

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter contains some crucial elements related to the topics under discussion. It deals with English pronunciation and Arabic Pronunciation.

A. English Pronunciation

1. Definition of English Pronunciation

Pronunciation is one of the important aspects in English, especially in oral communication. Every sound, stress pattern, and intonation may convey meaning. The non native speakers of English who speak English have to be very careful in pronouncing some utterances or he may create misunderstanding. So, having an intelligible pronunciation is necessary rather than having a native-like pronunciation. Here is pronunciation definition from some experts:

Pronunciation is the use of a sound system in speaking and listening¹. Here, pronunciation is merely treated as the act that happens in speaking and listening, Lado doesnot mention how the sounds are produced.

Pronunciation is the act or manner of pronouncing words; utterance of speech. In other words, it can also be said that it is a way of speaking a word, especially a way that is accepted or generally understood. In the senses, pronunciation entails the production and reception of sounds of speech and the

¹ Robert Lado, *Language Teaching: A Scientific Approach*, (Ney York: McGraw-Hill, Inc,1964), 70

achievement of the meaning.² This second definition gives a briefer pronunciation definition. It contains some important keys in pronunciation: act, speaking, production and reception of sound. It means that the words being pronounced should be understandable (intelligible).

According to Oxford Advanced Learners English Dictionary, pronunciation is a way in which a language or a particular word or sound is spoken. This definition has clear information as follows:

- a. Pronunciation is a way of producing something.
- b. The product of this act is language or word or sound.

But it does not have any important information about how a language or a particular word or a sound should be spoken.

From the definitions above, it can be concluded that pronunciation is the particular way of speaking a word or phrase which is accepted or generally understood (intelligible).

2. The Definition of Phonetics

Phonetics is the branch of linguistics which studies the sounds of language. This definition provides clear information about phonetics.³ There are two important keys in phonetics based on this definition:

- Phonetics is branch of linguistics
- Phonetics studies sounds of language

² Diah Kristina and Zita Rarastejo, *Pronunciation 1.* (Surakarta: Sebelas Maret University Press, 2006)1

³ J.D O'Connor. *Phonetics.* (Harmondsworth: Penguin Books, 1973)

Phonetics is the study of how sounds are produced and how the position of the mouth can be changed to produce different sounds.⁴ In the previous definition, O'Connor states that phonetics is a study of sounds. Peter and Susan give clearer definition. According to them, phonetics is study of how sounds are produced and the position of mouth when the sounds are produce.

Based on the definitions, the writer concluded that phonetics is the study of sound and how they are produced.

3. Articulatory Phonetics: How Sounds are Produced

How sounds are produced? Sounds, the sounds production and the speech organs are closely related to each other. To produce sounds, the speaker has to follow some processes that employ speech organs. By knowing the process, hopefully the non-native speakers are able to produce English sounds easily and correctly.

a. Speech Sounds Production

People think that most sounds of all language are made with outgoing breath from the lungs. When people breathe in, air travels through the nose or mouth, down the trachea, which branches into the two bronchi and down into the lungs. Speech does not start in the lungs. It starts in the brain. After the creation of the message in the brain, it needs a representation of the sound sequence and a number of commands which will be executed by speech organs to produce the

⁴ Avery, Peter and Ehrlich, Susan. *Teaching American English Pronunciation* (Oxford: Oxford University Press 1992) 239

utterance.⁵ So, it needs a phonetic plan of and a motor plan.

The next step is the physical production of sounds. Speech is produced by an air stream from the lungs, which goes through the trachea and the oral and nasal cavities. It involves four processes: *Initiation/airstream mechanism, phonation, oro-nasal process and articulation.*

4. Organs of Speech

- a) **Lungs** are the main organ for respiration, the other functions are to provide main source of airstream to create speech sound and to organize speech sound. Lungs are the initiator in initiation, so it is called pulmonic sound.
- b) **Larynx** is the valve in respiratory which will shut immediately to ensuring the food or drink will come through pharynx and go into esophagus. Another speech sound in larynx is vocal fold. Vocal fold is the valve which controls the air stream among lungs, oral cavity, and nasal cavity.
- c) **Pharynx** is a pipe which located in the larynx. When producing sound pharynx as the air tube which will vibrate when the vocal fold vibrate.
- d) **Hard palate**, this articulator often called as “roof of the mouth”. Just like velar this articulator is passive articulator. The sound produced by this articulator called palatal sound.
- e) **Alveolar ridge**, located between front teeth and hard palate. In producing sound this articulator is passive, but the tip of the tongue is active. The sound

