CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents some theories that are related to this research. This chapter discusses the pronunciation, pronunciation difficulties, phonological system, and IKIP Budi Utomo Malang.

2.1 Pronunciation

2.1.1 Definition of Pronunciation

Odden (2005: 2) says phonology is one of the core fields that compose the discipline of linguistics, which is defined as the scientific study of language structure. Pronunciation refers to the production of sound we use to produce meaning. Kreidler (2004:5) claims phonology is concerned with the way speech sound are organized into a system, the sound system of a specific language. It means that phonology paying attention to the sound of language (segmental), aspect of individual speaking levels including speaking levels including sounds, such as intonation, sentence, emphasize, rhythm, and time (or supra segmental) how sound is produced which is closely related to the way we speak orally.

2.1.2 The Elements of Pronunciation

The broad definition of pronunciation includes two aspects is it segmental and supra segmental elements. The translation of the journal
issued by the AMEP Research Centre (2002) describes the division of the following items:

1. Suprasegmental Elements

   a. Stress

      Stress refers to the advantages given to certain syllables in words, and certain syllables in the words are characterized by the volume strength, change tone and length of the syllables and had movements we see when we see a person who is talking. Stress is important at three different levels:

      1. Word level – Compound words that have one or several syllables stressed.
      2. Sentence level – Tends to be the most important word.
      3. Stress concentrate – Refers to important word that put great stressed on giving abbreviations.

   b. Intonation

      Intonation is an increasing and decreasing voice in speech (Oxford Pocker, 2008:234). Intonation or inflection is very important in the sense of speech cues, especially interpersonal attitudes. The main tone changes occur in syllables, especially tonic syllables. Here are 4 identifiable pattern intonation tones.

      1. The pattern decreases, usually indicating that the speaker has finished, at least for a while.
      2. Increased intonation, signaling statement or sustainability.
3. Increase-fall, gesture tone of certainty combined with some qualifications.

4. Rise-down, usually used for gestures of strong surprise, approval and disagreement.

2. Segmental Elements

Segmental sound is the sound produced by breathing, vocal organs, and vocal cords. Sound of segmentation include:

a. Vowel = sound that is not obstructed by the vocal organs.

b. Consonant = sound obstructed by vocal organs.

c. Diphthong = two vowels that are read by one sound.

d. Cluster = group of two or more consonants

2.2 Pronunciation Difficulties

Many students have problems in English especially in speaking English. There are many problems facing students to learn pronunciation. According to Harmer (2007:250), what can make pronunciation difficult is because:

1. What student can hear?

Some students have trouble hearing pronounce pronunciation features. Often, different first language speakers have problems with different sounds.
2. What student can say?

Learning a foreign language often gives us the problem of physical unfamiliarity (ie physically difficult to make sound using the mouth, uvula or nasal cavity).

3. The intonation problems

Some of them (Indonesian students in English) find it very difficult to hear a tone or recognize and increasing or decreasing pattern or tone.

2.2.1 The Obstacle on Sound Speech

1. Vokoid: The sound going on without a hitch in speech tools except in the vocal cords alone (no articulation process), the vokoid is produced by vibrating the vocal cords, and so all voids are sounds.

2. Contoid: The sound which formed by inhibiting air currents in some speech tools, so on the contoid process occurs articulation process. The contoid formed by the vibrating of the vocal cords: the voiced contoid, for example [b, d, j, and g], the contoid formed without the accompanied by vibrating vocal cords called a noiseless contoid.

2.2.2 The Sound are Produced

1. The Organs of Speech

There are there organ system that are needed for this purpose. They are usually known as the respiratory system, phonatory system, and articulation.
a. Respiratory system

The respiratory system consists of the lungs, diaphragm, bronchial tubes, pharynx, and trachea. The main function of is for breath.

b. Phonatory system

The phonatory system is formed by larynx. The main function of the larynx is to convert the energy into an audible sound.

c. Articulatory system

The articulation system consists of the nasal cavity and oral cavity. This contribution to speech is on resonance issues. The oral cavity is considered the most important of the other cavities because it is the most varied in its dimensions and shapes. The oral cavity consists of lips, teeth, tongue, palate, and lower jaw. The oral cavity can be divided into two parts based on its function: the articulator and the place of articulation.

2.3 Phonological System

Phonology is the science of the discourse of the phonemes of language and its distribution. Phonology is defined as a study of language that studies the sounds of language produced by human speech. The field of phonological study is the sound of language as the smallest unit of speech with a combination of sounds that form syllables. According to Odden(2005), phonology is a field in linguistics that investigates the sounds of language according to the function. The phonology
system in English is explicitly divided into two parts namely phonetics and phonemics.

2.3.1 Phonetics

Phonetics is the study of descriptions and analyzes the various sounds that humans use in their language (Mcmahon, 2002:1).

1. Articulation

Study of how speech sounds are produced by human vocal apparatus,

a. Air stream mechanism

1. Pulmonic

- Air flow is directed outwards towards the oral. Cavity pressure built by compression of lungs

- Example English ([p], [n], [l], [e],)

2. Glottis

a. Glottis Egressive Sounds

- Air flow is directed outwards towards the oral cavity. Pressure built by pushing up closed glottis

- Example Georgian ( [p’], [t’], [k’] )

b. Glottis Ingressive Sounds

- Air flow is directed inwards from the oral cavity. Pressure reduced by pulling down closed glottis
3. Velaric

- Air flow is directed inwards from the oral cavity
- Pressure reduced by forming velar and alveolar closure and pulling down tongue

b. Articulation

Manners of articulation

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Table by Roach (1993)

2. Acoustics

Acoustic phonetics is a subfield of phonetics that deals with the acoustic aspect of speech sounds. Acoustic phonetics investigates properties such as the mean square amplitudes of waveforms, concept linguistic such telephone, phrase or speech, their association with other phonetics branches (e.g., articulatory or auditory), and their fundamental frequency, their duration, their fundamental frequency, or other properties are the spectra of frequency, and their association with other phonetics.
braches (eg, articulatory or auditory), and to concept abstract linguistics such as telephone, phrase or speech.

