

## **ANALYSIS OF THE CORRECT PRONUNCIATION OF PHONETIC SYMBOLS IN ENGLISH**

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### **ABSTRAK**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengucapan yang benar pada simbol fonetik dalam bahasa Inggris dengan mendeskripsikan Pengaruh Aspek Sociolinguistik dan Budaya terhadap Pengucapan, Pengucapan Simbol Fonetik dan Analisis Pengucapan Simbol Fonetik Dalam Bahasa Inggris Yang Benar Berdasarkan Jenisnya. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan studi kepustakaan. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan mengumpulkan informasi dari sumber-sumber yang ada seperti literatur, jurnal, artikel, dan karya akademis lain yang relevan berkaitan dengan topik penelitian. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode ini untuk menyelidiki, menganalisis, dan mensintesis informasi yang dipublikasikan sebelumnya mengenai subjek yang diteliti. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa Bagian pertama menyoroti dampak signifikan faktor sociolinguistik dan budaya terhadap pengucapan bahasa. Ini menekankan bagaimana aksen atau dialek seseorang, yang berasal dari asal geografisnya, mempengaruhi artikulasi suara. Variasi ini tidak hanya terjadi antara bahasa Inggris Amerika dan Inggris, tetapi juga di antara penutur non-pribumi. Pengaruhnya meluas ke praktik komunikasi, suasana formal dan informal, yang menampilkan beragam pola pengucapan yang dibentuk oleh latar belakang individu dan pengaruh kontekstual. Bagian kedua mencakup berbagai aspek artikulasi bunyi, seperti tekanan kata, ritme, intonasi, dan simbol fonetik. Ini menggarisbawahi peran mereka dalam mengubah makna kata, meteran puisi, pola bicara, dan ekspresi emosional, sehingga membentuk komunikasi dan penyampaian pesan. Terakhir, simbol fonetik bahasa Inggris dikategorikan dan dicontohkan, menampilkan vokal pendek, vokal panjang, diftong, konsonan frikatif, eksplosif, affricate, dan sengau. Setiap kategori menampilkan simbol dan contoh yang menggambarkan beragam bunyi fonetik dalam bahasa Inggris.

**Kata kunci : pengucapan yang benar, simbol fonetik.**

### **ABSTRACT**

*This research aims to analyze the correct pronunciation of phonetic symbols in English by describing the Influence of Sociolinguistic and Cultural Aspects on Pronunciation, Phonetic Symbol Pronunciation, and Analysis of Proper English Phonetic Symbol Pronunciation Based on Types. The study adopts a literature review approach. Data collection involves gathering information from existing sources such as literature, journals, articles, and other relevant academic works related to the research topic. This method is employed to investigate, analyze, and synthesize previously published information on the researched subject. The research findings indicate that the first section highlights the significant impact of sociolinguistic and cultural factors on language pronunciation. It emphasizes how an individual's accent or dialect, stemming from their geographical origin, influences sound articulation. These variations occur not only between American and British English but also among non-native speakers. Their influence extends to communication practices, formal and informal settings, displaying diverse pronunciation patterns shaped by individual backgrounds and contextual influences. The second part encompasses various aspects of sound articulation, such as word stress, rhythm, intonation, and phonetic symbols. It underscores their role in altering word meanings, poetry meter, speech patterns, and emotional expression, thereby shaping communication and message delivery. Finally, English phonetic symbols are categorized and exemplified, showcasing short vowels, long vowels, diphthongs, fricative, explosive, affricate consonants, and nasals. Each category features symbols and examples illustrating the diverse phonetic sounds in English.*

**Keywords: correct pronunciation, phonetic symbols.**

## 1. INTRODUCTION

English in Indonesia is actually not recognized as a second language apart from Indonesian and various regional languages. Due to limited daily use of English, only a few people in Indonesia are fluent in English. This limitation results in a lack of understanding of English pronunciation, which often results in errors in pronunciation. When speaking English, great attention should be paid to pronunciation as mispronunciation can lead to misunderstandings. Pronunciation refers to the way sounds are articulated in a language, a focal point in the phonology branch of linguistic studies that examines the sound structure of words (Endahati & Hum 2018, h.8).

Mastery of the phonetic aspect in language is at the core of effective communication. In the context of learning the English language, accurate pronunciation stands as a crucial aspect. Phonetic symbols serve as tools that facilitate precise understanding and reproduction of sounds; however, errors in their usage can lead to significant misunderstandings. Mistakes in employing phonetic symbols can disrupt what should be clear and efficient communication. For instance, subtle differences in the pronunciation of a sound can impact the meaning of a word in the English language (Gilakjani 2016, h. 6).

