

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Before we enter to the discussion about phoneme /l/, the writer wants to give information about the study of linguistic. Linguistic has an important role in a science of language. So many language researchers use linguistic through different approach, some of them use linguistic into the study of cognitive, some of them use it into the study of psychologist, and some of them use it into the study of anthropology.

Linguistic has some disciplines. The study that talks about how the sound produced is Phonetic. If we talk about the study that can conclude the meaning of language and how to solve the ambiguity, we can learn from semantic that explain about how to find the meaning from words and concept, and from pragmatics that explain about how to find the meaning from a context. The study that talks about composition and word formation is Morphology, Syntax that make us learn about the rules to make a good sentence, and Phonology that provide knowledge about language mechanism and how the sound of the words that produced by human.

Linguistic not just talking about general language, but discuss about the details of the language. So many sciences except linguistic use language to be their object, but with different approach. The example is, literature approaches the language as an art, physics approaches the language as natural phenomenon,

but linguistic approaches the language as language itself. It means that linguistic discuss all about language's rules from beginning until end with a very-specific-details.

In life, people often convey our ideas through the words and combine it become sentence, and all the sentences can help us to answer our confusion, but with a wrong sentence arrangement, it can cause misinterpretation. People around the world use different language in every country where they live. A total from language in the world is about 5000-7000. Each language has different rules. That is why linguistic has a broad discussion about language, because language itself is a basic thing in life and has so many things to discuss.

Language can form of spoken language and body language. Spoken language used by normal people that can speak well without obstacles to deliver and receive voice directly through speaking. Body language used by people who can't speak or hear the voice well, it means people that use body language can't receive or deliver the sound directly, they use a set of symbols to communicate. The example is, someone who has a hard stroke certainly can't speak, so if he wants anything, he usually shows it through eye glance or just point a thing.

The different of communication system can cause the different of language. People who use spoken language will have a different delivery to express a sound or different way to speak with another. That's why there is a study that discuss about sound. From that difference, we can recognize the sound and the purpose of someone's voice who speak with us although we don't see each other.

The study that discuss about sound distribution is Phonology. From the study of Phonology, we can learn about sound of language that produced by mouth or any spoken tools. Phonology said that the sound is a smallest unit of language that combine become a form of syllable. There are two parts of Phonology, phonemic and phonetic. Phonemic learn about speech sound according to the function as a differentiator meaning while Phonetic learn about how to produce the sound by the spoken tools.

So many people still confuse about the different between phonology and phonetic because in the written text the definition of both look similar. The different is phonology discuss about sound and the rule to use the sound so that we can deliver the sound with the right way, and phonetic study about about how the sound produced by spoken tools. In phonology, there is a smallest part of sound that called phoneme.

Phoneme can make a word have different meaning. We certainly ever see the form of word that written between '/'. If you ever see that, it is a form of phoneme. The example is /p/, that is looks like alphabet but in fact they are different. Phoneme has different form depend on who deliver the word because phoneme use the sound as a center of the rule, but alphabet will still on the original form whoever deliver every word.

Phoneme formed by vowel and consonant. Vowel produced and out without detained in mouth and it has original sound or we can call it has own audio. Vowel has three forms, there are short vowel, long vowels and diphtong. In the

other hand, consonant produced with detained in mouth while produce it, consonant itself doesn't have an own audio if it not combine with the vowel.

In this paper, because we will discuss about phoneme /l/, so the writer will give more information about consonant. As people know that consonant formed because there is an air that blocked or there is an obstructions in oral cavity so it cannot be used if nothing vowel in front or back of the form of consonant except phoneme /l/, it can still has an audio without vowel at the end of form if it combine with some phoneme. Phoneme /l/ include in the consonant lateral which formed from closing the air path in the middle of oral cavity, so the air just come out from the side.

