



## The Role And Function of Phonemes In Phonology For Arabic Communication

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### Article History:

Received: November 13, 2022

Revised: February 22, 2023

Accepted: April 12, 2023

Published: June 10, 2023

### Keywords:

Communication,

Phonemes,

Phonology

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**Abstract:** Language consists of several language components. Language components are language knowledge, language use, and language changes associated with those components. Language knowledge includes knowledge of phonetics and phonology. Phonetics and phonology are the main understandings in mastering communication using Arabic. In the process of using language, language is a tool used to convey ideas, thoughts, and desires or desires to others that aim to develop all aspects of life. The research method that the author uses is the Descriptive Qualitative research method. The approach used by the author is the Review Pustaka (Library Research) approach with data collection techniques using the Literature Study method. Phonology comes from the Greek word phono and the word logos. Phono means sound or sound, and the emblem implies science. Phonology is divided into 2 (two), namely phonetics and phonemes. Phonetics is the science of sound that talks explicitly about sound problems without paying attention to the function and meaning of sound. Phonemes are the study of sounds that study parts of the little unity of a language. Vowels in Arabic phonemes are commonly called crazy. Vowel types are the vowel phoneme Fathah, the vowel phoneme Kasrah, and the vowel phoneme Dhommah. A voice or vowel is a language sound that comes from the vibration of a person's throat vocal cords. The difference in the variety of sounds is the long and short verbal aspects.

## INTRODUCTION

In everyday life, humans as living things or social beings who always do and need interaction (Rofik Fitrotulloh, 2011). The interaction that occurs will result in direct or indirect communication with others (B. Uno, hamzah, 2011). To be able to communicate, humans will communicate with fellow humans in their way. One of the ways humans

communicate is by using oral or by speaking using language (Gorys Keraf, 2009). Language in general is the main tool for humans to be able to communicate (Pantu, 2014). Language has a role and function as a means of communication. Language in communicating will also always differ according to the human background itself. The background that affects itself such as ethnic background, race, culture, and so on (Wahyuningsi, 2019). besides that, the difference between a person in communicating is motivated by the social community, the geographical area where he lives, everyone's education, the age that makes a person have an influence in living life, different tribes, cultures attached to human identity per group, and the religion adopted by each person (Nafisah, 2017).

According to (Rajendra, 2007) language is a tool used to reflect thoughts, feelings, and ideas or vocals that a person uses to work and relate (adim, *et al.*, 2020). The explanation explains and provides an understanding that language can be understood as the most important part of communication efforts carried out by every human being such as language conveyed through gestures, language from tone of speech or language from intonation, and so on (Dharamsi & Tulip, 1981). Language is not only about the first language or commonly referred to as the mother tongue or first language, but language is also about foreign languages or second languages (Amrulloh, 2018). A language consists of several language components. Language components are language knowledge, language use, language changes, and so on related to these components (Rosi Wulandari, 2020). Language knowledge includes phonetic and phonological knowledge. Phonetic knowledge and phonological knowledge are the main understanding in the process of mastering language as a means of Arabic communication (Mufrodi, 2015). In the process of using language, language is a tool used to convey something in the form of ideas, thought forms, and forms of desire to others that aim for the development of all aspects of life (Gani & Arsyad, 2018).

In Pres the effectiveness of language is something that must be understood in communication efforts to avoid problems in communication that result in misunderstanding of the listener. The most important thing in communication is the behavior of communication that creates a communication process to connect the reaction of the speaker with the interlocutor (Lafamane, 2020). that makes speakers and speech partners react is one form of the ongoing communication process. There are several causes of communication errors during communication processes. Errors that occur in communication usually occur in the phonology of language. Because mistakes usually occur due to misunderstandings in understanding something that is conveyed both orally and in writing (Setyowati, *et al.*, 2019).

