

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Sound has impact and positions in languages, especially for English language. People know that sound relates to phonemes in English. English language has very special phonemes such as some has concrete, means form letters and some has abstract form characters. English phonemes refers to more abstract than concrete, means the abstracts is the more correct. English phonemes have a lot of cases in pronouncing them.

When words are pronounced in a sentence together it would not be natural to make pause between each word, therefore some words link together and form new sounds. There are many different ways to link sounds together. The main forms are consonant to vowel, vowel to vowel, consonant to consonant, intrusion or adding sounds, elision or omitting sounds, blending sounds, and assimilation or changing sounds. The three main classifications are, consonant to vowel, vowel to vowel, and consonant to consonant linking.

These main classifications have parts of some of the other classification as well. With each of these, there can be new sounds formed depending on which combinations of consonant and vowel sounds are being combined. Sounds can be omitted and blended together depending on the combination of beginning and ending sounds of linking /r/.

The linking /r/ would be introduced in between two words that end and start with a vowel sound in places where they never existed before. However, intrusive /r/ in the process of always witnessed when a word ending in a vowel sound at the beginning of a subsequent sound. This can be witnessed in the first sentence that is, her eyes. The sound /a/ in the word 'her' is a vowel sound and it is immediately followed by another vowel sound /a/.

In non-rhotic English, the word would be pronounced with an 'r' between the two sentences. There are varieties of non-rhotic English across the world. These varieties have different ways of pronouncing the sound /r/ when it comes at different locations in a sentence. In rhotic English, the letter /r/ would always be silent when such word is pronounced. For example, the word international would be pronounced differently depending on the speaker. All of them which are related to phoneme in the rear of phonology.

The writer gives two samples from Ivy Panda's research paper (2019) as follows: a. her eyes and b. her rise. First, in linking /r/, most of English people words that end with /r/ preceded by a vowel always lack the sound /r/. The sentence "her eyes", the word 'her' would be pronounced as ha. The word lacks the sound 'r' in its structure. However, in non-rhotic English, this word is also pronounced with 'r' if the word that comes after the word could be a vowel. Taking sentence "her eyes". This sentence would have 'r' within the word her when pronounced in non-rhotic English. It might begin as: *Har* ais rather than *Ha* ais. The ultimate sound that may commence of the sentence would therefore be: *Harais* rather than *Haais*. This may cause real confusion if the sentence is

left as above. The following sentence would be pronounced exactly in a very similar way.

The second “*her rise*” sentence would be pronounced as shown below: *Harais*. This might cause confusion to someone paying attention to the two words pronounced. The two would be pronounced as in non-rhotic English: (a). *Harais* (her eyes) and (b). *Harais* (her rise). This two sentences relationship whatsoever. The primary sentence talks about the woman’s part, the ‘eyes’ in specific. The second sentence talks about the woman’s success that is, rise from the previous position to the present higher position.

Second, in intrusive /r/, the primary sentence that is, her eyes. The sound /a/ within the word ‘her’ could be a speech sound and it is immediately followed by another sound /a/. In non-rhotic English, the word would be pronounced with an ‘r’ between the two sentences. The two sentences would have an identical pronunciation as follows: (a). *Harais* and (b). *Harais*. The two phrases might not bring the meaning of intrusive /r/ because in sentence (a). The primary word has an ‘r’ in its spelling. The second sentence (b) begins with an ‘r’. When the phrase tuna oil is pronounced in non-rhotic English, it might sound as /tju:nər ɔɪl/.

The point that is worth noting with intrusive /r/ is that it is always introduced in a places it never existed before. The above phrase did not have ‘r’ in its original structure. However, when pronounced, the ‘r’ intrudes into the structure that is, between the two words. What is important to phonology is not exactly how sounds are pronounced, but what types of sound differences

can be contrastive, i.e. can form the basis for making differences in meaning. Phonology exists as a representative discipline of a science in the knowledge of language or linguistics who spoke about the sounds of language.

Phonology has a wide-ranging range of knowledge. The sound of language is the sound produced by human vocal organs. Phonological change as one of the sub-disciplines of language or linguistics are calculating the nature of the symbol of the existence of sound or giving of the symbol of the formal main of language, attach to noise with the symbol of form that defines its place in relative to other aspects of general description. Whereas phonology is present as a part of linguistics. Linguistics come from Latin language "*Lingua*", which means languages. Linguistics uses language as a knowledge object. Linguistics acquires not only in general about language but also learning about the history of language and components of language itself.

Linguistics remains the technical study of human language. Linguistics can be separated into three types: language form, language meaning and language in context. The study of language structure are one subfield of linguistics. That one focuses on method of the rules sentences. According to Richard and Schmidt (2002) stated, "Linguistics as the study of language as a system of human communication" (p. 283). They also claimed that linguistics includes many different approaches to the study of language and many different areas of investigation such as sound systems.