⁵ Fernando Trujillo. *English Phonetics and Phonology*. 2002 (Available at www.ugr.es/~ftsaez/fonetica/production_speech.pdf downloaded in September, 16th2015)1

produced by this articulator called alveolar sound.

- f) **Tongue** divided into three main parts: tip of the tongue, blade of the tongue, and back of the tongue.
- g) **Upper teeth ridge** is located above and behind the upper front teeth.
- h) **Hard palate** is that portion of the roof of the mouth directly behind the upper teeth ridge. It arches upward to the highest point in the mouth and then gradually descends.
- i) **Soft Palate or Velum** is that portion of the palate directly behind the hard palate. It ends at the back portion of the mouth in a small bulb called the uvula. The position of velum can be up or down, so it will control the air stream through the oral cavity or nasal cavity. Velum is passive articulator. The sound produced by this articulator called velar sound.
- j) **Vocal cords** are muscles in the larynx which make the sound produced voiced or voiceless.

5) Vowel

Vowels are a speech sound formed from a free and obstructed flow of vibrating breath. Vowels are differentiated from consonants by the relatively wide opening in the mouth as air passes from the lungs out of the body.⁶ This means that there is relatively little obstruction of the airstream in comparison to consonants.

English has twelve vowel sounds. In general they are divided into seven *short* and five *long vowels*. An alternative way of organizing them is according to the place they are produced. By using this method, vowels can be described as

⁶ Ibid

front, central and back. They can be qualified further by how *high* the tongue and how *low* the jaw when these vowel sounds are produced, and by whether the lips are *rounded* or *spread*, and finally by whether they are *tense* or *lax*.

6) Consonants

Consonants are sounds characterized by a constricting or a complete closing of the air passages .⁷ Every consonant may be defined according to its place of articulation and manner of articulation.

Consonant are sound whose articulation involves a significant obstruction to airflow in the vocal tract. In this discussion about consonant, the researcher will refer to three basic characteristics:

7) Place of articulation

In English, there are six places in the mouth where the airstream is obstructed in the formation of consonants.

(a) Bilabial (both lips)

Bilabial sounds are made with two lips coming together and touching momentarily. The obstruction of the airstream thus occurs at the lips. The phonetic symbols for these three sounds are the same as the English letters. The sounds /p/, /b/, and /m/ are referred to as bilabial sounds because the two (bi-) lips (-labial) are involved in their production.

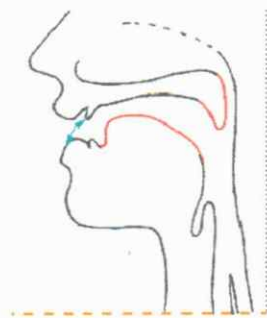
⁷ Bertil Malmberg. *Phonetics*. (New York: Dover Publications, Inc 1963) 32



Picture 2.1 Bilabial

(b) Labiodentals (lower lip and upper teeth)

The labiodentals sounds are made with the top of the teeth touching the bottom lip. Therefore in this case of two sounds, the obstruction of the airstream occurs not because the two lips come together but because the bottom lip and the top teeth come together. The sounds /f/ and /v/ are referred to as labiodentals sounds because the lips (labio) and the teeth (dental) are involved in their production.



