



Analyzing Phonemic Errors in Arabic by Native Javanese Speakers

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Abstract

The complex system and characteristics of the hijaiyah letters make it difficult for non-native speakers to pronounce the letters. In addition, the differences in the phonological system of Indonesian and Arabic, including differences in phonemes between the two, have the potential to cause interference. This research aims to analyze and determine interference in the form of errors in pronunciation of Arabic phonemes by native Javanese speakers, word shifts, changes in word meanings, and loss of word meanings. The method used in this research is descriptive-qualitative. The research data comes from the reading results of two samples collected using listening and recording techniques, and the data is analyzed using the Praat application. The results of this research indicate that both samples made errors in the form of replacing one phoneme with another phoneme; the error in the pronunciation of the phoneme /h/ which causes the change in the pronunciation of the word حَسَد [hasad] to هَسَد [hasad], the phoneme /ʕ/ which causes the change in the pronunciation of the word أَعُوذُ [aʕu:ðu] to أَعُوذُ [aʔu:ðu] and the phoneme /q/ which causes change in the pronunciation of the word فَلَقَ [falaq] to فَلَكَ [falak], meanwhile the two samples made no mistakes in pronouncing the phoneme /r/ so there was no change in word or meaning in the word شَرَّ [sar.ri]. It is hoped that this research can become a source of Arabic language knowledge for Arabic language learners and the general public so that they know how important it is to pronounce Arabic phonemes well and correctly because it influences the meaning of the words being pronounced.

Keywords: Phoneme, Arabic, Interference, Native Javanese speaker.

Abstrak

Kompleksnya sistem serta karakteristik huruf hijaiyah menjadi kesulitan tersendiri untuk para non penutur asli dalam melafalkan huruf-hurufnya. Selain itu, perbedaan sistem fonologi bahasa Indonesia dengan bahasa Arab, termasuk perbedaan fonem di antara keduanya, berpotensi menyebabkan interferensi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis serta mengetahui interferensi yang berbentuk kesalahan pelafalan fonem bahasa Arab oleh penutur asli bahasa Jawa, pergeseran kata, perubahan makna kata, serta hilangnya makna kata. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif-kualitatif. Data penelitian bersumber dari hasil bacaan dua sampel yang dikumpulkan melalui teknik simak dan rekam, dan data dianalisis menggunakan aplikasi Praat. Hasil penelitian ini

menunjukkan bahwa kedua sampel melakukan kesalahan berupa penggantian fonem yang satu dengan fonem yang lain; kesalahan pelafalan fonem /ħ/ yang menyebabkan perubahan pelafalan kata حَسَدَ [ħasad] menjadi هَسَدَ [hasad], fonem /ʕ/ yang menyebabkan perubahan pelafalan kata اَعُوذُ [aʕu:ðu] menjadi اءُوذُ [aʔu:ðu] dan fonem /q/ yang menyebabkan perubahan pelafalan kata فَلَقِي [falaq] menjadi فَلَكِي [falak], sementara itu kedua sampel tidak melakukan kesalahan dalam melafalkan fonem /ʃ/ sehingga tidak ada penggantian kata ataupun makna pada kata شَرَّ [sar.ri]. Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat menjadi salah satu sumber pengetahuan bahasa Arab bagi para pembelajar bahasa Arab maupun masyarakat umum sehingga mereka mengetahui betapa pentingnya melafalkan fonem Arab dengan baik dan benar karena hal itu memengaruhi makna kata yang dilafalkan.

Kata kunci: Fonem, bahasa Arab, Interferensi, penutur asli bahasa Jawa

INTRODUCTION

One of the studies in Arabic is phonemes. Some experts stated the meanings of phonemes, including Moore et al¹, citing Daniel Jones as defining phoneme as the utterance of a language that has a practical function; in other words, phoneme has become a thing that is important in terms of the utterance of language. Amrulloh² stated that phoneme is the smallest component in sound that can differentiate the definition of words. Muqomah³ stated that Kenneth L. Pike defines phoneme as an important sound unit and contrastive (there is a clear difference). From a couple of the definitions above, it can be concluded that phoneme is the smallest component in a language that has a function, which is that it has an important part in that language, and contrastive, which is phoneme has a purpose to difference a word with the other word. Related to that matter, similarly, in Arabic, a mistake in pronouncing some phonemes can produce a different meaning.

According to Harun⁴, Javanese ethnicity is a term for people who live in Central Java and East Java provinces. Javanese, which is their mother tongue, has also become their daily language, and of course, they use the language with a “medhok” accent, where there is stress in pronouncing some letters in some words. Those things are

¹ Roger K Moore and Lucy Skidmore, “On the Use/Misuse of the Term ‘phoneme’,” *ArXiv Preprint ArXiv:1907.11640*, 2019.

² Muhammad Afif Amrulloh, “Fonologi Bahasa Arab (Tinjauan Deskriptif Fonem Bahasa Arab),” *Jurnal Al Bayan: Jurnal Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Arab* 8, no. 1 (2020): 1–13.

³ Ahalana Darol Muqomah, “Analisis Kontrasif Terhadap Fonem Bahasa Arab Dan Bahasa Jawa Serta Implikasinya Dalam Pengajaran Bahasa Arab” (UIN Sunan Kalijaga, 2014).

⁴ Makmur Harun, “Komunikasi Bahasa Jawa Dalam Bentuk Sapaan Keluarga Transmigrasi Di Kalimantan, Indonesia: Communication of Java Language in The Form of Transmigration Families in Kalimantan, Indonesia,” *PENDETA* 11, no. 2 (2020): 108–25.

following Iswatiningsih⁵ that every speech community has a different language, etiquette, and dialect. As one of the Javanese speakers in daily life, I found that some habits that people use in Javanese carry over when they speak a second language, either a foreign language.

The phenomenon of carrying over some habits used in the first language when using a second language, either a foreign language, is called interference, which is also categorized as a deviation⁶⁷. Wati et al.,⁸ stated that interference is a common occurrence due to the proficiency of the mother tongue, bringing some elements from a mother language while using a second language or a foreign language is considered an error because it does not match the rules of the language being used, the forms of interference is replacing a phoneme in a second language or a foreign language with the other phoneme that exist in a mother language. According to Diani et al.,⁹ and Triyanto et al.,¹⁰ the difference rule between a first language, a second language, and a foreign language caused interference. Related to that, Muqomah¹¹ stated that not many things are the same in the Javanese and Arabic systems, which means that there is a possibility of interference. Besides that, if the interference happens, it can change or remove the Arabic words meaning¹².

