IMPACT OF POETIC STYLE FOR PRONUNCIATION: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

Tri Wahyu Ariningsih
Universitas Mercu Buana Yogyakarta, Indonesia
Email: pyussarin@gmail.com

Abstract

Linguistics' field of pronunciation studies how words are pronounced and their intended meanings, arrangement, and classification of sounds as linguistic components. Then pronunciation is often associated in the pronunciation of a poem. It started with an oral tradition because previously poetry was made to be performed. Focusing on the phonemic inventory of poetry, several studies have found a non-arbitrary relationship between the frequency of occurrence of certain phoneme classes and the "emotional meaning", or emotional connotation of certain phonemes and their influence on the perception of the emotional tone of poetry. This research is classified as a collective enterprise and non-experimental descriptive research. PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses) was used in this study to collect data as part of the Systematic Literature Review (SLR). There were 113 data collected from various accredited and Scopus indexed sources such as Elsevier were mobilized to search the data. There are several papers that eliminated by problem topic, publication criteria, and the main outcome, namely the relationship between poetry and pronunciation in writing, 1 journal left. The main key keyword is also obtained, namely "additional language-learner". Then to determine the influence of poetic style on pronunciation, the author identified it through the use of rhyme and rhythm as well as physical engagement, this technology was able to capture "micro-moments" of peer-to-peer learning, illustrating how these techniques might be used to successfully engage students whose first language was not being used in the classroom.

Keywords: poetic style; additional language learner; SLR; PRISMA; PICOS.

INTRODUCTION

People who speak the same language are sometimes seen using different diction to allude to the same meaning in everyday discourse. Not only do they have different dictions, but they also have different pronunciations of the same word. This shows that there are various dialects of the language. Dialectology studies this difference. A subfield of linguistics called dialectology investigates dialect by examining it from various angles such as the lips, tongue, teeth, even the lungs and pharynx which is sometimes referred to as pronunciations (Silver & Lwin, 2013). This field is discussed in dialectology (Nilufar, 2022).

Dialects contain a linguistic component that gives each regional language a unique flavor. The diversity of these dialects is part of the diversity of languages (McGregor, 2015). Dialects are just one of the linguistic variants that distinguish people from other communities with their vocabulary, syntax and pronunciation. Thus, one of the origins of diversity within a dialect is variation in pronunciation, which can be further divided into pronunciation and phonemic differences (Crystal, 2016). This diversity has its own characteristics after its own. Within pronunciation variance, there are pronunciation guidelines or pronunciation processes. Pronunciation is the study of the sound system of language. To carry out a pronunciation

analysis of poetry, we need to know the sound system of language and the common sound devices used in poetry (Rezeki, 2018). Topics of poetic devices related to sound include arrangements of repeated consonants or vowels, or especially as fluid or harsh, light or dark, internal pauses, rhyme, and rhythm. English spelling differs from the spelling of other languages in the way it is pronounced (Parrino, 2013). One must be aware of the stress patterns and pronunciation of certain words. Our ability to understand additional literary devices such as alliteration, consonance, assonance, dissonance, euphony and onomatopoeia is enhanced by our understanding of segmental phonemes (Lewis & Deterding, 2018). Understanding syllables allows us to recognize rhyme and rhythm. We can understand the meter and its variance when we are aware of stress and other suprasegmental properties. Finally, having knowledge of pronunciation enables one to hear sounds.

Then pronunciation is often associated in the pronunciation of a poem. It started with an oral tradition because previously poetry was made to be performed. As a result, sound pattern is an inherent aspect of poetry. They still occur today in many communities with lower literacy rates. Poems are written even if they are meant to be spoken. These days, readers are used to reading printed texts silently (Gunantar, Rosaria, & Ellyawati, 2020). Written language, when tried to be perceived, reaches the brain as sound, whether it is read aloud or quietly. Poetic sound devices-also known as musical instruments—are what distinguish poetry as a unique art form. Elements of craft poetry related to sound equipment are called craft. They enhance the sound of beautiful poetry.

