

# THE ANALYSIS OF NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE ENGLISH SPEAKERS' ACCENT IN "BATTLE BAHASA INGGRIS JEROME VS TOMO" AND "FOOD PHRASAL VERB"

**NABILA JAZILATUR ROKHMAH**

IKIP Widya Darma Surabaya

**FIBRIA CAHYANI**

IKIP Widya Darma Surabaya

**Abstract :** This thesis analyzed native and non-native English speakers' accent in *Battle Bahasa Inggris Jerome vs Tomo* and *Food phrasal Verb*. The researcher chose the YouTube Videos to research the differences in English accents in native and non-native English speakers and the kind of accents they used and how their accents affected the perception of their subscribers. The research has purpose to found out kinds of accents did native English and non-native English speakers used in the video and to described how the accent of native and non-native English speakers may affected the perception of subscribers by the person in the video. The researcher was used descriptive qualitative research: Observation; Comparative study. For collecting data in this research was done by watching intensively both YouTube video, make notes what was in accordance with the researcher's discussion, looking for other references such as book or e-book references about accent and perception, accent journals and thesis, and searched information from trusted source internet websites, and then compared what kinds of accent in the both of YouTube video. The results of the research were; differences in accents and kind of accents used by native and non-native English speakers, influenced the perception of subscribers with the accent they used in *Battle Bahasa Inggris Jerome vs Tomo* and *Food phrasal Verb*.

**Keywords:** Accent, Native speaker, Non-native speaker, YouTube.

## INTRODUCTION

Every human being definitely needs communication, for communication human need language to run smoothly, in every country has a different language. To be able to communicate with everyone from different countries an international language such as English is required. Everyone must have a sense of wanting to

be able to understand English and want to speak English, because English is an international language and maybe speaking for most people is considered the most difficult skill because it includes many important aspects that must be mastered from English language skills, including pronunciation, listening, grammar and vocabulary at the same time (Yanto, 2015).

Indeed the aspect contained in speaking skill is the most important especially the pronunciation but when everyone is listening to a native speaker speaking English indirectly that person wants to speak like a native speaker everyone will strive to be able to speak English even though it sounds a little different from native speakers. Native English speaker is someone who from birth can speak English or English is their first language. Even so, native speakers also have different accents such as British accents, American accents and others, just like in Indonesia when Indonesians speak Indonesian they can easily recognize their home region when speaking Indonesian, because they have different dialects. As not a native speaker people can also speak English but it certainly sounds different from native speakers.

Everything can be learned and improved In order to gain knowledge and be able to know the difference in native speaker accents people can watch the YouTube channel of native speakers and non-native speakers at the same time, so people can find out where the differences are and what accents they use or people can watch fist, Jerome Polin's YouTube channel he comes from Indonesia but right now he study in Japan, he once uploaded an English battle vs Tomo his friend who is

good at English who comes from Japan but Tomo once lived in America and the second one has to watch the YouTube channel English with Lucy, Lucy is a native speaker with British accent. To be able to know the difference must see their YouTube channels because it can be learned anywhere and anytime In addition to being able to know the differences in accents can also increase knowledge about English vocabulary and can encourage a sense of wanting to practice speaking such as native speakers. In this way can make it easier for us to learn English such as native speakers easily without having to interact with others because it is blocked by the covid 19 pandemic, Indirectly this way can also improve the listening ability of the English, even with this can also be done anywhere is very practical and in this way can utilize technology in a positive way.

Linguistics is the science of language, the science that studies, studies or pursues languages universally, which includes regional languages, Indonesian, or foreign languages. Therefore, linguistics is also called general linguistics. This also coincides with expert opinion regarding the definition of linguistics, Yendra (2016) states that linguistics is a field of science that studies and learns everything about language from form, function, meaning, value, to scientific discourse. This can

show that linguistics is the study of language, with linguistics we can know various things about language, including the sound of the language.