Forms of interference can manifest as loss of *ṣifātul hūrūf* (the characteristics of the letters) or misplacement of *makhārijul hūrūf* (letters articulation points) while

⁵ Daroe Iswatiningsih, "Etnografi Komunikasi: Sebuah Pendekatan Dalam Mengkaji Perilaku Masyarakat Tutar Perempuan Jawa," in *Prasasti: Conference Series*, 2016, 38–45.

⁶ Rossi Delta Fitrihanah, "Perubahan Artikulasi Fonem Bahasa Arab Bagi Penutur Bahasa Asing (Suatu Kajian Fonologi Mahasiswa Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Arab IAIN Bengkulu)," *Tsaqofah & Tarikh: Jurnal Kebudayaan Dan Sejarah Islam. Vol 4* ((2019)): 163–72.

⁷ Thoyib Thoyib and Hasanatul Hamidah, "Interferensi Fonologis Bahasa Arab 'Analisis Kontrasif Fonem Bahasa Arab Terhadap Fonem Bahasa Indonesia Pada Mahasiswa Universitas Al Azhar Bukan Jurusan Sastra Arab,'" *Jurnal Al-Azhar Indonesia Seri Humaniora* 4, no. 2 (2018): 63–71.

⁸ Setia Wati and Ahmad Asse, "Interferensi Fonologi dalam Pembelajaran Bahasa Arab pada Peserta Didik Kelas X Agama MA Alkhairaat Pusat Palu," *Albariq: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Arab* 4, no. 1 (2023): 51–68.

⁹ Irma Diani, Wisma Yunita, and Syafryadin Syafryadin, "Interferensi Bahasa Indonesia Terhadap Kemampuan Berbicara Bahasa Inggris Mahasiswa Universitas Bengkulu," in *Seminar Nasional Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra*, 2019, 164–73.

¹⁰ Hanif Triyanto and Endang Nurhayati, "Interferensi Gramatikal Bahasa Jawa Dalam Bahasa Indonesia Pada Karangan Laporan Peserta Didik SMP," *LingTera* 3, no. 1 (2016): 23–36.

¹¹ Muqomah, "Analisis Kontrasif Terhadap Fonem Bahasa Arab Dan Bahasa Jawa Serta Implikasinya Dalam Pengajaran Bahasa Arab."

¹² Ali, Mad, Anwar Sanusi, Hikmah Maulani, Nalahuddin Saleh, Shofa Musthofa Khalid, Rinaldi Supriadi, and Mohamad Zaka Al Farisi. "Investigating the Arabic/f/Pronunciation: A Comparative Analysis of Acoustic Phonetics." *Al-Ta'rib: Jurnal Ilmiah Program Studi Palangka Raya*, 11(2), 181-196.

these two things are interconnected, as said by Hadi et al.,¹³ if a letter is pronounced with the correct articulation point of the letters, then the characteristics of the letters will appear. If the characteristics of the letters and articulation point of the letters are not considered and done correctly, this has the opportunity to cause errors in the form of replacing one phoneme with another. In connection with this, Lafamane¹⁴ and Lathifah et al.,¹⁵ revealed that a change in just one phoneme can distinguish the meaning of the spoken word. An example of two Arabic words that have similarities, but one of the phonemes is different and has the opportunity to be mispronounced is *lafaz* (word) حال (*hā:alun*) which means state, similar to the word هال (*hā:alun*) which means scaring¹⁶.

In Arabic, there are several studies related to phonemes. According to Fuad et al.,¹⁷ in Arabic, there are 34 phonemes comprising 28 consonant phonemes. Furthermore, in Arabic, there is a study about the articulation points of letters which are divided into five categories: *asy-syafatain* (bilabial), *al-jauf* (oral cavity), *al-lisān* (tongue), *al-ḥalq* (throat), and *al-khoisyūm* (nasal cavity)¹⁸. The characteristics of the letters are also considered in this research. According to Hadi et al.,¹⁹ the characteristics of the letters are distinctive features possessed by a letter. One letter may have more than one characteristic, which may be similar to other letters. These characteristics will appear when a letter is pronounced with the correct articulation point.

Meanwhile, in the Javanese system, there are 28 phonemes, and 21 consonants, including: /b/, /p/, /m/, /w/, /d/, /t/, /s/, /n/, /l/, /r/, /dh/, /th/, /c/, /j/, /ny/, /y/, /g/, /k/, /ng/, /h/ and /k/ also seven vowel phonemes, including: /a/, /ɔ/, /o/, /i/, /u/, /e/, dan /ə/. Based on the articulation point of the letters, in Javanese language,

¹³ Sutarto Hadi and Harja Santana Purba, *Modul Tajwid Al-Qur'an Konten Aplikasi Kampung Mengaji Digital* (Deepublish, 2021).

¹⁴ Felta Lafamane, "Fonologi (Sejarah Fonologi, Fonetik, Fonemik)," (2020). doi:10.31219/osf.io/snmfh.

¹⁵ Fitria Lathifah, Syihabuddin Syihabuddin, and M Zaka Al Farisi, "Analisis Kesalahan Fonologis Dalam Keterampilan Membaca Teks Bahasa Arab," *Arabiyat: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Arab Dan Kebahasaaraban* 4, no. 2 (2017): 174–84.

¹⁶ Ahmad Warson Munawwir, "Kamus Al-Munawwir Arab-Indonesia Terlengkap," 1997.

¹⁷ Ah Zakki Fuad, "Problematika Pembelajaran Bahasa Arab Di Indonesia," *Edu-Kata* 2, no. 1 (2015): 11–20.

¹⁸ Nidakhairani Nasution and Lahmuddin Lubis, "Analisis Kesalahan Makharijul Huruf Pada Pelafalan Kalimat Bahasa Arab Kelas VIII MTs Al-Jam'iyatul Washliyah Tembung," *Modeling: Jurnal Program Studi PGMI* 10, no. 2 (2023): 223–30.

¹⁹ Hadi and Purba, *Modul Tajwid Al-Qur'an Konten Aplikasi Kampung Mengaji Digital*.

there are seven category: bilabial (two lips), apicodental (tongue with teeth), laminoalveolar (tongue with upper gum), apicoalveolar (tip of the tongue with alveolar ridge), apicopalatal (tip of the tongue with the palate), palatal (palate), velar (back of the tongue), laringal (larynx) and glottal (glottis)²⁰. And in Javanese, no studies were found regarding the characteristics of the letter.

