

Teori Phonology English Vowels

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Abstrack. The study addresses vowel phonology in English with a focus on basic concepts, phonemic analysis, change, and phonological rules. Vowel phonology involves the study of vowel sounds in language and the way they are organized and grouped in the language system. Vowel phonemic analysis identifies an inventory of vowel phonemes in English and classifies them based on differences in word meaning. The distribution of vowel phonemics and allophonies describes the mapping of vowel phonemes in a particular phonological context. Vowel phonological changes occur over time and are influenced by factors such as phonetic influences, phonological environment, and contact with other languages. The study also highlights examples of phonological changes in vowels in English, including diphthongs to monophthongs and shifts in vowel sound height. Vowel phonological rules govern the pronunciation of vowel sounds in English, including allophony rules and phonological environmental influences. An understanding of vowel phonology in English has important implications in linguistic analysis and research on the history and change of language.

Keywords: discuss english, mofolog and vocal

INTRODUCTION

Learning English is certainly not an easy thing, especially for foreigners. English is the dominant language used globally in many areas of life such as in business, politics, technology, science, education, and many more (Crystal, 1997; Nunan, 2003). In Indonesia, the status of English is as a foreign language. This means that English is rarely used in everyday life, especially by students. Most English is only used when they are studying at school or only as a target language (the language used as a learning objective). There are components that must be mastered in learning English.

Pronunciation is part of the language component. The way people pronounce English is an important skill to pay attention to. As stated by Brown (1991), learners' pronunciation

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ability will affect their English learning outcomes. However, many foreign language learners still have difficulty in pronouncing English words. One of the causes is the influence of their mother tongue, Bahasa Indonesia, on their target language, English (Gozali, 2019). Adelia (2020) stated that Indonesian students have difficulty in pronouncing English because there are differences in the sound system of the language between Indonesian and English.

He also explained that students feel less motivated to check the correctness of their pronunciation when pronouncing words in English, for example in the pronunciation of /g/ sounds correct. Incorrect pronunciation can lead to a change in the meaning of the word. This may lead to misunderstandings. Mentioned by Savitri and Andrianto (2021), EFL students need to know the sounds of English to understand the language accurately. This is why learning English Phonology is quite important

Phonological theories in English vowel analysis play an important role in understanding and analyzing the complex vowel sound systems in this language. Phonology is a branch of linguistics that studies sound patterns in language and how these sounds form linguistic systems. In the context of English, vowels are an integral component in word formation and proper pronunciation. English vowels have many variations in their pronunciation and usage, depending on phonological context, accent, and dialect variation. Therefore, understanding the phonological theories underlying the analysis of English vowels becomes important to deepen our understanding of the phonological system of vowels in this language.

In the study of phonology, the analysis of English vowels is an interesting and important topic. Vowels are sounds that form the core of every word and have a central role in verbal communication. However, the vowel system in English is very complex, with various pronunciation variations depending on contextual factors, accents, and dialect variations.

To understand and analyze English vowels well, a deep understanding of the phonological theories underlying the study is required. Phonological theories provide a conceptual and analytical framework that allows us to understand vowel sound patterns in English, as well as how those sounds interact in linguistic systems.

One of the main theories in phonology used in the analysis of English vowels is generative theory. This theory refers to the concepts of phonemes and allophones, which help classify and analyze differences in vowel sounds in English. Through generative theory, we

can understand how contextual changes and phonological rules affect vowel pronunciation in English.

In addition to generative theory, optimality theory is also an important foundation in analyzing English vowels. This theory views sound variation as the result of conflicts between different phonological constraints. By analyzing constraint conflicts and their resolution, optimality theory can help explain emerging vowel variations in English. Furthermore, feature theory also has a significant role in English vowel analysis. This theory identifies phonetic attributes that distinguish one vowel from another and helps in describing phonetic differences in the English vowel system. Through mapping features on linguistic structure, we can understand how English vowels are organized and interconnected.