2.3.2 Phonemics

1. Font

Font are sound language consisting of vocal and consonant sounds. Font can also be said as sounds of language or speech sound. Found are the units of language that are concrete. Font can be heard and can be pronounced because it is termed by sound.

2. Phonemes

Phonemes are sound language that can serve to distinguish the meaning of words. The phoneme in the language can have some sort of pronunciation that depends on its place in a word or syllable. (Hammad & Schmitz, 2005)

3. Allophones

Allophones are a variation of phoneme that does not distinguish the form and meaning of words. Allophones are sounds that are realizations of phonemes. Simply allophones can be defined as phonemic variants based on position in word, for example the first phoneme in “we” and “what” is phonetically different, but each is the allophone of the phoneme /w/. (Hamman & Schmitz, 2005).
2.3.3 English Spelling Systems

There are some differences between sounds in English:

1. Different letters may represent the same sound.

   All of these words contain the same vowel sound /u:/ but it is represented by eight different spellings. For example: (to, two, too, through, threw, clue, shoue, Sioux).

2. Combination of letters may represent one sound.

   It is possible for a combination of letters to represent only one sound. On the words below, Gh, ph, and ea each represent only one sound even though the spelling represents this single sound as two letters. For example: (Rough, physics, head).

3. Letters may represent no sound.

   It is possible for no sound to be represented by a particular letter. For example: (Bomb, cake, pneumonia, knee, debt, receipt). Those spellings illustrate clearly the way in which a particular sound in English can be spelled in different ways.

2.3.4 Adjustment connected speech

1. Linking

   a. Linking with a glide:
Linking with a glide commonly occurs when one or syllable ends in a tense vowel or diphthong and the next or syllable begins with a vowel.

b. Consonant belongs to both syllables.

When word or syllable in a single consonant is followed by a word or syllable beginning with a vowel, the consonant belongs to both syllables.

c. Resyllabification

When a word or syllable has a consonant as final sound then it is followed by a word or syllable start with a vowel, the final consonant of cluster is often pronounced as part of the following syllable. This condition is also called resyllabification.

d. Identical consonant

When two identical consonants come together as a result of the just a position of two words, there is one single, elongated of the consonant.

e. Unreleased initial stop consonant.

When a stop consonant is followed by another stop or by an affricate, the first stop is not released which facilitates the linking.

2. Assimilation

Assimilation is the process of adjustment in connected speech sound (assimilated sound) takes one the characteristic of a neighbouring sound (the conditioning sound). Type of assimilation in English
a. Progressive

Progressive assimilation the conditioning sounds effects the following sound.

b. Regressive

Regressve assimilation, the assimilated sound precedes and is effected by the conditioning sound.

c. Coalescent

Coalescent is the condition where to adjacent sounds combine to form new sound.

3. Dissimilation

The process of dissimilation occurs when adjacent sounds become more different from each other. It is in English and not an active process. Some texts cite the pronunciation of the final cluster of fiths as [fts] as an example of dissimilation [fθs] to [fts].

4. Deletion

Deletion is the process where the sounds disappear or are not clearly articulated in certain contexts. In other words, deletion is the disappearance of the sound. The following are some of the most typical environments of deletion:

2.4 IKIP Budi Utomo

IKIP Budi Utomo Malang or an abbreviation of the Institute of Teacher Training and Education was established in 1984. The Institute is a college that
organizes academic and / or vocational education in a group of scientific, technological, and / or artistic disciplines and if it qualifies for professional education. According to KBBI (Big Indonesian Dictionary) istitut is an organization that is needed for certain tasks such as education, investigation, scientific, scientific inquiry or which aims to carry out educational, cultural, social, friendship between nations and so on. The presence of Budi Utomo IKIP itself aims to meet the needs of professional teachers at that time. IKIP Budi Utomo is one of the private universities located in Malang City area, more precisely Jl. Simpang Arjuno No.14B, Kauman, Klojen, East Java Malang City. Budi Utomo Malang Teachers’ Training College is one of the Higher Education Institutions that has received an accredited status from the National Accreditation Board of Higher Education (BAN-PT) with an average score for each study program held that has received B. As for there are 7 study programs for the undergraduate level held by IKIP Budi Utomo Malang, among English Language Education, Indonesian Language and Literature Education, Mathematics Education, Economic Education, Biology Education, Physical Education Health and Recreation, and History and Sociology Education.

The purpose of the Budi Utomo IKIP college itself is:

1. Sublime personality (akhlakul karimah)

2. Knowledge and skills insight

3. The ability to understand students learning and developing, and providing learning opportunities that support intellectual, social and personal development.
4. Ability to use various instructional strategies.

5. Ability to understand individuals and groups and create learning tools that can foster positive social interactions.

So that with the Budi Utomo IKIP it can be said that it has carried out the obligations of the tridharma of higher education where tridharma is based on 3 principles, namely Education, Research and Development, and Community Service.