From several explanations above, it can be seen that there are many differences between the Arabic and Javanese language systems, it aligns with the statement from Nurmala et al.,²¹ that every language has its system that is differentiated between a language and the other language. Similarly, Arabic and Javanese have their own system, and it is different.

There have been many studies conducted, which are related to this research, including: (1) The research conducted by Ali et al.,²² stated that there were differences in the pronunciation of the Arabic phoneme /f/ in Javanese, Sundanese, and Batak speakers due to the absence of the /f/ phoneme in Javanese, Sundanese, and Batak languages. (2) Research conducted by Alwan²³ showed that there were differences in the pronunciation of the phoneme /b/ in several mosque imams studied, and some even made mistakes. This happens because the pronunciation of the phoneme /b/ in Indonesian is different from Arabic. (3) Research conducted by Lestari²⁴ entitled in this study revealed that differences in dialects of different language systems can affect a person when pronouncing another language such as allowing errors. The results of this study indicate that the speakers of the Lampung dialect make mistakes when pronouncing several Arabic letters, including the letters; ð, ʁ, ʃ, s^ʃ, z, ħ, t, t^ʃ, and l. (4) Research conducted by Nurshafnita²⁵ this study revealed

²⁰ Serdaniar Ita Dhamina and Luki Irma Wanti, "Kesalahan Pelafalan Fonem Bahasa Jawa Siswa Kelas Menengah Di Ponorogo," *Diwangkara: Jurnal Pendidikan, Bahasa, Sastra Dan Budaya Jawa* 1, no. 2 (2022).

²¹ Mia Nurmala et al., "Why Is Masdar Important? An Investigating of Masdar and Its Translation," *Alsuniyat: Jurnal Penelitian Bahasa, Sastra, Dan Budaya Arab* 5, no. 1 (2022): 82–93.

²² Mad Ali et al., "Investigating the Arabic/f/Pronunciation: A Comparative Analysis of Acoustic Phonetics," *Al-Ta'rib: Jurnal Ilmiah Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Arab IAIN Palangka Raya* 11, no. 2 (2023): 181–96.

²³ Muhammad Dhiya Alwan and Hikmah Maulani, "Pronunciation of Syafatain in Surah Al-Fatihah: Phonetic Analysis of The Imam of The Mosque," *Al-Fusha: Arabic Language Education Journal* 5, no. 1 (2023): 34–42.

²⁴ Yuni Lestari, "Analisis Kesalahan Fonologi Dialek Etnis Lampung Dalam Membaca QS Al-Fatihah Dan Al-Zalzalalah," *Lahjah Arabiyah: Jurnal Bahasa Arab Dan Pendidikan Bahasa Arab* 3, no. 1 (2022): 62–70.

²⁵ Puput Nurshafnita and Darwin Zainuddin, "Analisis Kesalahan Pelafalan Huruf Hijaiyah Siswa Kelas VII Mts Al-Wasliyah Sigambal," *Tsaqofiya: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra Arab* 5, no. 2 (2023): 196–213.

that seventy percent of the pronunciation errors made by the samples in this research are involved in letter shifting. One of the factors that affects the mispronunciation is the interference of the samples's first language, especially the Javanese dialect. (5) Research conducted by Salamah²⁶ this study revealed that misplacement of the articulation points of letters is influenced by the close proximity of the articulation point of the phonemes also interference with the sample's mother tongue. (6) Research conducted by Khasawneh et al.,²⁷ this study revealed that learning Arabic poses significant challenges for those who are not Arabic native speakers. The main issues is the interference caused by the mixing of the Arabic non-native learner's language variation with the Arabic language varieties.

Due to several studies that have been conducted, no research has been found that analyzes Arabic phonemic errors by Javanese speakers and considering the importance of pronouncing Arabic phonemes correctly, for this reason, the researcher intends to analyze the pronunciation errors of Arabic phonemes, especially the phonemes /ħ/, /ʕ/, /q/, and /ʃ/ which may be affected by their habits when they use Javanese. Additionally, as noted by Amrulloh²⁸ these phonemes are in the category of homogenous phonemes, which might result in the mispronunciation of similar phonemes.

This research is expected to reveal the reality and provide insight to Arabic language learners or the general public regarding how to read Arabic properly and correctly so that, in the future, people will no longer make mistakes. In addition, this research is expected to engage another researcher to develop this research and then become the reference for further research related to Arabic researchers. I also hope that in the future there will be research that examines methods to reduce errors made by local language speakers when speaking a second or foreign language.

METHOD

This research uses a qualitative-descriptive method. Based on the statement of

²⁶ Salamah Salamah and Eti Setiawati, "Articulatory Phonetic Errors and Patterns in Thai BIPA Speakers: A Study at SWM School Thailand," *Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics* 13, no. 3 (n.d.): 573–87.

²⁷ Najwa Khasawneh and Mohamad Ahmad Saleem Khasawneh, "An Analysis of Arabic Language Needs for Speakers of Other Languages at Jordanian Universities," *International Journal of Language Education* 6, no. 3 (2022): 245.

²⁸ Amrulloh, "Fonologi Bahasa Arab (Tinjauan Deskriptif Fonem Bahasa Arab)."

Abdussamad²⁹ qualitative research means analyzing an observed event using logic, which is later concluded deductively or inductively. Meanwhile, Soendari³⁰ reveals the definition of descriptive research as research that describes the findings clearly and in detail, where this research tends to solve problems rather than to develop science. Based on the description above, in this study, researchers will describe, elaborate, and analyze how the pronunciation errors of Arabic phonemes by Javanese speakers.

Data collection is done by listening to and recording the reading of each sample, and later the recording results will be entered into the Praat application for analysis. The samples in this study are a woman and a man who use Javanese as their daily language. The data analysis technique used in this study is a comparison technique, where the results of the reading analysis of the phonemes /h/, /ʔ/, /q/, and /ʃ/ by Javanese speakers obtained from the Praat application in the form of spectrograms will be compared with the results of the reading of the phonemes ح/h/, /ʔ/, /q/, and /ʃ/ by Sheikh Abdul Rahman As-Sudaís as a native Arabic speaker who is used as a reference.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The analysis of pronunciation errors of the phonemes /h/, /ʔ/, /q/, and /ʃ/ was conducted by analyzing sample reading of three words in Surah Al-Falaq, here is the distribution: the phoneme /h/ in the word of حَسَدَ [hasad], the phoneme /ʃ/ in the word of شَرَّ [ʃar.ri], the phoneme /ʔ/ in the word of أَعُوذُ [aʕu:ðu], and the phoneme /q/ in the word of فَلَقِ [falaq]. If these four phonemes are not pronounced correctly, their meaning will change, as demonstrated in the following table:

Table 1. The list of pronunciation errors.

