

ANALYSIS OF HOMORGANIC NASAL CASES IN SPEECH OF BARACK OBAMA

A PAPER

Submitted to the School of Foreign Language – JIA as a partial fulfillment of requirements for the undergraduate degree in English Literature Programme



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FOREIGN LANGUAGES – JIA**

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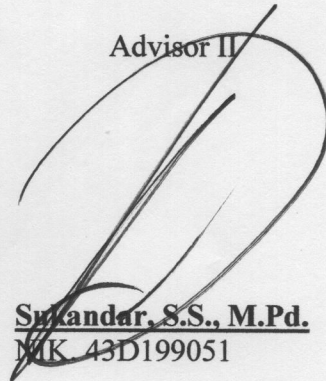
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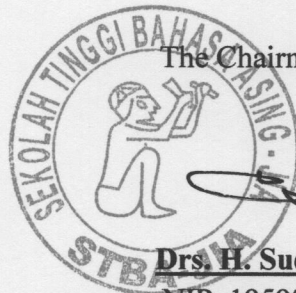
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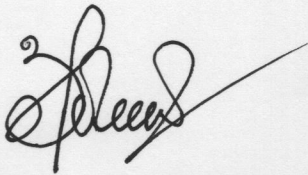
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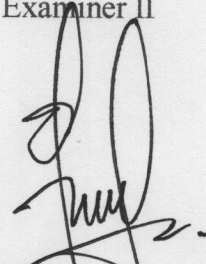
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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

The Lord makes from the steps of the one
who delights in him

DEDICATION:

This paper is dedicated to my beloved parents,
all my family members and everyone who has
their back on me.

**ANALISIS KASUS NASAL HOMORGANIK DI DALAM PIDATO DARI
BARRACK OBAMA**

AGNES DESIKA

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui nasal homorganik pada setiap kata yang terjadi dalam pidato Barrack Obama. Media penelitian adalah pidato dari Barrack Obama. Peneliti menggunakan metode kualitatif karena untuk menganalisis beberapa kata pidato dalam pidato tersebut sebagai jenis penelitian bukan mendefinisikan angka-angka. Peneliti menggunakan teori Rogers sebagai teori utama pada analisis. Berdasarkan hasil analisis data dapat ditemukan 33 data dalam pidato dari Barrack Obama dengan mengklasifikasikan fonem nasal /m/ 22 (67%) data, fonem nasal /n/ 7 (21%) data, dan fonem nasal /ŋ/ 4 (12%) data. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa fonem nasal /m/ memiliki presentase paling tinggi dibandingkan fonem nasal /ŋ/ di dalam pidato tersebut. Selanjutnya penelitian ini diharapkan dapat digunakan sebagai tambahan referensi dalam kajian linguistik

Kata kunci : fonem,nasal homorganik, pidato.

ANALYSIS OF HOMORGANIC NASAL CASES IN SPEECH OF BARRACK OBAMA

AGNES DESIKA

ABSTRACT

This research aims is to know of homorganic nasal which happening in speech of Barack Obama. This subject of the research is speech of Barack Obama. The researcher uses a descriptive analysis qualitative methods because to analyze some words speech in those speech as the kind of research not to define the numbers. The researcher takes from theory of Rogers as the main theory of the analysis. Based on the results of data analysis, it can be found 33 data in speech of Barack Obama by classifying nasal phonemes which include nasal phonemes /m/ 22 (67%) data, nasal phonemes /n/ 7 (21%) data, and nasal phonemes /ŋ/ 4 (12%) data. It can be concluded that nasal phonemes /m/ has the highest percentage better than nasal phonemes /ŋ/ in those speech. Furthermore, this research is expected to be used as an additional reference in linguistic studies.

Key words: phoneme, homorganic nasal, speech

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This paper writing is to fulfill one of the requirements for taking undergraduate program (S1) of English Department of School of Foreign Language JIA: In this Paper, the writer explain the homorganic nasal cases in speech of Barrack Obama.

During the research, writer encountered a lot of hardship and difficulties both finding the data and arranging it into and accepted scientific paper. Therefore, the writer would like to take this opportunity to express her thankfulness to all the following people who have advised and supported data and information to finish the paper, especially to :

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AD

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|------|
| Title | i |
| The Approval Sheet | ii |
| Intellectual Property Statement Form | iii |
| The Improvement Sheet | iv |
| Motto and Dedication | v |
| Abstraksi | vi |
| Abstract | vii |
| Acknowledgements | viii |
| Table of Contents | x |
| List of Tables | xiii |
| List of Pictures | xv |

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

| | |
|---|---|
| A. Background of the Research | 1 |
| B. Question and Scopes of the Research | 7 |
| C. Objective and Significance of the Research | 7 |
| D. Operational Definitions | 8 |
| E. Systematization of the Research | 9 |

CHAPTER II THEORETICAL DESCRIPTION

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| A. Definitions of Phonology | 11 |
| B. Homorganic | 40 |
| C. Speech | 45 |
| D. Research of Relevance | 46 |

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

| | |
|--|----|
| A. Method of the Research | 48 |
| 1. Time and Place of the Research | 48 |
| 2. Kind of the Research | 48 |
| B. Procedure of the Research | 50 |
| C. Technique of the Data Collection | 52 |
| D. Technique of Data Analysis | 52 |
| E. Sources of the primary and secondary Data | 53 |

CHAPTER IV ANALYSIS DATA

| | |
|--|----|
| A. Data Description | 54 |
| B. Data Analysis | 56 |
| C. Interpretation of the research Findings | 85 |

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusions86

B. Suggestions88

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDICES

BIOGRAPHY

LIST OF TABLE

| | | |
|-------------------|---|----|
| Table 2.1 | English Consonant | 40 |
| Table 2.2 | Nasal Stops | 42 |
| Table 4.1 | Data Description in Homorganic Nasal | 55 |
| Table 4.2 | The Result of Analysis Data <i>on factory</i> | 57 |
| Table 4.3 | The Result of Analysis Data <i>and kept</i> | 58 |
| Table 4.4 | The Result of Analysis Data <i>on these</i> | 59 |
| Table 4.5 | The Result of Analysis Data <i>and they</i> | 59 |
| Table 4.6 | The Result of Analysis Data <i>can from</i> | 60 |
| Table 4.7 | The Result of Analysis Data <i>and purpose</i> | 61 |
| Table 4.8 | The Result of Analysis Data <i>and why</i> | 62 |
| Table 4.9 | The Result of Analysis Data <i>and because</i> | 63 |
| Table 4.10 | The Result of Analysis Data <i>on tonight</i> | 64 |
| Table 4.11 | The Result of Analysis Data <i>and protect</i> | 65 |
| Table 4.12 | The Result of Analysis Data <i>and polarization</i> | 65 |
| Table 4.13 | The Result of Analysis Data <i>and for</i> | 66 |
| Table 4.14 | The Result of Analysis Data <i>and walk</i> | 67 |
| Table 4.15 | The Result of Analysis Data <i>and family</i> | 68 |
| Table 4.16 | The Result of Analysis Data <i>on college</i> | 69 |
| Table 4.17 | The Result of Analysis Data <i>and this</i> | 70 |
| Table 4.18 | The Result of Analysis Data <i>and concede</i> | 71 |

| | | |
|-------------------|---|----|
| Table 4.19 | The Result of Analysis Data <i>on preschool</i> | 72 |
| Table 4.20 | The Result of Analysis Data <i>on foreign</i> | 73 |
| Table 4.21 | The Result of Analysis Data <i>and practical</i> | 74 |
| Table 4.22 | The Result of Analysis Data <i>and the</i> | 75 |
| Table 4.23 | The Result of Analysis Data <i>in foreign.</i> | 76 |
| Table 4.24 | The Result of Analysis Data <i>can buckle</i> | 76 |
| Table 4.25 | The Result of Analysis Data <i>on firmer</i> | 77 |
| Table 4.26 | The Result of Analysis Data <i>and women</i> | 78 |
| Table 4.27 | The Result of Analysis Data <i>in public</i> | 79 |
| Table 4.28 | The Result of Analysis Data <i>on the</i> | 80 |
| Table 4.29 | The Result of Analysis Data <i>and from</i> | 81 |
| Table 4.30 | The Result of Analysis Data <i>and there</i> | 82 |
| Table 4.31 | The Result of Analysis Data <i>and found</i> | 82 |
| Table 4.32 | The Result of Analysis Data <i>in ways</i> | 83 |
| Table 4.33 | The Result of Analysis Data <i>and good</i> | 84 |
| Table 4.34 | The Result of Analysis Data <i>in frustrating</i> | 85 |
| Table 4.35 | The Result of Data Interpretation | 86 |

LIST OF FIGURE

| | |
|--|----|
| Figure 2.1 The Vocal Tract | 20 |
| Figure 2.2 The Production of Speech Sound | 31 |

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Linguistics is the branch of learning which studies the languages of any and all human societies: how each such language is constructed; how it varies through space and changes through time; how it is related to other languages; and how it is used by its speakers. Linguistics is not reviewing one language only, such as Javanese and Arabian, but it reviews a specific language in general, language is being human's interaction tool.

The ability of human being to talk - to use language in order to communicate with one another is so universal and seems so natural that most of us never bother to think much about it. No doubt, human can talk and since people was born, the instinct will direct us to be able to speak. This common attitude toward language is in part entirely correct: every human always doing this attitude everyday and can use language to communicate with his fellow human beings.

Linguistics is the scientific study of human natural language. When people have mastered a language, people are able to recognize individual words without effort. Each language is the human ability to acquire and use complex systems of communication and a language is any specific example of such a system. Linguistics also described and explained the nature of human language. Its primary goal is to learn about the 'natural' language that humans

use every day and how it works. So language is a communication tool that is very important to the relationship between human beings and other humans.

Language is one means of communication in daily activities. One cannot communicate in any real sense without language. Because language helps the people to socialize with each other and can give some kind of information. In the globalization era as nowadays actually rapidly encourages the improvement of language, especially English. As lingua franca, English is an international language used as a medium in communicating among countries in the world and it also has an important contribution in the improvement of technology and culture.

Language is a system that is used to give the information orally or directly which is functioned as a tool to communicate. Language is usually used in daily activity, not as usually as it's used, but have to be learned or understood another language. In the world, there are many variations of language that can be learned. From the old times till now, language is really important for humans to work together, to communicate or to identification.

Language also as a system means it can be explained as a language which is arranged in a pattern, not abstract and not to arrange a word to be a sentence that can be understood by other people. Language as a symbol or sound language has variation which means people have different grades of social, cultural background. There is an educative one or not, living in town or village, adult or child. Because of that, with the differences of cultural background that use, language becomes varied. Language is unique, which means it has

speciality that is not own by any other else. Language is meaningful, it has meaning in every sense, concept, or main point that is told by people. Language contains morpheme, word, clause and sentence. Because of language is meaningful, everything that is said meaningless can not be called a language.

In Indonesia, many varieties of language can be learned, people want to understand other's language, so the people go around the place so that can improve their knowledge. Because of it, language can not be separated from human, which means there are no activities without using language, even thought the pronunciation or (dialect) or complicated rules. Therefore, people separate the language research in some fields; such as Phonology, Morphology, Semantic, Syntax, etc. In order to analyze the differences of each word by hearing the sound, we know a field of study that learn about phonemes, the formation of sound, stress, etc. it is Phonology.

Phonology is the science of the phonemes of language. Phonology is defined as a study of language that studies the sounds of language produced by human speech. Phonology is a subfield of linguistics which studies the sound system of a specific language or set of languages, it describes the way of sounds function with a given language or across language. Crystal (2008), A branch of linguistics which studies the sound systems of languages. Out of the very wide range of sounds the human vocal apparatus can produce, and which are studied by phonetics, only a relatively small number are used distinctively in any one language. (p.365)

Phonology is the study of how to pronounce a language. In fact, not only that, it will also learn how a language can appear and how language can disappear. The study of these speech sounds, utilized by all human languages to represent meanings, is called phonetics. The phonetics is a branch of linguistics that comprises the study of the sounds of human speech, or in the case of sign languages the equivalent aspects of sign. The difference between Phonology and Phonetics is : Phonology is analyze the sound patterns, how sounds are interact with each other, sound function across language. Phonetics is analyze production of all human speech sounds, relates more to actual physical sound (tongue, teeth, and vocal positions, etc)

Phonetic is a branch of linguistics that studies the sounds of human speech, or in the case of sign languages the equivalent aspects of sign. Rogers (2000), Phonetics is concerned with the sounds we make in speech: how we produce them, how these sounds are transferred from the speaker to the hearer as sound waves, and how we hear and perceive them. (p. 1)

Phoneme is the smallest meaning distinguishing sound unit in the abstract representation of distinct sound segment. Rogers (2000), Unit at the phonemic level are called phonemes. Phonemes contrast with each other; that is if people substitute one phoneme for another, it get another word. (p. 45)

Nasal is the basic characteristic of a nasal consonant is that the air escape through the nose. Nasal is when the velum is lowered, allowing air to flow through the nose, we can produce the nasal [m], [n] and [ŋ] . Crystal (2008), Nasal is a term used in the phonetic classification of speech sounds on the

basis of manner of articulation: it refers to sounds produced while the soft palate is lowered to allow an audible escape of air through the nose. Both consonants and vowels may be articulated in this way. (p. 320)

Homorganic Consonant is consonant sounds that are articulated in the same position or place of articulation in the mouth, such as (pronounced with both lips), or (pronounced by touching the tip of the tongue to the upper gums).

Here are examples of homorganic nasal :

The script : Heart, *and character*, and idealism.

| Datum | Initial sound | Process homorganic | Change Phoneme |
|------------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| and character | [æŋ 'karəktə] | [æŋ 'karəktə] | /n/ → /ŋ/ |

In the word speech, the writer found the homorganic nasal. Homorganic nasal is having the same place of articulation. When an alveolar sound precedes a velar (k g ŋ), the alveolar sound becomes velar as well. Where the tip of your tongue is during /n/. It is on the alveolar ridge. The /n/ of *and character* is a velar /k/. Rather than, make an alveolar [n] and then move the tongue forward to make a velar, it needed anticipate the velar articulation of the /k/ and the make /n/ labiodental as well. Velar is sound produced by back of the tongue and soft palate. Nasal phoneme /n/ is alveolar with phoneme /k/ is velar its not same place articulation. That in *and character*, the alveolar [n] assimilates to the velar place of articulation of the following [k]. so, nasal

phoneme [n] and phoneme [k] having the same place of articulation. [æŋ
 'karəktə] - [ndk] - [ŋk].

