

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Linguistics is the science language of human. Linguistics is divided on three categories or subfields of study: language form, language meaning and language in context. One of linguistics field is study of language structure, or grammar. This one is focuses on the system of rules followed by the users of one or many languages. The study of grammar includes the study of morphology (the formation and composition of words), syntax (the formation and composition of phrases and sentences from these words). and phonology (sound systems). Phonetics is a related branch of linguistics concerned with the actual properties of speech sounds and non-speech sounds and how they are produced and perceived.

The study of language is concentrated how languages work in consistent structures and real-world references to take, process, and give meaning as well as to accomplish and resolve ambiguity. This grouping is including the study of semantics (how the meaning is concluded from words and concepts) and pragmatics (how the meaning is concluded from context).

Linguistics also looks at the context in which language is affected by social, cultural, historical and political factors. This is involved the study of evolutionary linguistics that explores into the questions that correlated to the backgrounds and growth of languages, the historical linguistic, which

discovers language change, sociolinguistics that observes at the relation between the variation of linguistic and the social structures, psycholinguistics, that learns the representation and the function of language in mind, neurolinguistics that observe at the process of language in the brain, language acquisition is how children or adults obtain language, and discourse analysis that includes the structure of word and conversations.

In linguistics there is also phonology where is a branch of linguistics that connected with the systematic group of sounds in languages. It is aimed on study of the systems of phonemes in languages but it may also include other analysis of linguistic either at a level lower the word or at all levels of language where sound is considered to be structured for delivering linguistic meaning.

In phonology, there is a term which called phoneme. Phoneme is the smallest unit of phonology or the abstract of unit as the basis of our speech. The studying of speech is distributed this stream into small pieces that is called segments. Phonemes are abstractions of speech sounds which are not the sounds themselves. That is why phonemes have no direct phonetic transcription.

An allophone may be preferred to represent its phoneme because it is more common in the world's languages allophones, because it reveals the historical origin of the phoneme, or because it offers a more balanced aspect to a chart of the phonemic inventory. In rare cases a linguist may symbolize phonemes

with abstract symbols, such as dingbats, so as not to privilege any one allophone than the other.

Morphology is branch of linguistics which focus with the structure of the words of a language, the rules that manage these inside structures and the connection among words. Morphology in the study of general linguistics is a science that observes the grammatical structure of the word. Morphology is very important to build sentences to communicate in everyday situations on the procedures for reviewing the order form words or sentences. Morphology is also discussed to as a grammatical studies involved in the review because the grammatical. The entity of study in morphology is the structure of words, and the ways in which their structure reflects their relation to other words – relations both within some larger structure such as a sentence and across the total vocabulary of the language.

The analysis of morphological structures is placed at the basic level of a language because it exposes deeper insight into how the smallest meaningful parts of a language are structured. A morphological description contains information about the internal structure of words, the rules that manage these structures and the relationship among words. Furthermore, the linguists' interest in morphology is not just concerned with a simple description of that what already exists – it is also aimed to show in how far a language may be observed as potentially innovative with affection to the invention of new words on the basis of a given set of rules.

A morpheme is the smallest unit of a word that has grammatical function or meaning (NB not the smallest unit of meaning); It is labeled in braces—{ }. For example, sawed, sawn, sawing, and saws can be analyzed into the morphemes {saw} + {-ed}, {-n}, {-ing}, and {-s}, separately. None of these last four can be more divided into meaningful units and each occurs in many other words, such as look down, coughing, bakes {Saw} can occur on its own as a word; it does not have to be involved to another morpheme. It is a free morpheme. However, none of the other morphemes planned just above is free. Each must be affixed (attached) to some other unit; each can only occur as a part of a word. Morphemes that must be attached as word parts are said to be bound.

The word is the smallest unit of a language; the word stands alone with meaning. Based on the form, words can be classified into four: basic words, derivatives, re-words, and compound words. The word base is the word that is the basis for the formation of derivative or affixation. Changes in derivatives are caused by either affixes or prefixes, middle (infixes or inserts), or end (suffixes or endings) of words while the compound word is a combination of several different base words forming a new meaning. In English many of words can be molded by giving prefix and suffix.