Phoneme	Correct pronunciation	Word meaning	Wrong pronunciation	Word Meaning
ق /q/	فَلَقِ	Break of day	فَلَكِ	Orbit (related to astronomy)
ح /h/	حَسَدَ	To envy	هَسَدَ	Lion
ش /ʃ/	شَرَّ	Crime	سَرَّ	Meaningless

²⁹ H Zuchri Abdussamad and M Si Sik, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif* (CV. Syakir Media Press, 2021).

³⁰ Tjutju Soendari, "Metode Penelitian Deskriptif," *Bandung, UPI. Stuss, Magdalena & Herdan, Agnieszka* 17 (2012): 75.

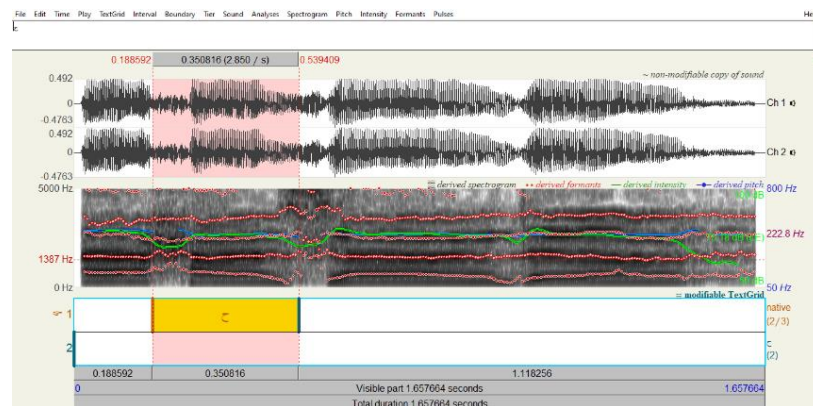
ع /ʕ/

أَعُوذُ

I seek
protection

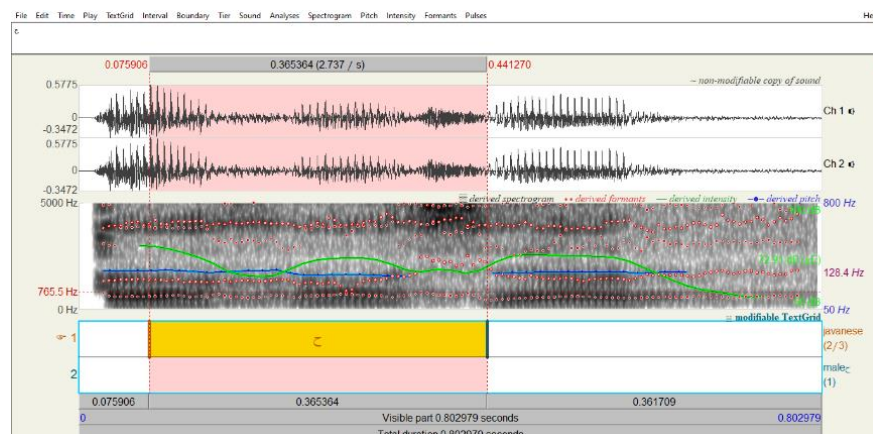
أَعُوذُ

Meaningless



Picture 1. Spectrogram of phoneme /h/ pronunciation by Arabic native speaker

Picture 1 shows a spectrogram of phoneme /h/ pronunciation by an Arabic native speaker. Based on the articulation points, the phoneme /h/ is included in the category of *al-ḥalq* (throat), specifically in the middle of the throat³¹. According to Hadi et al.,³² the characteristics of the phoneme /h/ are *hams* (voiceless), *rakhāwah* (flowing), *istifāl* (descent of the tongue from the palate), *infitāḥ* (separate the tongue from the palate), and *iṣmat* (the severity of the pronunciation). Picture 1 shows the pronunciation spectrogram phoneme /h/ by an Arabic native speaker. In the picture, it can be seen that the intensity of the sound when in the middle of pronouncing the phoneme /h/ is thicker than the beginning and end of the pronunciation.



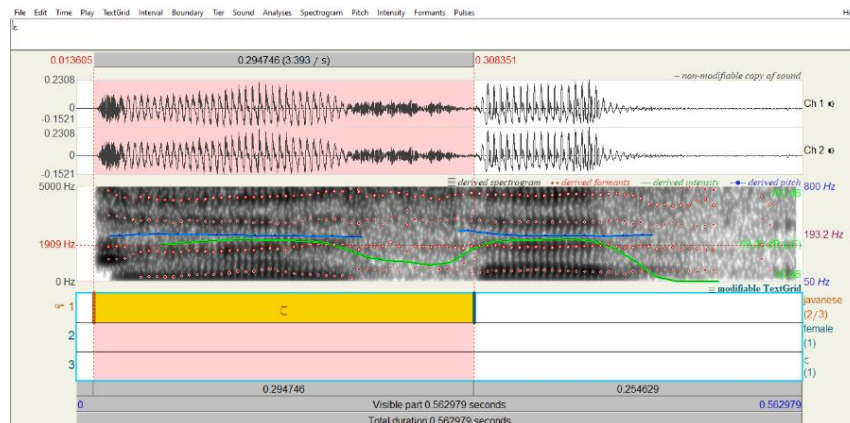
Picture 2. Spectrogram of phoneme /h/ pronunciation by Javanese male speaker

Picture 2 shows that the sound intensity of the phoneme /h/ pronunciation has

³¹ Nasution and Lubis, "Analisis Kesalahan Makharijul Huruf Pada Pelafalan Kalimat Bahasa Arab Kelas VIII MTs Al-Jam'iyatul Washliyah Tembung."

³² Hadi and Purba, *Modul Tajwid Al-Qur'an Konten Aplikasi Kampung Mengaji Digital*.

various frequency waves starting from the beginning up to the ending of the pronunciation, moreover, the whole intensity is thinner than the spectrogram of the phoneme /*h*/ pronunciation by the native Arabic speaker which means there is a difference from the native Arabic speaker. According to Nasution et al.,³³ the phoneme /*h*/ should be pronounced from the middle of the throat, but the Javanese male speaker pronounces it from the bottom part of the throat, so, it can be said that the Javanese male speaker made a phonemic error.



