

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Linguistics, the scientific study of language. The word was first used in the middle of the 19th century to emphasize the difference between a new approach to the study of language that was then developing and the more traditional approach of philology. The differences were and are largely matters of attitude, emphasis, and purpose. The philologist is concerned primarily with the historical development of languages as it is manifest in written texts and in the context of the associated literature and culture. The linguist, though he may be interested in written texts and in the development of languages through time, tends to give priority to spoken languages and to the problems of analyzing them as they operate at a given point in time.

Linguistics is the study of language. Studying language helps us understand the structure of language, how language is used, variations in language and the influence of language on the way people think. Linguistics helps us understand that languages around the world have commonalities in structure, use, acquisition by children and adults, and how they change over time. Linguistics research allows us to understand commonalities and where they originated, as well as determine structural differences and their limits.

Linguists study language structure (such as sounds and meanings), linguistic patterns, how components of language interact with one another,

how people gain knowledge of language, the way knowledge of language interacts with other cognitive processes and how language varies. Linguists may collect empirical evidence while working in the field to gain insight into language. They may also learn how to computationally model knowledge about language. Linguists search databases, work with people who speak different languages to discover patterns, and run experiments with children and adults in the field, classroom and lab.

What distinguishes humans from other creatures on this earth is that humans have the ability to speak. Language is the source of human life and strength. Language is a tool for communicating between community members in the form of sound symbols. Characteristics of language is systematic, arbitrary, vocal, meaningful, and communicative.

In everyday communication, the tool that is often used to communicate is language, both written and spoken language. [1] Language as a means of communication certainly has a function based on the needs of a person consciously or unconsciously who it uses. [1] Language is a tool for self-expression, a means of communication, and a means for social control.

The human capacity for self awareness and abstract thought is facilitated by language, if not depend upon it. The ability to transfer complex information, to discuss the meaning of events and possible outcomes of alternative actions, to share feeling and ideas. All these are impossible without language. The ability for an individual to model the world for him/herself and

to communicate using language was probably the single most advantageous evolutionary adaptation of the human species.

Although all languages share some universal characteristics, the language that people use varies depending on who's speaking and the situation in which they're speaking. In fact, variability is one of the most important and admirable properties of language. Variation, also known as difference and diversity, is the essence of information. Without variation in light frequencies there would be no language and music. And as we are beginning to realize, without a certain minimum level of genetic diversity, our ecosystem is threatened. Variability in language allows people to communicate far more than the semantic content of the words and sentences they utter. The variability of language is indexical. Speakers vary the language they use to signal their social identities (geographical, social status, ethnicity, and even gender), and also to define the immediate speech situation.

Phonology is also, sometimes, an experimental science, though it also involves a fair degree of formal analysis and abstract theorizing. The primary data on which phonological theory rests are phonetic data, that is, observations of the phonetic form of utterances. Since phonological data are phonetic, and since the very nature of phonological rules depends on phonetics, it is appropriate for beginning students to study phonetics first. In particular, a phonologist who tries to elicit data from native speakers without prior training in the production and perception of speech sounds will be likely to have a hard time. The material that follows can be taken to be a quick review of phonetics,

or else a very quick introduction that can be amplified with reading and practical training.

The most common view is that vowels are sounds in which there is no obstruction to the flow of air as it passes from the larynx to the lips. A doctor who wants to look at the back of a patient's mouth often asks the patient to say "ah"; making this vowel sound is the best way of presenting an unobstructed view. But if we make a sound like s or d it can be clearly felt that we are making it difficult or impossible for the air to pass through the mouth.

Language learners need to know in what ways vowels differ from each other. The first matter to consider is the shape and position of the tongue. It is usual to simplify the very complex possibilities by describing just two things: firstly, the vertical distance between the upper surface of the tongue and the palate, and secondly the part of the tongue, between front and back, which is raised highest. Two other vowels are commonly found in weak syllables, one close front (in the general i: and I) and the other close back rounded (in the general region of u: and ū).

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in the production and perception of speech sounds will be likely to have a hard time. The material that follows can be taken to be a quick review of phonetics, or else a very quick introduction that can be amplified with reading and practical training. Phonology is the branch of linguistics that studies the patterning of speech sounds in languages. To a large extent, it is related to phonetics but has a different focus. Whereas phonetics concentrates on the physical articulatory and auditory aspects of speech sounds, phonology investigates sound types that subsume all the variation of speech sound which we actually produce while speaking.