Labio-dental

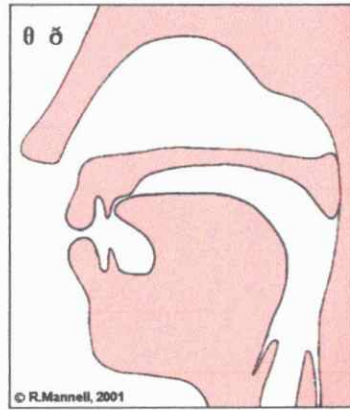
f, v

Picture 2. 2 Labiodental

(c) Dental/dental fricative (tip of the tongue and the teeth)

Dental sounds are obstruction of the airstream occurs because the tip of the tongue is between the teeth or just behind the teeth. The phonetic symbols for these sounds are not the same as the English letters. The *th* as in word “think” is

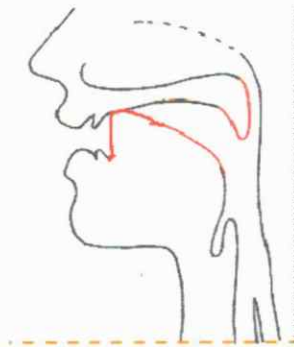
represented by the symbol /θ/ and *th* as in the word “those” represented by the symbol /ð/. The sounds /θ/ and /ð/ are referred to as interdental sounds because the tongue is placed between (inter) the teeth (dental).



Picture 2.3 Dental

(d) Alveolar

Alveolar sounds are made with the tip of the tongue touching the roof of the mouth just behind the upper teeth. The place of articulation is the alveolar ridge. The sounds /t/, /d/, /n/, /s/, and /z/ are referred to as alveolar sounds because the tongue either touches or approaches the alveolar ridge in their production.

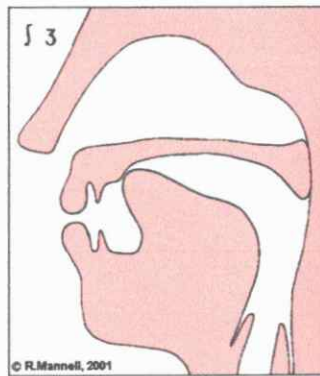


Alveolar
d, t, s, z, n

Picture 2.4 Alveolar

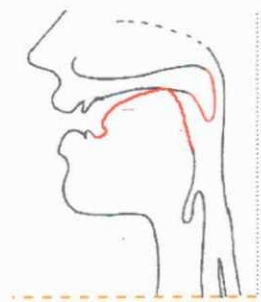
(e) Alveopalatal

Alveopalatal sounds are made with the blade of the tongue approaching of the hard palate just behind the tooth ridge. The phonetic symbols of these sounds are not the same as the English letters. The final sound of „wish“ is represented by the symbol /ʃ/ and the final sound of „beige“ is represented by the symbol /ʒ/.

Picture 2.5 *Alveopalatal*

(f) Velar

Velar sounds occur when the back of the tongue is raised towards the velum (soft palate), as in „cool“ and the final consonants in „back“, „bag“, and „bang“. Voicing and nasality distinguish these further.



Velar
g, k, ŋ

Picture 2.6 *Velar*

8) Manner of articulation: the way in which the airstream is obstructed

Manner of articulation refers to the way in which the obstruction of the air stream, which characterizes all consonants, is achieved. At the different places of articulation in the mouth, there are several basic ways that the air stream can be obstructed.

(a) Stop (complete obstruction of the airstream)

A stop is a sound that involves complete closure of the oral cavity.⁸ The articulators come so close together that no air can escape between them. Stops are found in words like pie, tea, key, buy, guy, my.

[- continuant]

pie, tea, key, buy, die, guy, my

Table 2.1 *The stop consonants of English*

	bilabial	labiodentals	interdental	alveolar	alveopalatal	velar
voiceless	p			t		k
voiced	b			d		g

(b) Continuant

Continuants are the opposite of stops where the airstream is not totally blocked in the oral cavity, so it can escape continuously through the mouth. The consonants in *see, you, lie, thigh*.

⁸Heinz J Giegerich. *English Phonology: An Introduction*. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press 1992) 19

[+ continuant]

Rye, lie, you, woo, thigh, thy, sea, zoo, all vowels.

(c) Sonorants

A sonorant is a sound whose phonetic content is predominantly made up by the sound waves produced by its voicing.

Sonorants are characterized by periodic acoustic energy. It can be assumed that there are no voiceless sonorants because the removal of voicing from a sonorant makes it nondistinct from other members of this set and practically inaudible. The consonants in *my*, *night*, *rye*, *lie* and all vowels are sonorants.