Nadra and Reniwati (2009) stated that an accent is a speaker's way of pronouncing the sounds of the language that can be heard when speaking which is characteristic of a group of people in any area. In the English accent there are several different intonation when pronouncing the vocabulary, it all depends on where the person comes from, when non-native speak English it will sound clear if not native speakers, so when everyone speaks English, especially they will try their best to sound fluent so that it is easy to understand because sometimes in English if there are differences in accents it will be difficult to understand but that is not the main problem the most important thing is to be able to speak English clearly and fluently is enough, but it would be better if non-native speaker English can speak English like a native speaker English.

Perception is a process that is preceded by the sensing process. Sensing is a process receive stimulation by individuals through the senses which is called sensing process. Perception is awareness of certain material things present to the senses. This means that the process of receiving a material requires awareness or attention to

an interest that has been learned or seen through the senses. Therefore, as someone who provides information or material is required to have an attraction that can attract the perception of the recipient of the information well. The sensing process can be carried out wherever it is most convenient and can attract sensory stimulation for awareness of something that is accepted.

Sianipar (2013) pointed out that YouTube is an information base containing video content that is popular on social media and a provider of various kinds of helpful information. YouTube has a function to search for video data or view videos directly. YouTube is designed as a video sharing website that is very popular, especially among the younger generation and especially YouTube as a website for sharing data in today's digital era. The younger generation almost mostly uses YouTube in their daily lives.

Based on the background above, the researcher has research questions that must be resolved, including what kinds of accents do native English and non-native English speakers use? How do native English and non-native English speakers' accent influence the subscribers' perception?

Based on the research question above, the purpose of this study is to find out

kinds of accents do native English and non-native English speakers use and to describe how the accent of native and non-native English speakers may affect the perception of subscribers.

## RESEARCH METHODS

This research was conducted by using qualitative research. According to Sugiyono (2016) qualitative research methods are phenomenology-based research methods, which are used for research on scientific conditions where researchers themselves are instruments, data collection techniques and qualitative analysis emphasize meaning. Qualitative research methodology aims to analyse and describe the phenomenon or object of research through social activities, attitudes and perceptions of individuals or groups.

This study had described the English accent of YouTubers who are native speakers and non-native speakers and how it had affected their subscriber perceptions. The aim was to find out where the difference in accents between native speakers and non-native speakers were and what type of accent they used.

The approach that taken by researchers who use qualitative research method is to have conducted case studies. A case study is a research strategy in which the researcher had carefully investigated a program, event, activity, process or group

of individuals. Cases were limited by time and activity, and researchers had gathered information by examining cases in contemporary real-life contexts or settings. The main procedure is to select cases that had been considered important, which followed by analyzing cases through observation and then had described in detail the pattern, context and setting in which the case occurred.

In this research, researchers had observed and analyzed research subjects through the YouTube application carefully and had collected several case studies or information to find data. By obtaining data sources from YouTube, the researcher was observed data sources, namely the kinds of accents of native speakers and non-native speakers and their accents that had influenced the perception of subscribers and had written through the analysis of researchers so that researchers can make data descriptions and conclusions.

The method of collecting data is the most strategic step and must be in research, because if the author does not know a method of obtaining information so that it cannot recognize valid, correct, and standardize information that has been formalized. Because the purpose of gathering information is to obtain information sources. In the method of collecting information in order to obtain

qualitative information so that what the author tries to be through observation.

In collecting data researchers had implemented the following procedures:  
Data collection for observation

There were seven steps in collecting data for observation.

1. The researcher was opened the YouTube application.
2. The researcher had searched and selected non-native speaker videos in the search field.
3. The researcher had found and selected Battle Bahasa Inggris Jerome vs Tomo YouTube video.



**Picture 1.** The video of non-native speaker

4. The researcher had observed the way of speaking and accents of non-native speakers of YouTubers in the video.
5. The researcher had also searched and selected native speaker videos in the search field.
6. The researcher was found and selected the Food Phrasal Verb YouTube video.



