

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Language is one of the most uniquely human characteristic that distinguish from other creatures. Language between spoken and written is used by human being to express their thought. Language has many functions in communication to support of social relationship between human in the environment. When the speaker communicates to the hearer, the speaker and the hearer can also get new knowledge because the utterances bring information such as expressing idea, action, imagination, feeling

The study of every human language in the world is called linguistics, how each such language constructed, related to other language or used by the speakers. Linguistics relates to human language, it means that linguistics focus on language that how the language formed and how the meaning and context of language. Linguistics is not only investigated one language, but also learned all in general language as well. The languages in the world are different. However, these languages also have a similarity in the process of forming words.

There are several characteristic of linguistic practices of ethnic groups, socioeconomic groups, gender and age also including dialects. Speak a dialect that is characteristic of nationality, region, gender, socioeconomic status, and other characteristics as well. Along with cultural characteristics, language contributes to defining nationality. But even within the borders of one country,

people can speak different languages. Wherever language speakers are separated by geographical or social distance, Variety Languages may differ from region to region within a nation.

The words which contain in language are conveyed with different sound. People have to understand of word that different sound. English has words with the same sound but different meaning. Studying the sound of language, there is science which called phonology.

Phonology was headed with sound structure in one language. The way differences in sound are used to distinguish linguistic items, and the ways in which the same sound structure varies as a function of other sounds in that context. Phonology studies the way in which something word are applied and used in particular language.

How to building individual language compound were based on phonemes. The composed of the sound that is specific to an individual language, so phonology also study about the phonemes of languages. Even there are many similar sounds that the human vocal tract can produce, the individual sound do not need to be compounded into an individual phoneme, but phonemes do not always match with spelling, when two word differ from one phoneme they are known as a minimal pair.

In English, when these two sounds are distinguished as individual phonemes, marked as /r/ and /l/ to refer that are phoneme and not just sounds. The words “ray” and “lay” are clearly distinguish able to a native English

speaker. Similar differences between sounds are classified into separate phonemes or combined into one phoneme depending on the language.

In English some of the sounds produced do not have a special production method. Small variations of sound called allophones which are often native speakers of language are barely aware of their existence. While native speakers use allophones as a symbol, non-native speakers prefer what they clearly feel to the subject by increasing of the listening comprehension. Studying allophones is complicated the fact that most dictionaries do not write allophones and instead to represent all allophones then only use a single symbol.

Different ways to pronounce a phoneme based on its round in a word learned in allophones. The appearance of one allophone is usually determined by the existence of its position in the word. Allophones of the same phoneme are very difficult to hearing the phonetic differences, because there are differences do not serve to distinguish one word from another.

A speech sound produced by closing and opening the glottis which sometimes occurs in English is called glottalstop, for example in phoneme /t/ as water. It is difficult to pronunciation and recognition for foreign learner of English. A glottal stop can also be interpreted when the sound of a plosive that closure is produced and released in the glottis. In English, this sound has different function and it appears in different phonological context.

Glottal stop before word-initial vowels is often not required in a language. Other phonological insertion rule looks to be as spread out as glottal insertion various languages and it is certainly confusing that all languages which insert a

consonant before vowel-initial words should insert the same sound. A glottal stop generally refers to a stop produced in the larynx suddenly and sustained closure of the vocal folds. The closure is sustained to distinguish the glottal stop movement from the duration closing of the vocal folds.

A stop is merely the first part of this sound (the stopping of the airstream). In other words, in producing these sounds, the air is stopped for a shorter moment. Moreover Roach (2009, p. 37) explained that an English has six plosive consonants: such as three voiceless and three voiced. The sounds are /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, and /g/. The plosives /p/, /t/, /k/ are always voiceless and plosives /b/, /d/, /g/ are sometimes fully voiced, sometimes partly voiced and voiceless. It happens that in English the voiceless plosives are normally aspirated, while the voiced plosives are not.

Plosive is a consonant articulation with the following characteristics, there are the articulator or two articulators are moved against each other, so as to form a stricture that allows no air to escape from the vocal tract. This stricture has been formed and air has been compressed behind it, it is released, that is, air is allowed to escape. If the air behind the stricture is still under pressure when the plosive is released, it is probable that escape of air will produce noise loud enough to be heard. This noise is called plosion.