[+ sonorant]

My, night, lie, rye, you, woo, all vowels

(d) Obstruent

Obstruent articulation involves an obstruction of the air stream that produces a phonetic effect independent of voicing. In a word such as „tie“, for example, the initial stop is audible although it is voiceless, and it is distinct from the equally voiceless stop in *pie*. Similarly, the consonants in *sue* and *zoo* are obstruent. It follows from this definition that obstruent can typically occur in voiced and voiceless variants.

[- sonorant]

pie, tea, key, buy, die, guy, thigh, sue, thy, zoo

(e) Fricatives

Some consonants in English do not involve a complete stoppage of the airstream but rather a partial obstruction. This partial obstruction results from the lips or the tongue coming close to some part of the upper mouth. These consonants are called fricatives because the close approximation of the articulations causes turbulence or friction in airflow. The initial sounds of *fan* and *van*, *think* and *those*, *sip* and *zip* and the final sounds of *wish* and *beige* are all fricatives.

Table 2.2 The Fricatives Consonants of English

	Bilabial	Labiodentals	interdental	alveolar	alveopalatal	Velar
voiceless		f	θ	s	ʃ	
voiced		v	ð	z	ʒ	

(f) Affricates

There are two complex consonant sounds in English, [tʃ] as in *chain* and /dʒ/ as in *judge*. Each is a combination of a stop followed immediately by a fricative and they are referred to as affricates.

Table 2.3 The Affricatives Consonant

Bilabial	Labiodentals	Interdental	Alveolar	Alveopalatal	Velar
				tʃ	
				dʒ	

(g) Nasals

All of the consonant sounds discussed above are made with air passing through the mouth. Nasal sounds, on the other hand, are made with air passing through the nose. Air is blocked in the mouth in the same way as it is for stop consonants. However, the soft palate is lowered, allowing air to escape through the nose.

Table 2.4 The Nasal Consonant

Bilabial	Labiodentals	interdental	alveolar	alveopalatal	Velar
m			N		ŋ

(h) Liquids

The initial sounds of *rip* and *lip* are called liquids because in the pronunciation of the sounds, then air passes through the mouth in a fluid manner.

(i) Glides (semi-vowels)

Other consonant sounds of English produced with little turbulence in the airstream are the initial sounds of the words *wet* and *yet*. The phonetic symbols for these sounds are identical to the English letters /w/ and /j/. The two sounds are called semi-vowels because they are made with a relatively wide opening in the mouth. In pronunciation of /w/, the lips are rounded and, at the same time, the back of the tongue approaches the soft palate. In the pronunciation of /j/, the blade of the tongue approaches the hard palate.

9) Voicing: whether there is vibration of the vocal cords

The initial sound of word *zoo* and *sue* are identical in the term of place of articulation and manner of articulation (fricatives). However, they differ in terms of voicing. The /s/ is a voiceless sound and /z/ is voiced sound. The vibration that is heard with the voiced sounds is caused by the vocal cords. Sounds made with the vibrating vocal cords are voiced and sounds made with no vibration of the vocal cords are voiceless. The vocal cords are bands of muscle attached to the walls of the larynx. When they are close together, the air passing from the lungs into the mouth cause them vibrate. When they are apart the passing through air causes no vibration.

There are eight fricative sounds in English; four of these are voiced and four others are voiceless.

Table 2.5 Classification of Fricatives in Terms of Voicing

	labiodental	Interdental	alveolar	Alveopalatal
Voiceless	f	θ	s	ʃ
Voiced	v	ð	z	

The stop consonants also come in voiced/voiceless pairs. With stop consonants, however, it is a little more difficult to feel the vibration of the vocal cords that accompanies voicing.

Table 2. 6 Classification of Stops in Terms of Voicing

	Bilabial	Alveolar	Velar
Voiceless	p (pay)	t (tell)	k (coat)
Voiced	b (buy)	d (dent)	g (gold)

The two affricates of English are made at the same place of articulation but are distinguished in terms of voicing. The affricate /tʃ/ as in *chair* is voiceless and /dʒ/ as in *judge* is voiced.