**Picture 2.** The video of native speaker

7. The researcher observed how to speak and the accent of the YouTuber native speakers in the video.
8. Evaluation and Reflection

After the researcher made the observation, the researcher conducted an evaluation and reflection was done by collecting all the notes and data needed during the observed activity. After all the records and data had analyzed to find out the truth of the data. In addition, the results of reflection and evaluation, this is also to find out how the accents of native and non-native English-speaking YouTubers affect the perception of their subscribers and to find out where the differences in the accents that YouTubers used. All of this is done and the researcher had obtained valid data results.

The data analysis technique used in this research was an interactive model of analysis. According to Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014) in this model, there were three analysis components, namely data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing. The three

activities in interactive model analysis can be explained as follows:

#### 1. Data collection

Researchers collected data by observing two YouTube channels that spoke the same English, but had different accents they used. After the data was collected, the researcher identified the two videos and drew conclusions about the differences and how they affect the perceptions of the subscribers.

#### 2. Data Reduction

It was a process that had used by researchers in minimizing the amount of data required to be stored in a data storage environment. In this study, researchers had selected the best data obtained during the study on the analysis of two videos regarding the differences in the English accents used by them and how it affects their subscribers' perceptions.

#### 3. Data Display

In this step, researchers improved structured descriptive data was made to draw conclusions and take action. Presentation of data Universal used in this research was a form of narrative reading. The purpose of narrative reading is what the researchers presented about the analysis of the accents of native and non-native English speakers and their methods of influencing subscriber assumptions. After that the conclusions were presented in the form of narrative reading. Researchers had analyzed and described the data qualitatively.

#### 4. Conclusion Drawing

Researchers had drawn conclusions and verified by looking for the meaning of the

indications obtained from the object of this study. In this step the researcher has drawn conclusions from the information that had obtained previously, after that it is matched with the notes and observations that made by the researcher when conducting the analysis.

## RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### Kinds of Accents Do Non - Native English Speakers Use

a) First Subject Jerome Polin Sijabat The accent used by Jerome is the accent of Surabaya, East Java, Indonesia because Jerome's Cultural Background is Surabaya, East Java, Indonesia and Jerome lives in Surabaya This can be shown in minutes :

1) 0:13 – 0:32. Jerome said : “today we will do English battle, since we are friends from our English class and our English level is like the same, and he was lived in America for five years (Introduce his partner Tomo) so do some English battle today with the one and only host Jehian”.

At that minute, the thick Indonesian Javanese accent was very audible from Jerome's voice when he spoke English. When Jerome said the word "Today", "Do", "The" very audible Javanese accent, which is where the word

contains the explosive letter /d/, the pronunciation /d/, in particular, so that non-native English speakers come from Java makes a distant /d/ sound thicker and distinctively prominent than native speakers who pronounce the letter /d/ not too thick and not too prominent when heard.

In Indonesian, there are no "sh" and "th" sounds. As a result, there were still many Indonesians who pronounced the word "the" so that the letter /d/ sounds very clear as in that minute in the video. Whereas native speakers pronounce TH: the tongue sticks out a little and is pushed between the upper and lower teeth so it wasn't sound very like the letter /d/.

- 2) 4:35 – 4:58 at tongue twister challenge  
Jerome said : “Betty Botter bought some butter But she said the butter’s bitter “if I put it in my batter it will make my batter bitter But a bit of better butter will make my barter better”

Native speakers had been speaking with additional "spaces" as they read or write. But it's not really. The consonants at the end of the word was connected to the vowels in other words. Example: at that minute there was the sentence “if I put it in my

batter it will make my batter bitter”. Native speakers tend to pronounce them combined like “If I put it in my batter it will make my batter bitter”. but at that minute Jerome said it tended to be a bit separated, unlike the way native speakers usually pronounced it.

- 3) 9:07 when spelling bee on the word "Reservoir" he should spell “r” should be "ar" but he spells "er". This showed that he was not a native speaker.  
4) 14:27 Jerome said : “This one is correct”.

