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KOREAN Students's Errors in ARABIC consonants pronunciation.

Despite its importance, analysis of Errors in pronunication continues to be relatively neglected in teaching pronunciation of Arabic.

Two Korean researches only had presented general views and findings about the difficults of Arabic consonants pronunciation.

This article aims to present an account of the Errors of general Korean students in pronuncing Arabic consonants.

The study examines also the production of Arabic consonants from both, zone and manner of Articulation.

This holds true for Arabic consonants pronounced in words that had been read from an Arabic text. This reading was produced by 14 Korean students of Hankuk University.

These students are in the final year and they had studied Arabic Language for more than 3 years ago.

Predicition of Errors made by learners attempting to use a Foreign Language was one of the motivationg factors in contrastive studies.

Lado hoped that contrastive studies would reveal similarities and differences between the native (source) language and the foreign (target) language, which would in turn make it possible to predict whether positive or negative transfer is likely to take place :

If the expression, content, and association are Functionally the same in the native and the new languages, there is maximum facilitation.

A cutually no learning takes place since the student already knows the unit or pattern and merely transfer it(Lado 1964:40).

Lado defined Transfer, either positive or negative as the extension of a source - Language habit into the target - language, with or without the awareness of the learner.

He expected that similar places would lead to cases of positive transfer, which would facilitate learning, while different places would cause negative transfer or interference with the target language patterns, which would lead to errors having their source in the source language(Lado 1964:222). Thus, analysing foreign language learnere's Errors would provide emperical verification of contrastive predicitions.

For this previous reason, this article had studied the learners's Errors in pronuncing Arabic (target) language.

The Arabic consonants are classified fundamently

a: accordiing to the zone (organs) by which the articulation is effected.

b: according to the manner of their articulation.

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A: Zone of Articulation's Errors.

This chapter is concerned with the errors of pronunciation of Arabic consonants presented within familiar groups.

I. Labials (b ب , f ف , m م , w و)

The 14 students can uttered all labial consonants, but one student can not produce the consonant (b ب).

b : This letter is voised, labial, and plosive. It formed as in English. Korean students must be careful not to half-unvoiced this sound as they do when they pronounce Korean consonant P.

In one prounciation of Korean student the /b/ is a marginal and is almost entirly in stylistic alternation with consonant/v/, e.g.

Arabic word	Tranliteration	Wrong utterance
أَكْتُبُ	?aktubu	?aktuvu
بِاللُّغَةِ	billugati	villugati
طَيِّبَةٌ	Tayyibatun	Tayyivatun

II. Dento- Alveolar :

t ت / t̲ ث / d د / r ر / z ذ / s س

S̲ ص / D̲ ض / T̲ ط / D̲ ظ / l ل / n ن

According to the subjective observation of the pronunciation of Korean students Ten(10) of them can not produce 61.5% percent of Dento-alveolar.

They can not utter(8) eight consonants : (t̲ ث / r ر /z ذ / S̲ ص/ D̲ ض/ D̲ ظ / t ت / T̲ ط). see Figures : 1-2

1. t̲ ث

The letter t̲ ث is a voiceless Interdental Fricative non emphatic consonant. Pronunciation is approximately as in English (theme). This English example has been expressly chosen with a close front vowel following (t̲) in order to ensure clear articulation of the consonant

The finding says that 71.5% percent - see Figures 1-2 - of the students producted Error in the phone (t̲ ث). They uttered the phone (S س) instead of the phone (t̲ ث) e.g.

Arabic word	Transliteratin	wrong utterance
كَثِيرٌ	Kat̲ir	Kasir
ثُمَّ	t̲umma	Summa
مِثْلُ	mit̲lu	mislu

2. r ر

r : The defining characteristic of Arabic r is the tapping of the tip of the tongue against the alveolum. It is thus like the r of scottish English. It is avoiced Alveolar Flapped consonant.

50% percent of the students can not utter the letter r. see Figures: 1-2.

The phone (r ر) is a marginal and is almost entirly in stylistic alternation with the phone (l ل) e.g.

