

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Previous of Related Research Findings

There are some previous researches they are: research entitled “Teaching pronunciation (Internal Sounds) Through English Pop Song Lyrics at the Second year students’ of SMPN 3 Duampanua Pinrang” by Rasmi. She stated that result of the analysis that there is significant difference between of the students before and after treatment through English pop song lyrics.¹

In Mansur’s research entitled “Improving Pronunciation through Audio Software at The Second Year Students of SMP Negeri 1 Pngkajene Sidrap” he concludes that students’ pronunciation at the second year students of SMP Negeri 1 Pangkajene Sidrap was improved after learning pronunciation using Audio Software. It can be proved by looking at the number of words that could be correctly pronounced by each student in the pre-test and post-test.²

Hartina in her research entiled a communicative framework for teaching pronunciation vowel system (an experimental study of the sixth semester students of English Department STAIN Parepare), said that in using communicative framework in teaching pronunciation able to improve students’ pronunciation at the sixth semester student STAIN Parepare, it was proved by the data showed that the mean score of pre-test was 65,36 and the mean score pre-test was 65,36 and the mean score post-test was 88,52. It mean that, there was significant improvement of the students’ pronunciation through communicative framework method.³

¹ Rasmi, “Teaching Pronunciation (International Sounds) Through English Pop Lyrics at the second year students’ of SMPN 3 Duampanua Pinrang”(Unpublished Skripsi; Tarbiyah Department: Parepare, 2013), p.52.

²Mansur, “Improving Pronunciation through Audio Software at The Second Year Students of SMP Negeri 1 Pngkajene Sidrap” (Unpublished Skripsi; Tarbiyah Department : Parepare, 2012) p.48.

³Hartina, “A Communicative framework for teaching pronunciation vowel system (An experimental study of the sixth semester students of English Department STAIN Parepare)” (Unpublished Skripsi; Tarbiyah Department: Parepare, 2015), p. 52

B. Some Pertinent Ideas

1. Mimicking

a. Definition of Mimicking

All you need is a suitable target model, a decent audio recording and editing program, along with some time and dedication. Professional feedback and help is of course good, but mimicking can be useful even without that.

In this research the researcher uses mimicking method to find out student's pronunciation skill, this method make students easy to pronounce the words like a native speaker. Mimicking is the method that students have to imitate the native speaker by their intonation, articulation, expression, stress and emphasize.

Mimicking is the single most powerful way of learning all sorts of things about how mandarin (or any other language) is spoken, including basic pronunciation, tones, prosody (including intonation) and even vocabulary, grammar and fluency in general.⁴

b. he Procedure and detailed instructions of Mimicking to the Students Pronunciation Improvement

Mimicking is a one of best technique to find out student's pronunciation. This technique can make students easy to pronounce the words as good as a native speaker and this method is very interesting because the researcher use the native speaker video, so students listen than imitate the video by words stress, syllables, intonation and expression that we called mimicking.

There are of course many ways of mimicking from spontaneously repeating after a native speaker to more rigorous ways of using mimicking to study. One of them will explained by researcher. Below, I have broken down the process:

⁴Olle Linge, "Mimicking Native Speakers as a Way of Learning" (Hacking Chinese : 2010), <https://www.hackingchinese.com/mimicking-native-speakers-way-learning-chinese/> (access on, 26th November 2020)

- 1) **Find suitable target audio-** Choose your audio based both on your current ability and what you want to learn. If you just started learning English, you don't want a recording of a group native speaker talking very fast.
- 2) **Listen carefully** – start by listening attentively to the audio. Is your transcript right ? how does the native speaker pronounce the words? In audacity, you can hit shift + play, which loops the selected audio.
- 3) **Mimic the audio until you can say each part right** – you don't need to be able to string everything together yet, but make sure you can say each part just like the native speaker does.
- 4) **Say the words alongside the native speaker** - now try to say the entire snippets in one go, at the same time as the native speaker does.
- 5) **Practice until you can match tones, pace and intonation** – this can take a lot of time, perhaps ten, twenty or even more repetitions. Even if you know the pronunciation of the individual words, stringing everything together at a brisk pace is not easy. Try to get as close to the target audio as possible. Ideally, your voice should blend with the target audio.
- 6) **Record your best attempt** – when you think you're getting good at shadowing the native speaker, instead of just hitting the "play" button again, hit "record" instead. If you use earphones, you will be able to record your voice while hearing the native speaker, while only recording your own voice. This is ideal.
- 7) **Compare this to the original** – in audacity, you can enable and disable tracks. Compare your recording with the original. Listen to them separately. If you have a tutor or other helpful native speaker, this is where you want feedback (albeit not necessarily immediately).
- 8) **Continue with the next snippet** – if you're satisfied with the result, move on to the next piece and work your way through the entire audio clip. Exactly how good you want it to be before you move on depends a little bit on what you're aiming for. I prefer spending a lot of time on few, short clips, but I can

