], '*like'* is [laɪk], and '*why'* is [waɪ]. In the other cases, he replaces the diphthongal vowel [æ] which should be pronounced [aɪ]. In Russian, vowel sound system there is not diphthongal vowel [æ], but he replaces diphthongal vowel [aɪ] in '*type'* becomes diphthongal vowel [æ]. He makes vowel quality deviances and pronounces unfamiliar vowel sound [æ] in the production of [aɪ] in the word '*type'*. The RP reconstruction of *'type'* is [taɪp]. In short, he makes vowel quality deviance in diphthongal vowel and replaces it with the sound that he is familiar with.

Table 2 Vowel Quality /e/

No.	Analysis		
	Words	Russian Pronunciation	Reconstruction
1.	bait	/bɪt/	/beɪt/
2.	stare	/stær/	/steər/

Table 2 shows that the Russian speaker pronounces [e] becoming [ɪ] and [æ]. He pronounces [ɪ] which should be pronounced [e] in '*bait'* for he makes vowel quality deviances by replacing [e] becomes [ɪ]. He replaces [e] into [ɪ] because '*bait'* contains diphthongal vowel [eɪ]. He accentuates [ɪ] and makes vowel quality deviances in pronouncing '*bait'* and the RP reconstruction is [beɪt]. Also, he pronounces [æ] which should be pronounced [e] as in '*stare'*. In received pronunciaton, '*stare'* is pronounced as [steər] which is [eə] is diphthongal vowel. In Russian vowel sound systems, there is no diphthongal vowel and [eə] sound. Hence, he replaces [eə] into [e]. It seems like it is easier to pronounce [e] for Russian speaker. The difficulty in pronouncing diphthongal vowels makes Russian speaker replaces the diphthongal vowel [eə] into [e] in '*stare'*.

Table 3 Vowel Quality /ə/

No.	Analysis		
	Words	Russian Pronunciation	Reconstruction
1.	am	/æm/	/əm/
2.	and	/ænt/	/ənd/
3.	have	/hæv/	/həv/
4.	cone	/kon/	/kəʊn/
5.	only	/ˈonli/	/ˈəʊnli/
6.	don't	/dont/	/dəʊnt/
8.	of	/ov/	/əv/
9.	know	/nɒ /	/nəʊ/

10.	direction	/deˈrekʃn/	/dəˈrekʃn/
11.	here	/hɪr/	/hɪə/
12.	we're	/wɪr/	/wɪər/
13.	but	/bat/	/bət/

Table 3 points out that the Russian speaker pronounces [ə] becomes [æ], [o], [e], [i], [a]. The words '*am'*, '*and'*, and '*have'* are pronounced with [æ] as the Russian speaker does not know the distinction between [æ] and [ə]. Hence, he replaces [ə] with [æ] which is easier to pronounce those words. In RP, the letter 'a' can be pronounced as [a], [ə], [æ], and [ʌ] that makes Russian speaker confused in pronouncing the words that consist of 'a' letter, because in Russia, 'a' letter is only pronounced as [a]. This confusion makes Russian speaker mixes the vowel [a] and [ə] together and produces [æ] in such words, '*am', 'and'*, and '*have'*. The other vowel quality deviance of [ə] are found in '*cone', 'of', 'only'*, and '*don't'*. The speaker used to utter [o] instead of [ə]. In '*cone'*, he replaces [ə] becomes [o] as well as in '*only'* and '*don't'*. Those words consist of diphthongal vowel [əʊ] that cause him makes vowel quality deviances. The RP reconstructions of '*cone'* is [kəʊn], '*of'* is [əv], '*only'* is [əʊnli], and '*don't'* is [dəʊnt].

Not only diphthongal vowels that make the speaker replaces the vowel [ə] becomes [o], but also the word such as '*of'* and '*know'* are pronounced [ə]. In English language 'o' letter can be pronounced as [ɒ], [ɔː], [ʌ] or [ə]. Meanwhile, the speaker only recognizes vowel [o] in representing the letter 'o'. It can be seen that the Russian speaker has a huge possibility in making vowel quality deviances in English words that consist of 'o' letter. The speaker also pronounces vowel [e] which should be pronounced [ə] as in '*direction'* for he makes vowel quality deviances by replacing vowel [e] as [ə] because he would has difficulty in distinguishing those vowels sounds be, the RP reconstruction is [dəˈrekʃn]. In other case, the speaker pronounces [ɪ] which should be pronounced [ə] in '*here'* and '*we're'* for he finds difficulty in pronouncing [ə], so that he tends to make vowel quality deviance by replacing the diphthongal vowel [ɪə] become [ɪ]. The RP of '*here'* is [hɪə], and '*we're'* is [wɪər]. Additionally, the speaker also pronounces the word '*but*' as [bat]. He makes vowel quality deviances, because he pronounces vowel [ə] into [a]. It is difficult for him to distinguish the sounds that do not exist in Russian language. There is not [ə] sound in Russia. He tends to replace [ə] into [æ], [o], [i], [e], or [a] which are more familiar in Russian pronunciation.

