

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Research

Background should explain about purpose function and the reasons and of the research title. This research is has qualitative methodology. Means it is explanation must be inductive. The writer started explaining this background from the special or smallest ones to the common or biggest ones. They are: phonemes /p/, /t/, /k/ of the voiceless plosive phonemes, phonology, language, and data setting.

Pronunciation refers to the way we speak and the way we make a sound of words. Sometimes, a speaker learn to pronounce and to listen to audio. The phonemic sound from what the singer produced is not very clear and a speaker who only hear the sound will repeat the sound they hear without paying attention to the sound produced and how it is produced. However, a speaker is able to speak or says the word.

Pronunciation means more than just listening and repetition. Pronunciation includes language functions (vocabulary and grammar) and skills (speaking and listening). It is important for non-native speaker to speak as closely like native. People may not know how to pronounce the sounds of English in normal speech and sounds combinations on with placing specific sounds specifically position. Since pronunciation is part of spoken language, it is also physical.

To pronounce a new language, we need to retrain the muscles we use to speak. The sound we make mainly uses the muscles of the mouth, tongue, and lips to control the shape of the mouth and the flow of air. If we can properly control the shape of our mouth and the flow of airflow, our pronunciation will be clearer and easier for others to understand us. People who speak different languages often develop different mouth muscles to pronounce.

Our mouth muscle develop and our pronunciation improves by practice foreign language pronunciation. Pronunciation involves listening to how the language sounds. We can practice by focusing on connected speech, phonemes, or words while playing from speech recordings. Such as there are two song lyrics sung by a Korean singer, "Here *comes* a wave" the word comes /'kʌmz/ the aspirated in word is /k^h/ that is a phoneme in the word comes.

Put your hand or a paper in front of your mouth and try to say pass or perfect, if there is a puff of air, you will feel a puff of air from the mouth, and the place of articulation is velar where the tongue touch the velar and make a sound /k/. The next lyrics, "I won't go speechless" the word speechless /'spi:tʃləs / is the unaspirated in word /p/ is the phoneme in the word speechless. Put a piece of paper in front of your mouth and say be, if the paper not moving that means there is not a puff of air when you said be, and the place of articulation for /p/ is bilabial.

In this case, a learning pronunciation does not only concern how to pronounce the word according to what is heard but also how to pronounce it with the right pronunciation by knowing the writing of the word so that you can pronounce it correctly. For this it requires an understanding of phonology in which there are aspirated and unaspirated and phonemes.

Phonemes known as the minimal unit in the sound system. The concept of phoneme is actually used as a single stable sound type represented by a single written symbol. A phonemes also makes a difference in its pronunciation, as well as its meaning. In every word there is a phoneme. To find out aspirated and unaspirated you can talk using paper and determine aspirated and unaspirated in a word you need a phonetic transcription and in the transcription there must be a phoneme which indicates that the word produces aspirated and unaspirated.

Aspirated and Unaspirated are where voiceless and voiced stop may be produced with or without an extra puff of air. Yule (2013) said that, “A puff of air that sometimes accompenies the pronunciation of the stop” (p. 287). This matter aspirated and unaspirated is one of phonology. Phonology is the study of the sound patterns that occur within languages. Phonology is the study of sound structure in language, as opposed to sentence structure (syntax) or word structure (morphology), or how languages develop through time.

In this research, writer took Aspirated and Unaspirated. This matter will automatically relate to the other insight in phonetics and phonology. The focus of Aspirated and Unaspirated phonemes in this research is about the analysis of which phonemes can be aspirated and unaspirated. Understanding the insight of aspiration as the feature voiceless phoneme. Many theories from different sources are formulated in one composition, in this case is this research.

Phonology studies and constructs theories about speech and sound systems. More formally, phonology explains the study of the classification and organization of speech in language. How speech is organized in the mind and used to convey meaning. Humans manage consistently to recognize the whole problem sound in language that used by studying phonetics and phonology. Phonetics and phonology are the same science that study sound. Phonetic is the science that discusses a voice can be formed using some part of body like lips, teeth, tongue, nose and lungs.

Phonetic also studies the relationship between body parts that produce sounds. Collins and Mees (2003) affirmed that either phonetics or supplies knowledge for people to understand the aspect of speech and pronunciation. Phonology is the knowledge of how speech sounds are organized in a particular language, there are units called phonemes which combine in various possible ways but not all possible ways to express meaningful words.

The role of phonology is to understand the sound systems that have been arranged in a particular language so that the rules are used when

speaking speakers in arranging the sound of the language to fit the rules of the language itself. Any knowledge learnt by people which has been approved by experts will be surely possible to give beneficial things in life and to enrich the field of knowledge. In general, the benefit of arranging phonetical or phonological writing is supported by experts.

Linguistics studies language, how it is put together and how it functions that make the language as the object of study more clearly. Various type of vocabularies is combined to make a language. Words are arranged in a certain order and sometimes to adjust the meaning in the beginning and the end of the word that can be changed. Then the meaning itself can be affected by the arrangement of words and by the knowledge of the speaker about what the hearer will understand. Linguistics learns more about how the language can be produced.