Focusing on the phonemic inventory of poetry, several studies have found a non-arbitrary relationship between the frequency of occurrence of certain phoneme classes and the "emotional meaning", or emotional connotation of certain phonemes and their influence on the perception of the emotional tone of poetry. The influence of phonemes and emotional meanings on the beautiful sound of poetry is studied with various themes, the absence of special grouping on pronunciation influences on poetry is the main topic of this research. This research is classified as a collective enterprise; pronunciation influences to the poetry were the topic that this research doing. Pronunciations to the poetry were interact in multiple ways. Pronunciation structure is realized through pronunciation mechanisms, generally referred to as pronunciation implementation, though researchers disagree about whether implementation should be viewed as a procedural, directional relationship.

METHOD RESEARCH

Non-experimental descriptive research is the method used. PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses) was used in this study to collect data as part of the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) (van Dinter, Tekinerdogan, & Catal, 2021). Data was collected using random purposive sample by following PICOS's rule. The systematic approach of reviewing, analyzing, and summarizing findings from related studies is known as a systematic literature review. The PRISMA technique is a set of minimum requirements for reporting in evidence-based systematic reviews and meta-analyses. This

approach is intended to provide transparent, systematic review reporting of the reasons for the review and the actions and findings of the authors.

Sort Data

Data must meet a number of inclusion criteria defined according to an article search strategy utilizing the PICOS framework (Carmitha, Imroatul, & Fatin Lailatul, 2022). These criteria are as follows (Tan, Cheor, Yeo, & Leow, 2022):

a. P (Population/Problem): It stands for the population or problem we are going to study based on the specific literature review topic we have chosen.
b. I (Intervensi): In particular, pronunciations have been applied to a group of people or problems that we have selected as the subject of our literature review.
c. C (Comparative/Control): in the form of alternative interventions as a comparison to the intervention we choose as the main issue. Selected studies can be used even if there is no control group.
d. O (Hasil): In particular, the results from previous studies that have been conducted according to the subjects covered in the literature review.
e. S (Study Design): This refers to the research methodology that will be applied in the article being discussed.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

Criteria	Inclusion	Exclusion
Population/Problem	Writing that contains the influence of the poetic style on pronunciation as increase pronunciation.	The writing does not contain the influence of the poetic style on pronunciation
Intervention	Major influences on pronunciation	Influence other than pronunciation
Comparation/Control	The main influence with the poetic style	There is no influence on the poetic style
Outcome	Perception of pronunciation overlap types and pronunciation overlap indices can both explain differences in discrimination of non-native contrasts of the same assimilation type.	The perception of the type of pronunciation overlap and the index of pronunciation overlap do not have any effect.
Study Design	Original / research article and in full text	Articles are in the form of article reviews and are not in full text.
Publication Years	2012-2022	<2012

Language	English and Indonesian	Apart from English and Indonesian

Various accredited and Scopus indexed sources such as Elsevier were mobilized to search the data. There were 113 data collected. The random purposive sampling method was used with keywords related to "Journal of Improved Pronunciation such as Pronunciation Through Poetry". The 113 data contained journals, books, guidebooks, and articles related to the topics proposed. All of those could be called as the First Step and the Second Step of Systematic Literature Review.

The stages of the Systematic Literature Review are divided into 4 stages, namely (1) Planning (designing review questions and planning methods) such as "Increasing Pronunciation Through Poetry with The Literature Review Method", (2) Data Collection (searching for keywords, screening of titles and abstracts, filtering & assessment, data extraction) and had been done by using keyword close to the review question and planning methods, (3) Analysis Stage (descriptive and thematic analysis) in this section author try to understand several literature that had pass the screening by PICOS and Prisma, then ends with (4) Synthesis (discussion) (Nur & Uyun, 2020). By synthesizing research results through a systematic review approach and presenting them in the form of actionable messages (policy briefs and policy papers), the facts are more conclusive, comprehensive and balanced to be conveyed to stakeholders.

VOSViewer Result Identification

The analysis is then used in the development of VOSViewer. If the first filter is based on the year of publication, it will be extremely effective. VOSviewer is a program for creating and visualizing bibliometric networks. These networks can be built using citation, bibliographic coupling, co-citation, or co-authorship relationships, and can include journals, researchers, or individual publications. VOSviewer also includes text mining functionality for creating and visualizing co-occurrence networks of key terms extracted from scientific literature.