Table 4 Vowel Quality /ʊ/

No.	Analysis		
	Words	Russian Pronunciation	Reconstruction
1.	going	/ˈgoɪŋ/	/ˈgəʊɪŋ/
2.	no	/no/	/nəʊ/
3.	okay	/oˈke/	/əʊˈkeɪ/
4.	out	/ot/	/aʊt/

From table 4, Russian speaker pronounces [o] which should be pronounced [ʊ] in '*going', 'no', 'okay',* and '*out'*. He pronounces [o] as [ʊ]. The lack understanding about English phonology makes him pronounces English word in a different way. In '*going', 'no', 'okay',* and '*out'* consisting of diphthongal vowel [əʊ] and [aʊ] that are seemed unfamiliar in Russian pronunciation. Although the reduction of diphthongal vowels into

monophthongal vowel does not give a big misunderstanding between speaker and listener, it will give a characteristic of Russian speaker in pronouncing English words. The speaker pronounces vowel [o] as [ʊ] in English word unconsciously. In short, the speaker makes vowel quality deviance in pronouncing '*going', 'no', 'okay',* and '*out'*. The RP of '*going'* is [ˈgəʊɪŋ], *'no'* is [nəʊ], *'okay'* is [əʊˈkeɪ], and '*out'* is [aʊt].

Table 5 Vowel Quality /ɔ:/

No.	Analysis		
	Words	Russian Pronunciation	Reconstruction
1.	All	/ol/	/ɔ:l/
2.	anymore	/ˌeni ˈmor/	/ˌeni ˈmɔ:/
3.	brought	/brot/	/brɔ:t/
4.	thought	/θot/	/θɔ:t/
5.	poor	/pur/	/pɔ:(r)/

Table 5 points out that the Russian speaker pronounces [o] which should be pronounced [ɔ:] in '*all', 'anymore', 'brought'* and '*thought'*. Vowel [ɔ:] is replaced with [o], because in Russia there is no distinction between short and long vowel. The Russian speaker seems unfamiliar with long vowel [ɔ:]. The speaker does not realize that he makes vowel quality deviances in pronouncing [ɔ:]. The other vowel quality deviances are also happened in pronouncing vowel [ɔ:] becomes [u] in '*poor'*. In English language, double 'oo' letters can be represented as [u] or [ɔ:]. Because of the lack experience in speaking English, he does not recognize the distinction in pronouncing double 'oo' letters in English word, whether it is [o] or [ɔ:]. The RP of poor is [pɔ:(r)].

Table 6 Vowel Quality /ɑ:/

No.	Analysis		
	Words	Russian Pronunciation	Reconstruction
1.	artist	/ˈartɪstʃ/	/ˈɑ:tɪst/
2.	grass	/græs/	/grɑ:s/

From table 6, Russian speaker pronounces [ɑ:] becomes [a] and [æ] in *'artist'* and *'grass'*. He does not realize for making vowel quality deviances as there is no distinction between long and short vowel in Russian language. Here, he is replacing vowel [ɑ:] becomes [a] and [æ] as there is not long vowel [ɑ:] in Russian language. Hence, he pronounces '*artist'* as [artɪstʃ] and '*grass'* as [græs] where the RP of *artist*' is [ˈɑ:tɪst] and *'grass'* is [grɑ:s]. The deviance in pronouncing those words does not change the meaning and the perception of the listeners, but it makes the sounds unique. Moreover, he tends to replace the consonant sound [t] in *'artist'* become [tʃ]. This exchange leads him emphasize [tʃ] becomes more dominant so that he shortened [ɑ:] by accentuating the letter 't' that represents [tʃ] in Russian phonetic sound system.