The closing phase for /p/, /t/, /k/ takes place silently. During the compression phase there is no voicing. The release of /p/, /t/, /k/ is followed by audible plosion, which is a burst of noise. There is then in the post-release

phrase, a period during which air escapes through the vocal folds, making a sound like h, this is called aspiration.

The data for identifying a glottal stop allophone phoneme voiceless problem will be taken the Three Ernest Hemigway's poetries (Advice To A son, I Like Americans, To Crazy Christian)

From the above explanations, the writer gives two samples of glottal stop allophone of phoneme /p/, /t/, /k/ which happened in the Three Ernest Hemigway's poetries (Advice To A son, I Like Americans, To Crazy Christian)

1. Never trust a **white** man (L.1)

In the line above, word of "white" has a plosive phoneme that is /t/ which exists in the *white* word. It has phonemic written /waɪt/. /t/ phoneme is one of the plosive phonemes which come from its manner of articulation and as the alveolar phoneme from its place of articulation. /t/ phoneme is voiceless phonemes due to its voicing and as the fortis phoneme as the effect of the voiceless phoneme.

Due to the /t/ phoneme can be read using glottalstop or not in the position of initial, medial or final. In this case found its position is in the final, theoretically, if the case likes this, it can be read two forms, with or without glottalstop. Without glottal stop it can be transcribed /waɪt/, in this way can used phase, where the tip of the tongue goes against the alveolar ridge then the tongue abruptly leaves the alveolar ridge to let the air escape through the oral cavity and released

While used glottalstop it can be written /wɑɪʔ/. The glottalstop is unvoiced and is produced by closing the glottis at the back of the mouth which stops the airflow. It happens when preceded by a vowel and followed by another word beginning with a consonant, so this white word has two forms of pronunciations, means it has other variants of /t/ phoneme to read, so that it can be said as allophone through complementary distribution approach.

2. Never **kill** a jew (L.2)

In the next data, the writer found the word of “kill” which consist of the plosive phoneme /k/ that comes from its manner of articulation and as the velar phoneme from its place of articulation. /k/ phoneme is voiceless phonemes due to its voicing and as the fortis phoneme as the effect of the voiceless phoneme.

This /k/ phoneme has initial positions at the beginning a “kill” word. Based on the /k/ phoneme can be read using glottalstop or not. In the case likes this can called allophone, it can be read two forms, there are with glottalstop or not using glottalstop. When do not used glottalstop it can be transcribed /kɪl/ phonemically. In this way can used phases, where the back of the tongue and the soft palate which prevent the air from escaping through the oral cavity to form closure or stricture behind the air.

While used glottalstop it can be written /ʔ₁/. The glottalstop is unvoiced and is produced by closing the glottis at the back of the mouth which stops the airflow.

In the Three Ernest Hemingway's poetries (Advice To A son, I Like Americans, To crazy Christian) above clearly indicate the glottal stop allophone of phoneme voiceless which happened. It can be indicated how the glottal stop allophone concerned with phoneme voiceless. Information about glottalstop allophone [ʔ] that happens in phoneme voiceless, the language learner's know how to produced sounds is stopped through the description of phoneme. And probably, so many students that a little bit interest of learning phonology because difficult. Based on the phenomena above, the writer chooses the little of the paper: *"Analysis of a GlottalStop Allophone [ʔ] of the Phoneme /p/, /t/, /k/ in the Three Ernest Hemingway's poetries (Advice To A Son, I Like Americans, To Crazy Christian)*

B. Question and Scopes of the Research

1. Questions of the research

These problems can be mentioned in details as the following questions:

- a. Are the words consisting of the glottal stop allophone of phoneme /p/, /t/, /k/ processes found in the Three Ernest Hemingway's poetries (Advice To A son, I Like Americans, To Crazy Christian)?
- b. How do that /p/, /t/, /k/ phonemes create allophones through glottal stop in the words found in the three poetries?

- c. What phonemes which create allophones through glottalstop mostly exist?