Picture 3. Spectrogram of phoneme /*h*/ pronunciation by Javanese female speaker

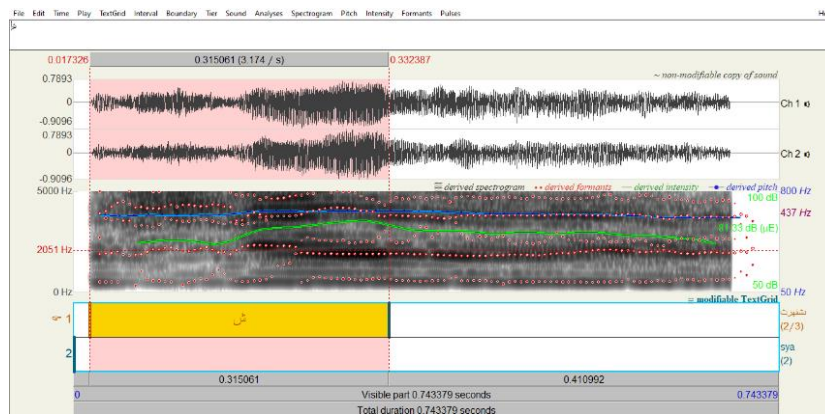
Picture 3 shows that the sound intensity of the phoneme /*h*/ pronunciation is thicker at the beginning compared to the end of its pronunciation. This is significantly different when compared to the spectrogram of the pronunciation of the phoneme /*h*/ by the Arabic native speaker. According to Nasution et al.,³⁴ the phoneme /*h*/ should be pronounced from the middle of the throat, but the Javanese female speaker pronounces it from the bottom part of the throat, so, it can be said that the Javanese female speaker made a phonemic error.

Based on the data in pictures 2 and 3, both samples pronounce the phoneme /*h*/ not as it should be done by native Arabic speakers, which means both samples have committed phonemic errors, the pronunciation of the /*h*/ phoneme, even though the phoneme /*h*/ and /*h*/ have the same characteristics, it is still resulting in the change of the pronunciation of the word حَسَدَ [*hasad*] to هَسَدَ [*hasad*] which originally

³³ Nasution and Lubis, "Analisis Kesalahan Makharijul Huruf Pada Pelafalan Kalimat Bahasa Arab Kelas VIII MTs Al-Jam'iyatul Washliyah Tembung."

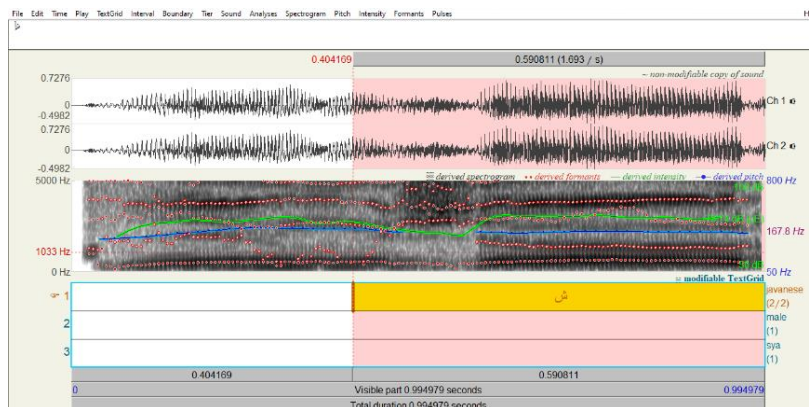
³⁴ Nasution, Nidakhairani, and Lahmuddin Lubis. "Analisis Kesalahan Makharijul Huruf pada Pelafalan Kalimat Bahasa Arab Kelas VIII MTs Al-Jam'iyatul Washliyah Tembung." *Modeling: Jurnal Program Studi PGMI* 10, no. 2 (2023): 223-230.

means the verb “to envy” to the noun “lion”³⁵.



Picture 4. Spectrogram of phoneme /f/ pronunciation by Arabic native speaker

Picture 4 shows a spectrogram of phoneme /f/ pronunciation by an Arabic native speaker. Based on the articulation points, the phoneme /f/ is included in the category of *al-lisān* (tongue), specifically in the middle of the tongue³⁶. According to Hadi et al.,³⁷ the characteristics of the phoneme /f/ are *hams*, *rakhāwah*, *istifāl*, *infitāh*, *iṣmat*, and *tafasysyi* (the spread of the wind in the mouth). Picture 4 shows the pronunciation spectrogram phoneme /f/ by an Arabic native speaker. In the picture, it can be seen that the intensity of the sound when at the beginning of pronouncing the phoneme /f/ is thicker than at the end of the pronunciation.



Picture 5. Spectrogram of phoneme /f/ pronunciation by Javanese male speaker

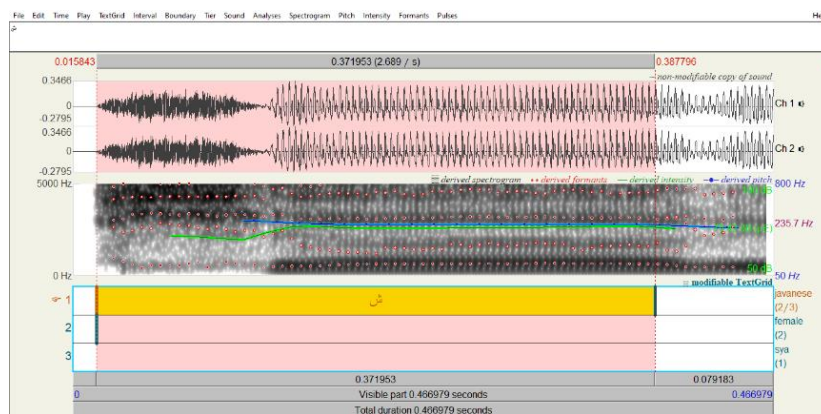
In Picture 5, it can be seen that the intensity of the sound when at the beginning of pronouncing the phoneme /f/ is thicker than the ending of the pronunciation, it indicates the similarity in the spectrogram of the pronunciation of the phoneme /f/

³⁵ Munawwir, “Kamus Al-Munawwir Arab-Indonesia Terlengkap.”