Table 7 Vowel Quality /i:/

No.	Analysis		
	Words	Russian Pronunciation	Reconstruction
1.	been	/bɪn/	/bi:n/
2.	between	/bɪˈtwɪn/	/bɪˈtwi:n/
3.	eat	/ ɪtʃ/	/i:t/

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4.	he's	/hɪz/	/hiːz/
5.	means	/mɪnz/	/miːnz/
6.	need	/nɪtʃ/	/niːd/
7.	people	/ˈpɪpl/	/ˈpiːpl/
8.	secrets	/ˈsɪkrətʃ/	/ˈsiːkrət/
9.	see	/sɪ/	/siː/
10.	seen	/sɪn/	/siːn/
11.	speak	/spɪk/	/spiːk/
12.	steal	/stɪl/	/stiːl/
13.	steel	/stɪl/	/stiːl/
14.	street	/strɪt/	/striːt/
15.	teach	/tɪtʃ/	/tiːtʃ/
16.	we've	/wɪv/	/wiːv/
17.	week	/wɪk/	/wiːk/
18.	freedom	/ˈfriðəm/	/ˈfriːdəm/

Table 7 above shows that Russian speaker pronounces [iː] becomes [ɪ]. It shows vowel quality deviance for him to distinguish short and long vowel in English pronunciation. The limited understanding about English phonology and the lack experience of using English language affecting English pronunciation. The word in the table that will probably make the listener has different perspective in Russian pronunciation is the vowel quality deviance in the word '*eat'*. He pronounces '*eat'* as [ɪtʃ] with no long vowel [iː] and replaces consonant [t] becomes [tʃ]. He makes vowel quality deviances in long vowel [iː]. The letter 't' which represents consonant [tʃ] in Russian phonetic system shortened the neighboring long vowel in *'eat'*. There is no long vowels in Russian pronunciation when pronouncing English words that contain letter 't' in the end of the word. The RP reconstruction of the word '*eat'* is [iːt].

Table 8 Vowel Quality /ɜː/

No.	Analysis		
	Words	Russian Pronunciation	Reconstruction
1.	circle	/ˈserkl/	/ˈsɜːkl/
2.	First	/ferst/	/fɜːst/
3.	Word	/vortʃ/	/wɜːd/
4.	Birthday	/ˈberðde/	/ˈbɜːθdeɪ/

From table 8, the Russian speaker seems to have difficulty in pronouncing long vowel [ɜː] by replacing [ɜː] becomes [o] and [e]. English pronunciation posseses one sound which is a long open-mid central unrounded vowel [ɜː] that does not exist in Russian pronunciation counterpart. Due to the absence of [ɜː] in Russia and the lack of vowel length and openness contrast in producing vowels makes him reduces long vowel for there is not a difference in short and long vowel in Russia. The absence of [ɜː] in Russia causes a great difficulty in pronouncing English words. He replaces long vowel [ɜː] becomes [o] or [e] in '*circle', 'first', 'word',* and '*birthday'*. He makes vowel quality deviances in pronouncing [ɜː] as it is not found in Russian phonetic system, so that he replaces [ɜː] into the sound he is familiar with, such as [e] or [o] sound.

Combinatorial Deviances

Combinatorial deviances in vowel quality focus in terms of insertion, substitution and omission made by Valka, Russian criminal in *The Way Back* movie by Peter Weir.

Table 9 Insertion Combinatorial

No.	Analysis		
	Words	Russian Pronunciation	Reconstruction
1.	Secret	/ˈsikretʃ/	/ˈsiːkrət/
2.	Artist	/ˈɑrtɪstʃ/	/ˈɑːtɪst/
3.	Street	/stritʃ/	/striːt/
4.	Survive	/seɾˈvaɪv/	/səˈvaɪv/
5.	Anymore	/ˌeni ˈmoɾ/	/ˌeni ˈmɔː/
6.	Before	/bɪˈfoɾ/	/bɪˈfɔː/
7.	More	/moɾ/	/mɔː/

Table 9 above shows that Russian speaker inserts [tʃ] in [t] in '*secret'*, *'artist'*, and '*street'*. He does not realize that he makes combinatorial deviances by inserting [tʃ] as [t]. In Russia, [tʃ] is more dominant than [t] in pronouncing words that contain 't' letter in English. Hence, he tends to accentuate the [t] into [tʃ]. The combinatorial deviances made by him do not change the meaning of the words, but he gives such impression in pronouncing [t] in English word. The RP of '*secret'* is [ˈsiːkrət], '*artist'* is [ɑːtɪst], and '*street'* is [striːt]. Other case also happens in pronouncing [r] in every 'r' letter in English words '*survive'*, *'anymore'*, *'before'*, and '*more'*. In English pronunciation, [r] is not always pronounced in the pre-initial or post-initial of the vowel, but in Russia, [r] is dominant and being stressed in words that contain 'r' letter. He makes combinatorial deviances by inserting [r]. It seems like [t] and [r] are stressed and over accentuated when pronouncing English words consisting of 't' or 'r' letters that are quite dominant in English words consisting of 't' and 'r' letters.

