CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The present chapter addresses the theoretical framework of the research. It serves as a theoretical viewpoint to guide the research. This chapter is to discuss and clarify some theories, which are related to the research such as, pronunciation, mispronunciation types, phonology, speaking, and phonetic symbol.

2.1   Pronunciation

Millions of people want to learn English as well as they can, for some people they have a matter of reading and writing. But, many people wants to be able in speaking English well with a good pronunciation which can be easily understood both by their fellow and by foreign people, that is a problem in pronunciation. Many Indonesian people, especially in Surabaya feel difficult in pronunciation as well as other parts of foreign language. Some people are more talented than others, they are being able to pronuncing other language with less difficulties, but they never consider that those are easy things to do. Indonesian people especially in Surabaya, cannot let the first language, because language starts from the ear. By the time they grown up in a habit of their own language are so strong that they are very difficult to break. Anyone who speaks another language will know it can be difficult to produce certain sounds that we do not use in our first language. Definition of pronunciation by Crystal (2008:417) *Pronoun is a term used in the grammatical classification of words, referring to the closed set of items which can be used to substitute for a noun phrase (or single noun).* Different definition come from Asmaradhani (2011: 2) claimed that:

The pronunciation of a word is what you hear when someone says the word. As found in any dictionary, most words have only one pronunciation. Some words, however, have two or more pronunciations.

In phonetics and phonology, generally pronunciation is often defined that the act or result of producing the sound of speech. Based from those statements, it can be concluded that pronunciation is knowledge of term used by grammatical classification of words which can be used to mark the speaker when they says the words. A word can be spoken in different ways by various individuals or group depending from many factors such as area where they grew up, environment, or they have speech or voice disorder or even their education. This is very important for the people to learn the pronunciation of all the words and always trying for using on speech.

English pronunciation of words is not fixed theoretically but in Bahasa Indonesia word, pronunciation is represented by each alphabet in the spelling. That's why Indonesian people speaking according to the word.

2.2 Mispronunciations types

Researchers have carried out various studies to attempt to categorize the types of mispronunciations. Bonaventura, Herron, and Menzel (2000:225-230) state that:

"Three types of mispronunciation that are categorized based on distinguished problem areas: problems in the pronunciation of non-native sounds; carry-over of pronunciation regularities from the mother tongue (L1); and overgeneralizations of target language (L2) regularities. Speakers will replace phonemes that

do not exist in their original mother tongue (L1) with the closest-sounding phoneme from their native language. The second type of mispronunciation, which is the carry-over of pronunciation regularities, involves mostly phonological changes, such as the devoicing of final voiced stop consonants or the spelling-to-sound mapping of the mother tongue. Devoicing of final voiced stop consonants occur when Germans mispronounce banned by changing the [d] to a [t]; whereas spelling-to-sound mapping takes place when Italians mispronounce the [ ] in sing as two separate phones [n] and [g] because it aligns with their mother tongue's orthography. The third type of mispronunciation is when a speaker applies a possible pronunciation in an unsuitable word.

based from Bonaventura, Herron and Menzel, the first type of mispronunciations which is the problem in the pronunciations of non-native sound. Speakers will replace phonemes thatdo not exist in their original mother tongue (L1) with the closest sounding phoneme from their native language. The second type of mispronunciations which is the carry-over of pronunciation regularities, involves mostly phonological changes, such as the devoicing of final voiced stop consonants or the spelling to sound mapping of the mother tongue. The third type of mispronunciations is when a speaker applies a possible pronunciation in an unsuitable word. Bonaventura, Herron, and Menzel did not include co-articulation errors in the research. Co-articulation errors include deletions or assimilations of initial and final consonants or vowels when the adjacent phones influence each other. However, these sorts of error are looked at in this paper.

2.3 Phonology

Phonology generally is the study of the sound system of languages. It is a huge area of language theory and it is difficult to do more on a general language course than have an outline knowledge of what it includes. Part of the subject is concerned with finding objective standard ways of recording speech and representing this symbolically. Language scientists have a very detailed understanding of how the human body produces the sounds of speech. Crystal (2008:365) state that phonology is a branch of linguistics which studies the sound systems of languages. Based from Crystal, phonology is a theory of producing sounds and which are studied by phonetics. The aim of phonology is to demonstrate the patterns of distinctive sound found in a language and to make as general statements as possible about the nature of sound systems in the languages of the world.

2.4 Speaking

Human are created by Allah SWT as social beings who communicate with other people in their environment and derived from Brown (2001;267) certified that *"When someone can speak a language, it means that he can carry on a conversation reasonably competently"*. One of the way that a person can make the communication to others with using language. There are various varieties of language that are used to communicate to each other. One of those languages is English. Most of people in the world considered that English is a second language which is very important to be learned after the first language (mother tongue) which is possessed by someone since they were born.

Speaking is one of the most important things in our life, especially for the English department students. As an English candidate teacher, they must have confidence and can speaking English fluently as a speakers when they were teaching their students. Usually, speaking is more tends to oral activities. Oral activities is more interesting and easy way for the student through speaking or communication. Function of speaking itself is used to express their ideas, feels, and to communicate to people in civilized world. But, most of Indonesians people still feel difficult and they can not speak English well. Therefore, the researcher chooses to observes on oral reading skill at the Eighth grade semester students of English department at Muhammadiyah University of Surabaya.

According to Brown (2004:140), speaking is a productive skill. It means that speaking could be observed directly and empirically. It requires the reliability and validity on oral production test. Therefore, English department students should be brave and active when they do teaching and learning process on going because it is very connected with the effectiveness of the ability to speak English.

After examining the theory about speaking above, it can be concluded that the teacher candidate must be able to help their students to become a master of the language in the limited time. Beside that the students should study hard her/himself in order to be able to understand it well.

2.5 Phonetic Symbol

Language creates from words and this is consists of consonant and vocal alphabetical symbols in the word. Yule (2010:216) state in principle, an alphabet is a set of written symbols, each one representing a single type of sound or

phoneme. Sound symbol or phonetic symbol is another term of phonetic alphabet. That is when transcribing a speech sound they need symbol to represent the sounds. Fortunately, in English have I.P.A or International Phonetic Associations Alphabet. IPA contain the letters are used to refer to the association and also to its alphabet. IPA content set of symbols, voicing, vowel and diacritics. Basically the symbols are for one of two purpose, either they are symbols for phonemic which is what the symbols were first introduced as.

2.5.1   Vowel

Vowel is the speech sound in which the mouth is open and the tongue is not touching the top of mouth, teeth or lips. Vowel sound have a letter like */a/, /i/, /u/, /e/, /o/, / /, /æ/, / /, / /, /ɪ/*.

2.5.2   Consonant

Generally consonant is the letter of the alphabet that represent a consonant sound like b, c,d ,f, g and more. Consonant sound made by stopping the breath with the tongue, lips, or teeth. Yule (2010:285) defined that "consonant is a speech sounds produced by restricting the airflow in some way". To practicing consonant sounds, anyone can read a word repeatedly until feel comfortable with the various sounds of words. Consonant sound have some letters like /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, /g/, /t /ʃ/, /f/, /v/, /θ/, / /, /m/,/n/, /h/, /s/, / /, /   and more. Javanese people almost always add consonant /n/ or /m/ at the beginning of some names of places, such a "Bandung" they always called "Mbandung"

Pronuncing have a great relation for a good word. Pronunciation refers to the method of articulation of word. Pronunciation are important to get a word

right and important to make the other person understand what they speak. In other words pronunciation is very important while speaking English language.