In addition, an understanding of dialect variation and sociolinguistic influences in the analysis of English vowels is also very important. English is used by various social and cultural groups, resulting in variations in vowel pronunciation. Understanding phonological theories can help us explain dialect variation and the influence of sociolinguistic factors in English vowel pronunciation. In this context, research and analysis of phonological theories in English vowel analysis has great relevance. With a deep understanding of these theories, we can expand our knowledge of the vocal phonological system in English, as well as apply this knowledge in English teaching and learning, as well as in further research on vowel phonology.

METHOD

This study used a quantitative descriptive method using a cross-sectional survey design. A cross-sectional survey design is a type of research design that draws conclusions from the collection of data on a large population at a specific point in time (Lavrakas, 2008). According to Setia (2016), this is a transverse survey participant selected based on criteria set by the researcher, without awarding further treatment. This research design adequately answers these research questions because they agree with the purpose of doing this research research consists in drawing conclusions from the data of a large number of participants at once.

Understanding and Function of Vowel Phonology in Language

Vowel phonology is the branch of linguistics that studies the vowel sound system in a language. It focuses on organizing, identifying, and understanding vowel structures in specific language contexts. The main goal of vowel phonology is to analyze the differences in vowel sounds in language and understand how these sounds interact and play a role in the formation of the meaning of words and sentences.

The phonological functions of vowels in language are as follows:

1. Identifying vowel phonemes: Vowel phonemes are the basic units of sound that distinguish meanings in language. Vowel phonology helps in identifying and distinguishing vowel phonemes present in a language. For example, in English, the vowel phoneme /i/ in the word "sit" is different from the vowel phoneme /ɪ/ in the word "sit".
2. Structuring vowel patterns: Vowel phonology helps in understanding vowel sound patterns and arrangements in a language. These patterns include combinations of vowel sounds in syllables, patterns of emphasis, and vowel patterns in related words.
3. Analyze phonological changes: Vowel phonology studies the changes in vowel sounds that occur in language over time. This analysis helps in tracing the evolution of language and how vowel sounds can change phonologically.

b. Difference between Vowel Phoneme and Vowel Allophone

In vowel phonology, there is a difference between vowel phonemes and vowel allophones. Here's the explanation:

1. Vowel phonemes: Vowel phonemes are the basic units of sound that distinguish meanings in language. Each vowel phoneme has the ability to be the core of a syllable and can affect the meaning of words. For example, in English, the vowel phonemes /i/ and /ɪ/ can distinguish the words "sit" and "set".
2. Vowel allophone: A vowel allophone is a phonetic variation or realization of a particular vowel phoneme in a specific phonological context. They do not distinguish the meaning of words and usually appear as variations depending on the phonetic context or specific phonemic position. For example, in English, the vowel phoneme /ɪ/ can have an allophone [ɪ] or [ə] depending on the position in the word. The main difference between vowel phonemes and vowel allophones lies in their role and contribution to the meaning of words.

c. Vowel System in English and Its Classification The vowel system in English consists of a number of vowel sounds that can be distinguished based on certain phonetic parameters such as the height and low of the tongue, the position of the tongue, and the lips. Vowel sounds in English can be classified into two main categories: monophthongs and diphthongs.

1. Monophthongs: Monophthongs are single vowel sounds that remain during pronunciation. In English, there are a number of monophthongs, such as /i/ in "beat," /ɛ/ in "bed," /æ/ in "cat," /ɑ/ in "hot," /ʌ/ in "cut," /ɔ/ in "caught," /ʊ/ in "book," and /u/ in "boot."

2. Diphthongs: Diphthongs are vowel sounds that involve changing the position of the tongue during pronunciation. In English, there are several diphthongs, such as /eɪ/ in "day," /ɔɪ/ in "boy," /aɪ/ in "time," /aʊ/ in "house," and /oʊ/ in "go."