The script : Every American who live *and breathed* the hard work of
 change

| Datum | Initial sound | Process homorganic | Change Phoneme |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| and breathed | [æŋ bri:ð] | [æm bri:ð] | /n/ → /m/ |

In the word speech, the writer found the homorganic nasal. Homorganic nasal is having the same place of articulation. When an alveolar sound precedes a bilabial (p b m w), the alveolar sound becomes bilabial well. Where the tip of your tongue is during /n/. It is on the alveolar ridge. The /n/ of *and breathed* is bilabial /p/. Rather than, make an alveolar [n] and then move forward to make a bilabial /p/, it needed anticipate the bilabial articulation of the /p/ and the make /n/ bilabial as well. Bilabial is sound formed using the upper and lower lips. Nasal phoneme /n/ is alveolar with phoneme /p/ is bilabial its not same place articulation. That in *and breathed*, the alveolar [n] assimilates to the bilabial place of articulation of the following [p]. so, nasal phoneme [n] and phoneme [p] having the same place of articulation. [æŋ bri:ð] - [ndp] - [mp].

Furthermore, based on phenomenon which has explained above, the writer interested to analyze about homorganic nasal, through learning

phonology it can understood. Concerning with the analysis that will be done, the writer chooses speech of Barack Obama as the source data to analyze and find out the problem. Therefore, the writer interested and conducting analysis entitle of the research of the paper is “*Analysis of Homorganic Nasal Cases in Speech of Barack Obama*”

B. Scopes and Questions of the Research

1. Scopes of the Research

In this research, the writer focuses on sounds of nasal phonemes in the speech of Barrack Obama. The writer wants to know the kinds of homorganic nasal which are written in the speech. The writer used theory of this paper from Rogers. By classifying and analyzing the nasal phonemes, people can understand how nasal phonemes are produced.

2. Questions of the Research

Based on the background of the research above, the writer has some questions to analyzed, those problems can be mentioned detail as the following questions:

- a. How nasal cases that produce those nasal phonemes in the speech ?
- b. How nasal phoneme process in the speech of Barrack Obama ?
- c. What kinds of the nasal phonemes that mostly exist ?

C. Objectives and Significances of the Research

1. Objectives of the Research

Based on the problem of the research mentioned above, the objectives of the research are described as follows:

- a. This research is for knowing how those nasal cases that produce nasal phonemes in the speech.
- b. This research is for knowing how those nasal phonemes that process in speech of Barrack Obama.
- c. This research is for finding out the nasal phonemes that mostly exist.

2. Significance of the Research

The writer has conducted this research especially addressed to the reader in order to make the readers are able to gain more knowledge and also value from this research. The significance can be drawn as the following:

a. Theoretically

Sound of pronunciation by place of articulation or phonation is not about voice and voiceless but homorganic nasal can be happen when two sound having same place of articulation. It is interesting in order to make another researcher do it more in the future.

b. Practically

This research may give a contribution to others especially the research about homorganic nasal is the subject in phonology that interested to be learned. The research can find homorganic nasal in

a book like short story, novel, magazine, and maybe newspaper, or in the other interesting way like in the texts speech.

D. Operational definitions

1. Phonology is a study of sound language. It explains about how to pronounce language and process of language pronounce itself. Phonology as a study of sound language has a smallest unit. It is phoneme.
2. Phoneme is the smallest unit in the sound of language. Phoneme can be distinguishing in meaning of a word.
3. Nasal is the sound of the language produced by passing air through the nose.
4. Homorganic consonant is consonant sounds that are articulated in the same position or place of articulation in the mouth,
5. Speech is the expression of or the ability to express thoughts and feeling by articulate sounds.

E. Systematization of the Research

The systematization of the paper means to present the paper in well edited composition. This paper is divided into 5 chapters as follows:

Chapter I explains about the background of the research, scopes and question of the research, the objectives and significance of the research, operational definitions, and the systematization of the research.

Chapter II consists the method of the analysis of phonology, phonemes, homorganic, and speech.

Chapter III consists of the method of the research, time and places of the research, kind of the research, procedure of the research, technique of the data collection, technique of the data analysis, and the source of the primary and secondary data.

Chapter IV consists of the data description, data analysis, data interpretation, and discussion.

Chapter V consists of the summary from all chapters and some suggestions for the object of the research.

CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL DESCRIPTION

A. Definition of Phonology

Phonology is a subfield of linguistics which studies the sound system of a specific language or set of languages, it describes the way of sounds function with a given language or across language. Rogers (2000) said, “Phonology is the area of linguistics that deals with this sort of issue extensively”. We will concern ourselves here only with the basic notions of these two levels.” (p. 45). Based on Yule (2010), phonology is essentially the description of the systems and patterns of speech sounds in a language (p. 42-43). It is the study of the systems and patterns of speech sounds in languages. Delahunty said that (2010), 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. (p. 107)

Odden (2005) stated, “Phonology is one of the core fields that composes the discipline of linguistics, which is defined as the scientific study of language structure. One way to understand what the subject matter of phonology is to contrast it with other fields within linguistics”. A very brief explanation is that phonology is the study of sound structure in language, which is different from the study of sentence structure (syntax) or word structure (morphology), or how

languages change over time (historical linguistics). This definition is very simple, and also inadequate. An important feature of the structure of a sentence is how it is pronounced – its sound structure. (p. 2)

Collins and Mess (2013), explained that the study of the selection and patterns of sounds in a single language is called phonology. To get a full idea of the way the sounds of a language work, it is needed to study not only the phonetics of the language concerned but also its phonological system. Both phonetics and phonology are important components of linguistics, which are the science that deals with the general study of language (p. 9). Meanwhile Lobeck (2013), stated phonology the system of rules we use to combine those sounds, or phonemes, together to form syllables, words, and larger units (p. 18). It is the study of the systems and patterns of speech sounds in languages.

Skandera and Burleigh (2005), gave explanation about phonology in which phonology has wider than phonetics. Phonology also divided into two branches they are: Segmental and supra segmental. Segmental phonology is based on the segmentation of language into individual speech sounds provided by phonetics. Unlike phonetics, however, segmental phonology is not interested in the production, the physical properties, or the perception of these sounds, but in the function and possible combinations of sounds within the sound system. Supra segmental phonology, also called Prosody, is concerned with those features of pronunciation that cannot be segmented because they extend over more than one segment, or sound. Such features include stress, rhythm, and intonation. It's great

explanation that phonology is study about sound system structure in language not only about sound but also all about segments in the structure of the sound. (p. 5)

Based on the explanations above, it can be said that phonology is a branch of linguistics where its description emphasizes deeply to the systems and patterns of human sounds in languages, research how the sound is used generally by to rules of languages itself. In contrast to phonetics, the study of speech, how to analyze production all human speech, how to produced them, how these sounds are transferred from the speaker to the hearer as sound waves, and how they heard and perceived.

1. Phoneme

Phonology as a study of sound in language has an important unit which called phoneme. Phoneme is the smallest meaning distinguishing sound unit in the abstract representation of distinct sound segment. Based on Yule (2010), “When people learn to use alphabetic writing, people are actually using the concept of the phoneme as the single stable sound type which is represented by a single written symbol. It is in this sense that the phoneme /t/ is described as a sound type, of which all the different spoken versions of [t] are tokens.” (p. 42) Meanwhile Crystal (2008) stated, defined phoneme as the minimal unit in the sound system of language. (p. 361)

Ogden (2009), the phoneme is the smallest unit of sound which can differentiate one word from another: in other words, phonemes make lexical distinctions. So if we take a word like ‘cat’, [kat], and swap the [k] sound for a

[p] sound, we get 'pat' instead of 'cat'. This is enough to establish that [k] and [p] are linguistically meaningful units of sound, i.e. phonemes. Phonemes are written between slashes, so the phonemes corresponding to the sounds [p] and [k] are represented as /p/ and /k/ respectively. Phonemes are phonological (not phonetic) units, because they relate to linguistic structure and organization; so they are abstract units. On the other hand, [p] and [k] are sounds of speech, which have a physical dimension and can be described in acoustic, auditory or articulatory terms; what is more, there are many different ways to pronounce /p/ and /k/, and transcribing them as [p] and [k] captures only some of the phonetic details we can observe about these sounds. (p. 4)

Besides Roach (2009), said that the smallest unit of Phonology which produce a continuous stream of sounds in studying speech divide this stream into small pieces that called Segments. The word 'man' is pronounced with a first segment *m*, second segment *a* and third segment *n*. It is not always easy to decide on the number of segments. The abstract alphabet as the basis of a writing, so there is an abstract set of units as the basis of speech. These units are called phonemes, and the complete set of these units is called the phonemic system of the language. (p. 42-43)

Furthermore, according to Skandera and Burleigh (2005), those speech sounds that people have so far rather elaborately referred to as "having a function within the sound system", or as "part of the speakers' langue or competence", are

called phonemes. The phoneme is a concept that use in phonology, and it is sometimes called phonemic. (p. 19)

a) Primary Phonemes

Phonology can be divided into two branches : segmental phonology and supra segmental phonology. The segments of a language are the consonants and vowels. According to Crystal (2008), “ Segmental phonology analyses the speech into distinctive unit, or phoneme (= ‘ segmental phonemes’) ,which have a fairly direct correspondence with phonetic segments (alternative approaches involve analysis in terms of distinctive features and prosodies)” (p. 426). Roach (2009), it was pointed out, that the subject of phonology includes not only about the phoneme. (which is usually called segmental phonology) but also several others. (p. 130)

Meanwhile, Skandera and Burleigh (2005) stated, “Segmental phonology is based on the segmentation of language into individual speech sounds provided by phonetics” (p. 5). Unlike phonetics, however, segmental phonology is not interested in the productions, the physical properties, or the perception of these sounds, but in the function and possible combinations of sounds within the sound systems. Peter Lang (2009) said that, while segmental phonology is deals with speech sounds (p. 7). Segmental phonology is concerned with the units and phonological rules of the lowest level of the prosodic hierarchy - the speech sounds (p. 49). It describes the smallest of the phonological units in English : the phonemes. It explains both their articulatory properties as well as the way they

are transcribed in phonological and phonetic analysis. It is concerned with syllables in English and describes their structure and patterns.

In his book Odden (2005), said that about segmental phonology. “ Segmental phonology deals with how the features of one segment affect the features of another segment” (p. 228). Birjandi and Nodoushan (2005), that sought to distinguish between the different sound segment of English. Moreover, since these features were considered to be the qualities of sound of segments, they are sometimes called segmentals. (p. 99)

1) Consonant

There are many consonants than vowels in English. Based on Crystal (2008), consonant can be defined in terms of both phonetics and phonology. The sound of consonant made by a closure or narrowing in the vocal tract so that the air flow is either completely blocked and there are a little audible friction is produced (p. 103). Skandera and Burleigh (2005), sounds are made with air that is pushed up from the lungs. The air-steam is obstructed in the throat, technically called the pharyngeal cavity, or in the vocal tract before it leaves the body through the mouth or nose these sounds are called consonants. (p. 13)

Kelly (2001) said that, consonants are formed by interrupting, restricting or diverting the airflow in a variety of ways. There are three ways of describing the consonant sounds; First the manner of articulation, Second the place of articulation and Third the force of articulation. The manner articulation refers to the interaction between the various articulators and the airsteam. Describing the

consonant sounds in terms of the place of articulation gives more information about what the various articulators actually do (p. 47). Brinton (2010), said that a consonant is defined as a speech sound which is articulated with some kind of stricture, or closure, of the air stream. Consonants are classified according to four features: 1. the state of the glottis: in vibration (voiced) or open (voiceless); 2. the state of the velum: lowered (nasal) or raised (oral); 3. the place of articulation: the location where the stricture or place of maximum interference occurs and what articulators are involved; and 4. the manner of articulation: the amount of stricture, whether it is complete, partial (called “close approximation”), or relatively open (“open approximation”). (p. 23)

In other hand Odden (2005), said that consonant symbols are treating the place of articulation where the major constriction occurs as one axis, and treating properties such as voicing, being a continuant, or nasality as the other axis. Eleven places of articulation for consonants are usually recognized: bilabial, labiodental, dental, alveolar, alveopalatal, retroflex, palatal, velar, uvular, pharyngeal and laryngeal, an arrangement which proceeds from the furthest forward to furthest back points of the vocal tract. Manner of articulation refers to the way in which a consonant at a certain place of articulation is produced, indicating how airflow is controlled: the standard manners include stops, fricatives, nasals and affricates (p. 26-27). Rogers (2000), said that Consonants are sounds that involve a major obstruction or constriction of the vocal tract; vowels are made with a very open vocal tract. If people say the vowel *ee* as in

bee, people can feel that the air flows out of the mouth fairly freely. Now say a long /z/: /zzzzzz/. (p. 19)

Furthermore, Fasold and Linton (2006), stated that general English consonants consist of twenty four phonemes, they are /p, b, m, f, v, θ, ð, t, d, n, s, z, l, r, ʃ, ʒ, ʒ, dʒ, k, g, ŋ, h, w, j/. (p. 22) and Delahunty (2010), mentioned consonants include the sounds it represent as <p, b, t, d, m, n, f, v, s, z, l, r, h> in the ordinary alphabet. All consonants are produced by entirely or almost entirely stopping the airstream coming from the lungs. When people almost entirely stop the airstream they force it through such a narrow opening that the airflow at that point is turbulent and noisy. (p. 91)

2) Vowel

Vowel and consonant are two things that perfectly different but they can not be separated. As explained by Ogden (2009), Vowels are syllabic sounds made with free passage of air down the mid-line of the vocal tract, usually with a convex tongue shape, and without friction. They are normally voiced; and they are normally oral (p. 56). According to Yule (2010), vowel sounds is different with consonant sounds when consonant sounds are mostly articulated via closure or obstruction in the vocal tract, vowel sounds are produced with a relatively free flow of air. They are all typically voiced. (p. 34)