Based on Roach (1983) stated the most common view is that vowels are sounds in which there is no obstruction to the flow of air as it passes from the larynx to the lips. A doctor who wants to look at the back of a patient's mouth often asks the patient to say "ah", making this vowel sound is the best way of presenting an unobstructed view. But if we make a sound like s or d it can be clearly felt that we are making it difficult or impossible for the air to pass through the mouth. (p.10)

Roach (1983) also claimed 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. A vowel whose quality remains stable during its production, like /æ/ in English hat or /u:/ in German {gu:t} 'good', is known as monophthong. Different vowel qualities are produced by different tongue or lip positions. The location of the tongue bunch can be varied in a vertical dimension as well as horizontal

dimension. In the British English phonetic tradition, four steps are recognized in the vertical dimension: close, close-mid. Open-mid and open. (p. 11)

Diphthongs is when two different vowel appear in the same syllable, the combination is known as diphthong. English has diphthong in [lai], [nəʊ] now and joy. In terms of length, diphthongs are like the long vowels described above perhaps the most important thing to remember about all the diphthongs is that the first part is much longer and stronger than the second part; for example, most of the diphthong əɪ (as in the word 'eye', 'I') consists of the ə vowel, and only in about the last quarter of the diphthong does the glide to I become noticeable. Diphthongs is when two different vowels appear in the same syllable. As the glide happens, the loudness of the sound decreases. As a result, the /I/ part is shorter and quieter. Foreign learner must, therefore, always remember that the last part of English diphthongs must not be made too strongly.

The closing diphthongs have the characteristic that they all need with a glide towards a closer vowel. Because the second part of the diphthong is weak, they often do not reach a position that could be called close. The important thing is that a glide from a relatively more open towards a relatively more close vowel is produced.

The most complex English sounds of the vowel type are the triphthongs. They can be rather difficult pronounce, and very difficult to recognise. A triphthongs is a glide from one vowel to another and then to a third, all produced rapidly without interruption. For example, a careful pronunciation of

the word 'hour' begins with a vowel quality similar to **a:**, goes on to a glide towards the back close rounded area (for which we use the symbol **ʊ**), then ends with a mid-central vowel (schwa, **ə**). We use the symbols **əʊə** to represent the way we pronounce 'hour', but this is not always an accurate representation of the pronunciation.

The triphthongs can be looked on as being composed of the five closing diphthongs described in the last section, with **ə** added on the end. Then we get **:eɪ + ə = eɪə, aɪ + ə = aɪə, əʊ + ə = əʊə**. The principal cause of difficulty for the foreign learner is that in present-day English the extent of the vowel movement is very small, except in very careful pronunciation. Because of this, the middle of the three vowel qualities of the triphthong (that is, the **I** or **ʊ** part) can hardly be heard and the resulting sound is difficult to distinguish from some of the diphthongs and long vowels.

Song is a musical composition intended to be vocally performed by the human voice. This is often done at distinct and fixed pitches (melodies) using patterns of sound and silence. Song contains various forms, such as those including the repetition variation of sections. Written words created specifically for music or for which music is specifically created are called lyrics. If a pre-existing poem is set to composed music in classical music it is an art song. Songs that are sung on repeated pitches without distinct contours and patterns that rise and fall are called chants. Songs in a simple style that are learned informally "by ear" are often referred to as folk songs. Songs that are

composed for professional singers who sell their recordings or live shows to the mass market are called popular songs.

A song may be for a solo singer, a lead singer supported by background singers, a duet, trio, or larger ensemble involving more voices singing in harmony, although the term is generally not used for large classical music vocal forms including opera and oratorio, which use terms such as aria and recitative instead. A song can be sung without accompaniment by instrumentalists (a cappella) or accompanied by instruments. In popular music, a singer may perform with an acoustic guitarist, pianist, or a backing band.

Learning a language, a person needs to learn the words in that language, and how and when to use the words. However, people also need to learn diphthongs because sound which consist of a movement or glide from one vowel to another. A vowel which remains constant and does not glide is called a pure vowel, and one of the most common pronunciation mistakes that result in a learner of English having a “foreign” accent is the production of pure vowels there a diphthong should be pronounced. In terms of length, diphthongs are like the long vowels described above. Perhaps the most important thing to remember about all the diphthongs is that the first part is much longer and stronger than the second part.