Arabic word	Transliteration	wrong utterance
رِسَالَةٌ	risalatun	Lisalatun
الرَّوَائِحُ	?rrawaa?ihu	?llawaa?ihu
رَحْمَةٌ	rahmatun	Lahmatun

3. Z ز

The Arabic consonant Z ز is a voiced Blade-Alveolar Fricative. It is non-emphatic and the most noticeable difference between it and its English counterpart is that in Arabic the hiss is of higher Frequency, much more clear cut.

Gairdener(1925:19) observed British'hiss' is so weak and indeterminate that native speakers of Arabic often hear it as a lisping t̲ rather than sibilant s.

This study observed Korean hiss also is so weak and indeterminate. 43% percent of the students utter (Z ز) as (j ج) rather than sibilant cluster's phones (Sj سج). See Figures: 1-2.

The phone (Z) is a marginal and almost entirly in stylistic alternation with the phone (j) or with cluster's phone (sj) e.g.

Arabic word	Transliteration	wrong utterance
إِجَازَةٌ	?ijazatun	?ijajatun
		?ijasjatun
أَزُورُ	?azuru	?ajuru
		?asjuru
زُمَلائِي	Zumala?y	jumala?y
		sjumala?y

4. S̲ ص

This consonant is voiceless Blade-Alveolar velarized Fricative Emphatic. Lip position here is important. Instead of non-emphatic spreading, the lips are neutral or sligtly rounded. Exaggerated lip-protrusion in the early stages should help to produce the 'dark' resonance required. In contrast with /s/ and /z/ little muscular tension is felt in the lips or Tongue for (/s/ and /z/).

Korean language does not posses such as consonant for that 35.5% prercnet of Korean Speakers can not utter this consonant. See Figures: 1-2.

It is a marginal, It occurs mainly as a rare slylistic variants (s س) e.g.

Arabic word	Transliteration	wrong utterance
شَخْصِيَّةٌ	SaxSyyatun	Saxsyyatun
بِصِحَّةٍ	bisihatin	bisihatin
الصلاتُ	?aSSilatu	?assilatu

5. D ض

This Arabic consonant D has no English or Korean equivalent. The ancient Arabs declared themselves to be the people who speak with Daad, Called Arabic 'the Daad language', and denied to all foreigners the capacity to pronunce Daad.

It is voiced alveolar velarized plosive consonant and it pronounced like (T ط) with the addition of voicing. From another view point, it is like (d د) with the addition of velarization.

28.5% percent of the students - see Figures 1-2 -altered the emphatic phone (D ض) with the phone (d د) e.g.

Arabic word	Transliteration	wrong utterance
إمضاء	?imDa?u	?imdau
تفضلوا	tafalDDalu	tafaddalu
الفاضل	?alfaDilu	?lfadilu

6. D ظ

This consonant is a velarized interdental fricative ; it is like (dذ) with the addition of veralization.

The mirror may be used to practise the lateral (emphatic) expansion and (non-emphatic) contraction of the tongue, with simultaneous relaxing and 'thickening' of the tongue for D.

21.5% percent of the students - see Figures :1-2 - uttered D such as the phone (Z ز) ; phone (T ط) ; or as the cluster phone (sj سج) e.g.

Arabic word	Transliteration	wrong utterance
لاَحَظْتُ	laha**D**tu	laha**z**tu
		laha**T**tu
		laha**sj**tu
يَظُنُّونَ	ya**D**unnuuna	ya**z**unnuuna
		ya**T**unnuuna
		ya**sj**unnuuna
ظَاهِرَةٌ	**D**aahiratun	**z**aahiratun
		Taahiratun
		sjaahiratun

7. t ت

The consonant t ت is a voiceless dental plosive : that is to say the tongue - blade does not as in English. t ت comes in contact with the alveolum or gum behind the upper teeth but with the upper teeth themselves. 14.5% percent - see Figures:1-2 - of

the students altered the phone(t) with emphatic phone (T) e.g.