Mastery of correct phonetic symbols is crucial in the context of communication success. The ability to accurately understand and use phonetic symbols in English plays a vital role in the clarity of messages conveyed to listeners or readers. Accuracy in using phonetic symbols ensures that sounds are understood clearly by both native and non-native speakers. This opens doors to unhindered communication, enhances the chances of being understood correctly, and reduces the risk of misunderstandings that often arise due to incorrect pronunciation. Moreover, mastery of correct phonetic symbols also impacts an individual's ability to understand conversations from various sources in English. In today's global environment, where access to diverse English materials such as podcasts, videos, and international conferences is increasingly accessible, the ability to understand accent variations and pronunciation is highly valuable. Proficiency in distinguishing and reproducing sounds accurately provides an advantage in consuming such content more effectively. This not only involves understanding the pronunciation of various native speakers but also broadens the scope of comprehension across various topics and contexts discussed in English. Therefore, mastery of correct phonetic symbols is not only related to the ability to communicate clearly but also opens up wide opportunities in understanding diverse materials and conversations in English from various sources (Herlina 2011, h.77).

Phonetics is a branch of linguistic science that studies the production, transmission, and reception of sound in human language. Phonetics explores how humans produce and perceive language sounds, as well as the mechanisms behind the process of sound communication. One of phonetics' main focuses is on how the human speech organs work to form the language sounds we hear on a daily basis. Human speech organs, such as the tongue, teeth, lips, palate, and vocal cords, play a crucial role in shaping language sounds. For instance, the tongue moves to various positions within the mouth to produce consonant sounds like /t/, /d/, /k/, and others. Teeth and lips also contribute to forming specific sounds, such as closed lip sounds like /p/ and /b/. Other parts of the speech organs, like the palate, help regulate the airflow exiting the oral cavity, influencing resonance and sound characteristics. In phonetics, studying how these speech organs interact to produce specific sounds is highly significant. With an understanding of each organ's role, phonetics experts can systematically analyze and describe how sounds are produced, as well as comprehend variations in pronunciation among different languages and dialects. Understanding the roles of speech organs forms an essential basis in phonetic studies to unravel the complexity of language in terms of its sounds and pronunciation (Mulatsih, 2018, h. 294).

There are several issues that commonly arise in the pronunciation of phonetic symbols in the context of the English language, involving differences in the pronunciation of consonants, vowels, diphthongs, and the impact of dialectal variations on the accurate pronunciation of phonetic symbols. Firstly, a common issue concerning consonants is the variation in the pronunciation of specific consonant sounds. For instance, consonants like /θ/ (as in the word "think") and /ð/ (as in the word "this") tend to be difficult to understand and correctly pronounced by

non-native speakers of English because there's no direct equivalent in their language. This can lead to errors in pronouncing the phonetic symbols representing these consonants. Secondly, in the context of vowels, a major issue often arises due to variations in vowel length and quality. English has a variety of vowels, depending on the dialect and accent. For example, the difference between long and short vowels (such as /i:/ in "seat" and /ɪ/ in "sit") can pose difficulties in determining the appropriate phonetic symbols to represent these differences. Thirdly, diphthongs, the combination of two vowels in one sound, also present challenges. English has several diphthongs that exhibit variations in pronunciation depending on the dialect. For instance, the diphthong /aʊ/ (as in "house") can be pronounced with significant variations among different English dialects. Furthermore, dialectal variations also have a significant impact on how phonetic symbols are pronounced accurately. Each English dialect has nuanced differences in the pronunciation of specific phonetic symbols. For instance, the pronunciation of certain consonants or vowels can vary significantly between American, British, Australian, and other accents. Overall, the issues in the pronunciation of phonetic symbols in English encompass differences in consonant pronunciation, variations in vowels, diphthongs, and the impact of dialectal variations that can affect how phonetic symbols are accurately pronounced in different contexts (Nasution & Tanjung 2019, h. 10).