Table 2.7 Classification of Affricates in Terms of Voicing

Alveopalatal

Voiceless	tʃ
Voiced	dʒ

Below is the consonant chart that combines all the three aspects of articulation in one chart.

Table 2.8 Classification of English Consonant

		Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Alveopalatal	Velar
Stops	Voiceless	p			t		k
	Voiced	b			d		g
Fricatives	Voiceless		f	θ	s	ʃ	
	Voiced		v	ð	z	ʒ	

Affricatives	Voiceless					ʧ	
	Voiced					ʤ	
Nasals		m			n		
Retroflex					r		
Lateral					l		
Semi vowels		w				j	

B. Arabic Pronunciation

The verses of the Qur'an cannot be separated with his name the letters hijaiyah. In the Qur'an we read must be fluent and correct in terms of pronunciation. Speaking about the pronunciation of the letter hijaiyah surely we must know what it is meant "*Makhorijul Huruf*".

Makhorijul huruf are places out letters at the time the letter was rung. In the Qur'an we read should be sounding the letter corresponding to the *makhrāj*. Because if there is a fault in the pronunciation of the letter, it could lead to a whole new meaning. In this case if done on purpose will lead to infidelity. Thus the study *makhorijul huruf* is very important to us.

Makhorijul letter is divided into five places, namely:

1. Al-Jauf (oral cavity)

The letter that came out of jauf namely: alif, Wawu, yes'

2. Halaq (throat)

- a. Asyqal Halqi (larynx), the glottal (ء) and ha' (هـ)
- b. Wasthul Halqi (middle of the throat), which ha' (ح) and' ayn (ع)
- c. Adnal Halqi (tip of the throat), namely ghoin (غ) and kho' (خ)

3. Oral (tongue)

Hijaiyah letter sounds with the release of the tongue there are 18. Grouped into 10 makhraj, namely:

a. Base of the tongue and palate, the back

That letter qof (ق) reads out from the base of the tongue close to the esophagus that catches on the palate the back.

b. The middle base of the tongue and palate, the middle

That letter kaf (ك) reads out from the base of the tongue in front of the catching on *makhrijul huruf* qof into the ceiling of the center of the mouth.

c. Middle of the tongue

That letter jim (ج), syin (ش), and yes' (ي) reads out from the middle of the tongue and palate to keep right on it.

d. Edge base of the tongue

That letter dho' (ض) reads out from the edge of the tongue (tongue may be right or left edge) to connect with makhrojnya letter lam, and keep his molars.

e. Tip of the tongue edge

That letter lam (ل) reads out from the edge of the tongue (left or right) until the final tip of the tongue and keep the upper palate.

f. Spokesman

That letter nun (ن) reads out from the tip of the tongue after makhrojnya lam, go a little further into the base of the tongue and keep the upper palate.

g. Just the tip of the tongue

That letter ro (ر) reads out from the tip of the tongue and right after makhrojnya far more sense to keep the base of the tongue and palate above.

h. Leather upper gum

That letter dal (د), ta (ت), tho' (ظ) reads out from the tip of the tongue and keep the base of the upper incisors.

i. Pointy tongue

That letter shod (ص), sin (س), za (ز) reads out from the tip of the tongue and keep his end of the bottom two incisors.

j. Gum

That letter dho (ظ), tsa' (ث), dzal (ذ) reads out from the tip of the tongue and keep the tip of the upper two incisors.

4. Ash-Syafatain (two lips)

This includes letters syafatain namely:

- a. Fa (ف) out of it down and kept his lips with the tip of the upper two incisors.
- b. Wawu (و), ba (ب), mim (م) came out in between the two lips (between upper and lower). It's just to Wawu lips open, while for ba 'and meme lips to silence.

5. Al-Khaisyum (base of the nose)

As for the letters that the letters ghunnah mim and nun with the following provisions:

- a. Nun bertasydid
- b. Mem bertasydid
- c. Nun who read idghom bighunnah breadfruit, iqlab and ikhfa 'haqiqi
- d. Mem breadfruit that meet or ba