Of the 113 data that have been collected, sorting utilizes VOSViewer and its features. A total of 113 data are displayed with VOSViewer as shown in Figure 1. Furthermore, languages other than English are sorted (Sesriyani & Sukmawati, 2019). This is indeed in accordance with the provisions specified at the outset that improving pronunciation in English alone is the focus of this research. Therefore, Figure 2 shows that there are two journals with discussion of languages other than English. Language spoken on the results of the analysis are Chinese and Mandarin. So the two papers were excluded from the criteria (Sheng, Shi, Wang, Hao, & Zheng, 2020).

In this paper, there is a rule that writing that meets the criteria is writing published after 2012. Therefore, as shown in Figure 3, several papers with publication years before 2012 can be identified. A bright color indicates that the paper is updated. Dark color indicates that the paper is behind the publication time. Based on this, as many as 60 papers have been identified

as out of the criteria so that the remaining 51 papers. Then the year of publication analysis is also analyzed on the main points, namely poetry and pronunciation such as pronunciations.

Of the 51 papers that have been sorted by year of publication, the main influence with the poetic style has caused several papers to be sorted as shown in Figure 4. Based on Figure 4 there are 4 papers sorted. Previously, sorting using English or Indonesian resulted in no paper being eliminated. However, almost 30% of the papers were eliminated because papers that meet the criteria must be related to poetry, and that are 15 papers. Based on the calculation results of the resulting relations on keyword pronunciation such Figure 5, especially pronunciation, there are 11 papers that have a relationship with predetermined inclusion criteria. Based on this, there are 4 papers that do not fit into these criteria so that the remaining 11 papers match the criteria according to keyword pronunciation.
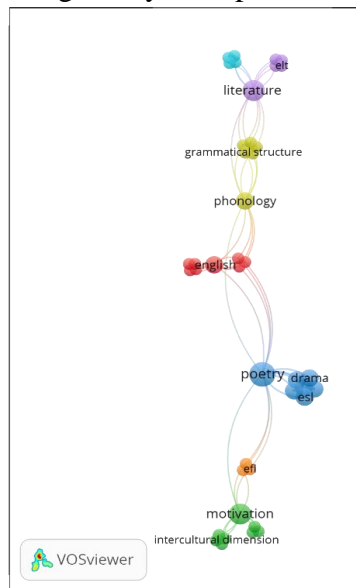

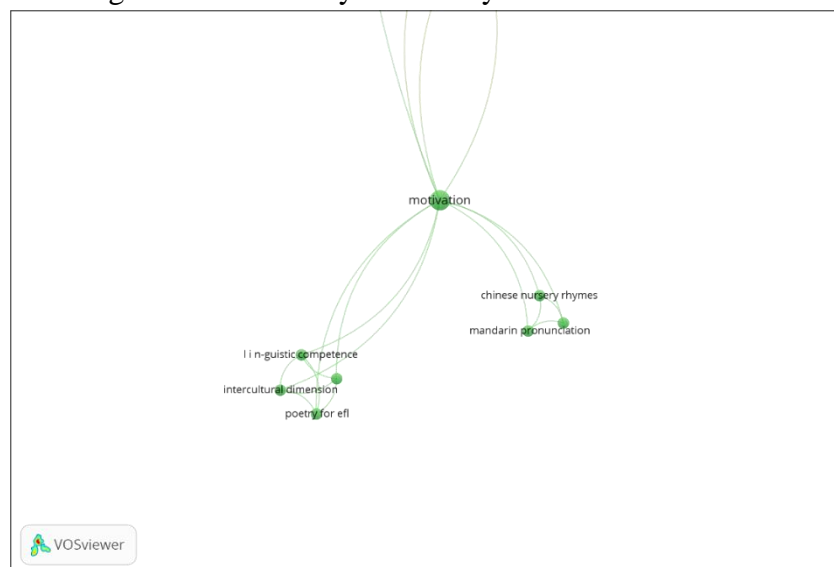Figure 1 Overall Keyword analyzed with VOSViewer
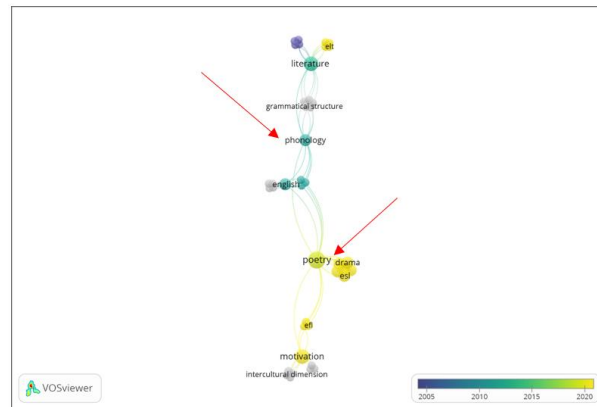