One of the previous studies on phonemes was a study written by Andriyana entitled "Analysis of Phonological Disorders and Pronunciation Variations / R / in Slurred Patients". Research conducted by previous authors using qualitative research. The approach used is a case study approach with a data search pattern using open interviews and closed interviews. Open interviews are used to explore slurred cases and closed interviews are used to test the phoneme / R with the position of the letter R in a word. In the results of the study, it was explained that the position and type of phoneme / R / affect

pronunciation in slurred patients (Andriyana, 2020). The difference between previous research and the research that the author will do is that the previous author's research examined slurred sufferers, while the research that the author did was to explain and understand the role and function of phonemes. Previous researchers also examined phonemes entitled "Patterns of Vowel and Consonant Phoneme Changes in the Absorption of Foreign Language Words into Indonesian: A Phonological Study". Research conducted by previous authors using Descriptive Qualitative research. The approach used by the previous author with the Literature Review (Library Research) approach and data collection techniques using the Literature Study method. The result of the study was that phonetics absorbed five foreign words in Indonesian (Wahyu & Putradi, 2016). The difference between previous research and the research that the author will do is that the previous author examined phoneme patterns and consonants in absorbing foreign languages, while the research that the author did was to explain and understand the role and function of phonemes. To be able to minimize and prevent the possibilities that occur in errors in communication, the author argues that the role and function of phonemes in phonology for communication using Arabic must be better understood to be able to avoid errors in communication.

## **METHOD**

The purpose of the researchers in conducting this research was to explore or reveal the roles and functions of phonemes in phonology for Arabic communication, which nowadays has become a trend for children in Arabic language courses, both at school and also in several course institutions. This is because the phoneme method is considered very capable of accelerating children's mastery of Arabic and is believed to be the right solution in increasing the speed of language for all groups, especially for children, because the method used is very interactive and interesting. The large number of parents who believe in this effectiveness, makes the foundation and basis for researchers in trying to conduct research in the field of Arabic specifically.

The research method that the writer uses is descriptive qualitative research method. The approach used by the author is the Library Research approach with data collection techniques using the Literature Study method (Creswell, John W; Poth, 2017; Jhon W Creswell, 2012; John W Creswell, 2003). This is done so that all the good references to the research that has been carried out can be taken and analyzed thoroughly, so that the data is in the form of logical conclusions and has followed scientific principles in the investigation process. The type of data that the authors use in this study are secondary data and primary data. The primary data comes from the author himself and the primary data comes from books, articles and other sources of data or information which according to the author are relevant and in accordance with the research that the author has conducted. In collecting data like this it has been carried out by many researchers in various parts of the world and its validity is recognized. The data analysis technique used is to summarize all available information and then make a conclusion and a straight line that can conclude all understandings or research, both from researchers and other references.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Language is one of several ways humans communicate. Arabic is one of the many languages used in every place and in every region to be able to communicate. For its existence, Arabic reached a high existence, making Arabic one of the two world languages. International language means the language used by every community in the world to be able to communicate in international or world coverage. English is the first international language and not to forget also Arabic which is the second international language. The purpose of language is the implementation of communication between speakers and interlocutors. In short, language is a tool for communication. Communication itself is the arrangement of words that become sentences and are conveyed by an individual person to an individual or group. Deeper language can be said as a tool that a person has in increasing quality and self-understanding, becoming a new individual who is more qualified and has high competitiveness. Using language will make it easier to get information and knowledge that is sometimes considered ambiguous and difficult to explain. Language can be a bridge connecting knowledge, both old knowledge that someone already has, or old knowledge that has not been obtained by someone with new knowledge which can be the perfect bridge to get new knowledge. The role of language in students is very important to be able to improve children to become better and more creative individuals. The importance of language makes everyone compelled to master it, because language will be a measuring tool and a tool in the development of children later.

Communication using a certain language makes each language have a different way or have different characteristics in every word and sentence when used. This understanding explains that it takes a special way to be able to understand a language well, because humans have differences and are complex individuals as social beings. The resulting individual differences should be a top priority in finding the right solution to be used in providing children's understanding of the language to be used. In this section, in order to understand the ways and characteristics of language, an understanding of phonology is required. Phonology is a word of Greek origin. Phonology consists of two syllables that make up one word. The two words are the word Fono and the word logos. The word phono means sound or voice, and the word logos means science or knowledge. So phonology linguistically phonology can be interpreted as a science that studies and understands sound. Phonology is believed to be able to speed up and facilitate students in understanding a language. Language knowledge like this is very important and is something that must be learned in school so that students will easily understand quickly the process of learning the language being conveyed. The shape of the variation of the voice will correspond to the voice delivered by the speaker. Different sounds will give rise to many different meanings. In learning, phonology is divided into 2 (two) parts (Amrullah, 2016), the first is Phonetics, Phonetics is the study of sound specifically about sound problems without regard to the function of sound and the meaning of sound. Examples of phonetics science are how to produce sounds, maharaj, and their properties. Phonetics or the science of sound contains analysis in language into three (Mu'izzuddin, 2002).