The importance of sociolinguistic context in understanding the pronunciation of phonetic symbols is highly significant because speech pronunciation in language is influenced not only by technical phonetic aspects but also by social and cultural factors. This journal will discuss how these aspects, such as geographical origin, cultural background, and situational context, can play a role in influencing the choice of pronunciation of phonetic symbols in the English language. An individual's geographical origin can be a factor influencing how they pronounce sounds. Regional dialects can exhibit significant variations in the pronunciation of specific sounds. For instance, how someone in a particular region pronounces certain vowels or consonants may differ from how individuals in other areas articulate them. This journal will explore how these geographic variations can impact the accurate use of phonetic symbols in English. Cultural background also affects the pronunciation of phonetic symbols. Factors like social norms, communication habits, or the influence of one's mother tongue can affect how someone selects and utters sounds in a second language or foreign language. For example, someone growing up in a bilingual environment might have different influences on their pronunciation compared to someone not exposed to the same language variations. Situational context also plays a crucial role in the pronunciation of phonetic symbols. For instance, in formal or informal situations, individuals might tend to use different pronunciations influenced by communication customs in that environment. This journal will discuss how social and situational contexts can influence the choice of pronunciation of phonetic symbols in English across various communication settings. By considering these sociolinguistic factors, this journal will provide a broader insight into how the pronunciation of phonetic symbols is influenced not just by technical phonetic rules but also by social, cultural, and situational aspects crucial in the context of the English language.

## **2. THEORETICAL BASIS**

### **1. Phonetic Symbols**

Phonetics is the foundation of all forms of language as it deals with the process of formation, transmission, and reception of sound. In other words, phonetics describes how humans produce sounds in speech, the physical characteristics of sounds, and how listeners perceive these sounds (Nasution & Tanjung 2019, h. 25). Phonetics is part of the field of phonology that focuses on the skillful techniques in expressing language sounds or the way language sounds are formed by human speech organs (Umiliyah 2007, h. 73). Sudarjanto, in his research, studies the aspects of language sounds from a discourse or pronunciation perspective (Christianti 2015, h.12). Based on the conclusion above, phonetics is the etymological investigation of sound, regardless of its ability to recognize meaning, using human speech tools.

There are three main branches of phonetics:

- 1) Articulatory phonetics  
Articulatory phonetics is the study of how sounds are produced.
- 2) Acoustic phonetics  
Acoustic phonetics is the study of the acoustic characteristics of speech, examining the physical properties of speech sounds such as frequency, duration, and intensity.
- 3) Auditory phonetics  
Auditory phonetics is the study of speech perception, or how sounds are heard and interpreted (Rima 2017, h. 6).

## 2. Pronunciation

Pronunciation is a communication element that holds far more significance and pervasiveness than commonly acknowledged. It serves as a crucial starting point for all spoken languages, as thoughts need to be articulated in sound to be heard and thus transformed into messages that can be communicated to others (Gilakjani 2016, h. ). Pronunciation is a key element in spoken language. Pronunciation reflects the crucial clarity required for effective communication. Simply put, speaking pronunciation depicts how an individual speaks. Cook, as studied by Gilakjani, views pronunciation as the process of producing sounds in a language (Yusriati & Hasibuan 2019, h. ). From this conclusion, pronunciation becomes an integral part of oral language communication through proficiency in a second language, known as ESL (English Second Language). It arises from language sounds and one's ability to articulate them accurately while considering stress, rhythm, and intonation.

Pronunciation Section:

### a. Word Stress

Roach suggests that the perception of stress fundamentally relies on four characteristics: pitch height, loudness, duration, and vowel quality. Stressed syllables typically involve more pitch movement than unstressed ones, tend to be louder and longer, and usually contain full vowels. Consequently, unstressed syllables will be less prominent, consisting of softer, quicker, and minimally pitch-moving central vowels (Lewis & Deterding, 2018).

### b. Rhythm

Rhythm pertains to how we use a combination of stressed and unstressed words in a sentence. Sentences have strong beats (stressed words) and weak beats (unstressed words). Rhythm closely correlates with correctly pronouncing syllables with stress and without stress (Nasution & Tanjung, 2019).

### c. Intonation

According to Dardjowidjojo, intonation involves the rising and falling melodic tones used by humans to express meaning or emotions through language. Theoretically, Chun states that there's no limit to the number of different pitch contours that can be produced, but not all variations in pitch within a language are significant.

## 3. RESEARCH METHODS

This research employs the literature study method. The literature study method is an approach used in research to gather information from existing sources such as literature, journals, articles, and other relevant academic works pertaining to the research topic. This research utilizes this method to investigate, analyze, and synthesize previously published information concerning the subject under study. This method enables researchers to gain a comprehensive understanding of the topic by leveraging existing studies.