Figure 2 Two languages are discussed besides English

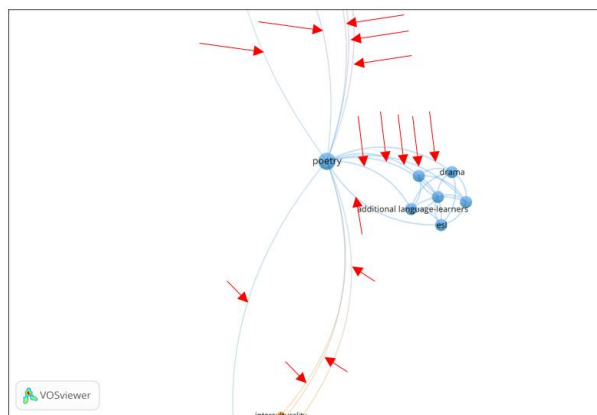**Figure 3 Sort by year**

Figure 4 Sort by core material related to poetry

Then elimination is carried out based on the population that is spread and related to the topic raised. This is shown as in Figure 6 as (a) Cluster Visualization and (b) Overlay Visualization. Based on the population, there are 7 topics that match the keywords and have a relationship with poetry. Thus, eliminated 4 keywords.

Based on the calculation results of the resulting relations on keyword pronunciation such Figure 5, especially pronunciation, there are 11 papers that have a relationship with predetermined inclusion criteria. Based on this, there are 4 papers that do not fit into these criteria so that the remaining 11 papers match the criteria according to keyword pronunciation.
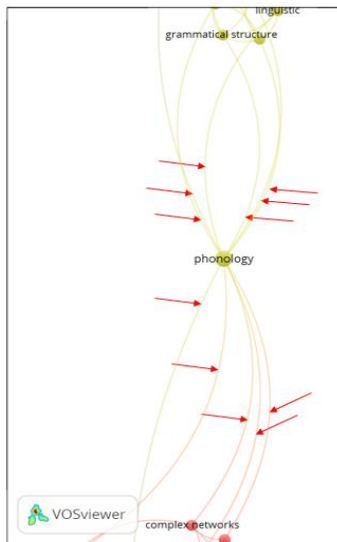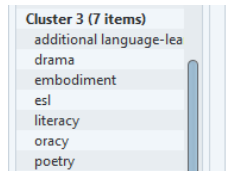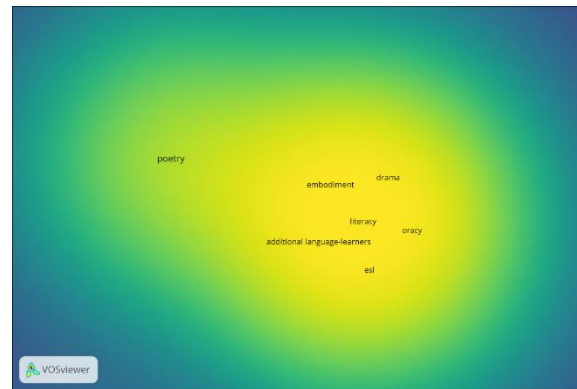
Figure 5	(a)	(b) Overlay Visualization
Intervention on	Cluster	
Pronunciation-Pronunciation	Visualization	

Figure 6 Elimination based on related population

Then elimination is carried out based on the population that is spread and related to the topic raised. This is shown as in Figure 6 as (a) Cluster Visualization and (b) Overlay Visualization. Based on the population, there are 7 topics that match the keywords and have a relationship with poetry. Thus, eliminated 4 keywords.

