

English vowels

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Abstract. *Vowels in English are pronounced with the mouth open, they can be sung. Also, vowels in English can be long vowels and short short vowels. The number of short vowels is sevenlong: five diphthongs and eight diphthongs. Diphthongs: Combinations of two vowels in a syllable. In English it is very important to respect the abbreviations and the length of the vowels, as the length of a sound can depend on the meaning of the word. For example: boat - sheep The first word of the sound i is short, and in the second vowel combination it is a sound that I owe only i. Translation of the first word - ship and the second - sheep. English short vowel – truncated stressed vowel. Vowel length in English or monophthong. They recite a fixed articulation. The first diphthong resonates, creating a surprising syllable. And the second - justa quick point. English has short and long vowels. There are 6 short vowels, some say 7, including the sound schwa [ə], as in "go, still, cinema, etc.". The six short vowels are [ʌ], [æ], [e], [ɪ], [ɒ] and [ʊ] with examples /cup/, /black/, /yes/, /sit/, /rock/ and /pull/ each has 5, namely H. [u:], [i:] , [a:], [ɔ:] and [ɜ:] with examples of each word: /food/, /look/, /dark/, /call/ and /wallet.*

keywords: *language, sound and vocals*

Abstrak. Vokal dalam bahasa Inggris diucapkan dengan mulut terbuka, dapat dinyanyikan. Juga, vokal dalam bahasa Inggris bisa berupa vokal panjang dan vokal pendek pendek. Jumlah vokal pendek adalah tujuh panjang: lima diftong dan delapan diftong. Diftong: Kombinasi dua vokal dalam satu suku kata. Dalam bahasa Inggris, sangat penting untuk menghormati singkatan dan panjang vokal, karena panjang bunyi dapat bergantung pada arti kata tersebut. Misalnya: perahu - domba Kata pertama dari bunyi i pendek, dan pada kombinasi vokal kedua adalah bunyi yang hanya saya miliki. Terjemahan dari kata pertama - kapal dan yang kedua - domba. Vokal pendek bahasa Inggris – vokal stres terpotong. Panjang vokal dalam bahasa Inggris atau monophthong. Mereka melafalkan artikulasi tetap. Diftong pertama beresonansi, menciptakan suku kata yang mengejutkan. Dan yang kedua - hanya poin cepat. Bahasa Inggris memiliki vokal pendek dan panjang. Ada 6 vokal pendek, ada yang bilang 7, termasuk bunyi schwa [ə], seperti pada "go, still, cinema, etc.". Keenam vokal pendek tersebut adalah [ʌ], [æ], [e], [ɪ], [ɒ] dan [ʊ] dengan contoh /cup/, /black/, /yes/, /sit/, /rock/ dan /pull/ masing-masing ada 5, yaitu H. [u:], [i:] , [a:], [ɔ:] dan [ɜ:] dengan contoh masing-masing kata: /food/, /look/, /dark/, /telepon/ dan /dompet.

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A. INTRODUCTION

Vowels are one of the important components of the English sound system. They form the basis of almost all spoken words in the language. Understanding and understanding vowel sounds in English is an important first step in learning English. Vowels in English can be defined as sounds made by the free flow of air through the vocal tract without resistance or friction. They are characterized by the position of the tongue, lips and oral cavity during speech. Vowels can be a single sound (monophthong) or a combination of two sounds (diphthong). In English there are a number of vowels that play an important role in distinguishing the meaning of words. These vowels can be beaten according to their phonetic properties such as pitch, tongue position, and lip shape.

English sound system, there are many ways of pronunciation for everyone, determined by various factors such as region of origin, early influences and social environment. Therefore, many English-speaking experts have provided detailed descriptions of forms of English pronunciation that are easy to understand, at least for English-speaking people, even if they are not standard. This form of pronunciation is called "Received Pronunciation", which means "pronunciation that can be understood in general". familiar people. This is an opportunity that you can use at any time. English pronunciation is all about producing individual sounds and pronouncing words, phrases and sentences with the correct spelling, accent and/or stress. There is also a way of reading words correctly called "phonetic transcription", which is defined as spelling of the alphabet in which each letter represents a sound. The goal of phonetic transcription is to provide language learners with clear and unambiguous information, such as which sound to use in a word or phrase and the context in which that sound should be used. The value of a letter varies greatly depending on (i) the phonetic context and (ii) the written language or dialect.

Other acoustic characteristics analyzed in English vowels include the duration, amplitude and waveform of the sound. Duration refers to the length of time a vowel sound is produced, while amplitude describes the strength or intensity of a vowel sound. The shape of a sound wave describes the pattern of sound vibrations in the time domain. In acoustic vocal analysis, measurement and signal processing techniques are used to obtain objective acoustic data. Tools such as spectrograms and sound processing software are used to record and analyze vocal sound signals. The main objective of an acoustic analysis of English vowels is to identify and understand the acoustic differences between different vowel sounds. This

information can be used to correct incorrect vowel pronunciations and assist English learners in identifying and producing vowel sounds accurately. By using acoustic vocal analysis techniques, we can dig deeper into the acoustic properties of vowel sounds in English. This provides a more comprehensive understanding of vowel production and recognition, and helps in teaching and learning English vowel pronunciation.

