

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the Research

The three branches are interrelated and interesting to continue to discuss. Language functions as a means of communication and social control, so the main purpose of writing this thesis is to try to reveal the basics in order to gain language proficiency, both in using language both in writing and verbally, so that communicants who hear or are invited to speak, can easily understand what is meant by the communicator. Therefore, the language used must first be a commonly used language, which does not violate generally recognized rules. A person who is not proficient in using language will find difficulties, because what is thought or intended will not be perfectly intended by others

In addition, in the social sphere, if the language used is not a language that is generally understood, it is difficult to obtain smooth communication. All of these things will cause misunderstanding. The direct sanction that can be accepted by the speaker is that what is wanted or desired can get an immediate response. There is a branch of science that specifically studies more deeply about language, including the science of sentence structure (syntax) word structure (morphology) sound system (phonology) named Linguistics.

Phonology is an important part of linguistics that has to do with the general study of language which has to do with the pattern of a sound and language system. Phonology can help anyone in the aspects of speech to form

interesting words. Like understanding every accent that has a different place of articulation from one another. For centuries English has a different pronunciation. And phonetics became a way to be more effective in understanding and speaking languages.

Phoneme is the smallest units of speech that make one word different from another word (Cambridge Dictionary Online, 2020). Some differences between unit material, because replacing one with another will cause different meanings to be conveyed in the language concerned. For example, the initial sound (k) in the *call* with (t) and in *tall*. These two words have different meanings, therefore the English speaker clearly understands that the sound units (k) and (t) have different sounds so that it makes it easy for English speakers to distinguish the smallest sound unit.

Besides that part of the phoneme is a segment, consonant or a vowel a very basic phonetic series that allows English speakers to describe the articulation of English consonants, and to assess the differences and similarities of a consonant. For example, /p, /t/ and /k/ right at the beginning of words that relate to condition factors and not based on form, but based on position in words such as (*pill, till, and kill*). Besides, *spill, still, skill, sip, sit and sick*, and many others, it is not right at the beginning of the word. How other consonants preceded it.

Similarly, all words of the same category may not be segmented the same way. For instance, some nouns might occur with a definite article (the sun, the moon), some with an indefinite (a nap, another), and so on. Summarizing the

results of several experiments on perceptual categorization of phonetic segments, concludes that phonetic categories are both context-dependent and multiply specific.

To produce consonants, it is usually located somewhere along the base of the vocal canal. The place of articulation tells us where sound is produced. The following are various places of articulation, including: 1 Bilabial (lower lip-lip upper lip), 2 Labial-teeth (lower lip teeth upper front teeth), 3 Teeth (tip of the tongue ↔ behind the upper front teeth), 4 Alveolar (tip/alveolar ridge tongue blades, 5 Palato-alveolar (blade/front tongue ↔ behind alveolar ridge/front hard palate), 6 Palatal (front tongue hard palate) 7 Velar (back of tongue ↔ velum) 8 Glottal (glottis).

Based on the information above for a bilabial sound, the active articulator is the bottom lip, and the passive articulator is the top lip /p/ voiceless bilabial plosive /b/ voiced bilabial plosive /m/ voiced bilabial nasal. For labial dental sounds, the active articulator is again the bottom lip, but this time it moves up to the top front teeth /f/ voiceless labio-dental fricative /v/ voiced labio-dental fricative. For dental in most English sounds, and most speech sounds in general, the active articulator is part of the tongue; to avoid confusion, places of articulation where the tongue is involved are therefore generally called after the passive articulator. [θ] voiceless dental fricative, [ð] voiced dental fricative. Alveolar sounds are produced by the tip or blade of the tongue moving up towards the alveolar ridge, the bony protrusion you can feel if you curl your tongue back just behind your top front teeth /t/ voiceless

voiceless alveolar plosive /d/ die voiced alveolar plosive /n/ nigh voiced alveolar nasal /s/ sip voiceless alveolar fricative postalveolar if you move your tongue tip back behind the alveolar ridge, you will feel the hard palate, which then, moving further back again, becomes the soft palate, or velum /ʃ/ ship voiceless postalveolar fricative /ʒ/ beige voiced postalveolar fricative /tʃ/ chunk voiceless postalveolar affricate /dʒ/ junk voiced postal veolar affricate. Palatals are produced by the front of the tongue, which moves up towards the hard palate /j/ yes voiced palatal approximant. For velar sounds, the active articulator is the back of the tongue, and the passive articulator is the velum, or soft palate /k/ cot voiceless velar plosive /g/ got voiced velar plosive. Glottal sounds are in the minority in articulatory terms, since they do not involve the tongue: instead, the articulators are the vocal folds, which constitute a place of articulation as well as having a crucial role in voicing, /h/ high voiceless glottal fricative.