understand why some students might want to cover more audio to a lesser depth.⁵

c. The Benefits of Close Mimicking

In essence, it means choosing a target audio clip and then doing everything you can produce a perfect copy of it in your own voice.

This is useful for a number of reasons. It encourages you to study speech closely, transcribe speech, study vocabulary and grammar and so on. Moreover, it's one of the best ways to study intonation. Finally, it's cheap and requires relatively little feedback compared to other methods dealing with pronunciation.

C. The Concept of Pronunciation

1. Definition of Pronunciation

The important thing to learn English which is how the people can understand what we said, than to make people know what we say we have to clarify what was said. To clarify it we have to good in pronunciation because it is very important thing to make people understand what we said.

Pronunciation is how to say a word in which it is made up of sounds, stress, and intonation. Sound deals only with sound and can be meaningless, but if we put some sound together in certain order, that will hear a meaning about something. Stress is emphasis of the words then they are pronounced and indicated in writing.⁶

Pronunciation is the utterance of the words of a language. It includes articulation and accent.⁷ Pronunciation is the way in which a word is pronounced.⁸ So its mean that every time we say any words is called pronunciation.

Pronunciation refers to the production of sounds that people use to make meaning. It is related to the particular sounds of language (segments), aspects of

⁵ Olle Linge, "Mimicking Native Speakers as a Way of Learning" (Hacking Chinese : 2010), <https://www.hackingchinese.com/mimicking-native-speakers-way-learning-chinese/> (access on, 26th November 2020)

⁶ Michae Vaughan, "Test Your Pronunciation" (London: Pearson Education Limited, 2002), p.6

⁷ George S. Hillard, *The Fourth Reader: For The Use of Schools with an Introductory on Reading and the Training of the Vocal Organs* (Boston: Brewer and Tileston, 1863), p.21.

⁸ Lexico, *Pronunciation*, (2020), (online): <https://www.lexico.com/definition/pronunciation> (Accessed on September 26th, 2020)

speech beyond the level of the individual sound, such as intonation, phrasing, stress, timing, rhythm (suprasegmental aspects), how the voice is projected (voice quality) and in its broadest definition, attention to gestures and expressions that are closely related to the way people speak a language.⁹

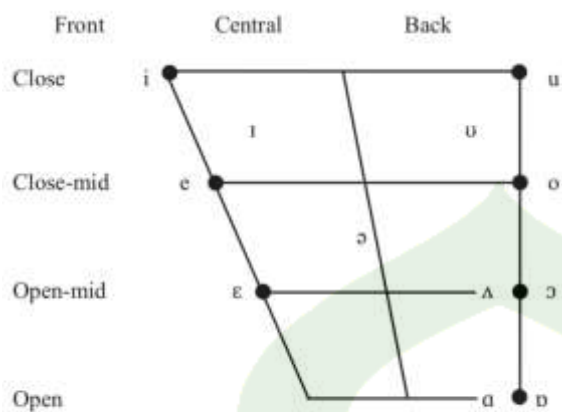
In English, there are 44 phonemes which are consisted by 24 consonants, 12 vowels, and 8 diphthongs. Here the table below shows the chart of English Consonant and vowels.