Table 10 Substitutions Combinatorial

No.	Analysis		
	Words	Russian Pronunciation	Reconstruction
1.	pine	/peɪn/	/paɪn/
2.	here	/hɪr/	/hɪə/
3.	idiot	/ˈɪdiətʃ/	/ˈɪdiət/
4.	need	/nitʃ/	/niːd/
5.	and	/ent/	/ənd/
6.	with	/wɪt/	/wɪð/

The Russian speaker makes combinatorial deviances by substituting diphthongal vowel [aɪ] becomes [eɪ] in '*pine'* with its RP [paɪn]. He is not familiar in pronouncing [aɪ]. In English, the transcription of [peɪn] belongs to word '*pain'* not '*pine'*. Both words have different meaning because of the different diphthongal vowel sound. In *'here'*, he substitutes [ə] becomes [r]. In English, [r] is not always pronounced in the post-initial of the syllable, but in Russia [r] is often accentuated and becomes more dominant rather than vowel sounds. Hence, he pronounces '*here'* as [hɪr]. It is difficult to pronounce [ɪə] in '*here'*. Therefore, he replaces diphthongal vowel [ɪə] becomes monophthongal vowel [ɪ], so he makes combinatorial deviance by substituting [ə] becomes [r] in *'here'*. Russian

speaker often substitutes the letter 't' and 'd' into [tʃ]. In English, letter 't' is represented as [t], [ð], and [tʃ], and letter 'd' are represented only as [d]. Meanwhile, in Russian phonetic systems, [t] and [d] are more accentuated and pronounced as [tʃ]. In English words '*idiot'* and '*need'* that consist of 't' and 'd' letter in the end of the words are pronounced by the speaker as [ˈɪdiətʃ] and [nitʃ]. He makes a combinatorial deviance by substituting [t] and [d] become [tʃ] as he often pronounces it in Russian language. The RP of '*idiot'* is [ˈɪdiət], and '*need'* is [niːd].

In the other cases, Russian speaker substitutes [d] and [ð] in '*and'* and '*with'* becomes [t]. It seems like it is difficult to pronounce [ð] that does not exist in Russian phonetic systems. Hence, he pronounces '*with'* as [wɪt]. In the same case in pronouncing [d], he makes the combinatorial deviance by substituting [d] into [t] in '*and'*. Substituting the final sound of the word '*and'* from [d] into [t] will change the meaning of the word *'ant'*. In English, the transcription of [ent] represents the word '*ant'*. Because of the substitution of one sound can change the meaning of English word, it is required for Russian speaker to get used to pronounce [d], [t], and [tʃ] sound of English in the correct pronunciation in order to minimize the change of the meaning of the word and to lead miscommunication between the Russian speaker and listener.

Table 11 Omission Combinatorial

No.	Analysis		
	Words	Russian Pronunciation	Reconstruction
1.	Cowboy	/ˈkaboɪ/	/ˈkaʊbɔɪ/
2.	bait	/bɪt/	/beɪt/
3.	there	/der/	/ðeə(r)/
4.	crow	/krɒ/	/krəʊ/
5.	going	/ˈgɒɪŋ/	/ˈgəʊɪŋ/

The common omission in combinatorial deviances pronounced by Russian speaker focuses on the omission of diphthongal vowels in table 11. All of diphthongal vowels are omitted into a single vowel in *'cowboy'* and *'bait'*. He omitted [ʊ] in '*cowboy'* and [e] in '*bait'*. He makes combinatorial deviances by omitting diphthongal vowels into monophthongal vowel as in *'cowboy'* and *'bait'*. The RP of '*cowboy'* is [ˈkaʊbɔɪ], and '*bait'* is [beɪt]. The difficulty of pronouncing [ə] makes him omitted the diphthongal vowels containing [ə] into [e] or [o]. In '*there',* he omitted [ə] and pronounced it as [der]. In '*crow'* and '*grow'*, he also makes combinatorial deviances. Not only omitting the sounds but he is also replacing [əʊ] into [ə] and making combinatorial deviance in '*crow',* and '*going'*, the RP of '*crow'* is [krəʊ] and '*going'* is [ˈgəʊɪŋ].