Arabic word	Transliteration	worng utterance
تَبَعاً	tabaçan	Tabaçan
يُكْتُبُ	yuktabu	yukTabu
التَّارِيخُ	?ttarixu	?TTarixu

8. T ط

As with t, so with T there is no aspiration of the plosive before a following vowel, which must begin immediately after release of stop. It is a voiceless dental velarized plosive consonants.

7% percent of the students - see Figures:1-2 - altered the emphatic-phone (T ط) with the non-emphatic phone(t) e.g.

Arabic word	Transliteration	wrong utterance
أَطْفَالٌ	?aTfalun	?atfalun
بِالطَّبْعِ	biTTabçi	bittabçi
تَسْتَطِيعُ	tastaTiiçu	tastatiiçu

III. Palato - Alveolar and palatal :

(j ج - $ ش - y ي)

The finding says that the Korean students can produce (j - $ - y) and 21.5% percent of them can not pronounce the phone (j ج).

j. ج

It is a voiced palato-alveolar affricate, corresponding to English j in (jeep). This pronunciation, as in jariidah 'newspaper', is high classical, and is thus restricted among spoken variants. It is commonly replaced by g(as in English 'go', and the voiced correlative of k) by speakers from Cairo and other parts of lower Egypt and the replacement may be heard their rendering of classical language.

The Korean student replace the consonant (j) with the phone (z) and clusterphones (sj) e.g.

Arabic word	Transliteration	wrong utterance
الإجَازَاتُ	?al?ijaazaatu	?al?izaazaatu
		?al?isjzaatu
تَوْجِيهٌ	taujiihun	tauziihun
		tausjiihun
جِهَةٌ	jihatun	zihatun
		sjhatun

IV. velar and Uvualar :

(k ك - w و - x خ - g غ - q ق)

The Korean students generaly can pronounce w و and g غ . According to the subjective observation 14.25% percent of them can not produce q ق and 7% percent can not pronounce x خ and k ك. See Figures: 3-4.

1. k ك

It is a voiceless velar plosive, as K in English "~ King" "~Cool"

It is replaced by qق.e.g.

Arabic word	Transliteration	wrong utterance
إِلَيْكَ	?ilayka	?layqa
تُسَاعِدُكَ	tusaaʕiduka	tusaʕiduqa
كِتَابَةَ	kitabatu	qitabatu

2. x خ

This Arabic consonant x has no English or Korean equivalent but spoken Korean language has semi-consonant or non complete consonant. It appers some times in some Korean words, for that 93% percent of the students Can pronounce x and 7% percent of them replace it by k ك.

The Scientific observe says that is the student then causes the tongue to approach any of these k-positions(ik-ak, uk as in English hook), but, before contact occurs, forces the breath through the narrowed orifice x will be result.

Arabic word	Transliteration	wrong utterance
أَخِي	?AXii	?AKii
أُخْتِي	?uxtii	?uktii
شَخْصِيَّةٌ	$axSyyatun	$akSyyattun

3. q ق

This consonant is a voiceless uvular plosive, Korean and English Language did not have equivalent phone but this phone occurs in other Indo-European languages e.g Urdro.

The objective observe says that 85.75% percent of the Korean students can produce q.

This finding also means that Korean students distinguish the phone q but 14.5% percent of them can not uttere it, they altered it with the phone(k) e.g.

Arabic word	Transliteration	wrong utterance
الأَقَلُّ	?al?aqallu	?al?akallu
طَرِيقَةٌ	Tariiqatun	Tariikatun
الأَصْدِقَاءُ	?al?aṣdiqaa?u	?al?aṣdikaa?u

V. Pharyngal

(ḥ ح - ʕ ع)

The findings of analysis say that 93% percent of the Korean students can not pronounce the phone ḥ ح and 71.5% percent of them can not produce the phone ʕ ع. See Figure: 5.

The two consonants ḥ, ʕ represent the highest percentage of Errors.

The Korean student are faced with three difficulties in regard to the two pharyngals ḥ and ʕ.