In consonant, people usually find the rule called voicing that make a difference voice between consonant through vibration of the sound production that relate with articulatory process, there are voiced and voiceless. If voiced consonant produced with vibration because the air path was blocked, voiceless produced without vibration because the air path unblocked at all. Voicing can make the devoiced that make one consonant has two phoneme that cause by the form of the different word. Example is /s/ still has form /s/ in cats but change to be /z/ in word dogs.

This paper will give the information also about when phoneme /l/ dark and when it clear. As people know that usually the consonant become dark when it formed at the end of the word and it clear when it form before a vowel. The whole explanation will served by the writer in chapter 2, but the writer want to

give some example so we can get the description about what will discuss in this paper.

Due to above the data, writer gives two samples: First is clear /l/, it can be formed in word language because it is the first of the word and form before vowel, including to voiceless because nothing vibration and no air block when we say that. Second is dark /l/, it can be formed in word like help because it forms after vowel or at the end of the word and it is including to voiceless because no vibration and air block when we say that word.

The data above is just for give a description to the readers for know about what will writer discuss in this paper. And the purpose of this paper is to analyzed the phoneme /l/ include to dark or clear, syllabic or non-syllabic, and including to group of voiced or devoiced. The writer feels so thankful for the readers because already read this background of the research.

B. Question and Scoop of the Research

1. Question of the Research

- a. What the different between dark and clear phoneme /l/ which contain in Ed Sheeran's song lyrics?
- b. What will be exist the most between voiced and devoiced phoneme consonant /l/?
- c. What condition that can make phoneme /l/ syllabic or non-syllabic?

2. Scope of the Research

This research is focused on the analysis of phoneme /l/ is dark or clear, voiced or devoiced, syllabic or non-syllabic. So, the writer will give more further information about syllabic consonant and phoneme consonant especially phoneme /l/, voicing, and dark, clear phoneme consonant /l/.

C. The Objective and Significance of the Research

1. Objective of the Research

- a. Knowing the different between dark and clear phoneme /l/ which contain in Ed Sheeran's songs lyric.
- b. Describing what will be exist he most between voiced and devoiced phoneme consonant /l/.
- c. Finding the condition that can make phoneme /l/ syllabic or non-syllabic

2. Significance of the Research

The writer hope that this research not only useful for the writer but also for increase the knowledge of the reader. For the writer, this research can increase knowledge about phonology especially in phoneme area and also can more develop how to write a good paper. For the reader, this research also can increase the knowledge about phoneme. The reader can learn more about phoneme consonant especially phoneme /l/.

D. Operational Definition

Here is some operational definition from the research, are:

1. Phonology is the study of (1) how the speech sounds of a language are used in that language to distinguish meaningful units (such as words) from each other, and (2) how sounds are patterned in a language
2. In any language we can identify a small number of regularly used sounds (vowels and consonants) that can people call phonemes. Sound units that distinguish words from each other are called phonemes
3. All consonants are produced by entirely or almost entirely stopping the airstream coming from the lungs
4. Every syllable (symbolized as \$) consists of at least a nucleus (symbolized as N), which is typically a vowel. The nucleus may be preceded by an onset (symbolized as O), consisting of one or more consonants, and followed by a coda (symbolized as C), again consisting of one or more consonants. The nucleus and the coda together make up a unit called the rhyme (R)".

E. Systematization of The Research

The systematization of the paper means to present the paper edited composition. The paper is divided into five chapter as listed below:

CHAPTER I is Introduction explain about the background of the research, scope of problem, question of the research, objective of the research, significance of the research, and systematic of the paper.

CHAPTER II is Theoretical description consist of the definition of analyze, the definition of dark and voice consonant, the definition of voicing, the discussion about syllables phoneme, and the definition of song lyrics.

CHAPTER III is Methodology of the research presents of methodology the setting of the research, subject of the research, object of the research, method of the research, instrument of the research, technique of data analysis, and procedure of the research.

CHAPTER IV is Analysis data consist of data description, the data analysis, the data interpretation, and discussion.

CHAPTER V is Conclusion and suggestion gives the summary from all chapter and some suggestion of the object of the research.