In understanding phonemes, there are several analyzes given to improve students' understanding, namely the analysis of sound properties that have never been known before. Sometimes the basic understanding of low children whose basic nature is not known from the start makes it difficult to analyze and understand, because it is considered a new knowledge. In this analysis, a person will analyze sounds that he has never heard before to understand and understand them. In this analysis it can be judged that the sound or sound delivered is a sound that has never been heard by the listener before. Implement techniques and models in the learning process and know the correct knowledge in accordance with the opinions of scientists in their fields. In this second language analysis, someone will try to be able to organize the techniques and models of the learning process and the process in an effort to provide knowledge that is in accordance with the opinions and understanding of language scientists. Get an understanding of sound science so that you understand it properly and correctly.

In understanding a new sound, an initial understanding can be identified which should be able to support students in speaking properly and effectively, sometimes students cannot distinguish several sentences that are almost similar, because they think this is one sentence that is exactly the same as what are they listening to. Obstacles like this cause students to become confused and difficult to develop their abilities, so a good solution or strategy is needed to distinguish sounds or improve these sound sentences so that they sound different and can be distinguished by these students. Problems like this at the adult level may be considered simple but at the children's level this becomes a very complicated challenge because, at the level of children, they tend to focus on the sense of sight rather than hearing, so that if one sentence is considered the same then they will conclude that is a truth. In this case, distinguishing sounds is the duty of a teacher in imparting knowledge to his students.

In this third language analysis, one will be able to understand how good science is so that one's understanding will also be good and correct. The second is Phoneme, Phonemes are the study of sounds from small parts of a language. Part of the small unity of a language has a function that becomes a means of differentiating a meaning. According to Ferdinand de Saussure, he explained that fonem is a science that studies the sounds of a language that can be understood (Lafamane, 2020). According to Abdul, he explained that fonem is a science that studies the function of sounds in certain languages so that the sounds of the language can distinguish the meaning of one meaning from another (Gani & Arsyad, 2018). According to R. Jakobson, S. Karczewski and N. Trubetzkoy explain that fonem is one of the characteristics that is able to distinguish a certain language sound from the sound of another language and as a way to be able to distinguish words (Lafamane, 2020). According to Ahmad Muaffa, he explained that fonem is a science that studies a speech from a language or a system in phonemes that serves as a tool to distinguish meanings (Gani & Arsyad, 2018).

If in a language it is going well, the meaning that is created will be in accordance with the purpose presented, but conversely if the sound captured is different it will produce a different understanding and sometimes at a deeper level it can cause misconceptions, so that the understanding of the conversation that is being carried out

will be being one way, that is, both listeners and readers have their own understanding, in a process of conveying this knowledge it is very dangerous to be able to make an obstacle in understanding new knowledge. The important role of the ability to understand a delivery of voice messages can clearly be used as a tool that can make it easier to absorb information and knowledge. The process of conveying information should be able to produce a common understanding, so that later there will be a straight component that is produced by individuals in adding information and at the same time new knowledge.

The opinion of the scientists above about what phonemes are explained to the author, that phonemes are a science that studies the form of sounds in a language in order to distinguish the meaning of a language with different tones or intonations so as to produce good and correct meanings. As a science that is learned, then in learning phonemes there will be difficulties in the learning process takes place. The difficulties and errors in the phonology of the Arabic language usually fall on two things (Setyowati et al., 2019). The two faults lie in: The first Arabic lafadz error in the letter dho (ض) which becomes the letter dzo (ظ). Example: مَسِيضَت From the lafadz above, usually someone will usually listen wrong in listening to the letter dho (ض) and become the letter dzo (ظ). Arabic lafadz error in the letter 'ain (ع) which becomes the letter alif (إ). Example: عَن الْمَدْرَسَةِ From the lafadz above, usually someone will usually be wrong in listening to the letter 'ain (ع) which is the letter alif (إ).