Table 2.1 English Consonant

| | Bilabial | Labio-Dental | Dental | Alveolar | Post-Alveolar | Palatal | Velar | Glottal |
|------------------|----------|--------------|--------|----------|---------------|---------|-------|---------|
| Plosives | p b | | | t d | | | k g | |
| Fricatives | | f v | θ ð | s z | ʃ ʒ | | | h |
| Affricates | | | | | tʃ dʒ | | | |
| Nasals | m | | | n | | | | |
| Lateral | | | | l | | | | |
| Approximant s | w | | | | r | j | | |

⁹ Amep Research Centre, "Pronunciation I" (2002), p.1, <http://www.nceltr.mq.edu.au/pdamep> (Accessed on September 26th, 2020)

Picture 2.1 English Vowel



(taken from Lacy, 2007)

Then, based on the importance of pronunciation, here there some reason why it is important to the investated. According to Burns, it is more important that speakers of English can achieve intelligibility (the speaker produces sound patterns that are recognizable as English), comprehensibility (the listener is able to understand the meaning of what is said) , and interpretability (the listener is able to understand the purpose of what is said).¹⁰

The main problem of English pronunciation is to build a new set of sounds corresponding to the sounds of English. It means that learners should use new ways of hearing and new ways of using their organs of speech. Learners also have to change such habits which they have done since their childhood or at least it needs very long time to be adopted by regular practice that is linked to certain age of the learner.

As mentioned above, there are three essential things relate to the pronunciation matter. Firstly, it is intelligibility or the content that speaker utter can be identified or formed as English. Secondly, it is comprehensibility which means that what speaker say must be clear firstly even the meaning of what is said depends on the knowledge of the listener. At the last, it is interpretability which

¹⁰ Alex Sudrajad, *An Analysis of English Pronunciation Based On Student Speech Community At English Education Study Program*, (Lampung: Teacher Training and Education Faculty University), p.15-16

means that the complete thing of what is said should be clear firstly even the purpose of what has been said will be completely analyzed and understood by the listener comprehension. In short, it can be inferred relating to the ability of pronunciation that the three points mentioned by Burns confirm why pronunciation has essential role in communication both for speaker and listener in order to deliver and understand the messages.

2. The Nature of Pronunciation

In English sound system, there are many styles of speak for each individual is influence by a variety of causes such as locality, early influences, and social surroundings. The pronunciation of English involves the production of individual or isolated sounds and the utterance of words, phrases, and sentences with correct spelling and stressing and/or rhythm intonation.¹¹

Pronunciation can also be helped through a deliberate focus an individual sounds consonant clusters, and supra-segmental. Fluency activities may also have a role to play in the improvement pronunciation. Because fluency and accuracy effect each other, working on very easy tasks to improve fluency may also have a positive effect on pronunciation accuracy, although this remains to be researched.¹²

Cook said, pronunciation is set of habits of producing sounds. The habit of producing a sound is acquired by repeating it over and over again and by being corrected when it is pronounced wrongly. Learning to pronounce a second language means building up new pronunciation habits and overcome the bias of the first language.¹³

¹¹Mohammad Syarif Hidayatullah, "Improving Students' Pronunciation Through Western Movie Media (A Classroom Action Research at 4th semester in English Education of IAIN Sultan Amai Gorontalo, (Gorontalo: Institut Agama Islam Gorontalo (IAIN Gorontalo) Journal al-Lisan, 2018), p.8

¹² Mohammad Syarif Hidayatullah, "Improving Students' Pronunciation Through Western Movie Media (A Classroom Action Research at 4th semester in English Education of IAIN Sultan Amai Gorontalo, (Gorontalo: Institut Agama Islam Gorontalo (IAIN Gorontalo) Journal al-Lisan, 2018), p.8

¹³ Mohammad Syarif Hidayatullah, "Improving Students' Pronunciation Through Western Movie Media (A Classroom Action Research at 4th semester in English Education of IAIN Sultan Amai Gorontalo, (Gorontalo: Institut Agama Islam Gorontalo (IAIN Gorontalo) Journal al-Lisan, 2018), p.8

English pronunciation involves the production of each sound and pronunciation of words, phrases, and sentences with correct spelling, compressing and /or correct intonation. In addition, there is a way how to read the word correctly called 'phonetic transcription' (phonetic transcript), which is defined as a kind of alphabetic writing where which letter represent a sound. Phonetic transcript aim is to provide clear and unambiguous to the language learner, for example, the sound of which one should be used on a word or phrase, and in what order to use the sound.¹⁴

There are some factors may affect the students pronunciation when they put efforts in learning the target language. The factors are various as Gilakjani points out that there are some factors may affect the pronunciation; accent, stress, intonation and rhythm, motivation and exposure, attitude, instruction, age, personality and mother tange influence.