Words that have modiflicated from the addition of prefix or suffix can change the meaning of the word into an description where for example like the word Beautiful + ly (suffix) -ly added to the careful adjective becomes an adverb, Aurhor + ize = legalize and Beauty + ify = beautify The suffix -ize

and -ify can be added to the noun (n) and adjective to convert the words into verbs (Verb) it's called Verb formation, Close + er = Closer , Entertaint + ment = Entertainment, Exam + ation = examination The formation of -er, -ment, and -ation can be added to many verbs to form nouns. Addition of -ity / ty ending Pure = purity addition of the -ness suffix Happy = happiness The suffix -ity / -ty and -ness can also be added to adjectives to form nouns.

Allomorph is the physical variant of morph that has function of linguistic. Allomorph is built depend on the sound of the preceding sound. The form that built is the following the kind of vowel, voice consonant, voiceless consonant, intrusive and sibilant.

In this research, the researcher chooses literary works like songs. Song is any poem even there is an attention of it being set to music. In this research, the researcher chooses the literary problem about song. It was "Ed Sheeran" Song. The study was limited on lexical meanings and contextual meanings.

A song is a musical composition intended to be sung by the human voice. This is often done at distinct and fixed pitches using patterns of sound and silence. Songs contain various forms, such as those including the repetition of sections. Through semantic widening, a broader sense of the word "song" may refer to instrumentals.

The researcher chosen Ed Sheeran's songs because his songs is very interesting to examine and researched in more detail. Besides that, the researcher has some reason to be analysis this research. First of all, this song tells about love story. And then, the researcher takes two songs in different

album. The two songs are about love story that have same story with the researcher in the daily fact.

The object of the above data , taken in Ed Sheeran Song titled Perfect, the writer gives sample.

“I see my future in your eyes.” (Line 28)

- Allophones

From the sentence above, the writer analyzes the sound of the allophone /s/, named after allophone due to the sound of /s/ can be /s/, or /z/, so it is as the variant of the /s/ sound in *eyes* word. The differences of its cause of its environments, in this case due to the preceding of vowel sound, so the allophone of /s/ is /z/.

- Allomorph

The word of “*eyes*’ has suffix-s as the inflectional suffix because of the [s] existension in the end of eyes word. Its position does not change the *eyes* word of its grammatical elements, means it is still as noun. Suffix [s] authomatically locates in the end of morph (eye word) means its existence influences the *eye* word each other. Suffix [s] must be understood its pronunciation and it is necessary in English because as phoneme means allophone and as suffix means as allomorph here, it has several sounds. Due to the sound science must take from phonology, so to know the sound of the suffix [s], we must approach it through phonology science, means here phological conditioned. Because morphology can not discuss sound of words linguistically. In phonological conditioned, the pronunciation of suffix [s] is

[z], so morphologically we can pronounce suffix [s] correctly. The science which is used to approach the two sciences (morphology and phonology) is morphophonology.

From the above analyses, the writer can conclude that there are several differences between allophones and allomorphs creations, they are: in the creation of phoneme, we must find the langue means the sound system of the language, and as the suffix in the allomorph, it is easy to find the sound of every phoneme because phonology is the science which studies the sound itself, it is difficult to find the pronunciation of allomorph because morphology can not discuss the sound. If allophones mean the variants of phoneme which already exists and is seen as an independent phoneme. If allomorph is the variant of morpheme which locates in the end of a morph.

The sameness of both allophone and allomorphs are: The samenesses are as the variants of both phoneme and morpheme, its location is in the end of the word, and as the same complementary distribution (CD) because they happened in each creation is as the rules of grammar and linguistics.

Through explanations of above data and sample, the writer chooses the title of the paper: *Allophones and Phonological Conditions Allomorphs: The Differences and The Sameness of Its Complementary Distribution on Ed Sheeran Songs*.

B. Questions and Scopes of the Research

1. Questions of the Research

English is an allophone, a part of phonology. Allophone explains about the sound produced by the words. The statements above, problem which will be analyzed are how to classify based on product of the allophone (sounds) from the phoneme in the Ed Sheeran songs. These problems can be mentioned details as the following questions: How does the writer classify the words as the allophone and allomorph in the songs by Ed Sheeran

- a. What kinds of phonemes and suffixes which can be said as allophones and allomorphs found in Ed Sheeran songs ?
- b. Are there any differences and samenesses between allophone and allomorph creations and each CD approaches in the songs ?
- c. What kinds of phonemes and suffixes as the allophones and allomorphs which mostly exist ?