Like consonant articulation, there are three main ways of articulation to determine: Complete closure, is a form of barrier that blocks air flow. A close estimate of the form of constriction causes friction. An open estimate is a form of no barrier but a change in the shape of the vocal canal, thus changing the natural resonance.

Complete closure, nasal (1) Referring to the space inside the nose. (2) A manner of articulation involving the soft palate being lowered so that the airstream escapes via the nasal cavity. Trill, a manner of articulation where the active articulator strikes the passive articulator with a number of rapid, percussive movements. Taps, a manner of articulation where the active



articulator strikes the passive articulator with a single rapid, percussive movement. Close approximation affricate, a manner of articulation involving a complete closure that is released slowly, thus producing homorganic friction, open approximation, lateral a manner of articulation in which the airstream escapes over the lowered sides of the tongue.

Approximant a manner of articulation produced with the articulators sufficiently apart for there to be no audible friction, e.g. English /r j/. Approximants can be of two types, either central approximants (e.g. English /w r j/) or lateral. Fricative a manner of articulation which involves a narrowing in the vocal tract so that audible friction is produced, e.g. English /s z/. Plosive a manner of articulation which involves a complete closure in the vocal tract followed by a rapid release of the airstream.

Therefore in sound pronunciation there are two things that are relevant in sound pronunciation including voice and voiceless. The difference between the two voices produces vibrations in the larynx if voiceless does not produce vibrations in the larynx. For example if we say the word "boy William" and put our fingers to the larynx then it will feel a vibration, this is called voice. But if we say the long word (s) and we put our finger on the larynx, we will not feel any vibration or vibration in the larynx, so in other words it is called voiceless.

To more easily understand it one word can be taken as an example rather than a comparison of two dichotomies between voice and voiceless /s/ sip voiceless and /z/ zip voiced. In general after we say the consonant of a word, we will feel two different things in terms of the energy produced, both strong and

weak. The two articulations are called fortis and lenis, but fortis is an articulation with a strong voice while lenis is the opposite of fortis having an articulation with a weak voice. As in the consonant phonemes /p/ for fortis and /b/ for lenis.

To explain the comparison of the two, the writer can conclude that fortis is a stronger and more energy articulation. It has more muscular effort and greater breath force. Plosives /p/, /t/, /k/, when initials in a stressed syllable have strong aspiration (a brief puff of air), e.g. Pip. Syllable final stops often have a reinforcing glottal stop, e.g. set down. As for lenis, it has weak articulation characteristics. It has less muscular effort and less breath force, articulation may have voice. Plosives are unaspirated, e.g. Bib. Vowels have full length before a final lenis consonant, e.g. Bead. Syllable final stop never have a reinforcing glottal stop, e.g. Said. In English, fortis consonants are voiceless, i.e. The vocal folds don't vibrate. Lenis consonants are potentially voiced. The word 'potentially' is important here.

An opinion was conveyed by (Collins, 2013) Homorganic's having the same place of articulation (p.300). In other words homorganic is a consonant sound articulated in the same articulation site as the other. For example, [p], [b] and [m] are homorganic consonants with each other because they share a place of bilabial articulation. Consonants that are not articulated in the same place are called heterorganic. The writer gives two samples of the above data:

**Datum 1:** *redneck* /'rɛd, nɛk/..... L.12

In this **datum one**, phoneme (/d/ + /n/) redneck is homorganic because both phonemes have the same sound location, namely in the alveolar, when the phonemes [d] and [n] are sounded, the sound is produced by the tongue touching the upper gum. Although these two phonemes have the same place of articulation, which is associated with a homorganic articulation, in the manner of articulation the two have differences, namely (plosive + nasal) which causes the sound to tend to fluctuate regarding two articulatory matters (plosive + nasal) so when a stop is followed by homorganic nasal it is as a homorganic nasal release.

**Datum 2:** and love /ænd lʌv/.....L.1

In this **second datum** phoneme (/d/ + /l/) and love is homorganic because the two phonemes have the same sound location, namely at the alveolar, when the phoneme [d] and [l] are sounded, the sound is produced by the tongue touching the upper gum. On the phoneme (/d/ + /l/) and love is a manner of articulation (plosive + lateral) which causes consonants to be influenced or modified by their environment which can cause the appearance and loss of other sounds such as *love* to *lʌv*, so the phoneme [e] of sound tends to change from voiced to voiceless so that when a stop is followed by lateral homorganic hence this is referred to as the homorganic lateral release.