3. Vowel Sounds

English vowels are divided into two major classes, simple vowels (also called pure vowels or monophthongs) and diphthongs. Simple vowels do not show a noticeable change in quality, the vowels of pit, cat, dog, set, but, put, and the first vowel of suppose are all simple vowels. There are some definitions of vowel that one of most important part in linguistic. Oxford university press dictionary defined that vowel is speech sound in which the mouth is open and the tongue not touching the top of the mouth, the teeth, etc. letter that represent a vowel sounds :/a/ , /e/, /i/, /o/ and /u/. Vowel sound is the tongue does not touch other parts of the mouth, teeth, or lips.¹⁵

Vocals are defined as vowels in the formation of air out through the throat an mouth without restriction and narrowing so that no friction is heard. Vowel also defined as a voiced sound during the production of which the air

¹⁴ Mohammad Syarif Hidayatullah, "Improving Students' Pronunciation Through Western Movie Media (A Classroom Action Research at 4th semester in English Education of IAIN Sultan Amai Gorontalo, (Gorontalo: Institut Agama Islam Gorontalo (IAIN Gorontalo) Journal al-Lisan, 2018), p.8

¹⁵ Mohammad Syarif Hidayatullah, "Improving Students' Pronunciation Through Western Movie Media (A Classroom Action Research at 4th semester in English Education of IAIN Sultan Amai Gorontalo, (Gorontalo: Institut Agama Islam Gorontalo (IAIN Gorontalo) Journal al-Lisan, 2018), p.8

passed out freely and continuously as would cause any audible friction. Some basic characteristic of a vowel sound can be deduced from the definition above such as 'oral', 'voiced', and 'central'. Any sound that meets these three requirement is a vowel sound, and conversely, any sound which lacks at least one of these basic featur, namely oral, voiced, central, free air passage, continous air stream in a vowel sound. There are 12 vowels in English are divided into three groups: front vowels (i:, i, e, æ) and vocal cord (a:, ɒ, ɔ, ɪ, u, u:). ^, ɜ:, ə vocal center (vocal division depends on the tongue and lips). Position lips include: closed-lips widened, lips natural, open-rounded lips, and the lips closed-rounded.¹⁶

a. The anatomy of a vowel

In classifying vowels, we need not indicate airstream mechanism, since it will always be plutonic regressive, and we can generally assume that vowels are all voiced and oral. To describe vowels adequately and accurately, we than need to consider three different parameters, all of which can be seen as modifications of the place manner of articulation continue for consonants: as we shall see, these are height, frontless and rounding. Additionally, vowels may be long or short (long ones are marked with a following below), and monophthongs or diphthongs. The example in the sections below will be from standard southern British English (sometimes called RP, or Received Pronunciation), and general American, the most widely spoken variety of English in the United States, excluding the southern states and the eastern seaboard, especially Boston, new England and new York city. SSBE and GA are generally thought of by English and American speakers respectively as not having any strong regional marking, and both are varieties highly likely to be heard in broadcasting, for instance in reading the television or radio news.

4. Long vowels

¹⁶Mohammad Syarif Hidayatullah, "Improving Students' Pronunciation Through Western Movie Media (A Classroom Action Research at 4th semester in English Education of IAIN Sultan Amai Gorontalo, (Gorontalo: Institut Agama Islam Gorontalo (IAIN Gorontalo) Journal al-Lisan, 2018), p.8

A vowel sound is created when air flows smoothly, without interruption, through the throat and mouth. The pronunciation of each vowel is determined by the position of the vowel in a syllable, and by the letters that follow it. Vowel sound can be short long or silent. But in this research explain about long vowel sounds.

1. Long Vowel Sounds rules

There are few rules of long vowel sounds will explain below:

a. long A,E,I,O,U

The long vowel sound is the same as the name of the vowel itself. Follow these rules:

1) long A sound is AY as in cake.