## 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Hasil penelitian ( Sociolinguistic context is key to understanding the pronunciation of phonetic symbols because language sounds are not solely governed by technical rules but also influenced by social and cultural environments. For instance, accents or dialects formed by an individual's geographical origin can impact sound pronunciation in a language. For example, the pronunciation of vowels or consonants in English can vary between American and British dialects. Cultural background also plays a significant role in pronunciation. Communication habits, social norms, or one's native language can influence how someone chooses and articulates sounds in a second language. For instance, someone accustomed to formal or standard language might have a different pronunciation than someone raised in a heavily dialectal environment. Situational context also significantly impacts the pronunciation of phonetic symbols. Language use in formal or informal settings can affect the pronunciation employed. For example, the use of different accents or vocabulary in different social contexts can influence how someone delivers sounds in English. This highlights the importance of understanding the social, cultural, and situational aspects in analyzing and comprehending the pronunciation of phonetic symbols in language.

### **1. The Influence of Sociolinguistic and Cultural Aspects on Pronunciation**

The sociolinguistic and cultural aspects significantly influence pronunciation in language. For instance, an individual's accent or dialect formed by their geographical origin can impact how they pronounce sounds in a language. Pronunciation of vowels or consonants in English often varies between American and British dialects. A native Spanish speaker learning English might have a different accent from a native French speaker also studying English. Cultural background also plays a crucial role in pronunciation. For example, specific social norms within a cultural group can influence certain pronunciation tendencies. Different communication habits, such as greeting or articulating particular words, can factor into how someone pronounces sounds in a language. The influence of social and cultural contexts is also observable in formal or informal situations. When using language in a formal context, individuals might tend to adhere to standardized pronunciation or consistency with particular cultural norms. Conversely, in informal settings, they might lean towards a more relaxed pronunciation or one closer to their own dialect. For instance, in everyday conversations among friends, someone might use more relaxed pronunciation variations or ones closer to their dialect. In conclusion, the influence of sociolinguistic and cultural aspects can be observed in how someone pronounces sounds in a language. This involves differences in accents or dialects stemming from one's background and the influence of social and situational norms within specific cultures.

### **2. Phonetic Symbol Pronunciation**

The pronunciation section might delve into various aspects related to how sounds are articulated and perceived in language. It can cover topics such as:

#### **1. Word Stress**

Exploring how emphasis on specific syllables or words (word stress), examples of word stress in English:

- 'PREsent' vs 'preSENT': Stressing the word 'present' differently can mean either 'being there' ('PREsent') or as a verb meaning 'to give' ('preSENT').
- 'CONtract' vs 'conTRACT': Emphasizing the first syllable in 'contract' ('CONtract') refers to an agreement. However, stressing the second syllable ('conTRACT') can mean to reduce in size.
- 'REcord' vs 'reCORD': When the stress is on the first syllable ('REcord'), it refers to the act of producing data. On the other hand, stressing the second syllable ('reCORD') can refer to something that has been recorded.
- 'PERmit' vs 'perMIT': With stress on the first syllable ('PERmit'), it denotes permission. However, stressing the second syllable ('perMIT') can mean to allow.

- 'PROduce' vs 'proDUCE': Stressing the first syllable ('PROduce') refers to the outcome of production. However, if the stress is on the second syllable ('proDUCE'), it can mean the act of making or generating.

## 2. Rhythm

Examining the patterns of stressed and unstressed syllables, as well as the overall rhythm or musicality in speech, known as prosody. Examples of rhythmic variations in language:

- Rhythm in poetry, in poetry, rhythm is often governed by patterns of stress and specific markers that form meter. For instance, in Shakespearean sonnets, the rhythmic pattern typically consists of five feet of iambic pentameter.
- Musical lyrics, song lyrics often have distinct rhythms, depending on how words are arranged within a bar or musical phrase. This rhythm affects how singers intone the lyrics.
- Prose reading, when reading a story or prose text, rhythm is created through a combination of stresses and the duration of words, influencing the flow and tone while reading.
- Speech patterns, speakers often possess unique rhythmic patterns while speaking. Some tend to have a quicker and more regular rhythm, while others may have a slower and more disjointed rhythmic pattern.
- Rhythmic patterns in language learning, when learning a new language, foreign speakers may struggle to grasp the natural rhythm of that language, affecting their comprehension and fluency in speaking.