Based on above definitions, can be say that linguistics is the field of the study concerning with the language. In other words, linguistics is the scientific

study of the language. Since language is also a media for people to express their idea and sense. It is challenging for people to living without language. Since people communicative with others directly or indirectly in verbal and written form. So language is an essential thing of communication in life and cannot be separated. There are some media used of them such as a song.

In fact, not everyone can sing with the right sound. The writer takes the phonology for the research, it means that it has already comprehended the linking sound including intrusive /r/. Though, the phonology is basically by sequencing of linking sound and intrusive /r/, and Britney Jean Spears songs are as an object to be analyzed as a song represents a rhyme that is pronounced according to a certain tone, rhythm, time, and melody to form harmony. Britney Spears starred within the All-New Mickey Mouse Club at age 11 and commenced a highly successful career as a pop singer and performer with the discharge of the only "Baby one more Time" in 1998. Spears achieved massive sales with albums like *Oops! I Did It Again* and *Britney*, before experiencing a series of private and professional setbacks.

She rebounded with the chart-topping femme fatale in 2011 and later enjoyed an extended residency at Planet Hollywood Resort & Casino in Las Vegas. Singer, dancer and actress Britney Jean Spears was born on December 2, 1981, in McComb, Mississippi, and raised in Kentwood, Louisiana. For over twenty years, Spears has been one among the foremost successful—and sometimes controversial—solo acts in musical style. For a time, however, she was better known for her personal struggles. Britney Spears has been one among

the foremost successful - and sometimes controversial- solo acts in musical style. Six of her first seven albums reached No. 1 on the Billboard 200.

The reason why the writer takes this topic, are: to begin with, to know how important learning phonology concerned about study of what kinds of linking that is also related to linking sound and intrusive /r/. Especially, by study it was makes people can pronounce the words easier and smooth. Finally, to realize how important learning to study of phonology because people can study of how to pronounce that is also related to speaking ability a symbol or phonemic for English students in the university.

B. Questions and Scopes of the Research

From the explanation above, the problem which will be analyzed are how to classify linking /r/ and intrusive /r/ through phonology conditioned. The detail of this problems are in the following questions.

1. Questions of the Research

Based on the background of the research above, the writer can formulates the questions of the research as follow:

- a. What is the most exist in the Britney Spears songs?
- b. How are the linking /r/ and intrusive /r/ pronounced in the songs?

2. Scopes of the Research

This research just focuses on the linking /r/ and intrusive /r/ pronounced. The writer tries to find the processes of those linking and intrusive /r/ pronounced by the singer. The theories which are used: Peter

Roach and Skandera and Burleigh. By classifying and analyzing, the writer can understand how the linking and intrusive /r/ can be pronounced and described.

C. Objective and Significance of the Research

1. Objective of the Research

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

- a. The most exist in the Britney Spears songs is linking /r/.
- b. This research is to find out how of linking and intrusive /r/ are pronounced in the songs.

2. Significance of the Research

Hopefully this writing of this research gave beneficial knowledge both of for the writer and the reader to improve the understanding of English especially in education matter in phonology. Through this research, it is expected to improve academic competence and knowledge about linking sound and intrusive /r/ to readers, both theoretically and practically.

Theoretically, the benefit of this research is to provide a good explanation and understanding about linguistic branch phonology. Phonology in this research for finding linking sound and intrusive /r/ in the Britney Spears song.

Practically, the writer must had to learned and comprehend the procedure the result accurately and credibility. That is why this research is

able to provide additional only insight but also experience that is very useful for the writer. For the readers, this research can provide information, enlightenment, and inspiration that can be used as a reference to learned linking sound and intrusive /r/ in phonology.

D. Operational Definition

After having reading and understood some theories that related to the title, the writer tried to explain the operational definition as the theories which received from source books and internet as follows;

1. Phonology

Phonology be present as a branch of linguistics that studies how languages or dialects systematically organize their sounds.

2. Phoneme

Phoneme is the smallest unit of speech that can be used to make one word dissimilar from another word.

3. Linking sound

Linking sound is a way of joining the pronunciation of two words so that they are easy to say and flow together smoothly.

4. Intrusive /r/

Intrusive /r/ pronunciation occurs between double words, wherever the earliest word ends in a vowel sound and another word begins in a vowel sound.

5. Song

Song is a musical masterpiece intended to be implemented by the human voice.

E. Systematization of the Research

The systematization of the thesis means to present in well edited composition. This thesis is divided into five chapters as below.

Chapter I is Introduction consists of the background of the research, question and scopes of the research, objective and significance of the research, operational definition, and systematization of the paper.

Chapter II is Theoretical Description explains about the phonology, songs, and research of relevance.

Chapter III is Methodology Research presents of method of the research procedure of the research, technique of the collection, technique of the analysis, and data source.

Chapter IV is Analysis Data provides the data description, the data analysis, and interpretation of the research findings.

Chapter V is Conclusion and Suggestion give the summary from all chapter and some suggestion related to the research.