³⁶ Nasution, Nidakhairani, and Lahmuddin Lubis. “Analisis Kesalahan Makharijul Huruf pada Pelafalan Kalimat Bahasa Arab Kelas VIII MTs Al-Jam’iyatul Washliyah Tembung.” *Modeling: Jurnal Program Studi PGMI* 10, no. 2 (2023): 223-230.

³⁷ Hadi and Purba, *Modul Tajwid Al-Qur’an Konten Aplikasi Kampung Mengaji Digital*.

between the sample with the Arabic native speaker. According to Ali et al.,³⁸ if the spectrogram of the phoneme pronunciation by the sample closely approximates or matches that of a native speaker, the sample is considered to have correctly pronounced the phoneme. Based on this, the Javanese male speaker pronounces the phoneme /f/ with the right articulation point of the letters and the characteristics of the letters, so there is no error in the pronunciation of the phoneme /f/ and no word shifting or changing meanings in the word *سَرَّ* [far.ri]. In this way, it can be said that the Javanese male speaker did not make phonemic errors.

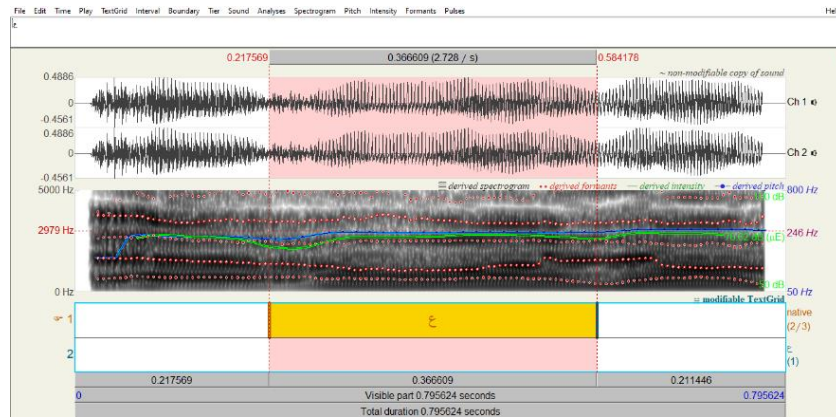


Picture 6. Spectrogram of phoneme /f/ pronunciation by Javanese female speaker

In Picture 6, it can be seen that the intensity of the sound when at the beginning of pronouncing the phoneme /f/ is thicker than the ending of the pronunciation it indicates the similarity in the spectrogram of the pronunciation of the phoneme /f/ between the sample with the Arabic native speaker. According to Ali et al.,³⁹ if the spectrogram of the phoneme pronunciation by the sample closely approximates or matches that of a native speaker, the sample is considered to have correctly pronounced the phoneme. Based on this, the Javanese female speaker pronounces the phoneme /f/ with the right articulation point of the letters and the characteristics of the letters, so there is no error in the pronunciation of the phoneme /f/ and no word shifting or changing meanings in the word *سَرَّ* [far.ri]. In this way, it can be said that the Javanese female speaker did not make phonemic errors.

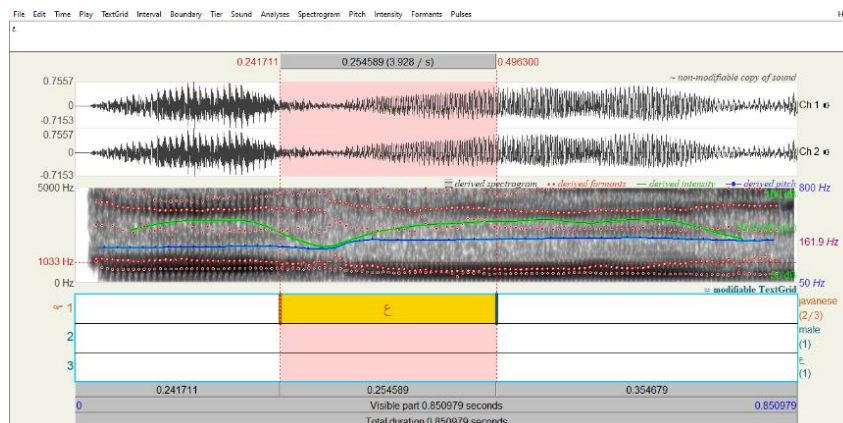
³⁸ Ali et al., "Investigating the Arabic/f/Pronunciation: A Comparative Analysis of Acoustic Phonetics."

³⁹ Ali et al.



Picture 7. Spectrogram of phoneme /ʕ/ pronunciation by Arabic native speaker

Picture 7 shows a spectrogram of phoneme /ʕ/ pronunciation by an Arabic native speaker. Based on the articulation points, the phoneme /ʕ/ is included in the category of *al-ḥalq* (throat), specifically in the middle of the throat⁴⁰. According to Hadi et al.,⁴¹ the characteristics of the phoneme /ʕ/ are *jahr* (clear voice), *tawaṣṣuṭ*, *istifāl*, *infitāḥ*, and *iṣmat*. Picture 7 shows the pronunciation spectrogram phoneme /ʕ/ by an Arabic native speaker. In the picture, it can be seen that the intensity of the sound is thick, and also, forms a variety of waves from the beginning to the end.



Picture 8. Spectrogram of phoneme /ʕ/ pronunciation by Javanese male speaker

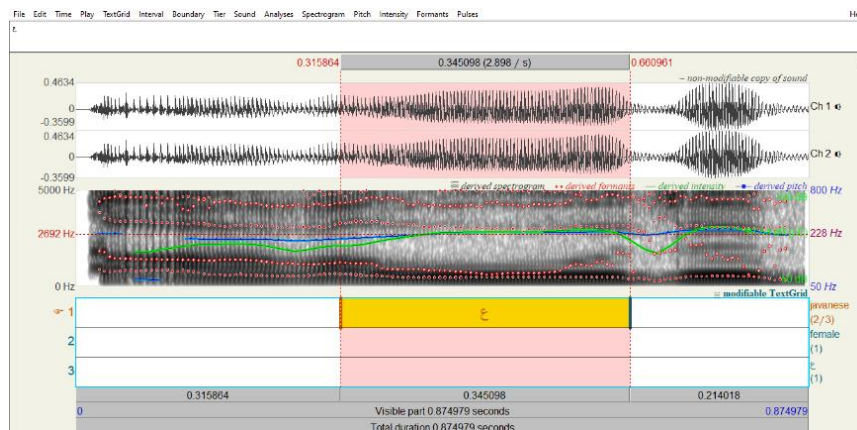
In Picture 8, it can be seen that the intensity of the sound when at the beginning of pronouncing the phoneme /ʕ/ is thicker than at the end of the pronunciation. According to Nasution et al.,⁴² the phoneme /ʕ/ should be pronounced from the middle of the throat, but the Javanese male speaker pronounces it from the bottom part of the

⁴⁰ Nasution and Lubis, "Analisis Kesalahan Makharijul Huruf Pada Pelafalan Kalimat Bahasa Arab Kelas VIII MTs Al-Jam'iyatul Washliyah Tembung."