B. Sound System in English

Sounds in English are divided into three groups, namely:

1. LONG VOCAL & SHORT VOCAL

Phonetically and phonologically, long vowels refer to a type of vowel sound whose pronunciation duration is longer than short vowels. Long vowels in English phonetic symbols such as /i:/, /o:/ and /u:/ are often denoted by a double dash (:) above the vowel. The main feature of long vowels is their longer duration. When pronouncing long vowels, it takes longer to produce vowel sounds, so vowel sounds last longer than short vowels. In English there are several examples of long vowels, such as /i:/ (as in "meet"), /o:/ (as in "boat") and /u:/ (as in "goose") .

Each long vowel has a certain sound quality which is determined by the position of the tongue, lips, and oral cavity when the vowel is pronounced. The difference in duration between long and short vowels is not only a difference in the duration of pronunciation, but can also affect the meaning of words. In English there are minimal pairs consisting of words that differ in only one vowel sound, where a difference between a long vowel and a short vowel can change the meaning of the word. Examples are "beat" (with /i:/, a long vowel) and "bit" (with /ɪ/, a short vowel).

Proper pronunciation of long vowels is very important for understanding and clear communication in English. Mispronunciation of long vowels can make it difficult for listeners to understand or even change the meaning of a word as a whole. It is important for English learners to pay attention to the duration of pronunciation and sound quality when practicing long vowels. When pronouncing long vowels, it is also necessary to understand the correct position of the tongue, lips and oral cavity. Through constant practice and awareness of the difference between long and short vowels, students can develop the ability to pronounce long vowels more accurately and clearly.

In phonetics and phonology, short vowels refer to a type of vowel sound that takes less time to pronounce than long vowels. Short vowels are usually indicated by a single phonetic symbol, e.g. B. /ɪ/, /æ/ and /ʌ/ in English. The main characteristic of short vowels is that they are pronounced a little longer than long vowels. When you pronounce a short vowel, it takes less time to produce that vowel sound, so the duration of the vowel sound is shorter. In English there are several examples of short vowels, such as /ɪ/ (as in sit), /æ/ (as in cat) and /ʌ/ (as in cut).

Each short vowel has a specific sound quality that is determined by the position of the tongue, lips, and oral cavity when the vowel is pronounced. The difference in duration between short and long vowels is not only a difference in pronunciation duration, but also can affect the meaning of words. In English there are minimal pairs consisting of words that differ in only one vowel sound, where a difference between a short vowel and a long vowel can change the meaning of the word. Examples are "sit" (with /ɪ/, a short vowel) and "seat" (with /i:/, a long vowel).

Correct pronunciation of short vowels is very important for clear understanding and communication in English. Mispronunciation of short vowels can make it difficult for listeners to understand or even change the meaning of a word as a whole. It is important for English learners to pay attention to the duration of pronunciation and sound quality when practicing short vowels. When pronouncing short vowels, it is also necessary to understand the correct position of the tongue, lips and oral cavity. Through constant practice and awareness of the difference between short vowels and long vowels, students can develop their ability to pronounce short vowels more accurately and clearly.

2. (consonant)

Consonants are key in the human vocal system causing congestion or narrowing of the vocal tract during sound production. Unlike vowels, consonants involve obstructions or obstructions that stop or restrict the flow of air. The main characteristic of consonants is the presence of obstructions or narrowing of the airflow when spoken. This disability can occur in various ways, e.g. by narrowing of the space between the tongue and palate on /s/ (as in "sit"), complete cessation of airflow by the lips or tongue on /p/ (as in "sit" "pin"), or vibration of the vocal cords with the lips or the tongue for the /z/ sound (as in "zip"). consonants in English can

be cheated according to various criteria, e.g. B. after the formation of barriers, the sound and no vibration of the vocal cords. Here are some categories of consonants in English:

1. Voiced and voiceless consonants: Voiced consonants have vocal cord vibrations, while voiceless consonants do not have vocal cord vibrations. For example, /p/ is a voiceless consonant (as in "pin"), while /b/ is a voiced consonant (as in "bin").
2. Explosive consonants: Explosive consonants imply a pause followed by an explosive burst of air. Some examples of consonants that appear in English are /p/ (as in "pin"), /t/ (as in "ten"), and /k/ (as in "cat").
3. Frictional consonants: Frictional consonants imply resistance which is not followed by explosive bursts of air. For example, /s/ is a frictional consonant (as in "sit") and /f/ is a frictional consonant (as in "fitting").
4. Nasal consonants: Nasal consonants mean the flow of air through the nose. For example, /m/ is nasal (as in "man"), /n/ is nasal (as in "nut").
5. Fluid consonants: Liquid consonants include a gentle flow of air without significant resistance. For example, /l/ is a fluid consonant (as in "let") and /r/ is a fluid consonant (as in "run").
6. Semi-vowel consonants: Semi-vowel consonants have similar properties to vowels, but are still classed as consonants. For example, /j/ is a semi-vowel (as in "ja") and /w/ is a semi-vowel (as in "win"). Consonant pronunciation is very important for understanding and clarity of communication in English. Mispronouncing a consonant can change the overall meaning of a word or make it difficult for the listener to understand it. Therefore, it is important for English learners to practice and have a good understanding of pronouncing consonants, including how barriers form, how the tongue moves, and air escaping through the vocal tract.