At the word “Correct” native speaker said “/kə'rekt/” but Jerome said “/ko'rekt/”. This showed that he was not a native English speaker and used Indonesia accent.

- 5) 15:04 Jerome said : “Thank you bang!”

At that word native speaker pronounce “/’θæŋk ˌjuː/” but Jerome pronounced “/’tæŋk ˌjuː/”. It's all because In Indonesian, there were no "sh" and "th" sounds so for some Indonesians was a little hard to pronounced.

- b) Second Subject Tomohiro Yamashita  
Tomo was a Waseda University student who come from Japan, but he was lived in America for 5 years. So when he was

spoke English his Japanese accent is slightly audible and he will automatically follow the American accent when speaking English because he was lived in America for 5 years. This can be shown in minutes

- 1) 1:12 – 1:23 Tomo said : “My name is Tomohiro and nice to meet you, I go to Waseda University”.

In the word "is" there was an element of the word "zu (ず/づ)" sounding clear, this is one of the characteristics of the Japanese accent when speaking.

3:40 Tomo said : “ I thought I got it wrong”.

In the word "wrong" for the British accent the letter "w" was not read, so it looks like "/rɒŋ/". If the American accent "w" was read, it looks like " /rɑ:ŋ/". And Tomo used an American accent.

- 2) 6:04 Tomo said : “Prosecutor”

In the word “Prosecutor” for the British accent the letter “r” the letter "r" was not read clearly or even was not read while the American English letter "r" is read and heard clearly. For the word stress and sound were different, For British accent “/ˈprɒs.ɪ.kju:.tər/” and for American accent “/ˈpra:.sə.kju:.tər/”. And Tomo used American accent.

- 3) 12:14 Tomo ask : “what your favorite alphabet?” to Jerome

In the word “Favorite” for the British accent spell favourite “/ˈfeɪ.vər.ɪt/” and for American accent spell Favorite “/ˈfeɪ.vər.ət/”. Tomo used American accent

- 4) 15:05 Tomo said : “Thank you!”

At that word native speaker pronounce “/ˈθæŋk ˌju:/” but he pronounced it using a Japanese accent because it follows his mother tongue which is Japanese because Japanese people was not have consonants that can stand alone (except for the letter "n"). And in English "Thank you" there was a consonant "nk" therefore Japanese is included in the Mora language system (a unit of sound in phonology or a unit in phonology that determines the weight of syllables), so that when he said the word "Thank you" sounds like there is the word "け"(ke) in the middle after the letter nk

- c) For the third subject, The one and only host Jehian Sijabat

Jehian was the Manager of Jerome and Tomo who was also Jerome's older brother. The cultural background Jehian was Surabaya, east Java, Indonesia because currently, Jehian had been living in

Surabaya, East Java, Indonesia, which automatically sounds his Javanese accent when he spoke English. This can be shown in minutes :

- 1) 1:49 Jehian said : “You both got the wrong”

At that minute, he said the word "Both" if the native speaker's pronunciation of the letter h in the sentence sounded faint, but he seemed to not say it. Jehian pronounces the word "Both" like “/bəʊt/ while native speakers invented it “/bəʊθ/” for British accent and /boʊθ/ for American accent. It's all because In Indonesian, there were no "sh" and "th" sounds so for some Indonesians it's a little hard to pronounce. When he pronounced the word "the" so that the letter /d/ sounds very clear as in that minute in the video. Whereas native speakers pronounced TH: the tongue sticks out a little and was pushed between the upper and lower teeth so it wasn't sound very like the letter /d/. This shows that he was not a native English speaker and he used an Indonesian accent.

- 2) 2:36 Jehian said : “Congratulations”.

At that word native speaker said “/kən,grætʃ.ə'leɪ.ʃənz, -,grædʒ-

/” but Jehian said “/kən,grætʃ.ə'leɪ.ʃənz/”. This showed that he was not a native English speaker and he used an Indonesian accent.