In his book Rogers (2000), explained that English vowels are commonly divided into two categories: tense and lax. In English, the tense vowels are longer than the lax ones, usually produced a little higher and a little more to periphery of

the vowel area than the corresponding lax vowels; however, the muscles of the vocal tract are not necessarily in a state of greater tension during the production of tense vowels. (p. 71)

According to Kelly (2001), vowel sounds are all voiced, and may be single or a combination, involving a movement from one vowel sound to another such combinations are known as diphthongs. An additional term used is triphthongs which describes the combination of three vowel sounds. (p. 2)

Delahunty (2010), Vowels include the sounds we ordinarily represent as the letters <a, e, i, o, u>, as well as a number of other sounds for which the ordinary alphabet has no unique symbols. Vowels are distinguished from consonants in several ways. As we have seen, consonants are produced by constricting the airstream to various degrees as it flows through the oral tract. Vowels are produced with a smooth, unobstructed airflow through the oral tract (p. 98). In articulatory terms, vowels based on Brinton (2010), are sounds articulated with no obstruction of the air stream, that is, with open articulation. There is lack of central closure of the air stream, though the tongue may come into contact with the teeth on the sides. In acoustic terms, vowels are sounds that vary in pitch. which is determined by the quality of the sound wave. (p. 35-36)

b) Secondary / Suprasegmental / Prosody

Based on Odden (2005), defined prosody as properties are located above the segment which certain to syllabification, length, stress, and rhythm (p. 336). Furthermore, Crystal (2008), said that A term used in suprasegmental phonetics

and phonology to refer collectively to variations in pitch, loudness, tempo and rhythm. Sometimes it is used loosely as a synonym for ‘suprasegmental’, but in a narrower sense it refers only to the above variables, the remaining suprasegmental features being labelled paralinguistic (p. 393). Rogers (2000), said that suprasegmentals involve sound components other than consonants and vowels. These include a variety of things such as stress, pitch, intonation, and length (p. 16). Meanwhile, Fasold and Linton (2006) stated prosody as accent, pitch, and intonation structure. (p. 486)

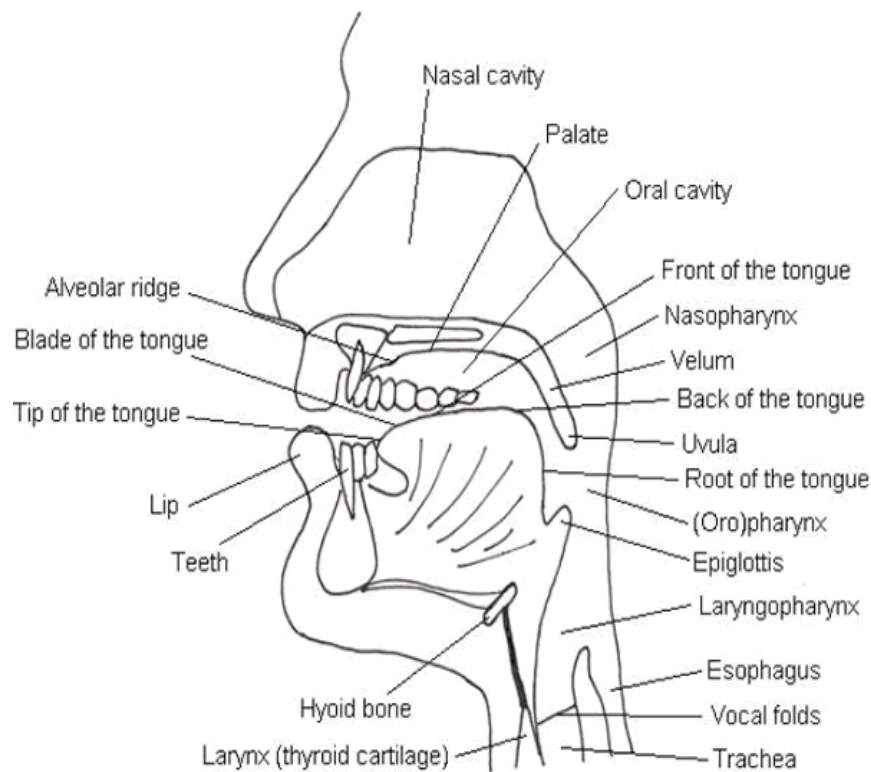


Fig. 1: Organs of Speech

Figure 2.1 The Vocal Tract

2. Place of Articulation

The parts of the vocal tract that can be used to form sounds are called articulators. Rogers (2000), stated that about place of articulation. The place of articulation is the description of where the obstruction occurs in the vocal tract. To describe the place of articulation of a consonant, people need to state which of the lower articulators articulates with which of the upper articulators. For example, for a /d/, the tip of the tongue is against the alveolar ridge, but for a /g/, the back of the tongue is against the velum (p. 19). Ladefoged (2011), explained that the primary articulators that can cause an obstruction in most languages are the lips, the tongue tip and blade, and the back of the tongue. Speech gestures using the lips are called labial articulations; those using the tip or blade of the tongue are called coronal articulations; and those using the back of the tongue are called dorsal articulations. (p. 8)

Based on Yule (2010), “the place of articulation occurs when once the air has passed through the larynx, it comes up and out through the mouth and or the nose.” Most consonant sounds are produced by using the tongue and other parts of the mouth to constrict, in some way, the shape of the oral cavity through which denote the place of articulation of sound: that is, the location inside the mouth at which the constriction take place, to describe the place of articulation of most consonant sounds, people can start at the front of the mouth and work back. People can also keep the voiced-voiceless distinction in mind and begin using the

symbols of the phonetic alphabet for specific sounds. These symbols will be enclosed within square brackets []. (p. 30)

Moreover, Odgen (2009), said that articulators are the parts of the oral tract that are used in producing speech sounds. They are divided into two kinds, active and passive. Active articulators are ones that move: the tongue tip is an active articulator in sounds like [s t n], since it moves up to behind the teeth. Passive articulators that cannot move, but are the target for active articulators. In the case of sounds like [s t n], the passive articulator is the bony ridge behind the upper teeth, known as the alveolar ridge. (p. 12)

Ladefoged, and Yule have similar definition of place of articulations, they also divided it, but Yule did not explain about retroflex, postveolar and palato-alveolar. Yule mentioned seven places of articulation, they are bilabial, labiodental, dental, alveolar, palatal, velar, and glottal.

To know differences between Yule and Ladefoged explanations about place of articulations, the writer gives the explanation as follows:

a) Bilabial

Based on Yule, “ These are sounds formed using the upper and lower lips. The initial sounds in the word *spat*, *bat* and *mat* are all bilabials English has a voiceless bilabial stop [p], a voiced bilabial stop [b], and a (voiced) bilabial nasal [m] which are voiced. People can also describe the [w] sound found at the beginning of way, walk and world as a bilabial.” (p. 28)

Ladefoged said that bilabial is made with the two lips. Like in words *pie*, *buy*, *my* and note how the lips come together for the first sound in each of these words

Yule and Ladefoged have similar explanation about bilabial. That is sound that make with lips as articulators. In other hand, Yule adding that in English any labial-velar place of articulation, it is for phoneme /w/.

b) Labio-dental

Based on Yule (2010), these are sounds formed with the upper teeth and the lower lip. The initial sounds of the words *fat* and *vat* and the final sounds in the words *safe* and *save* are labiodentals. It is represented by the symbols [f], which is voiceless, and [v], which is voiced. Notice that the final sound in the word *cough*, and the initial sound in *photo*, despite the spelling differences, are both pronounced as [f]. (p. 28)

Ladefoged stated labio-dental is happened in lower lip and upper front teeth. Most people, when saying words such as *fie* and *vie*, raise the lower lip until it nearly touches the upper front teeth.

Ladefoged and Yule have similar explanation about labio-dental. It sounds produced with bottom lips and top front teeth. In English any two labio-dental phonemes /f/ and /v/.

c) Dental

In Yule for a dental sound, These sounds are formed with the tongue tip behind the upper front teeth. The initial sound of *thin* and the final sound of *bath*

are both voiceless dentals. The symbol used for this sound is [θ], usually referred to as “theta.” It is the symbol you would use for the first and last sounds in the phrase *three teeth*. The voiced dental is represented by the symbol [ð], usually called “eth.” This sound is found in the pronunciation of the initial sound of common words like *the, there, then* and *thus*. It is also the middle consonant sound in *feather* and the final sound of *bathe*.

Ladefoged in his book said that dental place of articulation produced with tongue tip or blade and upper front teeth. It is found in words *thigh, thy*. Some people have the tip of the tongue protruding between the upper and lower front teeth; others have it close behind the upper front teeth. Both sounds are normal in English, and both may be called dental. If a distinction is needed, sounds in which the tongue protrudes between the teeth may be called interdental.

Phonemes / θ/ and / ð/ are dental fricative. They are produced with tongue tip or blade meet upper front teeth. [θ] *three* as voiceless and [ð] *thy* as voiced. Yule and Ladefoged have similar explanation about it.

d) Alveolar

Based on Yule, these are sounds formed with the front part of the tongue on the alveolar ridge, which is the rough, bony ridge immediately behind and above the upper teeth. The initial sounds in *top, dip, sit, zoo* and *nut* are all alveolars. The symbols for these sounds are easy to remember – [t], [d], [s], [z], [n]. Of these, [t] and [s] are voiceless whereas [d], [z] and [n] are voiced.

Ladefoged stated alveolar place of articulation produced with tongue tip or blade and the alveolar ridge. Again there are two possibilities in English, and you should find out which you use. You may pronounce words such as *tie, die, nigh, sigh, zeal, lie* using the tip of the tongue or the blade of the tongue.

Ladefoged and Yule have similar explanation about alveolar. It sounds produced with tongue tip or the blade on the alveolar ridge. In English any five alveolar phoneme [t], [d], [s], [z], [n].

e) **Retroflex**

Ladefoged in his book retroflex is produced by tongue tip and the back of the alveolar ridge. Many speakers of English do not use retroflex sounds at all. But some speakers begin words such as *rye, row, ray* with retroflex sounds. Note the position of the tip of your tongue in these words. Speakers who pronounce *r* at the ends of words may also have retroflex sounds with the tip of the tongue raised in *ire, hour, air*.

f) **Palato-alveolar**

Based on Ladefoged book palato-alveolar produced by tongue blade and the back of the alveolar ridge. Say words such as *shy, she, show*. During the consonants, the tip of your tongue may be down behind the lower front teeth or up near the alveolar ridge, but the blade of the tongue is always close to the back part of the alveolar ridge.

Because these sounds are made farther back in the mouth than those in *sigh, sea, sew*, they can also be called post-alveolar.

g) Postveolar

In his book Odgen Postveolar sounds are made just behind ('post') the alveolar ridge. There are four of these in English, [ʃ] and [ʒ], the sounds spelt <sh> in 'ship', [ʃɪp], and <si> in 'invasion', [ɪnveɪʒən], and the sounds [tʃ dʒ] as in 'church' and 'judge'. It can be hard to feel the difference in place of articulation between alveolar and postalveolar sounds, but if you produce a [s] sound, then a [ʃ] sound, and suck air in immediately after each sound, you should feel that part of the roof of the mouth which goes cold and dry is further back for [ʃ] than for [s].

Rogers (2000), in his book explained about postalveolar. Postalveolar refers to the area at the rear of the alveolar ridge, bordering on the palate. The tongue is arched with the blade near the postalveolar area. English has four sounds in this area; /ʃ/ is the initial sound in the word *shoe*; it is usually spelled *sh*. The voiced variety of this sound is found in the middle of the word *measure*; it is symbolised as /ʒ/. (p. 21)

h) Palatal

Yule said that Palatal sounds produced with the tongue and the palate are called palatals (or alveo-palatals). If people feel back behind the alveolar ridge, people should find a hard part in the roof of mouth. This is called the hard palate or just the palate. Examples of palatals are the initial sounds in the words shout and child, which are both voiceless. The "sh" sound is represented as [ʃ] and the "ch" sound is represented as [tʃ]. So, the word shoe brush begins and ends with

the voiceless palatal sound [j] and the word church begins and ends with the other voiceless palatal sound [tʃ].

In his book Ladefoged Palatal is produced by front of the tongue and hard palate. But he gave an example. Try to say the word *you* very slowly so that people can isolate the consonant at the beginning. If people say this consonant by itself, people should be able to feel that it begins with the front of the tongue raised toward the hard palate.

Ladefoged and Yule have similar explanation about palatal. phoneme [tʃ] and [j] is palatal. It is produced by the front of the tongue meet hard palate.

i) Velar

Velar according to Yule is sounds produced with the back of the tongue against the velum. Even further back in the roof of the mouth, beyond the hard palate, people will find a soft area, which is called the soft palate, or the velum. There is a voiceless velar sound, represented by the symbol [k], which occurs not only in kid and kill, but is also the initial sound in car and cold. Despite the variety in spelling, this [k] sound is both the initial and final sound in the words cook, kick and coke.

The voiced velar sound heard at the beginning of words like *go*, *gun* and *give* is represented by [g]. This is also the final sound in words like *bag*, *mug* and, despite the spelling, *plague*. The velum can be lowered to allow air to flow through the nasal cavity and thereby produce another voiced velar, represented by the symbol [ŋ], In written English, this sound is normally spelled as the two

letters “ng.” So, the [ŋ] sound is at the end of *sing*, *sang* and, despite the *spelling*, tongue. It occurs twice in the form ringing.

In another book by Ladefoged, velar sounds are produced by back of the tongue and soft palate. The consonants that have the place of articulation farthest back in English are those that occur at the end of *hack*, *hag*, *hang*. In all these sounds, the back of the tongue is raised so that it touches the velum.

Yule and Ladefoged have similar explanation about velar. It sounds produced back of the tongue and against soft palate (velum).

j) Glottal

Yule explain about glottal in his book. It is not explained by Ladefoged. Glottal sounds that explained by Yule There is one sound that is produced without the active use of the tongue and other parts of the mouth. It is the sound [h] which occurs at the beginning of have and house and, for most speakers, as the first sound in who and whose. This sound is usually described as a voiceless glottal. The “glottis” is the space between the vocal folds in the larynx. When the glottis is open, as in the production of other voiceless sounds, and there is no manipulation of the air passing out of the mouth, the sound produced is that represented by [h].

