

## ***Differences in the Meaning of Written and Spoken Language Phonemes***

Ayunda Putri Amira Siregar<sup>1</sup>, Azizah Surayya<sup>2</sup>, Yani Lubis<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Study Program of English Language Study, North Sumatera State Islamic University

<sup>2</sup> Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training, North Sumatera State Islamic University

Email: <sup>1</sup> [ayundaputri1905@gmail.com](mailto:ayundaputri1905@gmail.com), <sup>2</sup> [azsryya23@gmail.com](mailto:azsryya23@gmail.com), <sup>3</sup> [yanilubis@uinsu.ac.id](mailto:yanilubis@uinsu.ac.id)

### ARTICLE HISTORY

Received [02 Juni 2023]

Revised [24 Juni 2023]

Accepted [30 Juni 2023]

### KEYWORDS

Bahasa Lisan, Bahasa Tulis,  
Bahasa Indonesia

This is an open access article  
under the [CC-BY-SA](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/) license



### ABSTRAK

Saat ini dunia digital sudah menjadi bagian dari kehidupan sehari-hari masyarakat Indonesia, apalagi berkirim pesan berarti masyarakat menggunakan telepon, whatsapp, instagram, kurir dan lainnya. . Namun, dengan kemudahan penggunaan yang meningkat, kita masih sering melihat orang kesulitan dengan bahasa lisan. Tujuan dari penelitian kami adalah untuk mengetahui perbedaan antara bahasa tulis dan bahasa lisan dengan metode yang kami gunakan sehingga kami dapat mencapai diskusi dan menemukan bahasa mana yang lebih baik digunakan dalam bahasa Indonesia.

### ABSTRACT

Currently, the digital world has become a part of Indonesian people's daily lives, especially sending someone a message means that people use the phone, WhatsApp, Instagram, courier and more. . However, with the increased ease of use, we still often see people struggling with the spoken language. The goal of our research is to find out the difference between written and spoken language by the method we use so that we can reach the discussion and find out which language is better to use in Indonesian.

## INTRODUCTION

Written language and spoken language are two different things. Written language is a language that originates from writing and is usually used to write books, magazines, newspapers, and others. Spoken language is a common form of communication for multilingual people. Saying names and words out loud is intonation because they are used with pronunciation. In direct communication. . However, spoken language has advantages over written language, such as B. spoken language is used depending on the situation, efficiency and clarity. . The narrator speaks through context, facial expressions and body language. – Speaker movement. The most important difference between the two is that in written language they use correct grammar and spelling, but also in spoken language they are used according to context, place and time. The two styles of language are also different. For Octopus you don't need other people or interlocutors, you don't depend on circumstances or circumstances, you pay attention to grammar, you progress slowly, you always have help and no mistakes are allowed. NO. It's happening right now. The problem was fixed immediately and only punctuation characters were supported. Then, due to the nature of spoken language, there is no need to pay attention to grammatical elements, fast intonation and body language, and errors in this style of speech can be corrected quickly.

## THEORETICAL BASIS

Language is a means of communication between humans. Language allows people to communicate, exchange ideas and share experiences. In addition, language can still pose serious problems if misunderstandings occur between one or both parties. There are many different languages, some of which are written and spoken. Of course, there are two different interpretations between the two languages. Written language is usually not expressive. When something goes wrong, it is difficult or impossible to fix it right away.

Written language developed more slowly and always needed help. Spoken language also has weaknesses, including statements that are easier to manipulate. Rules regarding good Indonesian people are set forth in Law Number 24 of 2009 concerning Flags, Language and National Symbols and

strengthened in Presidential Regulation Number 63 of 2019 concerning Use of Language. Therefore, people must realize the importance of using Indonesian properly and correctly in formal situations.

## RESEARCH METHODS

The method used in this research is descriptive method. Description is a description of the related topic. Intervals are narratively vertical (always) and unilateral (at any given moment). And the subject matter of this study brings together these two topics related to the study of spoken language and written language. Many people speak both forms of the language. Voice for short distance communication and text for long distance communication. Vertical gain is synchronous and continuous. With this method, the learning object continues to accelerate with every renewal of spoken and written language. In addition, the sectional method has unique advantages over the longitudinal method. Since the study focuses on a certain period, the cross-sectional area itself is larger.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Results

Based on the above research method, the following results were obtained.