Table 12 Formant Value

Vowels	Russian speaker			Received Pronunciation		
	F1	F2	F3	F1	F2	F3
iː	369	2302	2814	280	2249	2765
ɪ	370	1884	2653	367	1757	2556
E	462	1614	2324	494	1650	2547
ɜː	504	1505	2423	478	1436	2488
æ	471	1806	2566	690	1550	2463
ɒ	638	1382	2630	558	1047	2481
ɔː	629	1149	2724	415	828	2619
ɑː	504	1654	2381	646	1155	2490
ʊ	452	1516	2811	379	1173	2445

u:	604	1361	2770	316	1191	2408
ʌ	783	1547	2640	644	1259	2551

From the table above, there are two results of formant value that will be compared. The result of the Russian speaker's formant value of 11 vowels is extracted by using *Praat* software in Hz (Hertz). The results show significant differences between Russian accent and RP in pronouncing short and long vowels. The relationship of vowel frequency between the first formant (F1) and the second formant (F2) shows the discrete differences in tongue position. The position for the first two formants of vowel in table 12 is not random. The horizontal dimension represents the frequency of F1 (the height of the tongue body) and the vertical dimension represents the frequency of the second F2 (the frontness or the backness of the tongue body). The real position of different vowel between Russian speaker and RP in oral cavity is converted to the auditory Bark scale and plotted on a figure of F1 against F2 to give a representation of the open-closed and front-back of the vowels in the figures below.

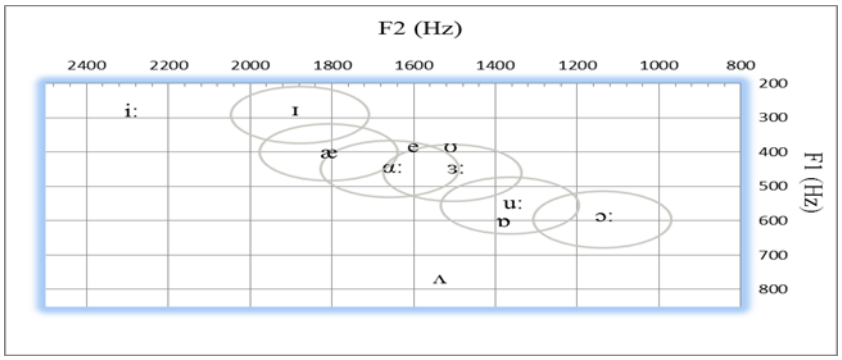

Figure 1 F1 and F2 Vowel of Russian Speaker

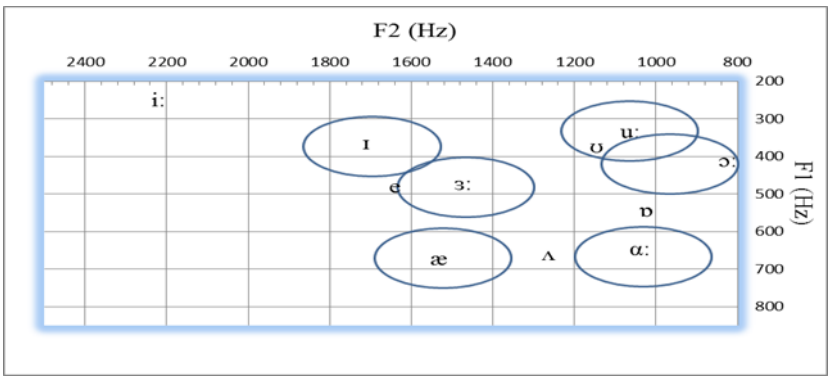

Figure 2 F1 and F2 Vowel of Received Pronunciation

From the figures above, there is significant difference between Russian speaker compared to Received Pronunciation in pronouncing English short and long vowels, for example in vowel [ɪ], that is closely grasped in the right level of tongue position compared to the other vowel sounds, the Russian speaker's value of F1 in vowel [ɪ] is pronounced closely to the RP of F1 in English. Based on vowel [ɪ] articulation, [ɪ] is included as low vowel. Moreover, the Russian speaker's formant value of vowel [u:] is far to the correct pronunciation than English [u:] formant value. The Russian speaker's high formant value