- 3) 3:21 Jehian said : “The correct answer is Imposter”

At the word “Correct” native speaker said “/kə'rekt/” but Jehian said “/ko'rekt/”. This showed that he was not a native English speaker and used Indonesian accent.

- 4) 5:45 Jehian said : “This is the first word, a person especially a public official who institutes a legal proceeding against someone”.

When he pronounced the word "the" so that the letter /d/ sounds very clear as in that minute in the video. Whereas native speakers pronounce TH: the tongue sticks out a little and was pushed between the upper and lower teeth so it wasn't sound very like the letter /d/. When he pronounced the word “Institutes” native speaker said “/'m.stɪ.tʃu:t/” for British and “/'m.stə.tu:t/” for American accent, but

Jehian said “/'m.stɪ.tu:t/” and for the word “Proceeding” there was the letter d, when he said that word the sound of /d/ is very clear and stands out by using a Javanese accent. This

showed that he was not a native English speaker and used Javanese Indonesia accent.

- 1) 6:44 Jehian said : “This is easy”.

At the word “Easy” native speaker said “/i:zi/” but Jehian said “/i:si/”. this showed that he was not a native English speaker and used Indonesia accent.

- 2) 12:36 Jehian said : “The word is “Rhythm”

At that word American accent pronounce “/rɪð.əm/” and Jehian said “/rɪð.əm/” so Jehian used American accent.

- 3) 12:55 - 13:06 Jehian said : “ You’re losing now but don’t worry because we are going on the next round it’s called the revenge round”

When he pronounced “don’t” the sound of /d/ was very clear and stand out by using a Javanese accent. Usually native speaker pronounced the word don’t like “/dəʊnt/” for British accent and “/doʊnt/” for American accent. But Jehian said “//doʊnt:/” it sounds like the letter t was not read by using Javanese accent. When he said “We are going on the next round” Native speaker was spoke with additional "spaces" as they read or write. But it's not really. The consonants at the end of

the word will be connected to the vowels in other words. Native speakers tend to pronounce them combined like “We are going on the next round”. But at that minute Jehian said it tended to be a bit separated, unlike the way native speakers usually pronounce it. And when he pronounced “Revenge”, he used American accent like “/rɪ'vendʒ/”. So at this minute he used a mix of East Javanese, Indonesian and American accents.

- 4) 15:03 Jehian said : “Thank you Bro!”

At that word native speaker pronounce “/θæŋk ju:/” but Jehian pronounced “/tæŋk ju:/”. It's all because In Indonesian, there were no "sh" and "th" sounds so for some Indonesians it's a little hard to pronounce.

### **Kinds of Accents Do Native English Speakers Use**

Lucy was a native speaker from England, so the accent she used throughout this video was a British accent. This video was uploaded on a YouTube channel called English With Lucy which has 6.21 million subscribers. At this point discussed in detail which is divided into several parts

- 1) 0:22 – 0:30 Lucy said : “I recently went fitting out with a

foreign friend and they were struggling with some of the phrasal verbs that I was using, so I thought it was going to be extra useful for you guys quickly". Understand that most British accent speakers wasn't roll their R's, as in the video where Lucy says "For" the letter R wasn't sound. When she said the word "thought" it sounded clear like "/θɔ:t/". This showed that she used a British accent.

- 2) 0:57 – 0:59 Lucy said : "See where they're from top tip there you can listen the When Lucy said "There" sounds like After the vowel, wasn't say R, but lengthen the vowel, like "/ðeər/". It show she used a British accent.
- 3) 1:13 Lucy said : " Books read by British narrators". When Lucy said "narrators" sounds she used a British accent could be heard from the word stress when she pronounced the word "narrator". Sounds like "/nə'reɪ.tər/". Because for an American accent, the word stress was like this "/ner.eɪ.tər/". And also most British accent speakers wasn't roll the R. After the vowel,

wasn't say R, but lengthen the vowel.