#### 1. Excellence in spoken language.

- I walk fast. Officials can communicate directly, so remarks can be made quickly, and if an error occurs in communication, it can be disclosed immediately without time to correct it.
- B. Often occurs without assistive devices. When the speaker communicates with the listener (far end), there is no need to use assistive devices except in specific situations, such as speaking in front of a large group of people.
- all. Errors can be corrected immediately. In direct (verbal) communication, one of the parties may communicate, resulting in speech errors. And mistakes experienced at that moment can be corrected immediately in front of the other person (the listener).
- D. Gestures and facial expressions can help. Speakers usually use gestures and facial expressions to convince others.

#### 2. Weakness in spoken language.

- There is no hard evidence. Spoken language is sometimes difficult to prove the truth. This is because delivered shipments may not be from their original origin me.
- The legal basis is weak.
- When communicating verbally, statements expressed may or may not be false because there is no written or tangible evidence.

#### 3. Excellence in written language.

go. There must be tangible, actual written evidence from a credible source. me.

- Strong Legal Basis. Written language certainly has evidence in the form of text printed on paper that is visible and cannot be quickly changed.
- It can be expressed more maturely and neatly. Before writing, writers need to know the nature and main issues of the topic they are writing about so that they can produce more mature and clear information.

#### 4. Octopus Weaknesses:

- Walk slowly. Due to the long time-consuming writing process in the writing period.
- Always use tools. If filling out manually, typeable media in softcopy or letterhead format is required.
- Errors cannot be corrected immediately. Fixing write errors takes time. Because the handwriting results are on print media, it is difficult to quickly correct handwritten words.
- Unable to receive help with gestures or facial expressions. Only the reader can read the text because it shows only sentences that show the events, actions, and emotions that occur in the text without the help of gestures or facial expressions.

### Discussion

There are some letters in the English words pronounced silently. They experience as in such words as *cupboard*, *fighting*, *plough*, *listen*, *write*. The letters in words do not give contribution to the sound production. The letters are not meant to be pronounced. There is no pattern or formula when to

omit the sounds from the letters written in English words. A letter can support as many as two or more different sounds in a word or different words. /k/ for *cup*, /tʃ/ for *church*, or /s/ for *center* is one of the phenomena for a letter with different sounds pronounced in different words. Contrarily, there is a sound represented by different letters such as /dʒ/ for *education*, /dʒ/ for *gigolo*, and /dʒ/ for *judge*. Finally, there is the intrusion of sound where there is no letter to indicate the sound. The sound is produced while pronouncing the word meanwhile there is no letter representing the sound. /j, t, f, or w/ are sounds produced without any letters representing them such as /j/ for *Europe*, /w/ for *choir*, /l/ for *lieutenant*, or /t/ for *bachelorette*. Moreover, Italian, Spanish, Indonesian and Japanese are examples of 'phonetic' languages where there is essentially a one-to-one relationship between spelling and pronunciation (Kelly, 2004). The letter-pronounced inconsistency makes an obstacle for learners of English to pronounce English words correctly.

In developing the ability to analyze English vowels in films, there are several suggestions that can be implemented:

1. Watch movies with a variety of accents: The first suggestion is to actively watch movies with different accents, be it American, British, Australian, or accents from other countries. This will help students recognize and distinguish variations in vowel pronunciations in different contexts.
2. Recording and comparing self-pronunciation with movie characters: Recording self-pronunciation when imitating movie characters and comparing it to the actual character's pronunciation. In this way, learners can detect differences and improve their pronunciation of vowels.
3. Using online resources: Utilizing online resources such as pronunciation dictionaries or video tutorials that teach you about vowel pronunciation in English. This can provide useful guidance and guidance in learning the correct pronunciation.
4. Practice with a friend or tutor: Practicing with a friend or tutor who has expertise in English pronunciation can provide immediate feedback and help students improve their vowel technique.
5. Take special courses or training: Expanding your knowledge and skills in analyzing English vowels in films can be done by taking special courses or training that focus on English pronunciation and intonation.
6. Using learning apps: There are several English learning apps that provide vowel pronunciation practice and real-time feedback. Using this app regularly can help improve your English vowel analysis skills.
7. Engage in discussions or study groups: Joining discussions or study groups with other English learners can also help in improving vowel pronunciation. In discussions, students can share experiences and provide feedback to one another.
8. Do regular listening exercises: Do regular listening exercises by listening to recordings or dialogue from movies, then trying to identify and distinguish the vowel sounds heard.
9. Paying attention to the mouth movements and facial expressions of the characters in the film: Apart from listening, paying attention to the mouth movements and facial expressions of the characters in the film can also help to better understand and analyze the pronunciation of vowels.
10. 10. Maintain consistency and patience: The ability to analyze English vowels in films requires time and consistent practice. It is important to remain patient and keep practicing to make significant progress.