(a)   Cluster Visualization
(b)   Overlay Visualization

The final stage is shown in Figure 7. In the figure it can be seen that there are several papers that do not have a final criterion, namely the relationship between poetry and pronunciation in writing. The main key keyword is also obtained, namely "additional language-learner"

Based on Figure 7, it can be seen that the paper images with these keywords were published closer to 2020 and might be 2022.
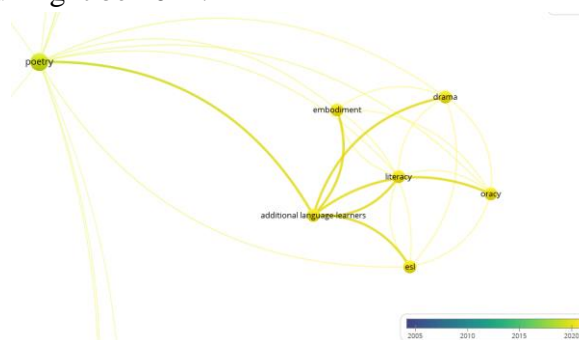

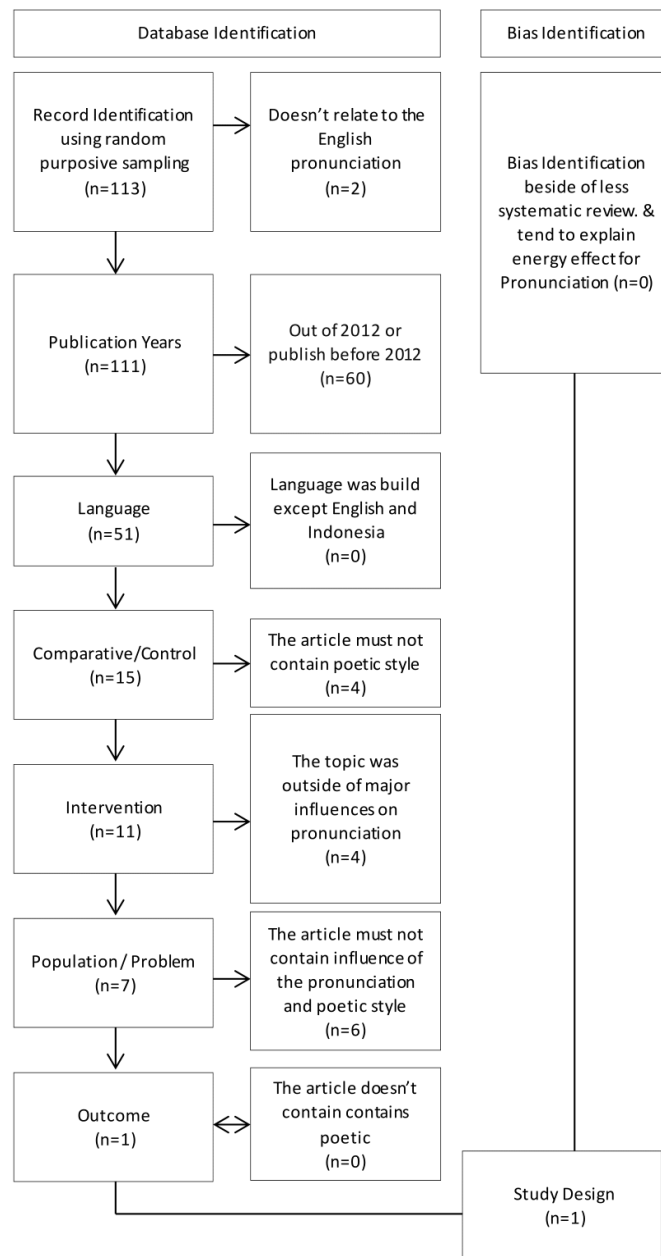**Figure 7 Keywords in the main reference paper**

Figure 8 PRISMA

PRISMA Result Identification

Then the filter is applied in the preparation of PRISMA. PRISMA aware as Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses. It will be very effective if the first filter is done based on the year of publication. Here it has been determined that journals that can at least pass are journals issued after 2013 or 10 years before 2023 shown in Figure 8. PRISMA helps authors and researchers create high-quality systematic reviews and meta-analyses. PRISMA is made up of a checklist that includes guidelines.