⁴¹ Hadi and Purba, *Modul Tajwid Al-Qur'an Konten Aplikasi Kampung Mengaji Digital*.

⁴² Nasution and Lubis, "Analisis Kesalahan Makharijul Huruf Pada Pelafalan Kalimat Bahasa Arab Kelas VIII MTs Al-Jam'iyatul Washliyah Tembung."

throat, so, it can be said that the Javanese female speaker made a phonemic error. Misplacement of letter articulation points causes changes in the appearing phoneme's characteristics, According to Hadi et al.,⁴³ the characteristics that should appear when pronouncing the phoneme /ʔ/ are *jahr*, *tawaṣṣuṭ*, *istifāl*, *infitāḥ*, and *iṣmat*. Instead, the appearing characteristics are *jahr*, *syiddah*, *istifāl*, *infitāḥ*, and *iṣmat*. So, it can be said that the Javanese male speaker made a phonemic error.



Picture 9. Spectrogram of phoneme /ʔ/ pronunciation by Javanese female speaker

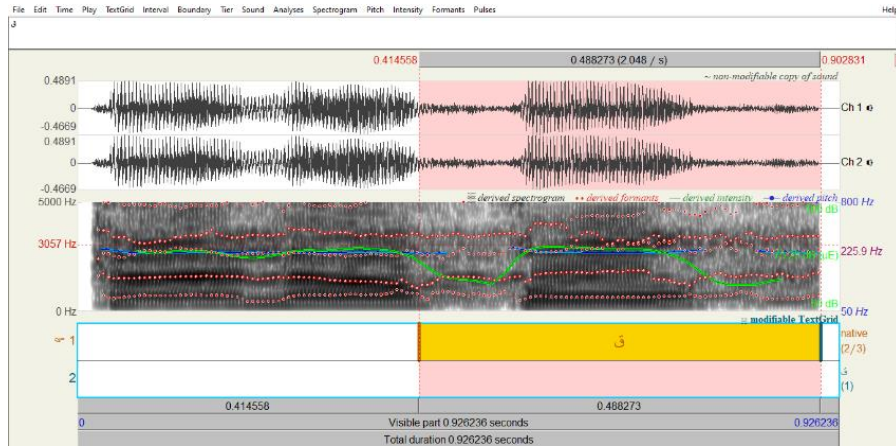
In Picture 9, it can be seen that the intensity of the sound when at the beginning of pronouncing the phoneme /ʔ/ is thick overall. According to Nasution et al.,⁴⁴ the phoneme /ʔ/ should be pronounced from the middle of the throat, but the Javanese female speaker pronounces it from the bottom part of the throat. According to Purnamasari⁴⁵, the phoneme /ʔ/ should be pronounced *tawaṣṣuṭ* (the middle between strengthening and softening the voice while pronouncing) instead, the samples pronounce the phoneme /ʔ/ *syiddah* (strengthening the letters and holding the voice while pronouncing). So, it can be said that the Javanese female speaker made a phonemic error. Picture 8 and 9 show that the sound intensity of both samples when pronouncing the phoneme /ʔ/ does not form the same intensity nor frequency waves as the Arabic native speaker. Based on those differences, it means that both samples do not pronounce the phoneme /ʔ/ with the correct articulation point of the letters and the characteristics of the letters. Instead, the pronunciation of both samples towards the phoneme /ʔ/, resulting in the change of the pronunciation of the word

⁴³ Hadi and Purba, *Modul Tajwid Al-Qur'an Konten Aplikasi Kampung Mengaji Digital*.

⁴⁴ Nasution and Lubis, "Analisis Kesalahan Makharijul Huruf Pada Pelafalan Kalimat Bahasa Arab Kelas VIII MTs Al-Jam'iyatul Washliyah Tembung."

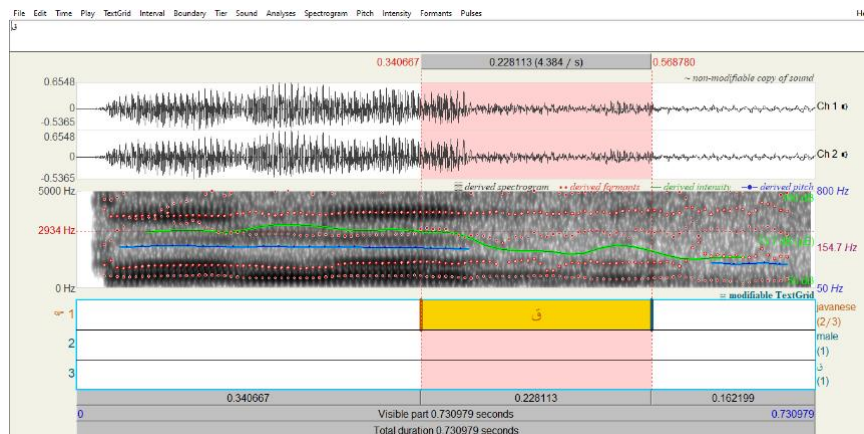
⁴⁵ Endang Purnamasari, *Belajar Mudah Makhraj Dan Sifat Huruf Hijaiyah* (Penerbit P4I, 2022).

أَعُوذُ [aʕu:ðu] to أَعُوذُ [aʕu:ðu] originally means the verb “I seek refuge” into a meaningless word⁴⁶.



