



Analyze The Pronunciation Of Phonetic Symbols In English

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Abstract

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This article examines the phonetic symbols of pronunciation with the aim of explaining and describing how the correct sound sounds in the phonetic symbols of a word or sentence. This type of research is descriptive qualitative and its design directs the research to investigate or describe social situations that are studied in depth, breadth, and depth. In our research, we understand the material understanding that many people do not know and do not understand well.

Keywords: *phonetic symbols*

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INTRODUCTION

English is a foreign language in Indonesia, not a second language, which is the second language of Indonesia, the language of every region. So about English, not many people can speak English because this language is rarely used in everyday life. and many Indonesians do not understand or understand English pronunciation and pronunciation, so they often experience pronunciation mistakes. When you speak in English, you have to pay a lot of attention, especially the pronunciation, why? because if it is pronounced incorrectly, it is also misunderstood. Pronunciation is a way of pronouncing the sound of a language. in phonology explains the branch of linguistics that studies the sound of words (Muslich, 2008: 1).

According to Chaer (2009: 102), phonology is a branch of linguistics that studies and analyzes and speaks the sounds of language. then the phonetic symbol shows the sound of written English words. As mentioned above, IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) is a system of symbols used to pronounce words in any language. The purpose of this study is to find out 1. The use of phonetic symbols in English pronunciation 2. How are phonetic symbols formed? Pronunciation is the way the sound of a language is pronounced. in phonology explains the branch of linguistics that studies the sound of words (Muslich, 2008: 1).

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METHODS

This research uses a descriptive qualitative method, descriptive qualitative according to Moleong (2005:4), qualitative descriptive approach, ie a research approach where the data collected is in the form of words Words, pictures, not numbers. This information can be obtained from the results of interviews, field notes, photos, videos, documentation personal information, notes or records, and other documents.

This research explains and understands existence. Events in society that are considered related to social deviance by using a qualitative descriptive approach. Approach characterized by descriptive qualitative purposes for research and Explain the phenomena that occur inside the audience Phenomenon or reality in that society shows that the existence of a qualitative descriptive method can be used as a method to solve the problem under study.

FINDING & DISCUSSION

According to the Cambridge Dictionary, phonetic symbols are certain symbols that indicate differences between sounds in a sentence.

Pre-20th Century Phonetics and Phonology: The interest in pronunciation predates the academic study of phonetics and phonology. Over the centuries BC, Indian scholars devoted themselves to writing Sanskrit, achieving remarkable accuracy in articulatory phonetics. Her main concern seems to have been to maintain the correct pronunciation of what was already becoming a classical language, but her observations of dots, articulations, and other aspects of pronunciation seem to make the best sense. reveals an interest that can be described as academic.

The word (Allen 1953). Phonetic tradition. Especially in England, phonetics was an honored profession from the 16th to the 17th century. No doubt encouraged by - and contributing to - the strong empiricist flavor of the British scientific tradition, phoneticians such as Henry Sweet (1845-1912) and Daniel Jones (1881-1967) were more interested in the description and transcription of speech than in the concept of the phoneme as a matter of theory. Sweet was aware of German linguistic scholarship and reportedly somewhat hostile to it. He did not use the term 'phoneme' at all, but did distinguish between 'broad' and 'narrow' phonetic transcription: broad transcription recorded speech in symbols that were sufficient to convey the relevant distinctive differences, whereas a narrow transcription included phonetic information of the kind which was not contrastive within the system but which might be of importance to the dialectal- ogist noting precise details. Thus a broad transcription of English RP might show simple voiceless plosives; a narrow transcription might show that these plosives are also markedly aspirated. Sweet's broad transcription is at least roughly equivalent to a phonemic transcription, and Sweet's notion of the phoneme.

The International Standard is the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) standard of the International Phonetic Association. However, the IPA standard is for phones, not phonemes (a phoneme is a collection of similar phones). For this reason, publishers often add variations to their own dictionaries and textbooks. The phonetic symbols (or phonemic transcriptions) used in Teflpedia were introduced by Alfred Gimson in 1977 for his Received Pronunciation and are very similar to

the rules used in several Oxford dictionaries, such as the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary. It uses similar conventions to represent English phonemes. However, this website does not use the parentheses in this dictionary.

"Square" is rendered as /skwear/ instead of /skweN(r)/. An extension of the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) goes beyond the formal phonetic system of languages to cover paralinguistic feature phonetics and pathological languages. According to the Longman Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics, phonemic transcription uses only the characteristic sounds (phonemes) of a language. I don't understand the complexity of pronunciation.