Discussion

Then for language, English is always the main topic and Indonesian is chosen due to mother of tongue reasons shown in Figure 4.1. Continued to the main topic, in this case Comparation/Control with the main influence is the poetic style.

Continued with major influences on pronunciation. Then the writing that contains the influence of the poetic style on pronunciation as increase pronunciation inside it. Differences in discriminate of non-native contrasts of the same assimilation type can be explained by perception of pronunciation overlap types and pronunciation overlap indices as the outcome. And finally, it must be original article of full of text information.

Oracy is essential to children's emerging literacy because writing develops from spoken language; poetry uses rhythm and rhyme to support letter recognition and the learning of phonemes and morphemes; and embodiment and roleplay offer semiotic support and opportunities for expressive and receptive communication. Literacy pedagogy that integrates oracy, poetry, and embodiment can help children develop their language in a variety of ways. The article presents findings from a phenomenological case study that looked at the effects of literacy instruction that combined oracy, poetry, and embodiment on three additional sixth-grade language learners. In a school in Sydney's diverse western district, a series of weekly reading courses were observed and videotaped.

Then to determine the influence of poetic style on pronunciation, the author identified it through the use of rhyme and rhythm as well as physical engagement, this technology was able to capture "micro-moments" of peer-to-peer learning, illustrating how these techniques might be used to successfully engage students whose first language was not being used in the classroom. A case study that used a hermeneutic phenomenological method to analyze the data revealed that embodied poetry excursions involved participants in social and artistic activities while pushing them to use new languages outside of their comfort zones. It was also shown that the practice promoted the learning of new words and enhanced comprehension.

The beneficial effects of role-play and mime on the children's experiences of poetry were a major subject of the study. A strategy that takes advantage of students' physical selves as centers of knowledge creation and social interaction is exploring poetry via the body. Humans have been using embodiment for teaching and learning for countless years. It is a recognized educational strategy for improving content accessibility for a variety of learner populations. Despite the fact that traditional Western literacy practices still predominate in educational settings, there is an increasing awareness that they are not the only ways to read and write the outside world.

Despite the fact that we could improve pronunciation through poetry, frequently we could read and write in silence on our own, this does not always have to be the case when these abilities are being taught or practiced. It has been demonstrated that collaborative learning enhances literacy across a variety of age groups and school settings. In this study, participants were able to 'rehearse' their developing identities as English language speakers while feeling socially connected through group performance (Branum-Martin, Tao, Garnaat, Bunta, & Francis, 2012).

Additionally, there were definite advantages to using poetry as a textual jumping off point for language development. Poetry is a distinct genre, and White, Mammone, and Caldwell provide evidence that genre-based techniques improve English language learner literacy outcomes. Poems not only offer a playfulness and freedom that no other text style can match when it comes to storytelling, but they also play word music and paint word visuals. Grammar is more frequently a court jester in the domain of poetry, straying outside of acceptable bounds and making fun of standards. This independence can free pupils who are learning extra languages from worries about linguistic flaws. Poems can be straightforward yet still have deep meaning.

The combination of poetry and theater results in classes that not only offer engaging platforms for contextualized, interactive language learning but also have the ability to cover complex philosophical ground in the classroom. Academic aptitude is not a factor in one's interest in moral conundrums like the one in Hey, Little Ant. These topics hold universal appeal and provide a fertile debate topic, as shown in the case study videos.

CONCLUSION

The use of the Systematic Literature Review technique on Prisma has the effect of filtering papers from 113 to just 1 piece. A paper that has all the criteria needed by the writer regarding the development of pronunciation through a literature review, in this case including pronunciation.

There are definite connections between oracy, phonemic perception, multimodal semiotics, and good affect, according to research on the integration of embodiment and poetry for language learners. For extra language learners, enhanced listening and pronunciation skills are related to the capacity for rhythm and beat perception. In this study, poetry offered creative and rich circumstances for the development of these abilities. EAL/D students were able to boost their knowledge of poetry and gain important social support by including physical interpretation into their study of it. The integration of physical, rhythmic, and choral investigation of poetry and songs enhanced students' knowledge of linguistic themes in several instances, according to in-depth video observations. Additionally, these techniques were found to promote verbal fluency, positive affect, and socioemotional drive. Findings imply that more research on these tactics is necessary.