Labials

The labial place of articulation does not exhibit very much allophonic variation except for the assimilation of homorganic nasals, which is discussed below.

Coronals

Rogers (2000), stated that when an alveolar sound precedes a dental / θ ð /, the alveolar sound usually becomes dental as well. Say the word *ten*, and feel where the tip of your tongue is during the /n/. It is on the alveolar ridge. Now try saying the word *tenth*, and feel where the tip of your tongue is for the /n/. People will find it against the teeth instead of in its usual position at the alveolar ridge. The /n/ of *tenth* is a dental [n]. Rather than make an alveolar [n] and then move the tongue forward to make a dental / θ /, people anticipate the dental articulation of the /e/ and make the /n/ dental as well.

People can say that in *tenth*, the alveolar [n] assimilates to the dental place of articulation of the following [θ]. Assimilation is the process by which one sound becomes more like another sound. Assimilation is a very common phonological process.

Instead of creating totally new symbols for dentals, we write the alveolar symbol with a diacritic [] beneath it: e.g., [t d n l], as in *width* [widθ] or [witθ], *tenth* [tɛnθ], *filth* [filθ].

Note that dental assimilation often occurs across word boundaries: *at three* [æt 'θ.i], *read these* [ri:d 'ðiz], *in the book* [in ðə 'buk], *Will this do?* [wil ðis 'du].

In GA, there is a different example of assimilation where an alveolar assimilates slightly to the retroflexed position after an /ɹ /. Retroflexion is

indicated by special symbols which are like the alveolar symbols, but with a subscript hook to the right: [t d ŋ s z ɹ]: *hurt* [hɔɹt], *bird* [bɔɹd], *barn* [bɑɹŋ].

Commonly in RP, and usually in GA, the postalveolars / ʃ dʒ ʒ ʒ/ and the retroflex / ɹ / have inherent rounding which is independent of the context. If people say *cheat*, *jack*, *shell*, *Giles*, and *red*, people will likely see that these are pronounced with lip rounding, even before an unrounded vowel. People indicate this lip rounding with the diacritic [ʷ]: [tʃʷi:t dʒʷæ:k ʃʷɛl ʒʷil ɹʷɛd]. When people tell someone to be quiet with a long [ʃʷʃʷʃʷʃʷʃʷ] *shhh!*, the rounding is often quite apparent.

Dorsals

The velar stops /k g/ are particularly sensitive to the nature of the vowels following them in the same syllable. If the following vowel is a front vowel, the closure for /k/ or /g/ is made quite far forward on the velar surface, almost into the palatal area. On the other hand, if the vowel is a back vowel – particularly a low one – the closure is made much farther back.

Try saying *key* /ki/ and *calm* /kam/. People can easily feel that, before /i/, the stop is made much farther forward than the stop of *caw*. With intermediate vowels, the closure is accordingly made at an intermediate point on the velar surface. If people regard the back variety as basic, people can transcribe the fronted variety with a diacritic [+], a subscript plus sign; this diacritic means that the sound is articulated a bit more forward than usual. Thus, [k] is appropriate for

a narrow transcription of /k/ in *key* [ki] or *kid* [kid]. The same variations are found with /g/: *geese* [gis], *gill* [gill]. (p. 48-49)

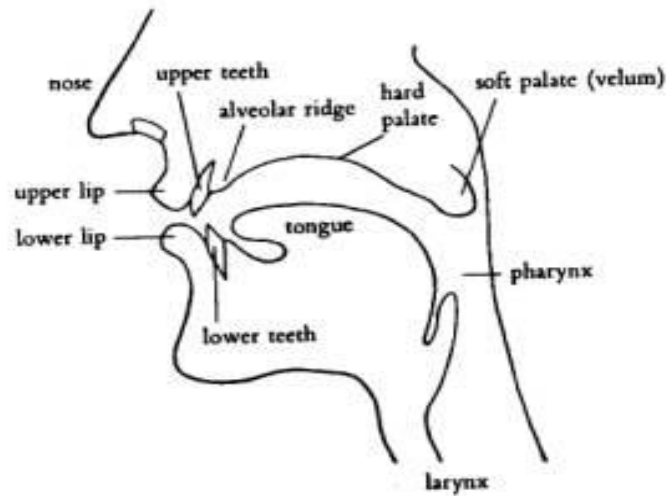


Figure 2.2 The Production of speech sound

3. Manner of Articulation

Odgen (2009), said that manner of articulation is where the sound is produced. Consonants involve at least two articulators. When the articulators are brought closer together, the flow of air between them changes: for instance, it can be stopped or made turbulent. The channels between any two articulators govern the pressure and flow of air through the vocal tract, and in turn this affects the kinds of sound that come out. The way a sound is made (rather than where it is made) is called manner of articulation. Most manners of articulation are combinable with most places of articulation. (p. 16). He contended that there are eight main manners of articulation stops, plosives, trills, trap, nasal,

fricatives, affricate, approximant. Rogers (2000), stated that The manner of articulation is the degree and kind of constriction in the vocal tract. For example, in making a /t/, the tongue is raised to the alveolar ridge and momentarily seals off the vocal tract so that no air passes out. By contrast, during an /s/, it leaved a gap between the articulators so that air continues to pass out. Notice that you can make a long, continuous /sssss/, but not a long /ttttt/. People contended that there are five main manners of articulation stops, fricatives, approximant, affricates, and nasals. (p. 23)

Another expert Yule (2010), explained that So far, people have concentrated on describing consonant sounds in terms of where they are articulated. People can also described the same sounds in terms of how it are articulated. Such a description is necessary if people want to be able to differentiate between some sounds which, in the preceding discussion, people have placed in the same category. different from Odgen, Yule in his book said that manner of articulations divided into seven plosive or stop, affricates, fricatives, nasals, liquids, glides, the glottal stop and the flap. (p. 31)

Stop, fricative, affricate, nasal, approximant that explained by Rogers and Yule, resume as bellow:

a) Stop

Rogers (2000), in his book said that A stop involves a complete closure such that no air passes out of the mouth. In English /p t k b d ʔ/ are stops. In making each of these, a complete closure is made, at the lips, the alveolar

ridge, or the velum, such that no air can escape through the mouth. The nasal stops /m n ŋ/ are a special kind of stop considered below.

Yule (2010), in his book added that stop of the sounds people have already mentioned, the set [p], [b], [t], [d], [k], [g] are all produced by some form of “stopping” of the air stream (very briefly) then letting it go abruptly. This type of consonant sound, resulting from a blocking or stopping effect on the air stream, is called a stop (or a “plosive”). A full description of the [t] sound at the beginning of a word like *ten* is as a voiceless alveolar stop. In some discussions, only the manner of articulation is mentioned, as when it is said that the word *bed*, for example, begins and ends with voiced stops.

Both Rogers and Yule have similar explanation about stop, stop happened because airflow blocking or stopping and no air passes stop of the articulators.

b) Fricatives

In his book Rogers (2000), explained what fricative is. Fricatives are sounds made with a small opening, allowing the air to escape with some friction. The escaping air is turbulent and produces a noisy friction-like sound, called frication. The fricatives in English are /f v θ d s z ʃ ʒ ʌ/. Here, the lower articulator is close to the upper articulator, but not so close that air cannot escape, creating frication. The essential components of a fricative are obstructed air-flow with frication.

Yule (2010), has a similar explanation about fricative. He said a fricative is The manner of articulation used in producing the set of sounds [f], [v], [θ],

[ð], [s], [z], [ʃ], [ʒ] involves almost blocking the air stream and having the air push through the very narrow opening. As the air is pushed through, a type of friction is produced and the resulting sounds are called fricatives. If people put us open hand in front of us mouth when making these sounds, [f] and [s] in particular, people should be able to feel the stream of air being pushed out. The usual pronunciation of the word *fish* begins and *ends* with the voiceless fricatives [f] and [ʃ]. The word *those* begins and ends with the voiced fricatives [ð] and [z].

Rogers and Yule said that fricative almost blocking the air stream and having the air push through the very narrow opening.

c) **Affricates**

In his book Rogers (2000), explanation what affricates is. Affricates are sequences of stop plus fricative. The English sounds / tʃ dʒ / are postalveolar affricates. These are the sounds in *church* and *judge*, both at the beginning and the end of these words. In the initial part of / tʃ dʒ /, the tip of the tongue is at the rear of the alveolar ridge, somewhat back of its position in words like *did*. In the second part of the affricate, the tongue pulls away slightly from the roof of the mouth to form a fricative. The affricate /ts/ is regularly spelled *ch* or *tch* as in words like *church*, *child*, and *hitch*; / dʒ / is usually spelled *j*, *g*, or *dg* as in *joke*, *gem*, and *trudge*. Make sure that people do not write /j/ when us mean / dʒ /, or /c/ or /ch/ when us mean / tʃ /.

Yule (2010), in his book said that affricates If people combine a brief stopping of the air stream with an obstructed release which causes some friction, people will be able to produce the sounds [tʃ] and [dʒ]. These are called affricates and occur at the beginning of the words cheap and jeep. In the first of these, there is a voiceless affricate [tʃ], and in the second, a voiced affricate [dʒ].

Rogers and Yule has similar explanation about affricative. It sounds combine a brief stopping of the air stream with an obstructed release which causes some friction to produce the sounds [tʃ] and [dʒ].

d) Nasals

Rogers (2000), in his book explained about nasal. The sounds /m n ŋ / are called nasals or nasal stops. For these three sounds, there is a velic opening, allowing air to pass out through the nose. Usually the term nasal is sufficient, but if people need to be explicit, people can call /m n ŋ/ nasal stops and /p t k b d g/ oral stops. For a nasal sound, the velum is lowered, allowing air to pass out through the nasal passage. Note that nasals are stops in that no air passes out of the mouth; there is a complete closure in the oral cavity. For nasal stops, air escapes through the nose, but not through the mouth; For oral stops, on the other hand, no air escapes through the nose or through the mouth.

In his book Yule (2010), explain what nasals is. Most sounds are produced orally, with the velum raised, preventing airflow from entering the nasal cavity. However, when the velum is lowered and the air stream is allowed to

flow out through the nose to produce [m], [n] and [ŋ], the sounds are described as nasals. These three sounds are all voiced. The words *morning*, *knitting* and *name* begin and end with nasals.

Rogers and Yule have similar explanation about nasals. It sounds velum is lowered and the air stream is allowed to flow out through the nose to produce [m], [n] and [ŋ]. In different between theory from Yule and Rogers. According to Yule description of nasal is general, but theory from Rogers description of nasal more specific.

e) Approximants

In his book Rogers (2000), stated that approximants are consonants with a greater opening in the vocal tract than fricatives. Frication is absent with approximants. In English, this category comprises /l ɹ w j/. These are the initial sounds in *loot*, *rule*, *wood*, and *use*. All approximants in English are voiced. Both fricatives and approximants are continuants.

The approximant /R/ has already been described as a retroflex consonant. The approximant /l/ is an alveolar lateral. Laterals are sounds that are made with only the mid part of the articulators touching. Try making a long /l:/ /llllllllllllllllllll/. People will be able to feel the tip of us tongue touching the alveolar ridge. Both sides of the tongue, however, are pulled down slightly from the roof of the mouth so that air escapes around the sides of the tongue. A sound which is not lateral can be called central, although this term is usually omitted.

f) Liquids

Rogers (2000), in his book explanation what liquids is. Liquids comprise laterals and r-like sounds. In English, these are /l ɹ/. This grouping is useful because of the acoustic similarity of these sounds.

In his book Yule (2010), explanation about liquids. The initial sounds in led and red are described as liquids. They are both voiced. The [l] sound is called a lateral liquid and is formed by letting the air stream flow around the sides of the tongue as the tip of the tongue makes contact with the middle of the alveolar ridge. The [r] sound at the beginning of red is formed with the tongue tip raised and curled back near the alveolar ridge.

Rogers and Yule have similar explanation about liquids. It sounds comprise laterals and r-like sounds and they are both voiced.

g) Glides

In his book Rogers (2000), said that the glides /w j/ are considered approximants as well. Although glides function as consonants, phonetically they are moving vowels. Glides are moving vowels; they move rapidly from one vowel position to another; vowels, on the other hand, have a relatively steady articulation. Although phonetically similar to vowels, glides function either as consonants before a vowel or as the final portion of a syllable nucleus after a vowel.

The glide /j/ moves to or from a high front unrounded position. In a word like *yell* /jɛl/, the tongue starts at a high front unrounded position –

approximately the position for /i/ – and then moves to the lower /ε/ position. The glide /w/ is similar, except that it moves either to or from a high, back rounded position; a word like *well*, starts at a high, back rounded position – like the position for /u/ – and moves to an /ε/ position. In *yell* and *wet*, the glides precede the vowel; glides which follow vowels are illustrated in the section below on diphthongs.

/j/ yell, you, yawn

/w/ well, wit, wand

Yule (2010), in his book explained about glides. The sounds [w] and [j] are described as glides. They are both voiced and occur at the beginning of *we*, *wet*, *you* and *yes*. These sounds are typically produced with the tongue in motion (or “gliding”) to or from the position of a vowel and are sometimes called semi-vowels. In some approaches, the liquids [l], [r] and glides [w], [j] are combined in one category called “approximants.”

Rogers and Yule have similar explanation about glides. The sounds [w] and [j]. They are both voiced and occur at the beginning of *we*, *wet*, *yell*, *you*.

h) Glottal stops and flaps

In his book Yule (2010), explained what glottal stop is. The glottal stop, represented by the symbol [ʔ], occurs when the space between the vocal folds (the glottis) is closed completely (very briefly), then released. Try saying the expression Oh oh!. Between the first Oh and the second oh, people typically

produce a glottal stop. Some people do it in the middle of Uh-uh (meaning “no”), and others put one in place of “t” when we pronounce Batman quickly. People can also produce a glottal stop if people try to say the words butter or bottle without pronouncing the “-tt-” part in the middle. This sound is considered to be characteristic of Cockney (London) speech. People will also hear glottal stops in the pronunciation of some Scottish speakers and also New Yorkers.