- **voiceless** : Airflow from the lungs continues down the trachea or trachea and passes through the opening/cavity in the vocal cords which is called the vocal cleft. When the vocal cords are separated/absent, airflow is unobstructed through the auditory canal and freely enters the supraglottic cavity (the part of the vocal organ above the auditory canal). Called

- **voiced** : For example p, t, k, and s in English, the words pit, tip, kit, sip, and kiss are silent. When the vocal cords come together, the airflow direction is fixed and vibrates. To illustrate, these sounds are called b, d, g, and z in the words Angry, God, Dog, Zebra, and Buzz.

3. Diftong (Diphthong)

A diphthong, also known as a diphthong in English, is a combination of two adjacent vowels in one syllable. In diphthongs, pronunciation begins with one vowel and ends with another, with a change in sound quality between the two. These changes can include shifting from one vowel to another, shifting from a monophthong to a diphthong, or shifting from one diphthong to another.

Diphthongs are often described as a combination of two vowel segments. The beginning of a diphthong is called a vowel onset, while the ending is called a vowel ending. Vowel onsets generally have a weaker or pressed sound quality, while vowel endings have a stronger or prominent sound quality.

Examples of diphthongs in English include:

1. "ai" in the word "pain" (sick)
2. "ei" in the word "weight" (weight)
3. "oi" in the word "coin" (coins)
4. "ou" in "house"

In some languages, diphthongs can also be represented by combinations of letters or diacritical marks. For example, in Spanish, diphthongs can be marked with letter combinations such as "ai" in "aire" (air), "ei" in "seis" (six), and "au" in "auto" (car).

It is important to remember that diphthongs and adjacent vowels differ in different syllables. Diphthongs occur in one syllable, whereas two adjacent vowels in different syllables are considered separate vowels. For example, in the word "di-ure" (diuretic), "i" and "u" are each a separate vowel in a different syllable, not diphthongs.

An understanding of diphthongs is important in learning and mastering a language, because correct pronunciation will affect understanding and effective communication. It also deals with the phonetic and phonological aspects of a language.

C. Similarities and Differences

Basically, the Indonesian tone system is similar to the English tone system. However, many vowels in English are not found in Indonesian. Many English consonants also do not appear in Indonesian. Diphthongs are also known in Indonesian, but do not have groups. In Indonesian, clusters only occur in the word "pronto". A borrowed word refers to a word that is adopted from another language. In the case of Indonesian, it has borrowed words from English. For instance, words like "strategy" (/strategy/), "structure" (/structure/), "tools" (/tools/), and so on. In English, accent plays a crucial role as it can alter the meaning of a word, whereas in Indonesian, accent is not as important as it does not affect the meaning. Additionally, English has aspirated sounds, where a puff of air follows when pronouncing certain sounds. There are several sounds in English that do not exist in Indonesian, and even though both languages may share the same place of articulation for some sounds, the actual manner of articulation differs. Apart from these similarities, there are also several differences between the tonal systems of English and Indonesian.

1. Vowels

Unlike English, in Indonesian there are no vowels *vokal i, u, ɔ, a, ʌ, æ, ɒ*

2. Consonants

Several consonants in the English sound system are absent in Indonesian.. These consonants are *v, θ, δ, ʒ, and ʃ*.

D. Closing

When studying a foreign language, especially English, it is important to recognize that its phonetic system differs from that of Indonesian. English encompasses several sounds, including vowels, consonants, diphthongs, and other phonetic forms, which do not exist in Indonesian. Furthermore, stress, length, and intonation in Indonesian do not impact the meaning of words or phrases. Due to these disparities, English learners often encounter difficulties stemming from various factors, such as differences in auditory sensitivity, challenges in producing foreign sounds using our vocal organs, issues with sound distribution, and problems with fluency. These obstacles can be overcome by studying phonological theory, referring to dictionaries to learn word pronunciations, practicing pronunciation, and training one's ear by listening to native speakers or audio recordings. In English language learning, the primary objective is to accurately pronounce words, phrases, and sentences as if spoken by native English speakers. This is crucial because mispronunciations in English can lead to errors in word meaning, resulting in unclear communication. Based on the aforementioned explanation, it is highly important to introduce pronunciation correction to English learners from an early age. Consequently, we can expect some students to master the correct English pronunciation method, enabling them to eventually speak English fluently and accurately.

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