2) Long E

Long “e” as a double makes the long vowel sound, the sound is EE as in sheet, example:

- a) keep
- b) feel
- c) meek

3) Long I

The vowel “I” sound is AHY as in like. Vowel “I” often makes long sound in one syllable word if the vowel is followed by two consonant:

- a) Blight
- b) High
- c) Mind
- d) Wild
- e) Pint

This rule doesn’t apply when the “I” is followed by the consonant th, ch, or sh, as in:

- a.) Fish
- b.) Wish
- c.) Rich

d.) With

4) Long O

Long “o” sound is OH as in bone. Most often, the letter “o” will be pronounced as a long vowel sound when it appears in one-syllable word and is followed by two consonant, as in these example:

- a) Most
- b) Post
- c) Roll
- d) Fold
- e) Sold

A few exceptions occur when the “o” appears in a single syllable word that ends in *th* or *sh*:

- a) Posh
- b) Gosh
- c) Moth

5) Long U

Long “u” sound is YOO as in human or OO as in crude, such as:

- a) Cute
- b) Flute
- c) Lute
- d) Prune
- e) Fume
- f) Perfume

6) Two Vowels

Long vowel sounds are often created when two vowels appear side by side in a syllable. When vowels work as a team to make a long vowel sound, the second vowel is silent. Example are:

- a) Rain
- b) Seize
- c) Boat

d) Toad

e) Heap

7) Followed by a consonant and a silent “e”

a long vowel sound is created when a vowel is followed by a consonant and a silent “e” in a syllable:

a) stripe

b) stake

c) concede

d) bite

e) size

f) rode

g) cute¹⁷

That’s the rule of use long vowel sound that should mastery to improve the student’s pronunciation skill.

2. The Way of Making Long Vowel

There are several ways of making long vowels:

- a. Putting two vowels next to each other. As a result, the word usually makes the sounds of the first vowels name (when two vowels go walking, the first one does the talking). Examples are “bead”, “mail”, “boat”.
- b. Another way of creating a long vowel sound is by putting an ‘e’ on the end of the word. This is often referred to as the “bossy ‘e’” or the “magic ‘e’”. (the ‘e’ on the end makes the vowel say its name. the ‘e’ is silent. Examples are “bake”, “seed”, “hike”, “poke”, “mute”. See how you can use a bossy ‘e’ to change a short vowel to a long vowel with these minimal pairs: can/cane; bet/beet; rid/ride; hop/hope; cut/cute. If you say each of these aloud, it is very clear that the first half of the pair uses the sound made by the vowel, and the second half uses the vowels name.

¹⁷ Grace Fleming, Long and Short Vowel Sounds (2019)
<https://www.thoughtco.com/long-and-short-vowel-sounds-1856955> (Accessed on : February, 13th 2021)

- c. A vowel at the end of a syllable is almost always long. Some examples of this are “I, we, he, she, go, try, potato and tomato”.
- d. –igh and –ight are usually long I (and silent GH), so we have “bright, fight, high, light, might, night, right, sigh, sight, tight”.¹⁸

That’s all the way of making long vowel there are four way of making long vowel that should we know to improve our pronunciation.

5. Monophthongs and diphthongs

Most of the vowels we have considered so far have been monophthongs, in which the quality of the vowel stays fairly consistent from the beginning of its production to the end. However, there are also several diphthongs in English. Diphthongs change in quality during their production, and are typically transcribed with one starting point, and a quite different end point; as might be expected from this description, diphthongs are typically long vowels. In English, all diphthongs have the first element as longer as and more prominent than the second, and are known as falling diphthongs.

Finally, SSBE has third set of diphthongs, which are known as the centering diphthongs as they all have the mid central vowel schwa as the second element. These centering diphthongs developed historically before /r/, which was then lost following vowels in the ancestor of SSBE; they consequently appear mainly where there is an <r> in the spelling, although they have now been generalized to some other words, like idea.