If, however, people are someone who pronounces the word butter in a way that is close to “budder,” then people are making a flap. It is represented by [D] or sometimes [r]. This sound is produced by the tongue tip tapping the alveolar ridge briefly. Many American English speakers have a tendency to “flap” the [t] and [d] consonants between vowels so that, in casual speech, the pairs latter and ladder do not have distinct middle consonants. Nor do writer and rider, metal and medal. They all have flaps. The student who was told about the importance of Plato in class and wrote it in his notes as play dough was clearly a victim of a misinterpreted flap.

| | bilabial | labiodental | Dental | alveolar | postveolar |
|-----------|----------|-------------|--------|----------|------------|
| Stop | p b | | | t d | |
| fricative | | f v | θ ð | s z | ʃ ʒ |
| affricate | | | | | tʃ dʒ |
| nasal | m | | | n | |

| | | | | | |
|-------------|--|--|--|---|--|
| approximant | | | | l | |
|-------------|--|--|--|---|--|

| | retroflex | palatal | velar | labial-velar |
|-------------|-----------|---------|-------|--------------|
| Stop | | | k g | |
| fricative | | | | ʍ* |
| affricate | | | | |
| nasal | | | ŋ | |
| approximant | ɹ | j | w | |

Tabel 2.1 English consonant

B. Homorganic

Based on Crystal (2008), a general term in the phonetic classification of speech sounds, referring to sounds which are produced at the same place of articulation, such as [p], [b] and [m]. Sounds involving independent articulations may be referred to as heterorganic. Sounds involving adjacent, and thus to some degree mutually dependent, articulations are also sometimes further distinguished as 'contiguous'. (p. 231)

In his book Rogers (2000), explained about homorganic. As people learned with *tenth* above, nasals preceding a consonant, particularly in the same syllable, commonly assimilated to the place of articulation of the following consonant. Not only do people find dental clusters such as [nθ] in [tenθ], but people also find

a tendency for nasals generally to assimilate to the place of articulation of the following consonant. Such a nasal is called homorganic, that is, made with the same organs (p. 49-50). The morpheme *syn* illustrates homorganic nasal assimilation:

| RP | GA | |
|-------------|-------------|------------------|
| [ˈsɪmpəθi] | [ˈsɪmpəθi] | <i>sympathy</i> |
| [ˈsɪmfəni] | [ˈsɪmfəni] | <i>symphony</i> |
| [sɪnˈθəsis] | [sɪnˈθəsis] | <i>synthesis</i> |
| [ˈsɪn,tæks] | [ˈsɪn,tæks] | <i>syntax</i> |
| [ˈsɪŋkəpi] | [ˈsɪŋkəpi] | <i>syncope</i> |

The symbol [ŋ] is used for a labiodental nasal. Homorganic nasal assimilation over a word boundary is not unusual particularly in casual speech,; *in five* [ɪnˈfaɪv], *ten pieces* [ˌtɛnˈpiːsɪz], *on board* [ˌɒnˈbɔːd] GA [ˌɑːnˈbɔːd], *and that* [ˌændˈðæt], *in case* [ɪnˈkeɪs], *in gear* [ɪnˈɡiə] GA [ɪnˈɡiː]. Note that homorganic nasal assimilation is not always required in English: *Paddington* [ˈpædɪŋtən].

In five [ɪnˈfaɪv] → [nf] → [ŋf] → labiodental nasal

Ten pieces [ˌtɛnˈpiːsɪz] → [np] → [mp] → bilabial nasal

On board [ˌɒnˈbɔːd] → [nb] → [mb] → bilabial nasal

And that [ˌændˈðæt] → [ndð] → [nð] → dental nasal

In case [ɪnˈkeɪs] → [nk] → [ŋk] → velar nasal

In gear [ˌiŋˈɡiə] → [ŋg] → [ŋg] → velar nasal

| Nasal | |
|-------------|---|
| Bilabial | M |
| Labiodental | ɱ |
| Dental | N |
| Alveolar | N |
| Retroflex | ɳ |
| Palatal | ɲ |
| Velar | ŋ |
| Uvular | N |

Tabel 2.2 Nasal stop (p.224)

Ladefoged (2011), in his book said that When two sounds have the same place of articulation, they are said to be homorganic. Thus, the consonants [d] and [n], which are both articulated on the alveolar ridge, are homorganic. For nasal plosion to occur within a word, there must be a stop followed by a homorganic nasal. Only in these circumstances can there be pressure first built up in the mouth during the stop and then released through the nose by lowering the soft palate. Many forms of English do not have any words with a bilabial stop [p] or [b] followed by the homorganic nasal [m] at the end of the word. Nor in most forms of English are there any words in which the velar stops [k] or [g] are normally followed by the velar nasal [ŋ]. Consequently, both bilabial and velar

nasal plosion are less common than alveolar nasal plosion in English. But when talking in a rapid conversational style, many people pronounce the word *open* as [‘oʊpm], particularly if the next word begins with [m], as in *open my door, please*. Quite frequently, when counting, people will pronounce *seven* as [‘sɛbm], and *something, captain, bacon* are sometimes pronounced [‘sʌmpm, ‘kæpm, ‘beikŋ]. People should try to pronounce all these words in these ways yourself.
(p. 63-64)

Crystal, Rogers and Ladefoged have similar explanation about homorganic. When two sounds have the same place of articulation, generally to assimilate to the place of articulation of the following consonant. Such a nasal is called homorganic.

In his book Paulus (1998), explanation about parts each nasals. We expect that *REPLACE (place: coronal, labial / plosive) and *REPLACE (place: labial, coronal / nasal), can be ranked in either way, depending on the language. That this accurately represents the situation in the languages of the world, will be illustrated with data on place assimilation of nasals in Dutch and Catalan.

In Dutch, nasal consonants at the end of a word have the tendency to change their place of articulation to that of an immediately following consonant. However, this tendency is not the same for all three nasal consonants (/n/, /m/, /ŋ/). The velar nasal /ŋ/ is always realized as a velar, irrespective of the place of the following consonant:

/diŋ/ ‘thing’ + /pəkə/ ‘take’ = /diŋpəkə/ ‘take thing’

/diŋ/ ‘thing’ + /tekə/ ‘pull’ = /diŋtekə/ ‘pull thing’

/diŋ/ ‘thing’ + /keikə/ ‘watch’ = /diŋkeikə/ = ‘watch thing’

The alveolar nasal /n/ takes on the place of any following consonant, which can be velar, uvular, bilabial, labiodental, or palatalized alveolar:

/a:n/ ‘on, at’ + /pəkə/ ‘take’ = /a:mpəkə/ ‘take on’

/a:n/ ‘on, at’ + /vələ/ ‘fall’ = /a:ŋvələ/ ‘attack’

/a:n/ ‘on, at’ + /trəkə/ ‘pull’ = /a:ntrekə/ ‘attract’

/a:n/ ‘on, at’ + /keikə/ ‘watch’ = /a:ŋkeikə/ ‘look at’

/a:n/ ‘on, at’ + /Ra:də/ ‘guess’ = /a:NRa:də/ ‘advise’

The bilabial nasal /m/ is always realized as a labial, but may surface as labiodental before labiodental consonants:

/əm/ ‘about’ + /pɔ:tə/ ‘plant’ = /əmpɔ:tə/ ‘transplant’

/əm/ ‘about’ + /vələ/ ‘fall’ = /əmvələ/ ‘fall over’

/əm/ ‘about’ + /trəkə/ ‘pull’ = /əmtrekə/ ‘pull down’

/əm/ ‘about’ + /keikə/ ‘watch’ = /əmkeikə/ ‘look round’

/əm/ ‘about’ + /Reiə/ ‘drive’ = /əmReiə/ ‘make a detour’

This situation could be captured by the following naive superficial constraint system (from high to low):

(a) PARSE (dorsal), PARSE (labial), PARSE (nasal)

(b) NC-HOMORGANIC: “A sequence of nasal plus consonant is homorganic”

(c) PARSE (bilabial)

(d) PARSE (coronal). (p. 221)

C. Speech

According to Sharynne McLeod and Jane McCormack (2015), explain that, Speech refers to the perception, planning and production of speech sounds and has two elements: phonetics and phonology. Phonetics comprises the knowledge and skills required for the perception and production of speech sounds, while phonology comprises the knowledge and skills required to understand and use linguistically appropriate speech sound rules. (p. 6)

Speech is one of the messaging media that plays an important role, whether it is used by students or used by state officials. Speech is the delivery of ideas, thoughts, or information to others orally with certain methods. In addition to speech functions as a messenger and as a communication tool, there are many other functions of speech. Puspita (2014), explains that in general there are three speech functions, such as informative, persuasive, and recreational. Speech is one form of oral spoken activity that requires and emphasizes the expression of ideas and reasoning by using spoken language supported by non-linguistic aspects such as facial expression, vision contact, and voice intonation. Based on the description of the paragraph, the speech can be interpreted as an activity to convey ideas, opinions, and information orally to the general public with the support of non-linguistic aspects such as facial expressions, vision contacts and voice intonation so that listeners can receive thoughts, information and ideas that has been delivered (p. 7). Orators who will convey their ideas, thoughts, and

feelings should prepare everything necessary for the ideas conveyed through speech or speech activities can be understood by partners said. Puspita (2014), has explained that there are 5 preparations to be performed before conducting speech activities, such as: (1) choosing the topic, (2) formulating the title, (3) making the opening, (4) developing the discussion, and (5) speech cover. (p. 20-27)

In his book Lucas (2012), explain that, the speech communication process includes seven elements : speaker, message, channel, listener, feedback, interference, and situation. The speaker is the person who initiates a speech transaction. Whatever the speaker communicates is the message, which is sent by means of a particular channel. The listener receives the communicated message and provides feedback to the speaker. Interference is anything that impedes the communication of a message, and the situation is the time and place in which speech communication occurs. The interaction of these seven elements determines the outcome in any instance of speech communication. (p. 25)

D. Research of the Relevance

In study the writer discuss about “Analysis Of Homorganic Nasal Cases In Speech Of Barrack Obama.” First, the writer found the same relevance written by Neng Maria of STBA JIA on “Articulation Manner Analysis Of Nasal Phonemes Two Songs Lyrics By Marx Richard.” Her study focused on articulation manner in two songs lyrics by Marx Richard. It aims to find articulation manner which

happening on two songs's by Marx Richard lyrics. The data were taken from the table data, it has been written that it shows that in the *until I find you* lyrics contains the most of phoneme nasal [m], [n], and [ŋ], while in *the right here waiting for you* lyrics contain the least nasal phoneme (m), (n), and (ŋ). Also nasal phoneme (n) in two songs lyrics by Richard Marx aggregate 61 of nasal phoneme, nasal phoneme (m) aggregate 36 of nasal phoneme, and in nasal phoneme (ŋ) aggregate 11 nasal phoneme. The research is used qualitative method. The objected of the research is two songs lyrics.

The equation is both the researches are same analysis a nasal, but differences the writer Analysis Homorganic Nasal Cases and her Analysis Of Nasal Phonemes, and the writer and her different theory. The writer is used Henry Rogers theory as a reference for writing the homorganic nasal. While her is used George Yule and David Crystal theory as a reference for writing the nasal phonemes. The difference is in her script she makes articulation manner nasal phonemes as the object data. While the writer makes homorganic nasal as the data object. and in setting of the data object her makes two songs lyrics by Marx Richard, while the writer in setting of data object makes speech of Barack Obama.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Method of The Research

1. Time and Place of the Research

As already mentioned in the previous chapter, this paper has some references as the theory of the research. This research was begin in March 2018 and will be finished in August 2018. The references are taken by looking for the books directly and searching for the electronic sources. It mean the collecting references are taken by some books in STBA JIA library, e-books and the other sources from the internet. Place of the research in STBA JIA, and the source data is taken from speech of Barrack Obama.

2. Kind of the Research

This research needs some steps to make an analysis. There is collecting data, analyzing, and interpreting information to answer the questions. This research uses the qualitative method with the content analyzing of homorganic nasal cases in speech of Barrack Obama.

In this research, the method that the writer used is descriptive qualitative method. Taylor, Bodgan, & DeVault (2016), “Qualitative methodology refers in the produces descriptive data people own written and spoken words and observable behavior.” This research will explore homorganic nasal cases in written words in the speech of Barrack Obama and the writer will describe it, so that application of qualitative methods is

appropriate to be used in this study. It can be concluded that a qualitative approach is a research process to analysis data descriptively in narrative form. (p. 7)

Method of the research is scientific way to get data with purpose and specific usefulness. Every research has purpose and specific usefulness. In this research needs a method to make it easier especially to collecting data. Because of that in this research used qualitative method, where in the data were collected non-experimentally in the speech.

Analyzing qualitative data requires understanding how to make sense of text and images so that people can form answers to us research question. People will learn about the six steps involved in analyzing and interpreting qualitative data preparing and organizing the data, exploring and coding the database, describing findings and forming themes, representing and reporting findings, interpreting the meaning of the findings, and validating the accuracy of the findings.

To use qualitative method means that people will do the six steps above, preparing and organizing data is important to make our analysis easily. Exploring and coding the database make the data clearly and perfectly. Finding and forming themes make the data clearly where the data source, and the authenticity of the data can be accountable. (Creswell, 2012, p.236)

According to Hancock (1998, p. 2) Qualitative research is concerned with developing explanation of social phenomena. Qualitative research is

concerned with the opinion, experiences and feelings of individuals producing subjective data. Data are used to develop concept and theories that help us to understand the social world especially in pronouncing a language. This is an inductive approach to the development of theory.

In addition qualitative method can be used obtain the intricate details about phenomena such as feelings thought process, and emotions that are difficult to extract or learn about through more conventional research methods. Basically, there are three major component of qualitative research. First, there are the data which can come from various sources. Second, there are procedures that researcher can use to interpret and organize the data. Other procedures are part of the analytic process. These include non-statistical sampling. Thus, this research using Barrack Obama speech as the data source and this study of qualitative methodology is consistent with the research.

B. Procedure of the Research

In this research the writer does some procedures after understanding the role of systematical and considering the arranged steps as follows:

1. Preparation

The several basic things during the writing are to identify the problem, select the fixed title, to formulate and to limit the statements of the research and to consider the advantage later. This research uses some theories books to strengthen and prove the analysis of the research in the next chapter. Despite

having read some books, it is important to seek some advices from Advisor I and Advisor II.