Functions of phonetic symbols

As we all know, English is a language unlike any other. Especially when it comes to writing and speaking. It is very different from Indonesian in terms of writing style and pronunciation. English in general is very diverse. For example, for the word "bird". In English, the correct pronunciation for the word "bird" is "bi:".

d". Remove the " sound in the middle of a word. Then replace it and emphasize the letter "i". Broadly speaking, the functions of phonetic symbols are:

1. Make English pronunciation easier for non-native speakers to understand
2. Additionally, it helps explain the differences between words that have

homonyms.

Types of phonetic symbols

English has phonetic symbols that you can recognize and learn. Below is a list of English phonetic symbols and example sentences.

1. Short Vowels

Short vowels are that we can make short or concise.

1. ɪ : pit, bit, kit, bid, minute, fill.
2. e : bed, head, dress,
3. ɒ : lot, wash, odd
4. ʌ : mud, blood, love
5. ʊ : like ə + u, oo/ (u) foot, good, mood
6. ɜ : like ə + r stir, refer, learn, nurse
7. æ : like a + e cat, laugh, plain

2. Long Vowels

these long vowels are vowels that we sound a little long.

No	Symbols	How to read	Example
1.	i	i on tap	Sea, machine, fleece
2.	u	u on tap	Two, goose, group
3.	ɑ	a on tap	Father, start
4.	ɔ	o on tap	law, war, north

5.	Eə	ea on tap	Fair, various, square
6.	ɜ	er / ir / ur	Bird, turn, perch

3. Diphthongs

This English phonetic symbol consists of two vowels that can be pronounced together. Alternatively, it can be interpreted in a limp tone. For more information, here is a pronunciation list of diphthong symbols.

No	Symbols	How to read	Example
1.	eɪ	Ei	Break, rain, case, face
2.	aɪ	Ai	Flight, kind, high
3.	əʊ	Eu	Show, stone, alone
4.	aʊ	Au	Now, house, brown
5.	ɔɪ	Oi	Boy, toy, choice
6.	ɪə	iye	Near, hear, beer

4. Consonants Sounds: Fricative

This sound is a combination of consonants, such as hissing or hissing sounds, and explosions or plosives, or crackling sounds. We make fricative consonants, or consonants, by forcing air through a narrow passageway that closes two articulators. These two articulators are the lower lip, tongue, lower teeth, etc. For example, the lower lip and upper row of teeth.

No	Symbols	How to read	Example
1.	f	f on tap	Fat, fish, fun
2.	v	v on tap	Village, view, heavy
3.	θ	Tsa	Author, think, bath, thing
4.	ð	Dja	Other, those, brother,
5.	z	z on tap	Zero, crazy, lazy
6.	ʃ	Syi	Shop, cash, national
7.	ʒ	z + h	Vision, pleasure, casual
8.	h	h on tap	Hello, help, ahead

5. Consonants Sounds: Explosive

Phonetic Symbol Consonants A plosive, or plosive consonant, is a sound produced by blowing. This sound occurs because it is blocked by the tongue at the point of articulation in the mouth.

No	Symbols	How to read	Examples
1.	p	p on tap	Copy, purpose, pause
2.	b	b on tap	Back, bubble, job
3.	t	t on tap	Train, late, button
4.	d	d on tap	Ladder, day, drive
5.	k	k on tap	School, clock, quick
6.	g	g on tap	Gosht, grass, get, flag

6. Consonant Sounds: Affricates

Consonants sounds affricates or affricate consonants are a combination of stops and fricatives or breathy sounds, in addition, we can also refer to this sound as a stringed sound or a mixed consonant.

No	Symbols	How to read	Examples
1.	tʃ	Che (bold pronunciation)	Match, choose, cheese
2.	dʒ	Je (bold pronunciation)	Age, stage, juice

7. Consonant Sounds: Nasals

Nasal consonants are nasal sounds that we exhale, through the nasal cavities. A nasal sound is the sound of someone having flu.

No	Symbols	How to read	Examples
1.	m	m	Sum, mother, mad, more
2.	n	n	Nobody, funny, turn
3.	ŋ	ng	Ring, song, sing

CONCLUSION

This article explains phonetic symbols in depth. Phonetic symbols are symbols used to explain how a sound is made or can also show the difference between a word in a sentence. this descriptive adjective can be used to thoroughly explain the explained material. again, it can be stated that the community is still not correct in pronouncing the words. this phonetic symbol can be used to understand the pronunciation

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