indicates that [uː] vowel has low tongue position. Meanwhile, in RP articulation of [uː] is in the middle of the tongue position. The Russian speaker cannot correctly grasp the articulation of [uː]. The same cases are found when the Russian speaker pronounces vowel [ɜː], [ɔː], and [ɑː]. The Russian speaker pronounces almost all long vowels far from correct pronunciation of RP. When F2 decreases, the sound is rounded. Hence, from the value of F2, the Russian speaker cannot grasp the rounded [uː] close to the right articulation. The Russian speaker's rounding degree of [uː], [ɔː], [ɑː], and [ɜː] is not enough because F2 of RP is higher than Russian articulation. From value F3 value, Russian speaker often uses retroflexion. The F3 increase indicates that there is retroflexion movement of the tongue tip especially in some consonant that pronounces more dominant in neighboring vowels.

Vowel Quantity

The vowel quantity in this research focuses only on the segmental deviances analysis of duration in pronouncing short and long vowels sound made by Valka, the Russian criminal in *The Way Back* movie by Peter Weir.

Table 13 Vowel Quantity /ɔː/

No.	Analysis		
	Words	Russian Pronunciation	Reconstruction
1.	anymore	/ˌeni ˈmor/	/ˌeni ˈmɔːr/
2.	before	/bɪˈfor/	/bɪˈfɔːr/
3.	more	/mor/	/mɔːr/
4.	your	/jor/	/jɔːr/

Vowel [ɔː] does not exist in Russian vowel system counterpart. Hence, the Russian speaker replaces it by the existing short vowel [o] as in Russian language. In '*anymore', 'before', 'more'*, and '*your'*, long vowel [ɔː] is shortened by him because of the final [r] in post initial sound of those words. He tends to roll [r] sound in English word that contains 'r' letter, the same way as pronouncing the approximating sound in the Russian language. The long vowel [ɔː] becomes shortened in duration because of the domination in pronouncing [r]. The Russian native language gives characteristics of pronouncing long vowel [ɔː]. Hence, he makes vowel quantity deviances by replacing [ɔː] becomes [o]. The RP of '*anymore'* is [ˌeni ˈmɔːr], '*before'* is [bɪˈfɔːr], '*more'* is [mɔːr], and '*your'* is [jɔːr].

Table 14 Vowel Quantity /ɑː/

No.	Analysis		
	Words	Russian Pronunciation	Reconstruction
1.	artist	/ˈɑrtɪstʃ/	/ˈɑːtɪst/
2.	grass	/græs/	/grɑːs/

The Russian speaker seems difficult in pronouncing long vowel [ɑː]. He replaces [ɑː] with [a] and [æ] in '*artist'* and '*grass'*. The pre-initial and post-initial consonant [r] in '*artist'* and '*grass'* shorten [ɑː] and replaces it with [a] and [æ]. He makes vowel quantity deviances because he is used to pronounce short and long vowel without any differences. Hence, the standard pronunciation of the words '*artist'* is [ɑːtɪst] and '*grass'* is [grɑːs].

Table 15 Vowel Quantity /i:/

No.	Analysis		
	Words	Russian Pronunciation	Reconstruction
1.	need	/nɪʧ/	/ni:d/
2.	secret	/ˈsɪkreʧ/	/ˈsi:krət/
3.	street	/strɪʧ/	/stri:t/
4.	teach	/tɪʧ/	/ti:ʧ/

There is not a distinction between short and long vowel in Russian language. Hence, the Russian speaker tends to replace the long vowel sound in English with the vowel sound he is familiar with. In this case, the shortened long vowel [i:] can be seen in the table 15. The long vowel [i:] is replaced with [ɪ] in '*need', 'secret', 'street'*, and '*teach'*. He replaces not only long vowel [i:] but also the post-initial consonant in the end of the words. The consonant [d] and [t] are replaced with [ʧ]. In Russia, [ʧ] is one of stressed consonant sound that represents 'd' and 't' letter in English counterpart. For that reason, he gives more attention and stresses the consonant [ʧ]. Hence, he makes [ʧ] more dominant instead of [i:]. The dominant of [ʧ] shortens [i:]. He accented the familiar sound in the Russian native language which gives a different impression in pronouncing English words *'need', 'secret', 'street'* and *'teach'*. The lack of experience in speaking English makes him pronounces vowel quantity deviances by replacing [i:] becomes [ɪ]. The RP of '*need'* is [ni:d], '*secret'* is [si:krət], '*street'* is [stri:t], and '*teach'* is [ti:ʧ].