The usage of rhyme, rhythm, and physical involvement were then used by the author to determine the impact of poetic style on pronunciation. Poetry can help us pronounce words more clearly. While we often read and write on our own in silence, this does not necessarily have to be the case when these skills are being taught or honed.

Poetry and drama are combined to create programs that not only provide stimulating settings for contextualized, interactive language learning but also have the capacity to cover in-depth philosophical material. One's interest in moral quandaries like the one in Hey, Little Ant has nothing to do with one's academic aptitude. In the case study films, it is demonstrated that these subjects have broad appeal and make for interesting discussion points.

REFERENCES

Branum-Martin, Lee, Tao, Sha, Garnaat, Sarah, Bunta, Ferenc, & Francis, David J. (2012). Meta-analysis of bilingual phonological awareness: Language, age, and psycholinguistic grain size. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, *104*(4), 932.

Carmitha, Nareswari Basmallah, Imroatul, Farida, & Fatin Lailatul, Badriyah. (2022). Literature Review; The Effect of Buerger Allen Exercise on Ankle Brachial Index (ABI) Values in Diabetes Mellitus Type 2 Patients. *Jurnal Ilmiah Keperawatan*, *17*(1), 44–54.

Crystal, David. (2016). *The Oxford dictionary of original Shakespearean pronunciation*. Oxford University Press.

Gunantar, Devy Angga, Rosaria, Stefani Dewi, & Ellyawati, Hetty Catur. (2020). Kesalahan Pengucapan Bahasa Inggris Pada Mahasiswa (Error Pronunciation). *Dinamika Sosial Budaya*, *22*(2), 272–283.

Lewis, Christine, & Deterding, David. (2018). Word Stress and Pronunciation Teaching in English as a Lingua Franca Contexts. *CATESOL Journal*, *30*(1), 161–176.

McGregor, William B. (2015). *Linguistics: an introduction*. Bloomsbury Publishing.

Nilufar, Abdullaeva. (2022). The Role of Poetic Style In Correcting Phonetic Pronunciation: From Poetic Play To Phonetic Play. *Indonesian Journal of Innovation Studies*, *18*.

Nur, Muhammad Syukri, & Uyun, Aep Saepul. (2020). Tinjauan Pustaka Sistematis: *Pengantar metode penelitian sekunder untuk energi terbarukan-bioenergi*.

Parrino, Angela. (2013). The politics of pronunciation and the adult learner. In *Adult Esl* (pp. 187–200). Routledge.

Rezeki, Puput Sri. (2018). *Interprestasi Puisi" Surat Kau" Karya Joko Pinurbo Menjadi Karya Seni Grafis*. Insitut Seni Indonesia Yogyakarta.

Sesriyani, Lodya, & Sukmawati, Nur Najibah. (2019). Analisis penggunaan Instagram sebagai media pembelajaran bahasa Inggris pada program studi Pendidikan Ekonomi. *EDUKA: Jurnal Pendidikan, Hukum, Dan Bisnis*, *4*(1), 9–15.

Sheng, Li, Shi, Huanhuan, Wang, Danyang, Hao, Ying, & Zheng, Li. (2020). Narrative production in Mandarin-speaking children: Effects of language ability and elicitation method. *Journal of Speech, Language, and Hearing Research*, *63*(3), 774–792.

Silver, Rita Elaine, & Lwin, Soe Marlar. (2013). *Language in education: social implications*. A&C Black.

Tan, Xiao Jian, Cheor, Wai Loon, Yeo, Kwok Shien, & Leow, Wai Zhe. (2022). Expert systems in oil palm precision agriculture: A decade systematic review. *Journal of King Saud University-Computer and Information Sciences*.

van Dinter, Raymon, Tekinerdogan, Bedir, & Catal, Cagatay. (2021). Automation of systematic literature reviews: A systematic literature review. *Information and Software Technology*, *136*, 106589.