2. Implementation

In order to obtain the research, the implementation presents analyzing the homorganic nasal which can be found in the speech of Barack Obama.

3. Finishing

a. Composing the analyzed data

Before reporting the result to finish the research, the data analysis need to be composed after giving the mark, to be gathered with homorganic nasal in the speech of Barack Obama.

b. Discussing with the counselor

Discussing and meeting with first and second counselor has been done every time to maximize the result of the research. After discussing, the writer always gets the solution to continue analyzing data and arrange the best.

c. Revising the result

During the analysis chapter, it is important to seek advices about how to analyze the homorganic nasal cases in the speech Barack Obama from counselor I and counselor II. The counselors gave some corrections on mistaken words in the material or technical in writing. Revising the mistakes in the research is important to make the research better.

d. Concluding the result

The final phase to make the research can be understood is concluding the result of all chapters. The result is based from all chapters in the research. This research can be concluded with the various kinds of homorganic nasal cases in the speech of Barrack Obama.

C. Technique of the Data Collection

In collecting data, the writer uses observing technique. The writer watches the video and read the script of the speech of Barrack Obama. After that, the writer did that collected the data from the speech script. And then, the writer classified by selecting the each word speech in those speech and gave the sign, like the underlined for the supporting homorganic nasal. In the form of homorganic nasal, the writer looking for nasal phonemes the same place of articulation.

The writer also uses some technique in finishing this research which are library research and linguistics technique. In process of completing the research, the writer used JIA's library and Atmajaya University's Library to obtain several information and data. The linguistics sources the writer used is obtaining on several books in that library also.

D. Technique of Data Analysis

Before doing the research, the data that will be analyzed need to be understood first. After collecting data from the data source, the data need to

be analyzed using the basic technique in order to obtain the accurate data. There are steps to analyze the data: collecting data, identifying homorganic nasal words, classifying, and result. The data were collected by observing thoroughly the homorganic nasal cases in speech of Barack Obama.

The first step to do in this research is identifying homorganic nasal words. the writer listens whole speech from Barack Obama carefully. Second, the writer concentrates on sound investigations which spoken by Barack Obama to find nasal phonemes and instantly mark them in the paper. Third, data is collected from the texts speech. The writer classified the data. This classification was done by splitting them up into three nasal of homorganic nasal including nasal /m/ , nasal/n/ and nasal /ŋ/.

Fourth step, the writer analyzes the words of the words in each nasal types. At the end, the most frequent nasal types were seen of the text was finally detected.

E. Sources of the primary and secondary Data

1. The primary data

The process of the source of the primary data means the actual sources of the data during event of data collection occur. It means the object of the research in this paper is homorganic nasal cases found in the speech of Barack Obama as the source data which supported by theories of those homorganic nasal in phonology.

2. The secondary data

The secondary data the writer uses are based on several articles, dictionary, website, journals, linguistic book some previous research in same field and phonology book which related to homorganic nasal as the main focus in the research.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data Description

The problem of the research will be answered in this chapter. This chapter presents the analysis of the research finding and discussion. The data are taken from speech of Barack Obama which are going to be analyzed. The speech was delivered 10 January 2017, McCormick Place, Chicago, Illinois.

Finding data in *Presidential Farewell Address* speech of Barack Obama are analyzed according to some steps. The beginning step is analyzing and reading the first sentence until the end of the speech text, second step is describing and finding kinds of nasal phonemes each sentence of the speech uses dictionary and give mark of the data with bold, third step is explaining the data, fourth step is writing phonemic transcription of nasal phonemes founds in those words. The last step is explaining those data and how the data nasal cases that produce those nasal phonemes in the speech text correctly. The descriptions are listed below to make the interpretation of the data analysis easily.

| No. | Speech | Time | Nasal Phoneme |
|-----|-------------------|----------|---------------|
| 1. | on factory | At 02:09 | /ŋ/ |

| | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|----------|------|
| 2. | and kept | At 02:21 | /ŋ/ |
| 3. | on these | At 02:58 | /n/ |
| 4. | and they | At 03:36 | /n/ |
| 5. | can form | At 04:30 | /ŋj/ |
| 6. | and purpose | At 05:09 | /m/ |
| 7. | and why | At 05:51 | /m/ |
| 8. | and because | At 08:30 | /m/ |
| 9. | on tonight | At 10:41 | /n/ |
| 10. | and protect | At 12:13 | /m/ |
| 11. | and polarization | At 14:54 | /m/ |
| 12. | and for | At 18:33 | /ŋj/ |
| 13. | and walk | At 19:39 | /m/ |
| 14. | and family | At 22:10 | /ŋj/ |
| 15. | on college | At 22:42 | /ŋ/ |
| 16. | and this | At 23:45 | /n/ |
| 17. | and concede | At 24:15 | /ŋ/ |
| 18. | on preschool | At 24:48 | /m/ |
| 19. | on foreign | At 25:28 | /ŋj/ |
| 20. | and practical | At 26:27 | /m/ |
| 21. | and the | At 27:07 | /n/ |
| 22. | in foreign | At 28:02 | /m/ |

| | | | |
|-----|------------------------|----------|-----|
| 23. | can buckle | At 30:43 | /m/ |
| 24. | on firmer | At 31:11 | /ŋ/ |
| 25. | and women | At 32:04 | /m/ |
| 26. | in public | At 34:40 | /m/ |
| 27. | on the | At 34:37 | /n/ |
| 28. | and from | At 36:34 | /ŋ/ |
| 29. | and there | At 40:18 | /n/ |
| 30. | and found | At 41:08 | /ŋ/ |
| 31. | in ways | At 42:09 | /m/ |
| 32. | and good | At 43:51 | /ŋ/ |
| 33. | and frustrating | At 47:16 | /ŋ/ |

Table 4.1 Data Description in Homorganic Nasal

B. Data Analysis

The chapter will present the analysis of the data in homorganic nasal cases which taken from *Presidential Farewell Address* by Barrack Obama speech which contain homorganic nasal cases. The data are analyzed by listing that contain nasal phonemes through homorganic cases to find about homorganic nasal cases. Below are analysis of homorganic nasal cases that have been found in the speech :

Datum 1 : on factory (*Minute 02:09*)

The script : at farms, *on factory* floors; at dinners and on distant military outposts.

| Datum | Initial sound | Process homorganic | Change phoneme |
|------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| on factory | [ɒn 'fæktri] | [ɒŋ 'fæktri] | /n/ → /ŋ/ |

Table 4.2 The Result of Analysis Data '*on factory*'

In the word speech, the writer found the homorganic nasal. Homorganic nasal is having the same place of articulation. When an alveolar sound precedes a labiodental (f v) , the alveolar sound becomes labiodental as well. Where the tip of your tongue is during /n/. It is on the alveolar ridge. The /n/ of *on factory* is labiodental /f/. Rather than, make an alveolar [n] and then anticipate the labiodental articulation of the /f/ and the make /n/ labiodental as well. Labiodental is sound produced with the upper teeth and the lower lip. Nasal phoneme /n/ is alveolar with phoneme /f/ is labiodental its not same place articulation. That in *on factory*, the alveolar [n] assimilates to the labiodental place of articulation of the following [f]. So, nasal phoneme [n] and phoneme [f] having the same place of articulation. [ɒn 'fæktri] - [nf] - [ŋf].

Datum 2 : and kept (*Minute 02:21*)

The script : those conversations are what have kept me honest, *and kept* me inspired, and kept me going.

| Datum | Initial sound | Process homorganic | Change Phoneme |
|----------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| and kept | [iŋ kept] | [iŋ kept] | /n/ → /ŋ/ |

Table 4.3 The Result of Analysis Data 'and kept'

In the word speech, the writer found the homorganic nasal. Homorganic nasal is having the same place of articulation. When an alveolar sound precedes a velar (k g ŋ), the alveolar sound becomes velar as well. Where the tip of your tongue is during /n/. It is on the alveolar ridge. The /n/ of *and kept* is a velar /k/. Rather than, make an alveolar [n] and then move the tongue forward to make a velar, it needed anticipate the velar articulation of the /k/ and the make /n/ labiodental as well. Velar is sound produced by back of the tongue and soft palate. Nasal phoneme /n/ is alveolar with phoneme /k/ is velar its not same place articulation. That in *and kept*, the alveolar [n] assimilates to the velar place of articulation of the following [k]. So, nasal phoneme [n] and phoneme [k] having the same place of articulation. [iŋ kept] - [ndk] - [ŋk].

Datum 3 : on these (*Minute 02:58*)

The script : it was ***on these*** streets where I witnessed the power of faith

| Datum | Initial Sound | Process homorganic | Change Phoneme |
|----------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| on these | [ɔn ðis] | [ɔn ðis] | /n/ → /n/ |

Table 4.4 The Result of Analysis Data 'on these'

In the word speech, the writer found the homorganic nasal. Homorganic nasal is having the same place of articulation. When an alveolar sound precedes a dental (θ δ), the alveolar sound becomes dental as well. Where the tip of your tongue is during /n/. It is on the alveolar ridge. Where the tip of your tongue is during /n/. It is on the alveolar ridge. The /n/ of *on these* is a dental / δ /. Rather than, make an alveolar [n] and then move the tongue forward to make a dental, it needed anticipate the dental articulation of the / δ / and the make /n/ dental as well. Dental is sound produced with the tongue tip behind the upper front teeth. Nasal phoneme /n/ is alveolar with phoneme / δ / is dental its not same place articulation. That in *on these*, the alveolar [n] assimilates to the dental place of articulation of the following [δ]. So, nasal phoneme [n] and phoneme [δ] having the same place of articulation. [ɔm δ is] - [n δ] - [n δ].

Datum 4 : and they (*Minute* 03:36)

The script : **and they** come together to demand it.

| Datum | Initial Sound | Process homorganic | Change Phoneme |
|----------|------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| and they | [ɔm δ ei] | [ɔm δ ei] | /n/ → /n/ |

Table 4.5 The Result of Analysis Data '*and they*'

In the word speech, the writer found the homorganic nasal. Homorganic nasal is having the same place of articulation. When an alveolar sound precedes a dental (θ δ), the alveolar sound becomes dental as well. Where the tip of your

tongue is during /n/. It is on the alveolar ridge. Where the tip of your tongue is during /n/. It is on the alveolar ridge. The /n/ of *on these* is a dental / ð /. Rather than, make an alveolar [n] and then move the tongue forward to make a dental, it needed anticipate the dental articulation of the /ð/ and the make /n/ labiodental as well. Dental is sound produced with the tongue tip behind the upper front teeth. Nasal phoneme /n/ is alveolar with phoneme /ð/ is dental its not same place articulation. That in *and they*, the alveolar [n] assimilates to the dental place of articulation of the following [ð]. So, nasal phoneme [n] and phoneme [ð] having the same place of articulation. [ɔm ðei] - [ndð] - [nð].

Datum 5: can form (*Minute* 04:30)

The script : *can form* a more perfect union.

| Datum | Initial Sound | Process homorganic | Change Phoneme |
|----------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| can form | [kən fɔ:m] | [kəŋ fɔ:m] | /n/ → /ŋ/ |

Table 4.6 The Result of Analysis Data '*can form*'

In the word speech, the writer found the homorganic nasal. Homorganic nasal is having the same place of articulation. When an alveolar sound precedes a labiodental (f v) , the alveolar sound becomes labiodental as well. Where the tip of your tongue is during /n/. It is on the alveolar ridge. The /n/ of *can form* is labiodental /f/. Rather than, make an alveolar [n] and then move forward to make a labiodental /f/, it needed anticipate the labiodental articulation of the /f/ and the

make /n/ labiodental as well. Labiodental is sound produced with the upper teeth and the lower lip. Nasal phoneme /n/ is alveolar with phoneme /f/ is labiodental its not same place articulation. That in *can form*, the alveolar [n] assimilates to the labiodental place of articulation of the following [f]. So, nasal phoneme [n] and phoneme [f] having the same place of articulation. [kən fɔ:m] - [nf] - [ɱf].

Datum 6 : and purpose (*Minute 05:09*)

The script : our nation's call to citizenship has given work **and purpose** to each new generation.

| Datum | Initial Sound | Process homorganic | Change Phoneme |
|-------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| and purpose | [æn pə:pəs] | . [æm pə:pəs] - | /n/ → /m/ |

Table 4.7 The Result of Analysis Data '*and purpose*'

In the word speech, the writer found the homorganic nasal. Homorganic nasal is having the same place of articulation. When an alveolar sound precedes a bilabial (p b m w), the alveolar sound becomes bilabial well. Where the tip of your tongue is during /n/. It is on the alveolar ridge. The /n/ of *and purpose* is bilabial /p/. Rather than, make an alveolar [n] and then move forward to make a bilabial /p/, it needed anticipate the bilabial articulation of the /p/ and the make /n/ bilabial as well. Bilabial is sound formed using the upper and lower lips. Nasal phoneme /n/ is alveolar with phoneme /p/ is bilabial its not same place articulation. That in *and purpose*, the alveolar [n] assimilates to the bilabial place

of articulation of the following [p]. So, nasal phoneme [n] and phoneme [p] having the same place of articulation. [æ̃n pə:pəs] - [ndp] - [mp].

Datum 7 : and why (*Minute 05:51*)

The script : **and why** men and women from Selma to Stonewall were prepared to give theirs as well.

| Datum | Initial Sound | Process homorganic | Change Phoneme |
|---------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| and why | [æ̃n wɹi] | [æ̃m wɹi] | /n/ → /m/ |

Table 4.8 The Result of Analysis Data 'and why'

In the word speech, the writer found the homorganic nasal. Homorganic nasal is having the same place of articulation. When an alveolar sound precedes a bilabial (p b m w), the alveolar sound becomes bilabial well. Where the tip of your tongue is during /n/. It is on the alveolar ridge. The /n/ of *and why* is bilabial /w/. Rather than, make an alveolar [n] and then move forward to make a bilabial /p/, it needed anticipate the bilabial articulation of the /w/ and the make /n/ bilabial as well. Bilabial is sound formed using the upper and lower lips. Nasal phoneme /n/ is alveolar with phoneme /w/ is bilabial its not same place articulation. That in *and why*, the alveolar [n] assimilates to the bilabial place of articulation of the following [w]. So, nasal phoneme [n] and phoneme [w] having the same place of articulation. [æ̃n wɹi] - [ndw] - [mw].