Table 16 Vowel Quantity /ɜ:/

No.	Analysis		
	Words	Russian Pronunciation	Reconstruction
1.	circles	/ˈserkl/	/ˈsɜ:kl/
2.	First	/ferst/	/fɜ:st/
3.	birthday	/ˈberðde/	/ˈbɜ:θdeɪ/
4.	word	/vorʧ/	/wɜ:d/

From table 16, there are various types of vowel quantity deviances made by the Russian speaker as in '*circle', 'first', 'birthday'*, and '*word'*. He replaces [e] and [o] as [ɜ:]. In '*circle'*, he replaces [e] as [ɜ:]. He makes vowel quantity deviances in pronouncing the long vowel [ɜ:]. As a result, he makes an explicit contrast in pronouncing English word and makes the word sounds different in standard pronunciation of English. The replacement of [e] as [ɜ:] and the different background of language in pronunciation create misinterpretation between the speaker and the listener. The standard pronunciation of '*circle'* is [sɜ:kl], '*first'* is [fɜ:st], and '*birthday'* is [bɜ:θdeɪ]. The other case of vowel quantity deviances is in pronouncing '*word'*. He totally replaces all sounds in pronouncing '*word'*. He not only replaces [ɜ:] into [e], but also pre-initial and post-initial sound of the word. He pronounces '*word'* as [vorʧ]. In Russian language, [v] and [ʧ] are often pronounced in Russian native language. Hence, he is difficult to pronounce [w] because there is no [w] sound in Russian language. He replaces the post-initial [d] becomes [ʧ], that makes him pronounces '*word'* in all different way of pronunciation. The RP reconstruction of '*word'* is [wɜ:d].

Table 17 Vowel Quantity /u:/

No.	Analysis		
	Words	Russian Pronunciation	Reconstruction
1.	food	/fʊt/	/fu:d/
2.	through	/trʊ/	/θru:/
3.	too	/tʊ /	/tu:/
4.	use	/jʊz/	/ju:z/

The Russian speaker makes vowel quantity deviances by pronouncing [u:] becomes [ʊ] as in the '*words', 'food', 'through', 'too', 'use'*, and '*who'*. In vowel [u:] articulation, the Russian speaker is supposed to pronounce the vowel longer. Because there is no long vowel in Russian pronunciation, he replaces the long vowel [u:] as [ʊ]. In this case, [u:] is produced after any sound that is made with the front part of the tongue. Such as consonant [t], palatal sound [j] and voiceless [θ] and [f]. Instead, he focuses on the way pronouncing consonant sound. Because of regional differences between Russian and English, the Russian speaker makes vowel quantity deviances in the long vowel [u:]. The RP reconstruction of '*food'* is [fu:d], '*through'* is [θru:], '*too'* is [tu:], and *'use'* is [ju:z].

Figure 3 Vowels Durations

Generally, there is not a difference between short and long vowel in Russian articulation. The Russian speaker articulation in pronouncing [ʌ] and [ɑ:] almost has no distinction in the length and duration. It indicates that Russian speaker cannot differentiate distinction between [ʌ] and [ɑ:] that are articulated closely the same in duration. This condition also occurs in [ɪ], [i:], [ʊ], [u:], [ɒ], and [ɔ:]. There is a condition that the Russian speaker's pronunciation of short vowel is longer than long vowel in English articulation that can be found in the duration of [ɜ:] and [e]. The Russian speaker has a difficulty in pronouncing [ɜ:] in the lowest duration compared to the other vowels. Hence, the Russian speaker possibly makes a lot of mistakes and misunderstanding in pronouncing English words that contain [ɜ:] sound.

Table 18 Recapitulation of Types of Deviances

No.	Types of Deviances	Total
1.	Vowel Quality	
	Segmental	101
	Combinatorial	32
2.	Vowel Quantity	
	Segmental	36
	Total Deviances	169

There are various types of deviances made by the Russian speaker, dividing them into two classifications, that is vowel quality and vowel quantity deviances. The first deviance is vowel quality deviance which amounts 133 deviances from two classifications, that is, segmental vowel quality deviance which has total number of 101 deviances. Next, the second deviance classification of vowel quality is combinatorial deviance which amounts 32 deviances. The other types of deviances are vowel quantity of 36 deviances in segmental vowel quantity which amounts 23 deviances. Hence, the total amount of vowel quality and vowel quantity deviances is 169 deviances.