- 4) 1:18 Lucy said : "So first let's talk about eating". When Lucy said "First" sounds like not saying the letter R and after the vowel, wasn't say the R, but lengthen the vowel, So it sounds like "/fɜ:st/". When Lucy said the word "Talk" the letter sounds like an o. So like this "/tɔ:k/". If the accent is American, when speaking the word "Talk" the letter a still sounds like the letter a. So like this "/tɑ:k/". This show that Lucy used a British accent.
- 5) 1:21 Lucy said : "Number one let's talk about to pig out" When Lucy said "Number". The letter R after the vowel e wasn't sound like it's pronounced, so it's like "/nʌm.bər/". While the American accent of the letter R after the vowel e is heard clearly. When Lucy says the word "Talk" the letter sounds like an o. So like this "/tɔ:k/". If the accent was American, when speaking the word "Talk" the letter a still sounds like the letter a. So like this "/tɑ:k/". This showed that Lucy used a British accent.
- 6) 1:52 Lucy said : "This one is

normally more directed to children” When Lucy said “More” the letter R after the vowel O wasn’t sound like it’s pronounced,so it’s like “/mɔːr/” While the American accent of the letter R after the vowel e is heard clearly. This showed that Lucy used a British accent.

- 7) 2:10 Lucy said : “I didn’t even realised it” This showed Lucy used a British accent because if an American accent used the letter z "Realized". This showed that Lucy used a British accent.
- 8) 2:12 Lucy said : “Are you feeling alright?”
- 9) 2:24 Lucy said : “It means you are eliminating it” When Lucy said “are” sounds like the letter r was not pronounced it’s because sounds like not say the letter R and after the vowel, wasn’t say the r. only letter a had spoken. This showed that Lucy used a British accent.
- 10) 2:26 Lucy said : “Sorry no cake for me, I am cutting out sugar” When Lucy said "Sugar" the r after the vowel a was not pronounced because sounds like not say the letter R and after the vowel, wasn’t say the r. only

letter a had spoken. So it sounds like /ˈʃʊg.ər/. This shows that Lucy used a British accent.

- 11) 2:31 Lucy said : “Number five is very similar to cut back but you’re not eliminating food you are just reducing the amount of a specific food or food group that you’re eating”. When Lucy said “Number” and “similar” sounds like the letter r was not pronounced it’s because sounds like not say the letter R and after the vowel, wasn’t say the r. only letter a was spoken. When Lucy said “Reducing” very different with American accent, When Lucy said “Reducing” the pronunciation like “ rɪˈdʒuːsɪŋ/ while American accent pronounce like “/rɪˈduːs/”. This showed that Lucy used a British accent.
- 12) 3:24 Lucy said : “Here we are, something I whipped up yesterday” When Lucy said “Here” sounds like there’s a ɪə in the middle of a word, so it’s pronounced like “/hɪər/” but the letter r after vowel e it’s sound like wasn’t read. While American accent pronounced

“Here” like “/hɪr/”. And when Lucy said “are” sounds like the letter r was not pronounced it's because sounds like not say the letter R and after the vowel, wasn't say the r. only letter a had spoken. This showed that Lucy used a British accent.

- 13) 3:41 Lucy said : “To cut something with sharp blows” When Lucy pronounced the word "sharp" the letter r after the vowel a is not pronounced, so the pronunciation is like “/ʃɑ:p/” while American accent pronounced “sharp” like “/ʃɑ:rp/”. This showed that Lucy used a British accent.

- 14) 3:43 Lucy said : “So normally chop up something hard like vegetables or fruit” When Lucy pronounced the word "hard" the letter r after the vowel a was not pronounced, so the pronunciation is like “/hɑ:d/” while American accent pronounced like “/hɑ:rd/”. And when Lucy said “Or” the letter r after the vowel o is not pronounced, so the pronunciation is like “/ɔ:r/” while American accent pronounced “Or” like “/ɔ:r/”.

This showed that Lucy used a British accent.

- 15) 4:40 Lucy said : “Using your favourite phrasal verb” when Lucy said “Favourite” it showed that Lucy used British accent it's sounds like “/'feɪ.vər.ɪt/” because American accent pronounced “Favorite” it's sounds like “/'feɪ.vər.ət/”.