Datum 8 : and because (*Minute* 08:30)

The script : you answered people's hopes, **and because** of you.

| Datum | Initial Sound | Process homorganic | Change Phoneme |
|-------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| and because | [æ n bi'kɒz] | [æ m bi'kɒz] | /n/ → /m/ |

Table 4.9 The Result of Analysis Data '*and because*'

In the word speech, the writer found the homorganic nasal. Homorganic nasal is having the same place of articulation. When an alveolar sound precedes a bilabial (p b m w), the alveolar sound becomes bilabial well. Where the tip of your tongue is during /n/. It is on the alveolar ridge. The /n/ of *and because* is bilabial /b/. Rather than, make an alveolar [n] and then move forward to make a bilabial /b/, it needed anticipate the bilabial articulation of the /m/ and the make /n/ bilabial as well. Bilabial is sound formed using the upper and lower lips. Nasal phoneme /n/ is alveolar with phoneme /b/ is bilabial its not same place articulation. That in *and because*, the alveolar [n] assimilates to the bilabial place of articulation of the following [m]. So, nasal phoneme [n] and phoneme [b] having the same place of articulation. [æ n bi'kɒz] - [ndb] - [mb].

Datum 9 : on tonight (*Minute* 10:41)

The script : that's what I want to focus **on tonight**: the state of our democracy.

| Datum | Initial Sound | Process homorganic | Change Phoneme |
|------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| on tonight | [ɔm tə'nait] | [ɔm tə'nait] | /n/ → /n/ |

Table 4.10 The Result of Analysis Data 'on tonight'

In the word speech, the writer found the homorganic nasal. Homorganic nasal is having the same place of articulation. When an alveolar sound precedes a dental (θ ð), the alveolar sound becomes dental as well. Where the tip of your tongue is during /n/. It is on the alveolar ridge. Where the tip of your tongue is during /n/. It is on the alveolar ridge. The /n/ of *on tonight* is a dental / ð /. Rather than, make an alveolar [n] and then move the tongue forward to make a dental, it needed anticipate the dental articulation of the /ð/ and the make /n/ labiodental as well. Dental is sound produced with the tongue tip behind the upper front teeth. Nasal phoneme /n/ is alveolar with phoneme /ð/ is dental its not same place articulation. That in *on tonight*, the alveolar [n] assimilates to the dental place of articulation of the following [ð]. So, nasal phoneme [n] and phoneme [ð] having the same place of articulation. [ɔm tə'nait] - [nð] - [nð].

Datum 10 : and protect (*Minute 12:13*)

The script : and create good jobs, **and protect** our homeland.

| Datum | Initial Sound | Process homorganic | Change Phoneme |
|-------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| and protect | [æn prə'tekt] | [æm prə'tekt] | /n/ → /m/ |

Table 4.11 The Result of Analysis Data 'and protect'

In the word speech, the writer found the homorganic nasal. Homorganic nasal is having the same place of articulation. When an alveolar sound precedes a bilabial (p b m w), the alveolar sound becomes bilabial well. Where the tip of your tongue is during /n/. It is on the alveolar ridge. The /n/ of *and protect* is bilabial /p/. Rather than, make an alveolar [n] and then move forward to make a bilabial /p/, it needed anticipate the bilabial articulation of the /m/ and the make /n/ bilabial as well. Bilabial is sound formed using the upper and lower lips. Nasal phoneme /n/ is alveolar with phoneme /p/ is bilabial its not same place articulation. That in *and protect*, the alveolar [n] assimilates to the bilabial place of articulation of the following [p]. So, nasal phoneme [n] and phoneme [p] having the same place of articulation. [æ n prə'tekt] - [ndp] - [mp].

Datum 11 : and polarization (*Minute* 14:54)

The script : that's a recipe for more cynicism ***and polarization*** in our politics.

| Datum | Initial Sound | Process homorganic | Change Phoneme |
|--------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| and | [æ n | [æ m pəʊləɾɪ'zeɪ] | /n/ → /m/ |
| polarization | pəʊləɾɪ'zeɪ] | | |

Table 4.12 The Result of Analysis Data '*and polarization*'

In the word speech, the writer found the homorganic nasal. Homorganic nasal is having the same place of articulation. When an alveolar sound precedes a bilabial (p b m w), the alveolar sound becomes bilabial well. Where the tip of

your tongue is during /n/. It is on the alveolar ridge. The /n/ of *and polarization* is bilabial /p/. Rather than, make an alveolar [n] and then move forward to make a bilabial /p/, it needed anticipate the bilabial articulation of the /m/ and the make /n/ bilabial as well. Bilabial is sound formed using the upper and lower lips. Nasal phoneme /n/ is alveolar with phoneme /p/ is bilabial its not same place articulation. That in *and polarization*, the alveolar [n] assimilates to the bilabial place of articulation of the following [p]. So, nasal phoneme [n] and phoneme [p] having the same place of articulation. [æ̃n pəʊləɹɪ'zeɪ] - [ndp] - [mp].

Datum 12 : and for (*Minute* 18:33)

The script : for men *and for* women.

| Datum | Initial Sound | Process homorganic | Change Phoneme |
|---------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| and for | [æ̃n fə] | [æ̃ŋ fə]. | /n/ → /ŋ/ |

Table 4.13 The Result of Analysis Data '*and for*'

In the word speech, the writer found the homorganic nasal. Homorganic nasal is having the same place of articulation. When an alveolar sound precedes a labiodental (f v) , the alveolar sound becomes labiodental as well. Where the tip of your tongue is during /n/. It is on the alveolar ridge. The /n/ of *and for* is labiodental /f/. Rather than, make an alveolar [n] and then move forward to make a labiodental /f/, it needed anticipate the labiodental articulation of the /f/ and the make /n/ labiodental as well. Labiodental is sound produced with the upper teeth

and the lower lip. Nasal phoneme /n/ is alveolar with phoneme /f/ is labiodental its not same place articulation. That in *and for*, the alveolar [n] assimilates to the labiodental place of articulation of the following [f]. So, nasal phoneme [n] and phoneme [f] having the same place of articulation. [æ̃n fə] - [nf] - [ɱf].

Datum 13 : and walk (*Minute* 19:39)

The script : until you climb into his skin *and walk* around in it.

| Datum | Initial Sound | Process homorganic | Change Phoneme |
|----------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| and walk | . [æ̃n wɔ:k] | . [æ̃m wɔ:k] | /n/ → /m/ |

Table 4.14 The Result of Analysis Data '*and walk*'

In the word speech, the writer found the homorganic nasal. Homorganic nasal is having the same place of articulation. When an alveolar sound precedes a bilabial (p b m w), the alveolar sound becomes bilabial well. Where the tip of your tongue is during /n/. It is on the alveolar ridge. The /n/ of *and walk* is bilabial /w/. Rather than, make an alveolar [n] and then move forward to make a bilabial /w/, it needed anticipate the bilabial articulation of the /m/ and the make /n/ bilabial as well. Bilabial is sound formed using the upper and lower lips. Nasal phoneme /n/ is alveolar with phoneme /w/ is bilabial its not same place articulation. That in *and walk*, the alveolar [n] assimilates to the bilabial place of articulation of the following [w]. So, nasal phoneme [n] and phoneme [w] having the same place of articulation. [æ̃n wɔ:k] - [ndw] - [mw].

Datum 14 : and family (*Minute* 22:10)

The script : that they value hard work ***and family*** just like we do.

| Datum | Initial Sound | Process homorganic | Change Phoneme |
|------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| and family | [æ̃n famili] | [æ̃m̃ famili] | /n/ → /m̃/ |

Table 4.15 The Result of Analysis Data '*and family*'

In the word speech, the writer found the homorganic nasal. Homorganic nasal is having the same place of articulation. When an alveolar sound precedes a labiodental (f v) , the alveolar sound becomes labiodental as well. Where the tip of your tongue is during /n/. It is on the alveolar ridge. The /n/ of *and family* is labiodental /f/. Rather than, make an alveolar [n] and then move forward to make a labiodental /f/, it needed anticipate the labiodental articulation of the /f/ and the make /n/ labiodental as well. Labiodental is sound produced with the upper teeth and the lower lip. Nasal phoneme /n/ is alveolar with phoneme /f/ is labiodental its not same place articulation. That in *and family*, the alveolar [n] assimilates to the labiodental place of articulation of the following [f]. So, nasal phoneme [n] and phoneme [f] having the same place of articulation. [æ̃n famili] - [nf] - [m̃f].

Datum 15 : on college (*Minute* 22:42)

The script : whether in our neighborhoods or *on college* campuses.

| Datum | Initial Sound | Process homorganic | Change Phoneme |
|------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| on college | [ɔm 'kɒlɪdʒ] | [ɔŋ 'kɒlɪdʒ] | /n/ → /ŋ/ |

Table 4.16 The Result of Analysis Data 'on college'

In the word speech, the writer found the homorganic nasal. Homorganic nasal is having the same place of articulation. When an alveolar sound precedes a velar (k g ŋ), the alveolar sound becomes velar as well. Where the tip of your tongue is during /n/. It is on the alveolar ridge. The /n/ of *on college* is a velar /k/. Rather than, make an alveolar [n] and then move the tongue forward to make a velar, it needed anticipate the velar articulation of the /k/ and the make /n/ labiodental as well. Velar is sound produced by back of the tongue and soft palate. Nasal phoneme /n/ is alveolar with phoneme /k/ is velar its not same place articulation. That in *and kept*, the alveolar [n] assimilates to the velar place of articulation of the following [k]. So, nasal phoneme [n] and phoneme [k] having the same place of articulation. [ɔm 'kɒlɪdʒ] - [ndk] - [ŋk].

Datum 16 : and this (*Minute* 23:45)

The script : ***and this*** trend represents a third threat to our democracy.

| Datum | Initial Sound | Process homorganic | Change Phoneme |
|----------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| and this | [æ̃n ðis] | [æ̃n ðis] | /n/ → /n/ |

Table 4.17 The Result of Analysis Data '*and this*'

In the word speech, the writer found the homorganic nasal. Homorganic nasal is having the same place of articulation. When an alveolar sound precedes a dental (θ ð), the alveolar sound becomes dental as well. Where the tip of your tongue is during /n/. It is on the alveolar ridge. Where the tip of your tongue is during /n/. it is on the alveolar ridge. The /n/ of *and this* is a dental / ð /. Rather than, make an alveolar [n] and then move the tongue forward to make a dental, it needed anticipate the dental articulation of the /ð/ and the make /n/ labiodental as well. Dental is sound produced with the tongue tip behind the upper front teeth. Nasal phoneme /n/ is alveolar with phoneme /ð/ is dental its not same place articulation. That in *and this*, the alveolar [n] assimilates to the dental place of articulation of the following [ð]. So, nasal phoneme [n] and phoneme [ð] having the same place of articulation. [æ̃n ðis]- [ndð] - [nð].

Datum 17 : and concede (*Minute 24:15*)

The script : ***and concede*** that your opponent might be making a fair point.

| Datum | Initial Sound | Process homorganic | Change Phoneme |
|----------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| and concede | [æ n 'kən 'si:d] | [æŋ 'kən 'si:d] | /n/ → /ŋ/ |

Table 4.18 The Result of Analysis Data '*and concede*'

In the word speech, the writer found the homorganic nasal. Homorganic nasal is having the same place of articulation. When an alveolar sound precedes a velar (k g ŋ), the alveolar sound becomes velar as well. Where the tip of your tongue is during /n/. It is on the alveolar ridge. The /n/ of *and concede* is a velar /k/. Rather than, make an alveolar [n] and then move the tongue forward to make a velar, it needed anticipate the velar articulation of the /k/ and the make /n/ labiodental as well. Velar is sound produced by back of the tongue and soft palate. Nasal phoneme /n/ is alveolar with phoneme /k/ is velar its not same place articulation. That in *and concede*, the alveolar [n] assimilates to the velar place of articulation of the following [k]. So, nasal phoneme [n] and phoneme [k] having the same place of articulation. [æ n 'kən 'si:d] - [ndk] - [ŋk].

Datum 18 : on preschool (*Minute* 24:48)

The script : how can elected officials rage about deficits when we propose to spend money *on preschool* for kids.

| Datum | Initial Sound | Process homorganic | Change Phoneme |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| on preschool | [ɔn pri:sku:l] | [ɔm pri:sku:l] | /n/ → /m/ |

Table 4.19 The Result of Analysis Data '*on preschool*'

In the word speech, the writer found the homorganic nasal. Homorganic nasal is having the same place of articulation. When an alveolar sound precedes a bilabial (p b m w), the alveolar sound becomes bilabial well. Where the tip of your tongue is during /n/. It is on the alveolar ridge. The /n/ of *on preschool* is bilabial /p/. Rather than, make an alveolar [n] and then move forward to make a bilabial /p/, it needed anticipate the bilabial articulation of the /m/ and the make /n/ bilabial as well. Bilabial is sound formed using the upper and lower lips. Nasal phoneme /n/ is alveolar with phoneme /p/ is bilabial its not same place articulation. That in *on preschool*, the alveolar [n] assimilates to the bilabial place of articulation of the following [p]. So, nasal phoneme [n] and phoneme [p] having the same place of articulation. [ɔm pri:sku:l] - [np] - [mp].

Datum 19 : on foreign (*Minute 25:28*)

The script : we've halved our dependence *on foreign* oil

| Datum | Initial Sound | Process homorganic | Change Phoneme |
|------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| on foreign | [ɔm fɔrin] | [ɔŋ fɔrin] | /n/ → /ŋ/ |

Table 4.20 The Result of Analysis Data 'on foreign'

In the word speech, the writer found the homorganic nasal. Homorganic nasal is having the same place of articulation. When an alveolar sound precedes a labiodental (f v) , the alveolar sound becomes labiodental as well. Where the tip of your tongue is during /n/. It is on the alveolar ridge. The /n/ of *on foreign* is labiodental /f/. Rather than, make an alveolar [n] and then move forward to make a labiodental /f/, it needed anticipate the labiodental articulation of the /f/ and the make /n/ labiodental as well. Labiodental is sound produced with the upper teeth and the lower lip. Nasal phoneme /n/ is alveolar with phoneme /f/ is labiodental its not same place articulation. That in *on foreign*, the alveolar [n] assimilates to the labiodental place of articulation of the following [f]. So, nasal phoneme [n] and phoneme [f] having the same place of articulation. [ɔm fɔrin] - [nf] - [ŋf].