The reason the writer is interested in choosing *Green Day* as the object of research is because international music's appreciation of the *Green Day* band is very satisfying through the 47th edition Grammy award of the best rock album category, entering the charts of 26 different countries to reach the no. 1 best in

19 countries including the United States and Britain, The American Idiot album sold 267,000 copies in the first week.

The writer listens to *Green Day* songs based on (sugiharto, 2015) Sensuous, Affective, and Intellectual. Sensuous at a simple level in listening to music and assessing the pleasant or unpleasant kind of music, another case with affective listening and begins to determine the pleasant or unpleasant of a music further, intellectual listening is to assess implicitly or expressly a music.

From those above explanations about homorganic's, the writer is interested in choosing the title of the paper: Homorganic Consonant Analyses of /t/, /d/, /ʃ/, /ʒ/, /s/, and /z/ Sounds in *Green Day* Songs.

## **B. Question and Scope of the Research**

### **1. Question of the Research**

Based on the descriptions above, the research question:

- a) What phonemes that are in the same homorganic found in *Green Day* song's lyrics?
- b) Why are those phonemes said as the same homorganic in the lyrics?

### **2. Scopes of the Research**

This research just focuses on the homorganic phonemes. The writer tries to solve this case's what and why are those named for homorganic's. The theories are used: 1. (Rogers, 2013 ) and 2. (Collins, 2013). By classifying and analysing those homorganic phonemes, we can understand what and why are the creation processes and



the pronunciation of those phonemes. The data in this study came from America Idiot albums from the *Green Day*.

## **C. Object and Significance of the Research**

### **1. Object of the Research**

From the previous description it can be concluded from the formulation of the writing problem, this thesis has the following writing objectives:

- a) This research aims to find phonemes which are created from the same homorganics in the lyrics of *Green Day* songs.
- b) This research aims to know what and why are those phonemes named for as the same homorganics in the songs.
- c) This research aims to find what kinds of homorganic phonemes that mostly exist.

### **2. Significances of the Research**

This thesis is expected to be easily understood by the wider community, both schools, campuses, and practitioners.

#### **a) For the Writer**

At the time of the study, the writer discussed a lot with STBA-JIA campus linguists, so that the writer understood more about the homorganic contained in a song, how a language, especially linguistics, gave many roles to a music art, especially in this thesis speaking green songs day.

### **b) For the Reader**

For those who read this thesis, can add knowledge and insight about phonology, especially on phonemes and homorganic that is applied to songs around *Green Day*.

### **D. Operational Definitions**

From the description that the writer explains in the background of the research, the writer gets an understanding that has continuity with the title that the writer discusses in this thesis. The writer tries to explain the definition of operation based on literature review, as follows: The first step the writer will make is to analyze the ideas, so it will be easy to come up with the problems and themes that the writer will discuss in this thesis.

#### **1. Phonology**

Phonology is a field in linguistics that investigates language sounds according to their function. Phonology is divided into two fields, phonetic and phonemic. The field of phonological study is as the smallest unit of utterance with a combination of sounds that form syllables

#### **2. Phonemes**

Phoneme is the smallest unit of sound that is able to show contrast in meaning. Because replacing one with another will cause different meanings to be conveyed in the language concerned.

#### **3. Homorganic**

Homorganic's is a consonant sound articulated in the same articulation site as the others.

#### **4. Song**

The song is a sound with periodic and regular vibrations. Appreciation of the song does require the right way to listen. There are at least three listening, sensuous, affective, and intellectual ways.

#### **E. Systematizations of the Research**

The systematization of the paper means to present the paper in well edited composition. This paper is provided into five chapter as follow:

Chapter I: Introduction explains about the background of the research, the problem of the research, the scope of the problem, the question of the research, the objectives of the research, the significances of the research, and the systematic of the research.

Chapter II: Theoretical Description consists of the definition of the, language, phonology, songs, research relevance.

Chapter III: Methodology contains about the method of the research: 1. Time and Place of the Research, 2. Kind of the Research procedure of the research, technique of the data collection, technique of the data Analysis, and source of the primary and the secondary data.

Chapter IV: Research finding and Discussion show about the data description, data analysis, and the interpretation of the research finding.

Chapter V: Conclusion Suggestion given the summary of all chapters and some suggestions.