## 3. Intonation

The rise and fall of pitch (intonation) affect meaning and communication in speech. Intonation plays an important role in conveying meaning in everyday conversation. The following are examples of intonation that changes the meaning or feel of a sentence:

- Question Intonation:  
"You're coming today?" (Rising tone on "today") - This shows curiosity or confusion on the part of the speaker. "She's here already?" (Rising tone on "already") - Expresses surprise or disbelief over something happening sooner than expected.
- Statement Intonation:  
"She's leaving now." (Falling tone on "now") - Indicates a statement of the fact that someone will leave now. "He didn't say anything." (Falling tone on "anything") - Shows certainty that someone is not saying anything.
- Emotional Intonation:  
"I won the prize!" (Excited, rising tone on "prize") - Rising intonation shows joy over the achievement that has been achieved. "That's great." (Sarcastic, exaggerated falling tone on "great") - Dramatically falling intonation conveys disapproval or disappointment disguised by the word "great".

Intonation brings deep nuances to oral communication and influences how messages are conveyed and received by listeners.

## 3. Analysis Of The Correct Pronunciation Of Phonetic Symbols In English By Type

In English, there are symbols that represent phonetic sounds that can be identified and obtained. Provided here is an inventory of English phonetic symbols along with illustrative sentences as examples.

### 1. Short Vowels

- ɪ : bit (bit)
- e : bet (bet)
- ɒ : lot (lot)

- ʌ : cut (kʌt)
- ʊ : put (pʊt)
- ɜ : fur (fɜr)
- æ : cat (kæt)

## 2. Long Vowels

Long vowels are pronounced for a longer duration than short vowels.

- i : /i:/  
How to read: "ee"  
Example: seat (/si:t/)
- eɪ : /eɪ/  
How to read: "ay"  
Example: play (/pleɪ/)
- ɔ : /ɔ:/  
How to read: "aw" or "or"  
Example: bore (/bɔ:r/)
- u : /u:/  
How to read: "oo"  
Example: goose (/gu:s/)
- ɜ : /ɜ:/  
How to read: "er"  
Example: herd (/hɜ:rd/)
- aɪ : /aɪ/  
How to read: "ai"  
Example: time (/taɪm/)

## 3. Diphthongs

Diphthongs are combinations of two vowel sounds within the same syllable. Here are some common diphthongs represented by symbols, how to pronounce them, and examples:

- eɪ :  
How to read: This is a combination of the 'e' sound transitioning into the 'ɪ' sound. It's like the 'ay' sound in "say."  
Example: day (deɪ)
- aɪ :  
How to read: It combines the 'a' sound with the 'ɪ' sound. It's similar to the 'I' in "night."  
Example: time (taɪm)
- ɔɪ :  
How to read: This diphthong merges the 'ɔ' sound with the 'ɪ' sound. It's akin to the 'oy' in "boy."  
Example: boy (bɔɪ)
- aʊ :  
How to read: It blends the 'a' sound with the 'ʊ' sound. It's similar to the 'ow' in "how."  
Example: now (naʊ)
- oʊ :  
How to read: This combines the 'o' sound with the 'ʊ' sound. It's like the 'oh' in "go." Example: go (goʊ)

## 4. Consonants Sounds: Fricative

This sound results from a fusion of consonants that involve hissing, explosive, or crackling sounds. Fricative consonants are produced by directing air through a restricted passage created by two speech

organs, which could be the lower lip, tongue, lower teeth, among others. For instance, this might involve the lower lip and the upper set of teeth.

- /f/ - "eff" - **fan** (/fæn/)
- /v/ - "vee" - **van** (/væn/)
- /θ/ - "theta" - **thin** (/θɪn/)
- /ð/ - "eth" - **this** (/ðɪs/)
- /s/ - "ess" - **sit** (/sɪt/)
- /z/ - "zee" - **rose** (/rouz/)
- /ʃ/ - "esh" - **ship** (/ʃɪp/)
- /z/ - "ezh" - **measure** (/ˈmɛʒər/)
- /h/ - "aitch" - **hat** (/hæt/)

5. Explosive Consonants: Phonetic Symbols Plosives, also known as plosive consonants, are sounds generated through bursts of air. These sounds arise when the tongue obstructs the airflow at a specific point of articulation within the mouth.

- g on tap : glass, big
- k on tap : quick, school
- d on tap : dark, older
- t on tap : think, better
- p on tap : paper, please

6. Affricate consonant sounds

These sounds can be described as a blended or amalgamated type of consonant, combining elements of both stops and fricatives. Here are some examples of affricate consonant sounds:

- /tʃ/: The 'ch' sound in the word "church" (/tʃɜːrtʃ/).
- /dʒ/: The 'j' sound in the word "judge" (/dʒʌdʒ/).
- /tʃ/: Used in the word "catch" (/kætʃ/).
- /dʒ/: For example, in the word "badge" (/bædʒ/).