2. Scopes of the research

In this research, the writer focuses on sounds of word which produced in analysis of a Glottalstop Allophone [ʔ] of the Phoneme /p/, /t/, /k/ in the Three Ernest Hemingway's poetries (Advice To A son, I like Americans, To crazy Christian) The theories which are used by writers from; 1 Yavas (2011). 2. Peter Roach (2009). 3. Katamba (1993). The writer tries to find the allophones of the /p/, /t/, and /k/ phonemes which created through glottalstop /ʔ/. By classifying and analyzing the glottalstop allophone which are located in initial, medial or final position in its production, readers can understand the phoneme /p/, /t/, /k/ are produced and pronounced correctly.

C. Objectives and Significances of the Research

1. Objectives of the Research

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

- a. This research is for finding glottalstop allophone of phoneme /p/, /t/, /k/ are used or not in the Three Ernest Hemingway's poetries (Advice To A son, I Like Americans, To Crazy Christian)
- b. This research is for knowing how those glottal stop allophones of the /p/, /t/, and /k/ are created in the three poetries

- c. This research is for understanding what kinds of the allophones created from the glottal stop mostly exist.

2. Significances of the Research

Hopefully this writing of this research gives beneficial knowledge both for the writer and the readers to improve the understanding of English especially in education manner. From this research hope give the information that branch of linguistic as follows:

a. For the Writer

This research is adding more knowledge about phonetic and phonology. The writer hopes can be more understand how to produce glottalstop allophones which are in phonemen /p/, /t/, /k/ and the writer can get many advantages to improve the knowledge about glottal stop of phoneme voiceless.

b. For the Readers

The writer hopes through this research, the readers can get a lot of understanding and knowledge about glottal stop allophone and how the way to produce through the phoneme voiceless in its production.

D. Operational Definition

After having read and understood some theories that released to the title. The writer tried explained the operational definitions as the theories which reveiced from source books as follow:

1. Analysis

The process are included all of the analysis concerned content text. That required understanding how to make sense of text, images and understand cause-effect relationship to uncover facts, thus providing basis for problems solving and decision making. The analysis is usually done by topic or problem, break the concept or idea into an analysis can make decisions on topics or issues.

2. Phonology

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3. Glottal stop

A speech sound produced by closing and opening the glottis which sometimes occurs in English is called glottal stop. It is difficult to pronunciation and recognition for foreign learner of English. A glottal stop can also be interpreted when the sound of a plosive that closure is produced and released in the glottis.

4. Allophone

Small variations of sound called allophones which are often native speakers of language are barely aware of their existence. While native speakers use allophones as a symbol, non-native speakers prefer what they clearly feel to the subject by increasing of the listening comprehension.

Studying allophones is complicated the fact that most dictionaries do not write allophones and instead to represent all allophones then only use a single symbol.

5. Phoneme

How to building individual language compound were based on phonemes. The composed of the sound that is specific to an individual language, so phonology also study about the phonemes of languages. Even there are many similar sounds that the human vocal tract can produce, the individual sound do not need to be compounded into an individual phoneme, but phoneme do not always match with spelling, when two word differ from one phoneme they are known as a minimal pair.

6. Plosive voiceless

Speech of consonant do not use the voice, it percussive and use hard sounds and can test if a consonant is voiceless by putting in people finger on throat, the people will feel no vibration in throat, just a short explosion of air as people pronounce.

E. Systematization of the Research

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

Chapter I Introduction which explained about the background of the research, the problems of the research, the scope of the problem, the questions

of the research, the objectives of the research, the significances of the research, the operational of the research, and the systematization of writing

Chapter II Theoretical Description which consists of the definitions of the Analysis, Phonology. Phoneme, Place of Articulation, Manner of Articulation, Voicing and Devoicing, Effect of voice and voiceless

Chapter III Methodology of the Research which explained 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 Research, and Sources of the Primary and Secondary data.

Chapter IV Research Finding and Discussion described about the data description, data analysis, and the interpretation of the research findings.

Chapter V Conclusion and Suggestion gave the summary from all chapter and some suggestions relating to the result of the research.