In the first is Arabic consonants ḥ, ς have no Korean equivalent. In the second it is very difficult to observe the formation of the sounds, and in the third the knowledge of the manner of their formation is not of much help to the learner owing to the difficulty of feeling and contorolling what goes on in the pharynx.

1. ḥ ح

ḥ is a voiceless pharyngal fricative. It is produced with the base of tongue near the back of pharynax and the pharynx walls strongly constricted.

The Korean students altered it with the phones h ه and x خ e.g.

Arabic word	Transliteration	wrong utterance
أَحْوَالُ	?aḥwaalun	?ahwaalun
		?axwaalun
حَوَالِيٌّ	ḥawaalyya	hawaalyya
		xawaalyya
الْوَاضِحُ	?alwaaDiḥu	?alwaaDihu
		?alwaaDixu

2. ς ع

ς is generally regarded as the voiced correlative of ḥ , and this is partially true, for ς is a voiced pharyngal fricative and is thus the conterpart of the voiceless pharynal Fricative ḥ .

The Korean student occured the consonant ς such as (? ء)

Arabic word	Transliteration	wrong utterance
عَرَبٌ	ςarabun	?arabun
مَعَارِفُ	maςaarifu	ma?aarifu
بِالطَّبْعِ	biTTabςi	biTTab?i

VI. glottal :

(? أ - h ه)

All Korean students can produce the two Arabic consonants ? أ and h ه , but one student can not occur phone h ه , he represents 7% percent of students mumber.

h ه

h is The symbol for breath or voicelessness, and, indeed, during the sound it symbolizes, the glottis is typically wide open. The sound, often if somewhat unhappily termed 'Fricative' as a part of the label "glottal fricative", may have the resonance of any vowel in response to the shape adopted by the supra-glottal resonating cavities.

It is a voiceless glottal Fricative consonant. It was altered with the phone X e.g.

Arabic word	Transliteration	wrong utterance
فَهِيَ	Fahiya	Faxiya
الْهَيْئَاتُ	?alhay?aatu	?alxay?aatu
تنتهي	tantahii	tantaxii