Each example represents an affricate consonant sound in English consisting of a combination of a stop and a fricative.

7. Nasal consonants

Refer to sounds produced through the nasal passages during exhalation. These sounds are akin to the resonance heard when someone has a nasal quality in their voice, similar to the sound associated with having a cold or flu. Here are some examples of nasal consonant sounds:

- /m/: Found in the word "man" (/mæn/).
- /n/: For example, in the word "nice" (/naɪs/).
- /ŋ/: For example, in the word "sing" (/sɪŋ/).

Each of these examples is a representation of nasal consonant sounds in English, which are created through resonance of the nose as air is expelled through the nose and mouth.

## 5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDS

### Conclusions

Based on the research results and discussions that have been presented, the conclusions that can be drawn are as follows:

1. In summary, pronunciation in language is significantly shaped by sociolinguistic and cultural factors. An individual's accent or dialect, formed by their geographic origin, can affect how they articulate sounds. Variations in vowel and consonant pronunciation exist between American and British English, and even among non-native speakers with diverse linguistic backgrounds. Cultural context also contributes, with social norms impacting pronunciation habits. Different communication practices, like greetings or specific word articulations, influence how sounds are pronounced. This influence extends to formal or informal settings, where adherence to standard pronunciation norms may vary. For instance, casual conversations among friends may lead to a more relaxed pronunciation or one reflecting their regional dialect. Ultimately, the impact of sociolinguistic and cultural elements is evident in the diverse pronunciation patterns shaped by individual backgrounds and contextual influences.
2. The pronunciation section covers diverse aspects of sound articulation and perception in language. It includes discussions on word stress, examining how emphasis on different syllables alters word meaning. For instance, stressing distinct syllables in words like 'present' or 'contract' results in varied interpretations. Rhythm analysis encompasses patterns of stressed and unstressed syllables, affecting the poetic meter, musical lyrics, prose reading, and individual speech patterns. Intonation, characterized by pitch variations, plays a pivotal role in conveying meaning in everyday speech, such as curiosity shown through rising tones in questions or certainty expressed via falling tones in statements. Emotional intonation, including excited or sarcastic tones, enriches communication, affecting the conveyed message. Overall, these components intricately shape oral communication, impacting how messages are delivered and interpreted.
3. In English, the phonetic symbols representing sounds are essential and illustrated here through various categories; Short Vowels: Represented by symbols like 'ɪ', 'e', 'ʌ', and 'ʊ', these vowels have concise pronunciations demonstrated in words like 'bit', 'bet', 'lot', and 'cut'. Long Vowels: Illustrated by symbols such as 'i:' and 'e:', they denote prolonged vowel sounds in words like 'seat' and 'play'. Diphthongs: Shown through symbols like 'er' and 'ar', these are combinations of vowel sounds in words like 'day' and 'time'. Fricative Consonants: Represented by symbols including 'f', 'v', 'θ', 'ð', 's', 'z', 'ʃ', 'ʒ', and 'h', they produce hissing or crackling sounds. Explosive Consonants: Depicted by symbols such as 'g', 'k', 'd', 't', and 'p', these sounds are created through bursts of air and tongue obstruction in words like 'glass', 'quick', 'dark', 'think', and 'paper'. Affricate Consonants: Exemplified by sounds like 'tʃ' and 'dʒ', these are a blend of stops and fricatives found in words like 'church' and 'judge'. Nasal Consonants: Represented by symbols 'm', 'n', and 'ŋ', these sounds originate from nasal passages in words such as 'man', 'nice', and 'sing'. Each category contains symbols and examples showcasing the diverse phonetic sounds in English.

### **Recommendations**

1. For users of PHONETIC SYMBOLS IN ENGLISH, it's advisable to utilize online resources that provide audio or video aids to help you hear and pronounce phonetics correctly. Take advantage of online dictionaries or apps offering phonetic references for encountered words. Consistent practice will enhance your understanding and pronunciation of phonetic symbols.
2. For educators, create resources involving audio and visual elements to assist students in comprehending and practicing the pronunciation of phonetic symbols. Offer specific feedback on student pronunciation and guide them to helpful resources. Develop group-based activities to encourage students to support and improve each other's pronunciation.

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