The domain deviance mostly made by the Russian speaker is segmental vowel quality deviance. Then, the second dominant deviance is segmental vowel quantity deviance. Meanwhile, the lowest deviance found is combinatorial vowel quality. The deviance in vowel quality is related to the exchange of the segmental vowels when pronouncing English words. Meanwhile, the deviance in vowel quantity is related to the duration of the vowels or the deviances in pronouncing short and long vowels. However, these deviances are acceptable since they do not change the meaning of the words. The listener may get misunderstanding about Russian accent in pronouncing English words.
There are differences and the uniqueness of the Russian accent in pronouncing English language. Those differences can be found in the smallest segment of speech or phonology i.e. vowels and consonants. The major aspect of deviances is mostly found in vowels that are divided into vowel quantity and quality. Due to the lack of experience in pronouncing all 11 vowels in English language, the Russian speaker tends to replace and change the vowel. The difficulty in articulating diphthongal vowels and long vowels also becomes the factors that causing the Russian speaker has a unique and different way in pronouncing English words. Moreover, the Russian speaker articulates some consonant sounds that represent 't', 'd', and 'r' letter more dominant than long vowels and shortened the duration of long vowels become short vowels.

The duration of the vowels is measured in the spectrogram and the frequency of formant value that appears in the *Praat* software. The result shows the significant differences between the Russian and Received Pronunciation formant value of F1 and F2. The difference is shown in the different of tongue position of the long vowels. In pronouncing the long vowels in English, the Russian speaker cannot correctly grasp the articulation in the position of the backness of the tongue. Therefore, all long vowels are really difficult for Russian speaker to be articulated in the right way as Received Pronunciation. All of those vowels are commonly the most deviances that emerged in this research.

The Russian speaker makes vowel quality combinatorial deviances by inserting consonant [r] and [tʃ]. In term of segmental vowel quality deviances, the Russian speaker often produces deviances in every diphthongal vowels of English pronunciation. The deviances are made by replacing the diphthongal vowel into monophtongal vowels such as [a], [u], [i], [o] or [e] sounds. The Russian speaker tends to replace the vowels that do not exist in Russian pronunciation into the sound they familiar with. Meanwhile, in the combinatorial vowel quality deviances, inserting vowel is the deviances that are mostly made by the Russian speaker. The speaker often inserts [tʃ] in pronouncing [t] and [d].

In segmental vowel quantity, the Russian speaker often replaces the long vowels into short vowels. English vowel system possesses one sound, which is a long open-mid

central unrounded vowel [ɜ:] that has not counterpart in Russian and those become one of the most significant vowel difficulties of Russian speakers. Due to the absence of [ɜ:], the lack of vowel length and openness contrasts as well as the monophthongs-diphthongs opposition makes Russian speaker shortened the duration of pronouncing long vowels become short vowels and diphthongal become monophthongal vowels. The distinction between short and long vowels in English differentiates the meaning of words. The difficulty of pronouncing English short and long vowels is the most deviances that emerge misunderstanding.

In some respects, there is no difference between English and Russian accent. However, like other European languages, there is still a difference in pronunciation because of the position or the movement between vowel and other features that are affected by Russian accent. The Russian and English sound systems are different, which complicate the Russian speaker to speak English. It is relatively difficult for Russians to acquire native-speaker-like standards of English pronunciation. Russian speakers often bear very strong traces of their first language that affect their accent because they use instinctively what they know about these languages to make sense of speaking a new foreign language

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data, some conclusions are drawn as the followings:

1. The vowel quality deviances of the Russian accent compared to English accent in *The Way Back* movie by Peter Weir appear in two classifications. Those are segmental vowel quality deviances and combinatorial vowel quality deviances. The segmental vowel quality deviances that is mostly emerged by the Russian speaker have a total amount of 59,17 %. The vowel deviances pronounced mostly by the Russian speaker is in the exchange of the short vowel [ə] and long vowel [ɜ:] sound. Moreover, in the combinatorial vowel quality deviances, the aspect of insertion is frequently occurred that is marked by the deviances of pronouncing the letters ‘t’and ‘d’.
2. The vowel quantity deviances of the Russian accent compared to English accent *The Way Back* movie by Peter Weir are shown to have a significant different in the ascpects of duration as well as the tongue position as the formant value of the Russian speaker shows that significance differences compared to English is in pronouncing short and long vowels..

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