Linguistics produced to perform the language and about learn how to speak well when interacting with others. Linguistic theory studies the forms of words, sentences, sounds, and the implications of language implicit in human behavior, culture, and social life. People produce language through linguistic research, so they can establish relationships and share information with each other on a large scale. This is the purpose of communication.

Communication means the way of humans interact with each other of human beings that uses arbitrary signal, such as sounds, gestures, and/or written typed characters. The act of giving, receiving, and sharing information is referred to as communication. Language is a system of communication that

comprises a limited set of symbols. In speech or spoken language, the symbol set consist of noise resulting of movement of certain organ within mouth and throat.

Signed language are controlled by none other than the brain. These symbols may be hands or body movements, gesture, or facial expressions. Language can be defined as a system of communication using sounds or symbol that enables us to express our ideas, thoughts, and feelings. Although the language has the same pattern, the language used by heterogeneous people who have different background and social habits causes the language become diverse. Most human language use emotions that can be heard or perceived, and make people live socialize and communicate with each other. Communication is performed by a language.

The reasons why the writer choose the song Jung Eunji covers are because she is one of K-Pop Idol with a great voice and the writer interested in searching aspirated and unaspirated phonemes in the English song she is covering. Also Jung Eunji is one of K-pop Idol that has good pronunciation when she is sings English song, everytime she upload her cover she always get compliments because of her voice, how the pronunciation of the lyrics and her emotions whenever she sings.

There are many songs that Jung Eunji cover but all of them are Korean song and most of English song she did not sing it full and the writer only choose 7 songs of the cover. The writer choose Love On Top, Into The

Unkown, Birthday, All I Want For Christmast is You, Santa Tell Me, Speechles, and This is Me.

B. Questions and Scopes of the Research

1. Questions of the Research

The writer composed this research as a description of Aspirated and Unaspirated Phonemes in English Song Sung by Jung Eunji. There are two questions.

- a. Do the voiceless plosive phonemes /p/, /t/, /k/ exist in the Jung Euji songs?
- b. What position (initially, medially, finally) of those phonemes in the song?

2. Scope of the Research

This research investigated the aspirated and unaspirated phonemes in English song sung by Korean singer, this research focus on voiceless plosive phoneme /p/, /t/, /k/ in the position od initial, medial and final in the songs. This research uses theory from: 1. Anita C. Bickford (2006) 2. Henry Rogers (2013) 3. Larry H. Small (2019). By classifying and analysing those plosive phonemes. We can understand which one the aspirated and un-aspirated phonemes.

C. Objective and Significance of the Research

1. Objective of the Research

In this paper the writer analyzes the word of aspirated and unaspirated found in the song Jung Eunji covers. There are two objectives of this research, they are:

- a. To find out if the voiceless plosive phonemes /p/, /t/, /k/ exist in the song of Jung Eunji.
- b. To know the the position of those voiceless phonemes /p/, /t/, /k/ in the song.

2. Significances of the Research

Hopefully, this research can give advantages and be useful not only for the writer but also for the readers. Through this research, it is expected to improve academic competence and knowledge about aspirated and unaspirated phonemes to readers, both theoretically and practically. For the theoretical benefit, during the writing of this research, the writer had to learn and to analyze the theories to produce accurate and credible result.

Automatically, it will also enhance the writer's insight in the science of phonology generally and the knowledge of voiceless and voiced phonemes especially. This paper will add more theoretical benefit that the writer got when the analysis to the phonology of the aspirated and unaspirated phonemes. This was accomplished by looking at earlier studies about aspirated and unaspirated phonemes, and as something to have similar better research in the future.

For the Practical benefit, from general to specific purpose, the advantages give to practice this theories: this will add how to practice of the aspirated and unaspirated research especially for the college where the writer studied: make the practice about phonemes and the factor causing it to be aspirated and unaspirated easily to practice.

D. Operational Definition

After having reading and understanding some theories related to the title, the writer tried to explain the operational definition as the theories which received from source books as follow:

1. Phonetics

The study of speech sounds is known as phonetics. Not only is there a focus on sound, but also on writing letters of the alphabet and symbols.

2. Phonology

Phonology is a subject of linguistics that analyzes how languages or dialects organize their sounds systematically.

3. Phonemes

Phoneme is the smallest unit of phonology or the abstract set of unit as the basis of our speech. Abstract means the alphabet that can be used to make one word different from another word.

4. Aspirated and Unaspirated

Aspirated and unaspirated where voiceless and voiced may be produced with or without an extra puff or air or stop in the lips.

5. Song

Song is a composition of tone, combination, and temporal relationship, usually accompanied with musical instrument.

E. Systematization of the Research

To present this research in an organized composition, the writer arranged it in a sequence of five chapters depending on the content as follows:

Chapter I is an 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 research.

Chapter II is Theoretical Description consists of the explanation of phonology, phonetic, phonemes, place of articulation, manner of articulation, song, and relevance of the research.

Chapter III is Method of the research involves procedure of the research, technique of the data collection, technique of the data analysis, and data source.

Chapter IV is Data analysis consists of data descriptions, data analysis, and interpretation of research findings.

Chapter V is Conclusion and Suggestion give ultimate summary through the entire of this research and also several advice.