The writer choose the song that was brought by Taylor Swift because Blank space song has sold 4.6 million copies in the US as of July 2019, it also topped charts in Australia, Canada, Iceland, Scotland, and South Africa. This

song also occupied the champion position on the US Billboard Hot 100, which made Taylor Swift the first female singer in the history of the Billboard Hot 100 to successfully reach the top. Blank space and Shake It Off song has been watched by more than 2,9 billion Youtube viewers. The song shake it off, selling over a million copies. Meanwhile, the Taylor Swift song entitled Wildest Dreams has been watched by more than 17 million Youtube viewers. Wildest Dreams song has sold 1,3 million copies. Wildest Dreams song peaked at no. 5 on the Hot 100 Billboard in November 2015. All the songs on all the albums Taylor Swift, Taylor Swift herself created. In the song lyrics Taylor Swift tells her own life experiences. Taylor Swift has seven albums during singing. Not quite up there, the Song that Taylor Swift sings in his own composition. In the song, there are some sentences that interest me, that's what I raise as a problem.

From the explanation above, the writer hopes can do this research clearly and make readers understand about diphthongs and triphthongs and no longer to confuse. So, the writer interested in taking research entitled "Diphthongs and Triphthongs Analyses in Song Lyric By Taylor Swift".

B. The Questions and Scopes of the Research

1. Research Questions

Based on the background above, the study of diphthongs and triphthongs as following questions:

- a. What kinds of diphthongs and triphthongs are found in Taylor Swift songs?
- b. How are diphthongs and triphthongs created and pronounced in the Songs?
- c. What kinds of the both that mostly exist ?

2. Scopes of the Research

The research just focuses on the diphthongs and triphthongs kinds found in the Taylor Swift songs. The writer tries to know those diphthongs and triphthongs creations and tries to pronounce those both. The theories that are used: 1. Peter Roach(1983) 2. David Odden (2005) 3. Carlos Gussenhoven and Haike Jacobs (2017). By classifying and analyzing those diphthongs and triphthongs, we can understand how diphthongs and triphthongs are created and pronounced correctly.

C. The Objectives and Significance of the Research

1. Objectives of the Research

Based on the problems of the research mentioned above, the objectives of the research are described as follows:

- a. To classify kinds of diphthongs and triphthongs found in Taylor Swift songs.
- b. To know how are diphthongs and triphthongs created and pronounced in the Songs.
- c. To find what kinds of the both that mostly exist.

2. The Significance of the Research

a. For the writer

The writer can get more knowledge in English, especially in action and literature. Beside that it is to complete the writers paper of bachelor degree of English literature at School of Foreign Language Japan Indonesia America (STBA-JIA) in finishing this scientific paper, the writer can increase the ability to master diphthongs to understand the whole passage in English text.

b. For the reader

This research can be such an effective way for everyone to learn literature with easily. The object of the research is also interesting, which uses songs. The reader will get the benefits of knowledge about diphthongs and triphthongs, its function, and its usage which really worth to study. This research will make the reader love to study the literature.

D. Operational Definition

After having read and understand many theories of the title components, which have been found in various book of morphology, the writer can conclude and give explanation that:

1. Diphthongs

Diphthongs is when two different vowels appear in the same syllable.

2. Triphthongs

A triphthongs is a glide from one vowel to another and then to a third.

3. Monophthong

Monophthong are produced with the focal tract open.

4. Vowel

A vowel which remains constant and does not glide is called a pure vowel.

5. Song

Song can be considered one step ahead of music-making. Since song is closely connected with music, it is strongly attached to human life.

E. Systematization of the Research

The good paper presentation is written systematically in order to make the writer to be systematic in compiling the paper. The writer systemize the paper into five chapters as follows :

Chapter I is Introduction. It describes about the background of the research, question of the research, the purpose of the research, significance of the research, scope and limitation, operational definition, and systematic of the paper.

Chapter II is Theoretical Description. It says about definition of linguistics, language, phonology, vowels, kinds of vowel, monophthong, diphthongs and kinds of diphthongs.

Chapter III is Methodology of the Research. It says about method of the research, procedure of the research, technique of the data collection, technique of data analysis and sources of the primary and secondary data.

Chapter IV is Analysis Data. It shows about data description, analysis of the data and data interpretation.

Chapter V is Conclusion and Suggestion. It states about the researcher's conclusion of own study suggestion.