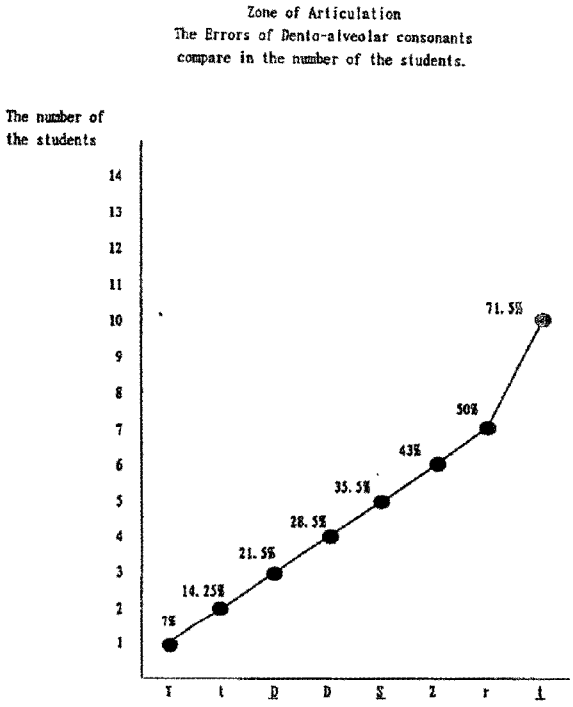

Figure 1

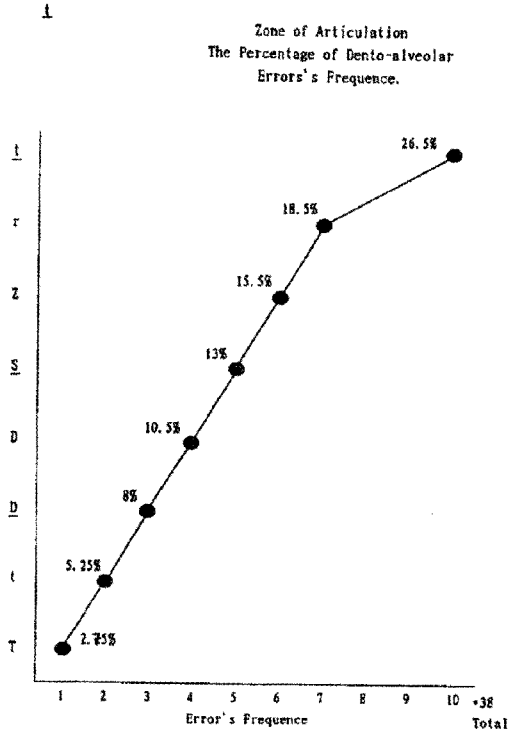

Figure 2

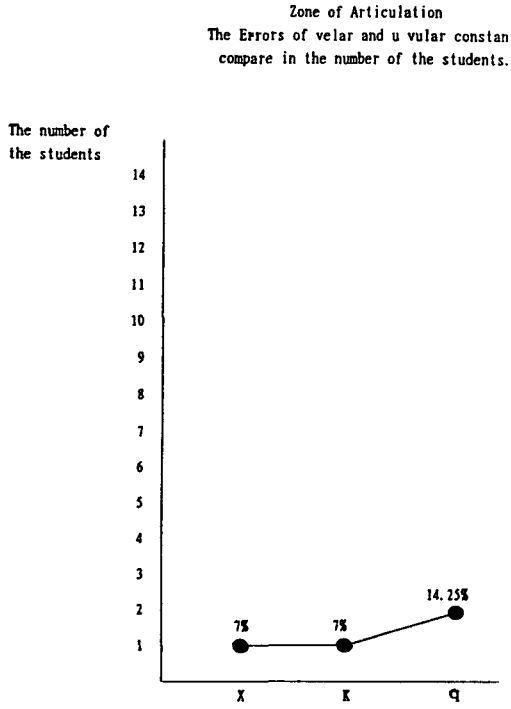

Figure 3

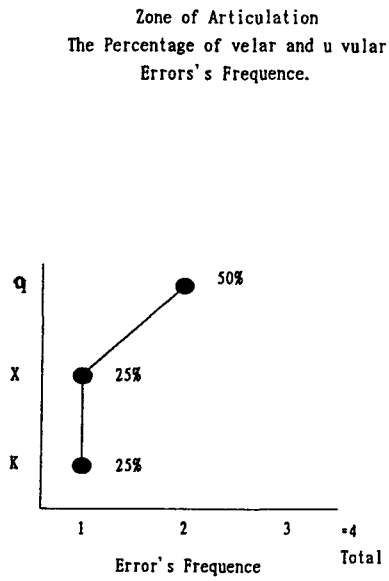

Figure 4

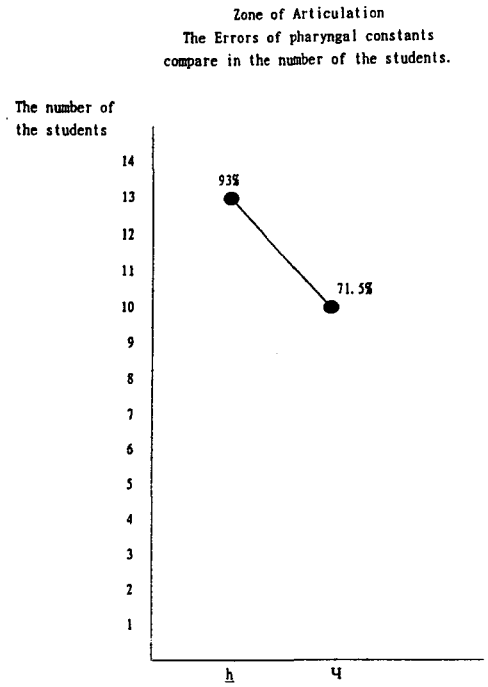

Figure 5

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