Picture 10. Spectrogram of phoneme /q/ pronunciation by Arabic native speaker

Based on the articulation points, the phoneme /q/ is included in the category of *al-lisān* (tongue), specifically in the middle of the tongue⁴⁷. According to Hadi et al.,⁴⁸ the characteristics of the phoneme /q/ are: *jahr*, *syiddah*, *istîlā*, *infitāḥ*, *iṣmat*, and *qalqalah*. Picture 10 shows the pronunciation spectrogram phoneme /q/ by an Arabic native speaker. In the picture, it can be seen that the intensity of the sound when in the middle of pronouncing the phoneme /q/ is thicker than the beginning and ending of the pronunciation



Picture 11. Spectrogram of phoneme /q/ pronunciation by Javanese male speaker

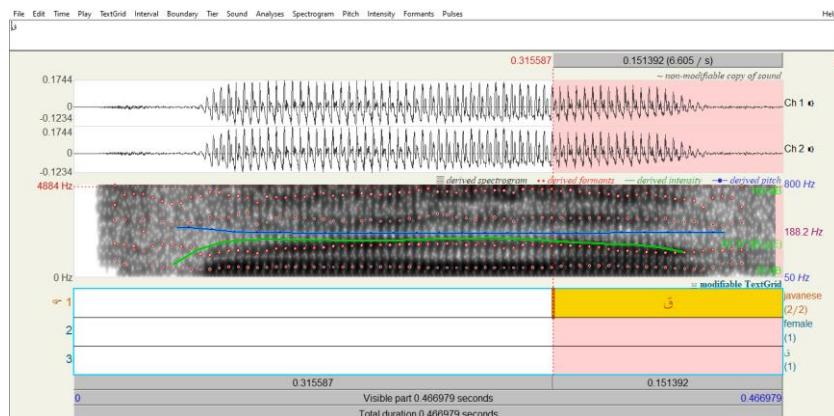
In picture 11, it can be seen that the intensity of the sound when at the

⁴⁶ “Kamus Arab Indonesia” (Surabaya: Tim Ristek Muslim, n.d.).

⁴⁷ Nasution and Lubis, “Analisis Kesalahan Makharijul Huruf Pada Pelafalan Kalimat Bahasa Arab Kelas VIII MTs Al-Jam’iyatul Washliyah Tembung.”

⁴⁸ Hadi and Purba, *Modul Tajwid Al-Qur’an Konten Aplikasi Kampung Mengaji Digital*.

beginning of pronouncing the phoneme /q/ is thicker than at the end of the pronunciation. According to Nasution et al.,⁴⁹ the phoneme /q/ should be pronounced from the middle of the tongue, but the Javanese male speaker pronounces it from the bottom part of the tongue, so, it can be said that the Javanese female speaker made a phonemic error. Misplacement of letter articulation points causes changes in the appearing phoneme's characteristics, according to Hadi et al.,⁵⁰ the characteristics that should appear are *jahr*, *syiddah*, *isti`lā'*, *infitāh*, *işmat*, and *qalqalah*. Instead, the appearing characteristics are *hams*, *syiddah*, *istifāl*, *infitāh*, and *işmat*. So, it can be said that the Javanese male speaker made a phonemic error.



Picture 12. Spectrogram of phoneme /q/ pronunciation by Javanese female speaker

In picture 12, it can be seen that the intensity of the sound when at the beginning of pronouncing the phoneme /q/ is thicker than at the end of the pronunciation, according to Nasution et al.,⁵¹ the phoneme /q/ should be pronounced from the middle of the tongue, but the Javanese male speaker pronounces it from the bottom part of the tongue, so, it can be said that the Javanese female speaker made a phonemic error.

Pictures 11 and 12 show both samples do not form the same sound intensity or frequency waves that are similar to the Arabic native speaker, which indicates that the samples mispronounced the phoneme /q/. According to Masitah⁵², the phoneme /q/ should be pronounced with *qalqalah* (a reflection sound), but the samples do not

⁴⁹ Nasution and Lubis, "Analisis Kesalahan Makharijul Huruf Pada Pelafalan Kalimat Bahasa Arab Kelas VIII MTs Al-Jam'iyatul Washliyah Tembung."

⁵⁰ Hadi and Purba, *Modul Tajwid Al-Qur'an Konten Aplikasi Kampung Mengaji Digital*.

⁵¹ Nasution and Lubis, "Analisis Kesalahan Makharijul Huruf Pada Pelafalan Kalimat Bahasa Arab Kelas VIII MTs Al-Jam'iyatul Washliyah Tembung."

⁵² Siti Masitah, "Peningkatan Pemahaman Tajwid Siswa Kelas VIII. A Dengan Teknik BBM Bermain, Berdiskusi, Dan Melantunkan Pada Masa Pandemi Di SMP Negeri 9 Tanjung Jabung Timur," *Jurnal Literasiologi* 7, no. 2 (2013): 556592.

pronounce the phoneme /q/ correctly. Instead, their pronunciation tends towards the phoneme /k/, resulting in the change of the pronunciation of the word فَلَقٍ [falaq] to فَلَكٍ [falak] which originally means “break of day” to “orbit”⁵³.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research that has been done, both samples made mistakes as the replacement of one phoneme with another; pronouncing the phoneme ح /ħ/ resulting in the change of the pronunciation of the word حَسَدَ [ħasad] to هَسَدَ [hasad] which originally means the verb “to envy” to the noun “lion”, phoneme /ʕ/ resulting in the change of the pronunciation of the word أَعُوذُ [aʕu:ðu] to أَوْذُ [aʔu:ðu] which originally means the verb “I seek refuge” into a meaningless word and phoneme /q/ resulting in the change of the pronunciation of the word فَلَقٍ [falaq] to فَلَكٍ [falak] which originally means “break of day” to “orbit” because the three phonemes are not found in the Javanese grammar system as mentioned by Dhamina⁵⁴ that Javanese has 28 phonemes while all the phonemes that are instruments in this study are not included in the 28 phonemes. However, both samples pronounced the phoneme /š/ correctly even though the phoneme /š/ is not found in the Javanese grammar system. As for the mistakes made pronouncing phonemes is not by the articulation point of the letters and the characteristics of the letters *as it* should be, thus causing the replacement or omission of the meaning of the spoken word. This research also reveals the reality that there are Javanese speakers who make mistakes in pronouncing Arabic phonemes, besides that, this research can provide new insights related to Arabic, especially related to phonology and the importance of pronouncing Arabic phonemes correctly considering how crucial it is.

This study requires further, more detailed, and in-depth research. Additionally, it is recommended that future researchers provide common linguistics terms to help readers who are unfamiliar with Arabic linguistic terminology.

⁵³ Munawwir, “Kamus Al-Munawwir Arab-Indonesia Terlengkap.”

⁵⁴ Serdaniar Ita Dhamina and Luki Irma Wanti, “Kesalahan Pelafalan Fonem Bahasa Jawa Siswa Kelas Menengah Di Ponorogo,” *Diwangkara: Jurnal Pendidikan, Bahasa, Sastra Dan Budaya Jawa* 1, no. 2 (2022).

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