2.Scopes of the Research

In this research the analysis just focuses on how to analyze phonemes and suffixes which can be as allophones and allomorphs through each its approaches and as its CD. The writer tries to find the allophone and allomorph creations as its approach and CD. The theories which are used: 1. Katamba(1994), 2. Haspalmath (2010), 3. Fasold (2006). By classifying and analyzing those allophones and allomorphs, we can understand not only its sounds, kinds, but also its approaches.

C.Objectives and Significances of the Research

1. Objectives of the Research

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

- a. This research is for knowing the kinds of phonemes and suffixes which can be said as allophones and allomorphs found in Ed Sheeran songs
- b. This research is for knowing whether there are any differences and samenesses between allophone and allomorph creations and each CD approaches
- c. This research is for finding out what kinds of phonemes and suffixes as the allophones and allomorphs which mostly exist

2. Significances of the Research

Hopefully, this research can give advantages and useful not only for the writer, but also for the readers. From this research is expected to give educative benefits as follow :

a. For the Writer

During the writing of this research, the writer hopes can be more understand the differences and the sameness of complementary distribution.

b. For the Readers

The writer hopes through this research, the readers can get a lot of understanding and knowledge about the differences and the sameness of complementary distribution. .

D. OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

After having read and understood several source books of the theories which relate to the title of the paper, the writer gives several definitions which are taken from some phonological experts about:

1. Phonology

This is a branch of linguistics. Essentially, the description of the systems and patterns of speech sounds in a language how each sound is pronounced according to the rules of language itself.

2. Phonemes

Phoneme is the smallest unit of the phonology or the abstract set of unit as the basis of our speech, abstract mean the alphabet, that can be used to make one word different from another word. Phonemes can be divided into two types segmental phonemes that is, consonant and vowel. And, supra-segmental phoneme that is, accent, length, stress, intonation, etc.

3. Morphology

The part of the linguistics is morphology. Morphology is the study of word and morpheme which have function of grammatical in sentence where transmitted meaning in conversation. Generally, this study is related function of word in deep meaning.

4. Morpheme

Morpheme is the study of deep form of word. Deep form of word is the actual form by sound in written, this is the pronoun of word in spelling. All words are mopheme, but all morpheme aren't word. One word may have

more than one number of elements. As in the some word where have additional affix, like prefix, infix and suffix. So, there may have other meaning in the grammatical construction.

5. Morph

Morph is the part of the morpheme. Morph is component to arrange the morpheme. As the smallest part linguistics and have particular function, morph will become allomorph by some variant form that depends on the preceding sound of morpheme.

6. Allomorph

Allomorph is variants of the same morpheme. Phonologically, it means that they have similar but not identical sounds. One of the allomorph occur in suffix. One morph have two, three, or four variants which mean have many allomorph. Allomorph exist because there is an effect of sound by other phonological form at first. Suffix-es have new morph like /z/, /s/, /ɪz/, /eɪz/.

7. Complementary distribution (CD)

Complementary distribution is the process of allomorph or allophone which happened as its grammatical condition/rules. The process is not arbitrary, but would following grammatical rules. Changing of sound or morpheme occur after pass some steps.

8. Phonological Conditioned

Phonological conditioned is the approach which stresses on the sounds approach which possessed by phonology. It is mean that word in sound or morpheme will change in particular condition.

9. Song

Songs is a composition of tone or voice in sequence, combination, and temporal relationship (usually accompanied by musical instruments) to produce musical compositions that have unity and continuity (containing rhythm). And a variety of rhythmic or rhythmic sounds are also called songs.

C.THE SYSTEMATIZATION OF THE RESEARCH

The systematization of the research means to present the paper in well-edited composition. This paper is divided into five chapters as follow:

Chapter I is the introduction that explains about the background of the research the questions and the scope of the researches, objective and significant of the research, operational definition and the systematization of the research

Chapter II is theoretical description that consists of the definition of the analysis, phonology, kinds of phonemes, allophone and conversation.

Chapter III is methodology of the research that contains about the nm 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 sources of the primary and secondary.

Chapter IV shows about the data analysis that explains the description of the data, the data analysis and the interpretation of the research findings.

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