- 16) 5:01 Lucy said : “I've got my twitter”. When Lucy said “twitter” sounds like the letter r after the vowel e was not pronounced. It's sounds like “/'twɪt.ər/” “twita”. While American accent said “twitter” like “/'twɪt.ə/” . While the American accent of the letter R after the vowel e was heard clearly. This showed that Lucy used a British accent. Native English and Non-Native English Speakers' Accent Influence The Subscribers' Perception

For some subscribers thought that the British accent has its own characteristics that sound very satisfying to the ear. Lucy's British accent greatly affected the perception of her subscribers, so that her subscribers who were mostly non-native English speakers, had influenced to learn British English and

improved their British accent skills. With a British accent, Lucy influenced the English vocabulary used by her subscribers, as evidenced by Batool Osama's comments, where he used the British vocabulary, namely chips, while Americans called it french fries. And also for some subscribers prefer Tomo's English accent who used an American accent even though there was a little Japanese accent pronunciation but Tomo can speak like a native speaker using an American accent because Tomo had lived in America for 5 years, Tomo English pronunciation was pretty great for a Japanese, while Jerome still used a Javanese accent was not like a native speaker, that's because Jerome's mother tongue is still carried over when speaking English. According to subscribers, Jehian's English was good by using an American accent, but still used a little Javanese, Indonesian accent. By watching their videos, subscribers who were non-native speakers can clearly understand the difference in the accent they used, subscribers also found out the characteristics of each accent that they use. However, there are also a few of those who were not native English speakers who think that the British accent was very difficult for Japanese people. For Lucy the subscribers were easier can knew that accent Lucy used British accent.

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

### Conclusion

This research was conducted by using qualitative research. Based on the results of the data that had obtained by researchers, the

difference between the accents of native speakers and non-native English speakers was clear. Jerome used Javanese accent. The host of the YouTube video was Jehian. Jehian was almost the same as Jerome, when he spoke English used a mixed accent between Javanese, Indonesian and American. Tomo was not a native English speaker but Tomo's English was like a native American accent speaker because Tomo had lived in America for 5 years. However, his Japanese accent was a little carried away because his mother tongue was Japanese. Lucy was a native speaker of British. Many of native English speaker's subscribers (Lucy's subscribers) liked Lucy's accent, namely the British accent, because subscribers think that the British accent has its own characteristics that sound very satisfying to the ear. According to subscribers, Jehian's English was good and also for some subscribers prefer Tomo's English accent than Jerome English accent because Jerome's mother tongue was carried over when speaking English.

### Suggestions

Researchers gave suggestion to subscribers who want to improve their accent skills like native speakers: The subscriber should be confident in practicing the foreign language such as English, the subscriber should practice the language skills as frequent as possible to develop their cognitive ability in increasing the language skills. The subscriber should watch a lot of YouTube content from native English speakers or you can also watch movies where the actors are native English speakers.

## REFERENCES

- Miles, M. B., Huberman, A. M., & Saldana, J. (2014). *Qualitative Data Analysis: A Methods Sourcebook*. United States of America: Sage Publishing Company.
- Nadra, & Reniwati. (2009). *Dialektologi: Teori dan Metode*. Yogyakarta: Elmatara Publishing.
- Sianipar, A. P. (2013). Pemanfaatan youtube di kalangan mahasiswa. *Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi FLOW*, 2(3), 1-10.
- Sugiyono. (2016). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D*.
- Yanto. (2015, 2015). Belajar Bahasa Inggris Melalui Media, 2021, from [http://www.kompasiana.com/yantomed/belajar-bahasa-Inggrismelaluiimedia\\_5516fad3a333110970ba8f2d](http://www.kompasiana.com/yantomed/belajar-bahasa-Inggrismelaluiimedia_5516fad3a333110970ba8f2d)
- Yendra, S. (2016). *Mengenal Ilmu Bahasa (Linguistik)*: Deepublish.