The classification of vowel sounds in English is based on their phonetic and pronunciation characteristics. This classification helps in understanding and describing the vowel system present in English.

FENOMANIK VOCAL ANALYSIS

a. Inventory of Vowel Phonemics in English

The inventory of vowel phonemes in English includes a list of vowel sounds that can be distinguished based on differences in the meaning of words. Vowel phonemes in English include:

1. Monophthong:

- /i/ in "beat"
- /ɪ/ in "bit"
- /e/ in "stanza"
- /æ/ dalam "bat"
- /ɛ/ in "bet"
- /ʌ/ in "but"
- /ɑ/ in "bat"

- /ɔ/ in "bought"

- /ʊ/ in "book"

- /u/ in "boot"

2. Diphthong:

- /eɪ/ in "bake"

- /aɪ/ in "bite"

- /ɔɪ/ in "boy"

- /aʊ/ in "bout"

- /oʊ/ in "boat"

In the inventory of vowel phonemics, phoneme differences are characterized by changes in vowel sounds that result in differences in meaning in English.

b. Phonemic Distribution and Vowel Allophony

Vowel phonemic distribution includes mapping vowel phonemes into specific phonological contexts in English. In this distribution, vowel phonemes can have a phonetic variation called allophony, which depends on the phonetic context or phonemic position. An example is the allophony of the phoneme /ɪ/ in English, which can appear as [ɪ] in the word "sit" and [ə] in the word "rabbit." The distribution of vowel allophony helps understand the variations in vowel sounds that occur in English and how those sounds interact with the linguistic context.

c. Vocal Phonemic Mapping in the English Sound System

Vowel phonemic mapping in the English sound system involves determining the phonemic positioning of vowel sounds in words and syllabic patterns. For example, the vowel phoneme /i/ in English appears as a closed syllabic core in a word like "sit" and as an open syllabic core in a word like "seat." In addition, this mapping also involves an understanding of allophony and phonemic changes that occur in vowel sounds in English. This mapping helps in understanding the structure and organization of vowel sounds in English, as well as gaining insight into the phonological rules governing the pronunciation of vowel sounds in the language.

Voka Phonological Changes

a. Process of Phonological Changes in English

Vowel phonological changes are changes that occur in vowel sounds in a language over time. In English, some of the phonological changes that occur include:

1. Monophthongization: This process occurs when diphthongs in the language turn into monophthongs. An example is the change of diphthong /aɪ/ to monophthong /a:/ in the word "ride" in Old English becomes "road" in Modern English.
2. Fronting: Fronting occurs when the vowel sound originally spoken at the back of the oral cavity moves to the front. An example is the /u:/ change becomes /y:/ in Old English the word "house" became "house" in Modern English.
3. Backing: Backing is the opposite of fronting, where the vowel sound originally spoken at the front of the oral cavity moves to the back. An example is changing /æ/ to /ɑ:/ in Old English the word "man" became "man" in Modern English.
4. Vowel raising: This process occurs when a low vowel sound is elevated to a high vowel sound. An example is changing /ɛ/ to /i:/ in Middle English the word "met" becomes "meet" in Modern English.

b. Factors Affecting Vowel Phonological Changes

Some of the factors that influence phonological changes in vowels in English include:

1. Phonetic influence: Phonetic factors such as changes in the position of the tongue, lips, and mouth in the pronunciation of vowel sounds can cause phonological changes.
2. Influence of phonological environment: Vowel sounds can change depending on adjacent phonemes or the surrounding phonological environment. Certain phonetic contexts can influence vocal phonological changes.
3. Contact with other languages: Interaction with other languages can affect phonological changes in English. Borrowing words from other languages or the influence of dialects or other languages can cause changes in vowel sounds.

c. Examples of Vowel Phonological Changes in English

Here are some examples of phonological changes in vowels in English:

1. Great Vowel Shift: This was a major change in Middle English between the 14th and 18th centuries. In this change, the long vowel sound undergoes a height shift, so that vowels previously spoken at the back of the mouth move to the front. An example is the /i:/ change becomes /aɪ/ in the word "bite."