A diphthong is a glide from one vowel to another, and the whole glide acts like one of the long. Ramelan states that a diphthong is a vowel sounds in which there an intentional glide is made from one vowel position to another vowel position, and which is produced in one single impulse of breath. According to Ogden, diphthong are monosyllabic vowels which is have two discernibly

¹⁸ Christmas Limerik, Short and Long Vowels – What Are They ? (2020)
<https://educatingalpacas.com/short-long-vowels/> (Accessed on : February, 14th 2021)

different points, one at the start and one at the end. Most varieties of English have several diphthongs.¹⁹

Table 2.2 monophthong and diphthong

| No. | Symbols | Key-words | Phonetic Writing |
|-----|---------|-----------|------------------|
| 1. | [eɪ] | Day | [deɪ] |
| 2. | [oʊ] | So | [soʊ] |
| 3. | [aɪ] | High | [haɪ] |
| 4. | [aʊ] | Cow | [kaʊ] |
| 5. | [ɔɪ] | Boy | [bɔɪ] |
| 6. | [ɪə] | Here | [hɪə] |
| 7. | [ɛə] | There | [ðɛə] |
| 8. | [ʊə] | Poor | [pʊə] |
| 9. | [jə] | Your | [jʊə] |

¹⁹Much Deniatur, "An Analysis Of Students' Errors In Pronouncing English Diphthongs At The First Semester Of Stain Jurai Siwo Metro" (Metro: Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN)) p.116

6. The Component of Pronunciation

a. Stress Patterns (Syllables and Stress)

Stress is extra force used when speaking a particular word or syllables, stress refers to the prominence are given to certain syllables within words, and to certain syllables or words within utterances.

b. Intonation Patterns

Intonation refers to the way voice goes up and down pitch when we are speaking. In oxford dictionary 2008 explained that intonation is “rise and fall of the voice in speaking”. Intonation or change of pitch, is important in signaling speaker meaning, particularly interpersonal attitudes. So intonation is sound that voice out in rise and fall.²⁰

c. Clusters

Clusters are a number of words read in one breath, for example, movies, spending, struggle, knuckle and pronunciation. Produce such a sound English, speech organ to move properly. In the production of sound, the air coming from the lungs through the air cavity (trachea), and then pass through the esophagus, throat, and oral cavity are governed by the organs of speech.

Furthermore, the vocal cords located in the throat; resembles two lips. Ribbon can be separated and also be enclosed so as to fully cover the air cavity. When the vocal cords closer together and air is pushed to the channel, the vocal cords vibrate, thus producing sound known as ‘voiced’. When, the vocal cords apart and through the air, the sound produced is known as ‘breathed’, and the sound generated in the middle of the glottis as whisper.²¹

The pronunciation including the ability to using English with the correct pronunciation, it is understandable and acceptable. With the correct pronunciation, of the different sound language, syllables, words, phrases, and sentence discourse

²⁰Muhammad Aulia Ridarma, *Mastering Vocabulary and Pronunciation Through Viewing English Subtitled Videos* (Banda-Aceh : Universitas Islam Negeri AR-RANIRY DARUSSALAM - BANDA ACEH, 2017) p. 23

²¹ Mohammad Syarif Hidayatullah, *“Improving Students’ Pronunciation Through Western Movie Media (A Classroom Action Research at 4th semester in English Education of IAIN Sultan Amai Gorontalo, (Gorontalo: Institut Agama Islam Gorontalo (IAIN Gorontalo) Journal al-Lisan, 2018), p.8*

in general, thought content revealed a language user will be able to understand without any misunderstanding, confusion or strange feeling on the part of those whose listen.

According to the relationship between the components of the evaluation of learning outcomes with learning activities, pronunciation skills test should be conducted with a variety of targets based on the elements that are part of the ability to recite. The elements that include:

a. The clarity of pronunciation (intelligibility)

Intelligibility ‘the extent to which a listener actually understand an utterance’ or is able to decode a message.

b. Pronunciation fluency (fluency)

As Lennon, fluency is an impression on the listener’s impression of fluency (perceived fluency).

c. Pronunciation accuracy (accuracy)

The three elements and the ability to recite the details based on the level ability can be seen in the following table.²²

7. Pronunciation problem

There are some pronunciation problems faced by Indonesia student:

- a. The identification of the foreign sounds. This means that the student has to remember their acoustic qualities so that he will be able to directly identify them in utterance.
- b. Production of the foreign sounds by his organs of speech. Ability in hearing and identifying the acoustic quality of the foreign sounds is prerequisite for the ability in producing them.