The role and function of phonemes in Arabic that study the small unit part of phonology is divided into 3 (three) types of vowels (Amrullah, 2016) The type of small unit is a unit of vowels. Vowels in phonemes can be judged by the short length of a language sound. Or in arabic sounds commonly called mad. The types of vowels are: Fathah vowel phoneme (َ) An example of a fathah vowel phoneme (َ) is The words لَارِيْب (laa royba) and لَرِيْب (la royba). The two words have the same sound, but they have differences in the length of the reading in the letter lam (ل) which is fathah (َ). And of course, with the difference in the short length of the sound, it can affect the meaning of the word. Kasrah vowel phoneme (ِ) An example of a kasrah vowel phoneme (ِ) is The words مُسْلِم (muslimin) and مُسْلِمِيْن (muslimiin).

The importance of mastering phoneme understanding makes it an encouragement to all teaching staff to be more observant and serious in completing an understanding of knowledge. If the function of the phoneme can be understood correctly, both from how to distinguish the sound of letters, the way for students to be able to understand a language will be very easy to get, sometimes language becomes a possibility for miscommunication because the sounds given are almost similar and the same, especially in Arabic which is not a language that is passed down from birth but a language that is obtained from an activity both academic and non-academic so that the difference in letter sounds in a delivery is certainly not easy to accept, so here it becomes clear how the sound of a letter must be taken properly and optimally so that the sound that comes out can be better distinguished which will automatically be captured and digested by the brain with the same and appropriate meaning.

The two words have the same sound, but the word has a difference in the length of the read on the letter mim (م) which is kasrah (ِ). And of course, with the difference in

the short length of the sound, it can affect the meaning of the word. Dhommah vowel phoneme (ُ), An example of the vowel phoneme dhommah (ُ) is The words محب (muhibun) with محبوب (muhibuun). The two words have the same sound, but the word has a difference in the length of the reading in the letter ba (ب) which is dhommah (ُ). And of course, with the difference in the short length of the sound, it can affect the meaning of the word.

Phonemes in arabic, in addition to having a role and function on the difference of vowels. The short length of the letters is a characteristic of the Arabic language.<sup>1</sup> Phonemes have differences in various sounds (Rosi Wulandari, 2020). A sound or vowel is a language sound that comes out of the vibration of a person's throat vocal cords. The differences in the various sounds are: Long and short aspects of vocals, Long vowels or sounds and Vowels or long sounds in Arabic are called mad. Example: The word كاتب (kaatibun), Vowels or short sounds Example: The word كتب (kataba) , Thick aspects of vocals .Thick vowels The vowels are called (mufakhamah), while the letters of the bold vowels are: ط, ض, ص, ظ Example: The word ظاهر (dzohirun) Semi or medium vowels Semi or medium vowels consist of huruf: غ, خ, ق Example: The word خارج (khorijun) Thin vowels Thin vowels consist of all hijaiyah letters except those present in thick vowels and semi- or medium vowels. ا, ب, ت, ث and so on Example: The word أنا (ana)

## CONCLUSION

Phonology comes from Greek. Phonology consists of two syllables, namely the word fono and the word logos. The word fono means sound or sound, and the word logo means science. Phonology is divided into two, namely phonetics and phonemes. Phonetics is the science of sound that specifically talks about the problem of sound itself without regard to how the function and meaning of sound. Phonemes are the study of the sounds of the small unity of a language. The error in lafadz vokal in phonemes in Arabic lies in two things. The error lies in the Arabic lafadz error in the letter dho, and the Arabic lafadz error in the letter 'ain (ع). The role and function of phonemes in Arabic in small unitsof phonology are divided into three types. The type of small unit is a unit of vowels. Vowels in phonemes can be judged by the length of a language sound which in Arabic is called mad. The types of small units in vowels are Fathah vowel phoneme, Kasrah vowel phoneme, Dhommah vowel phoneme. Phonemes in Arabic besides having a role and function in the difference between long vowels and short vowels From letters, it also has differences in various sounds. The ocal Vis a sound called language and comes out of the vibration of a person's throat vocal cords thus fostering these differences. The differences in various sounds are the long and short vocal aspects, the thick vowel aspect. In this study the researchers felt that there were still many weaknesses, both the instruments used had not been clearly measured, so they still needed improvement. It is hoped that future researchers will make a reference that will serve as a basis for the analysis used so that it can simplify and not bias later in future research. Future researchers are also expected to be able to create a paradigm that is able

to generalize an understanding, so that the understanding obtained in research can be measured and observed better.

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