2. Change of /aɪ/ to /ɔɪ/ : In some English dialects, the vowel sound /aɪ/ can change to /ɔɪ/ in words like "ride" to "roid."

3. Change of /ɛ/ to /eɪ/ : In some English dialects, the vowel sound /ɛ/ can change to /eɪ/ in words like "pen" to "pain."

These changes show how vowel sounds in English can change over time and be influenced by various phonetic and environmental factors.

Vowel phonology rules

a. Rules for Pronunciation of Vowels in English

The rules of vowel phonology in English govern how vowel sounds are pronounced in various phonological contexts. Some rules of vowel pronunciation in English include:

1. Monophthongization: In some cases, diphthongs in Old or Middle English may undergo monophthongization, that is, change to monophthongization. For example, the diphthong /aɪ/ in the word "ride" can change to the monophthong /a:/ in the word "road" in Modern English.

2. Vowel Lengthening: In some contexts, vowel sounds may become longer. For example, the vowel sound /ɪ/ in the word "bit" can be longer in the word "beat."

3. Vowel Shortening: In some situations, vowel sounds may become shorter or reduced. For example, the vowel sound /i:/ In the word "beat" it can be shorter in the word "bit."

b. Explanation of the Rules of Allophony and the Influence of the Phonological Environment

The rules of allophony are the rules governing the phonetic variation of a phoneme in a language. In the context of vowel phonology, the rules of allophony can influence how vowel sounds are pronounced depending on their phonological environment. For example, in English, the vowel phoneme /ɪ/ can have two allophonies: [ɪ] and [ə]. The allophony [ɪ] appears when /ɪ/ is in a closed term, as in the word "sit". The allophony [ə] appears when /ɪ/ is in an open term, as in the word "rabbit". The influence of the phonological environment

also plays an important role in the determination of the pronunciation of vowel sounds. The phonological environment includes factors such as position in words, relationships with neighboring phonemes, and phonotactic rules. For example, the vowel sound /i/ in the word "sit" is pronounced with the allophony [ɪ] because it is in a closed syllable.

c. Case Study of Vowel Phonology Rules in English

An example of a case study of vowel phonology rules in English is "vowel raising" or "vowel shift". In some English dialects, there is a change in the vowel sound /æ/ to /e/ in certain positions. For example, in some U.S. accents, the word "cat" is pronounced with the [kɛt] sound, replacing the /æ/ sound with the /e/ sound. This rule can be understood as a change influenced by the phonological environment, where /æ/ undergoes a shift to /e/ when near nonvowel consonants such as /t/.

This case study shows how vowel phonological rules can affect the pronunciation of vowel sounds in English, and how those rules depend on the context of the specific phonological environment.

CLOSING

In the above material on vowel phonology in English, several conclusions can be drawn:

1. Vowel phonology involves the study of vowel sounds in language and how those sounds are organized and grouped within a language system.
2. The inventory of vowel phonemes in English includes monophthong and diphthong sounds that can be distinguished based on differences in word meaning.
3. Vowel phonemic distribution involves mapping vowel phonemes into specific phonological contexts, while vowel allophony is the phonetic variation of a phoneme that depends on the phonological environment.
4. Vowel phonological changes are changes that occur in vowel sounds over time. Factors such as phonetic influences, phonological environment, and contact with other languages can influence vocal phonological changes.

5. Vowel phonology rules govern the pronunciation of vowel sounds in English, including pronunciation rules, allophony rules, and phonological environmental influences.
6. Examples of phonological changes in vowels in English include Great Vowel Shift, diphthongs to monophthongs, changes in tongue level and position, and the influence of the phonological environment on variations in the pronunciation of vowel sounds.

An understanding of vowel phonology in English is important in linguistic analysis, mapping sound systems, and research into the history and change of language.

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