By applying the suggestions above, students can improve their ability to analyze English vowels in movies and develop better English pronunciation skills. The content you use is not very different from the content provided by Instagram Media. The difference is only in the presentation. Instagram media creates standard language content in image format, and Tik Tok media creates standard language content in ±1 minute video format. As a result of coaching through Instagram and TikTok SNS, positive responses came from Indonesian training participants. You can gain many new insights from your uploads. Results of uploads via Instagram and TikTok may be targeted by parties speaking appropriate and correct Indonesian language under the applicable PUEBI.

An application of deep learning is also planned, although it would need a recording of a much larger spoken material volume, and this, in turn, entails big effort required for its annotation. Finally, making the annotating process along with feature space extraction automatic would also need approaches used in big data analytics. As described by Stefanowski et al. (2017), deep neural networks may help in automating tasks such as feature space construction, as this becomes an inherent part of the training process. However, this is true from the big data perspective: in the case of

a classical approach to automatic speech recognition (ASR), instead of performing feature extraction, it is possible to use 2D feature spaces derived from signal spectrograms. In this way the data representation grows considerably and it makes it possible to use a 2D feature representation along with convolutional neural networks (CNNs) in the speech/allophone automatic recognition process (Korvel et al., 2019). We will work on these issues in the future.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

From the research results we conducted, we could conclude that although written and spoken language are two different styles of language, we can still say that they are related, and in this study, we also found some advantages and disadvantages. . . . both written and spoken. . Each type of language obviously has its own characteristics and strengths, such as the example of spoken language, which is easy to use and quick to modify, and written language, which takes a long time to construct sentences and make clear statements. . in language. write. This makes it more difficult to quickly edit this post. Then, due to the downside of both language styles, each person's utterance can be different depending on the story they are telling, so spoken language has no hard evidence, whereas written language tends to have hard evidence of everything that happened. It is written on a strong legal basis and presented by the author in a more mature way.

## REFERENCE

- Allis Nurdini. (2006). "Cross-Sectional Vs Longitudinal": *Pilihan Rancangan Waktu Dalam Penelitian Perumahan Permukiman*. DIMENSI TEKNIK ARSITEKTUR Vol. 34, No. 1, Juli 2006: 52 – 58.
- Andre Setyawan, Edi Suyanto, Eka Sofia Agustina. (2014). *Bahasa Lisan Dalam Kegiatan Pembelajaran Siswa Kelas Xi Sma Negeri I Sekincau*. Jurnal Kata (Bahasa, Sastra, dan Pembelajarannya)
- Edi saputra. (2016). *Problematika Pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia*. Bandung: Cita Pustaka.
- Laelasari, L., Oktavia, L., & Mustika, I. (2018). "Pengaruh bahasa alay terhadap penggunaan bahasa indonesia di kalangan mahasiswa ikip siliwangi". *Parole (Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia)*, 1(5), 675-680.
- Sahril. (2016). "Pemertahanan Bahasa Ibu Melalui Grup Whatsapp". *Ranah: Jurnal Penelitian Sastra* Vol. 5 No. 1, Juni 2016.
- Soulisa, I. (2018). Penggunaan Bahasa Indonesia Lisan Baik dan Benar dalam Kelompok Kecil Kalangan Mahasiswa Prodi Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia Universitas Victory Sorong. *KREDO: Jurnal Ilmiah Bahasa dan Sastra*, 2(1), 81- 87.
- Sudaryanto, S., Hermanto, H., & Gustiani, E.
- I. (2019). Media sosial sebagai sarana pembinaan bahasa Indonesia di era digital. *Kode: Jurnal Bahasa*, 8(4).
- Talminingsih, S. 2014. *Metode Pengembangan Moral Dan Nilai-Nilai Agama*. Banten-Indonesia: Heru Julianto.
- Wardhani. 2013. *Penelitian Tindakan Kelas*. Jakarta.