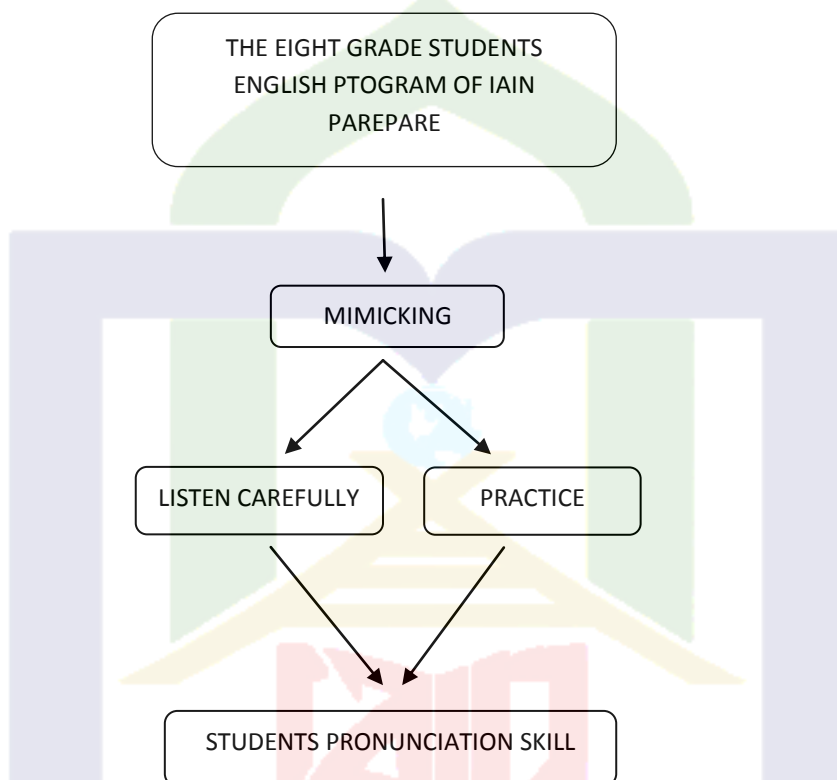
Production of suprasegmentals features like stress, length, pitch, and intonation. It is quite obvious that these features cannot be overlooked by the students because they are almost always different in different languages.²³

²² Mohammad Syarif Hidayatullah, “Improving Students’ Pronunciation Through Western Movie Media (A Classroom Action Research at 4th semester in English Education of IAIN Sultan Amai Gorontalo, (Gorontalo: Institut Agama Islam Gorontalo (IAIN Gorontalo) Journal al-Lisan, 2018),

²³ Much Deniatur, *An Analysis of Students’ Errors in Pronouncing English Diphthongs at The First Semester of STAIN Jurai Siwo Metro* (Metro:STAIN Jurai Siwo Metro) h. 1

D. Conceptual Framework

The main focus of this research is Using Mimicking Technique on Pronunciation Skill. The researcher designs the conceptual framework on this researcher by showing diagram below:



In diagram above, there are several steps of the research, first mimicking at mimicking there are several steps the first is students are given a pronunciation video about vowel and consonant sound by native speaker. Student should understand the videos that have been given, the students should listen carefully after that and then practice until it is done with following the video. After it was successfully recorded and compared to the original video and examined it's until there was no mistake.

A. Variable and Operational Definition

1. Mimicking

Mimicking is the single most powerful way of learning all sorts of things about how mandarin (or any other language) is spoken, including basic pronunciation, tones, prosody (including intonation) and even vocabulary, grammar and fluency in general.

Below, I have broken down the process:

- a. Find suitable target audio
- b. Listen carefully
- c. Mimic the audio until you can say each part right
- d. Say the words alongside the native speaker
- e. Practice until you can match tones, pace and intonation.
- f. Record your best attempt
- g. Compare this to the original
- h. Continue with the next snippet

2. Long Vowel Sound

A vowel sounds is created when air flows smoothly, without interruption, through the throat and mouth. The pronunciation of each vowel is determined by the position of the vowel in a syllable, and by the letters that follow it. Vowel sound can be short long or silent. But in this research will explain about long vowel sounds.

Long vowel sound rules

- a. Long A sound is AY as in cake.
- b. Long E sound is EE an in sheet
- c. Long I sounds is AHY as in like.
- d. Long U sound is YOO as in human or OO as in crude.