Datum 20 : and practical (*Minute 26:27*)

The script : the essential spirit of innovation **and practical** problem-solving that guided our Founders.

| Datum | Initial Sound | Process homorganic | Change Phoneme |
|-----------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| and | [æn | [æm praktik(ə)l] | /n/ → /m/ |
| practical | praktik(ə)l] | | |

Table 4.21 The Result of Analysis Data '*and practical*'

In the word speech, the writer found the homorganic nasal. Homorganic nasal is having the same place of articulation. When an alveolar sound precedes a bilabial (p b m w), the alveolar sound becomes bilabial well. Where the tip of your tongue is during /n/. It is on the alveolar ridge. The /n/ of *and practical* is bilabial /p/. Rather than, make an alveolar [n] and then move forward to make a bilabial /p/, it needed anticipate the bilabial articulation of the /m/ and the make /n/ bilabial as well. Bilabial is sound formed using the upper and lower lips. Nasal phoneme /n/ is alveolar with phoneme /p/ is bilabial its not same place articulation. That in *and practical*, the alveolar [n] assimilates to the bilabial place of articulation of the following [p]. So, nasal phoneme [n] and phoneme [p] having the same place of articulation. [æn praktik(ə)l] - [np] - [mp].

Datum 21 : and the (*Minute 27:07*)

The script : **and the** primacy of right over might

| Datum | Initial Sound | Process homorganic | Change Phoneme |
|---------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| and the | [æ̃n ð̃ə] | [æ̃n ð̃ə] | /n/ → /ñ/ |

Table 4.22 The Result of Analysis Data 'and the'

In the word speech, the writer found the homorganic nasal. Homorganic nasal is having the same place of articulation. When an alveolar sound precedes a dental (θ ð), the alveolar sound becomes dental as well. Where the tip of your tongue is during /n/. It is on the alveolar ridge. Where the tip of your tongue is during /ñ/. it is on the alveolar ridge. The /ñ/ of *and the* is a dental / ð̃ /. Rather than, make an alveolar [n] and then move the tongue forward to make a dental, it needed anticipate the dental articulation of the /ð̃/ and the make /ñ/ labiodental as well. Dental is sound produced with the tongue tip behind the upper front teeth. Nasal phoneme /ñ/ is alveolar with phoneme /ð̃/ is dental its not same place articulation. That in *and the*, the alveolar [n] assimilates to the dental place articulation of the following [ð̃]. So, nasal phoneme [ñ] and phoneme [ð̃] having the same place of articulation. [æ̃n ð̃ə]- [ñd̃ð̃] - [ñð̃].

Datum 22 : in foreign (*Minute 28:02*)

The script : more recently by autocrats *in foreign* capitals who see free markets

| Datum | Initial Sound | Process homorganic | Change Phoneme |
|------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| in foreign | [in f̃ɔ̃rɪn] | [ɪ̃ŋ f̃ɔ̃rɪn] | /n/ → /ŋ̃/ |

Table 4.23 The Result of Analysis Data 'in foreign'

In the word speech, the writer found the homorganic nasal. Homorganic nasal is having the same place of articulation. When an alveolar sound precedes a labiodental (f v) , the alveolar sound becomes labiodental as well. Where the tip of your tongue is during /n/. It is on the alveolar ridge. The /n/ of *in foreign* is labiodental /f/. Rather than, make an alveolar [n] and then move forward to make a labiodental /f/, it needed anticipate the labiodental articulation of the /f/ and the make /n/ labiodental as well. Labiodental is sound produced with the upper teeth and the lower lip. Nasal phoneme /n/ is alveolar with phoneme /f/ is labiodental its not same place articulation. That in *in foreign*, the alveolar [n] assimilates to the labiodental place of articulation of the following [f]. So, nasal phoneme [n] and phoneme [f] having the same place of articulation. [in fɔːrɪn] - [nf] - [ɱf].

Datum 23 : can buckle (*Minute* 30:43)

The script : Democracy *can buckle* when it gives in to fear.

| Datum | Initial Sound | Process homorganic | Change Phoneme |
|------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| can buckle | [kən bʌk(ə)l] | [kəm bʌk(ə)l] | /n/ → /m/ |

Table 4.24 The Result of Analysis Data '*can buckle*'

In the word speech, the writer found the homorganic nasal. Homorganic nasal is having the same place of articulation. When an alveolar sound precedes a bilabial (p b m w), the alveolar sound becomes bilabial well. Where the tip of your tongue is during /n/. It is on the alveolar ridge. The /n/ of *can buckle* is

bilabial /b/. Rather than, make an alveolar [n] and then move forward to make a bilabial /b/, it needed anticipate the bilabial articulation of the /m/ and the make /n/ bilabial as well. Bilabial is sound formed using the upper and lower lips. Nasal phoneme /n/ is alveolar with phoneme /b/ is bilabial its not same place articulation. That in *can buckle*, the alveolar [n] assimilates to the bilabial place of articulation of the following [b]. So, nasal phoneme [n] and phoneme [b] having the same place of articulation. [kən bʌk(ə)l] - [nb] - [mb].

Datum 24 : on firmer (*Minute 31:11*)

The script : I've worked to put the fight against terrorism *on firmer* legal footing

| Datum | Initial Sound | Process homorganic | Change Phoneme |
|-----------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| on firmer | [ɔm fə:m] | [ɔŋ fə:m] | /n/ → /ŋ/ |

Table 4.25 The Result of Analysis Data 'on firmer'

In the word speech, the writer found the homorganic nasal. Homorganic nasal is having the same place of articulation. When an alveolar sound precedes a labiodental (f v), the alveolar sound becomes labiodental as well. Where the tip of your tongue is during /n/. It is on the alveolar ridge. The /n/ of *on firmer* is labiodental /f/. Rather than, make an alveolar [n] and then move forward to make a labiodental /f/, it needed anticipate the labiodental articulation of the /f/ and the make /n/ labiodental as well. Labiodental is sound produced with the upper teeth and the lower lip. Nasal phoneme /n/ is alveolar with phoneme /f/ is labiodental

its not same place articulation. That in *on firmer*, the alveolar [n] assimilates to the labiodental place of articulation of the following [f]. So, nasal phoneme [n] and phoneme [f] having the same place of articulation. [ɔm fə:m] - [nf] - [mf].

Datum 25 : and women (*Minute 32:04*)

The script : to expand democracy, and human rights, **and women's** rights, and LGBT rights.

| Datum | Initial Sound | Process homorganic | Change Phoneme |
|-----------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| and women | [æn wimin] | [æm wimin] | /n/ → /m/ |

Table 4.26 The Result of Analysis Data 'and women'

In the word speech, the writer found the homorganic nasal. Homorganic nasal is having the same place of articulation. When an alveolar sound precedes a bilabial (p b m w), the alveolar sound becomes bilabial well. Where the tip of your tongue is during /n/. It is on the alveolar ridge. The /n/ of *and women* is bilabial /w/. Rather than, make an alveolar [n] and then move forward to make a bilabial /w/, it needed anticipate the bilabial articulation of the /m/ and the make /n/ bilabial as well. Bilabial is sound formed using the upper and lower lips. Nasal phoneme /n/ is alveolar with phoneme /w/ is bilabial its not same place articulation. That in *and women*, the alveolar [n] assimilates to the bilabial place of articulation of the following [w]. So, nasal phoneme [n] and phoneme [w] having the same place of articulation. [æn wimin] - [nw] - [mw].

Datum 26 : in public (*Minute 34:40*)

The script : and insist on the principles of transparency and ethics *in public* service.

| Datum | Initial Sound | Process homorganic | Change Phoneme |
|-----------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| in public | [in pʌblik] | [im pʌblik] | /n/ → /m/ |

Table 4.27 The Result of Analysis Data ‘*in public*’

In the word speech, the writer found the homorganic nasal. Homorganic nasal is having the same place of articulation. When an alveolar sound precedes a bilabial (p b m w), the alveolar sound becomes bilabial well. Where the tip of your tongue is during /n/. It is on the alveolar ridge. The /n/ of *in public* is bilabial /p/. Rather than, make an alveolar [n] and then move forward to make a bilabial /p/, it needed anticipate the bilabial articulation of the /m/ and the make /n/ bilabial as well. Bilabial is sound formed using the upper and lower lips. Nasal phoneme /n/ is alveolar with phoneme /p/ is bilabial its not same place articulation. That in *and women*, the alveolar [n] assimilates to the bilabial place of articulation of the following [p]. So, nasal phoneme [n] and phoneme [p] having the same place of articulation. [in pʌblik] - [np] - [mp].

Datum 27 : on the (*Minute* 34:37)

The script : and insist *on the* principles

| Datum | Initial Sound | Process homorganic | Change Phoneme |
|--------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| on the | [ɔm ðə] | [ɔm ðə] | /n/ → /n/ |

Table 4.28 The Result of Analysis Data ‘on the’

In the word speech, the writer found the homorganic nasal. Homorganic nasal is having the same place of articulation. When an alveolar sound precedes a dental (θ ð), the alveolar sound becomes dental as well. Where the tip of your tongue is during /n/. It is on the alveolar ridge. Where the tip of your tongue is during /n/. it is on the alveolar ridge. The /n/ of *on the* is a dental / ð /. Rather than, make an alveolar [n] and then move the tongue forward to make a dental, it needed anticipate the dental articulation of the /ð/ and the make /n/ labiodental as well. Dental is sound produced with the tongue tip behind the upper front teeth. Nasal phoneme /n/ is alveolar with phoneme /ð/ is dental its not same place articulation. That in *on the*, the alveolar [n] assimilates to the dental place of articulation of the following [ð]. So, nasal phoneme [n] and phoneme [ð] having the same place of articulation. [ɔm ðə] - [ndð] - [nð].

Datum 28 : and from (*Minute* 36:34)

The script : and liberty, but “from different causes *and from* different quarters much pains will be taken

| Datum | Initial Sound | Process homorganic | Change Phoneme |
|----------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| and from | [æ̃n fr̃əm] | [æ̃ŋ fr̃əm] | /n/ → /ŋ/ |

Table 4.29 The Result of Analysis Data ‘*and from*’

In the word speech, the writer found the homorganic nasal. Homorganic nasal is having the same place of articulation. When an alveolar sound precedes a labiodental (f v) , the alveolar sound becomes labiodental as well. Where the tip of your tongue is during /n/. It is on the alveolar ridge. The /n/ of *and from* is labiodental /f/. Rather than, make an alveolar [n] and then move forward to make a labiodental /f/, it needed anticipate the labiodental articulation of the /f/ and the make /n/ labiodental as well. Labiodental is sound produced with the upper teeth and the lower lip. Nasal phoneme /n/ is alveolar with phoneme /f/ is labiodental its not same place articulation. That in *and from*, the alveolar [n] assimilates to the labiodental place of articulation of the following [f]. So, nasal phoneme [n] and phoneme [f] having the same place of articulation. [æ̃n fr̃əm] - [ndf] - [ŋf].

Datum 29 : and there (*Minute* 40:18)

The script : ***and there*** will be times when the process will disappoint you.

| Datum | Initial Sound | Process homorganic | Change Phoneme |
|-----------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| and there | [æ̃n ð̃ɛ] | [æ̃n ð̃ɛ] | /n/ → /n/ |

Table 4.30 The Result of Analysis Data ‘*and there*’

In the word speech, the writer found the homorganic nasal. Homorganic nasal is having the same place of articulation. When an alveolar sound precedes a dental (θ ð), the alveolar sound becomes dental as well. Where the tip of your tongue is during /n/. It is on the alveolar ridge. Where the tip of your tongue is during /n/. it is on the alveolar ridge. The /n/ of *and there* is a dental / ð /. Rather than, make an alveolar [n] and then move the tongue forward to make a dental, it needed anticipate the dental articulation of the /ð/ and the make /n/ labiodental as well. Dental is sound produced with the tongue tip behind the upper front teeth. Nasal phoneme /n/ is alveolar with phoneme /ð/ is dental its not same place articulation. That in *and there*, the alveolar [n] assimilates to the dental place of articulation of the following [ð]. So, nasal phoneme [n] and phoneme [ð] having the same place of articulation. [æ̃n ð̃ɛ] - [ndð] - [nð].

Datum 30 : and found (*Minute* 41:08)

The script : ***and found*** grace in a Charleston church.

| Datum | Initial Sound | Process homorganic | Change Phoneme |
|-----------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| and found | [æ̃n faʊnd] | [æ̃ŋ faʊnd] | /n/ → /ŋ/ |

Table 4.31 The Result of Analysis Data '*and found*'

In the word speech, the writer found the homorganic nasal. Homorganic nasal is having the same place of articulation. When an alveolar sound precedes a labiodental (f v) , the alveolar sound becomes labiodental as well. Where the tip

of your tongue is during /n/. It is on the alveolar ridge. The /n/ of *and found* is labiodental /f/. Rather than, make an alveolar [n] and then move forward to make a labiodental /f/, it needed anticipate the labiodental articulation of the /f/ and the make /n/ labiodental as well. Labiodental is sound produced with the upper teeth and the lower lip. Nasal phoneme /n/ is alveolar with phoneme /f/ is labiodental its not same place articulation. That in *and found*, the alveolar [n] assimilates to the labiodental place of articulation of the following [f]. So, nasal phoneme [n] and phoneme [f] having the same place of articulation. [æ̃n faʊnd] - [ndf] - [mf].

Datum 31 : in ways (*Minute 42:09*)

The script : that faith has been rewarded *in ways* I could not have possibly imagined.

| Datum | Initial Sound | Process homorganic | Change Phoneme |
|---------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| in ways | [in wei] | [im wei]. | /n/ → /m/ |

Table 4.32 The Result of Analysis Data 'in ways'

In the word speech, the writer found the homorganic nasal. Homorganic nasal is having the same place of articulation. When an alveolar sound precedes a bilabial (p b m w), the alveolar sound becomes bilabial well. Where the tip of your tongue is during /n/. It is on the alveolar ridge. The /n/ of *in ways* is bilabial /w/. Rather than, make an alveolar [n] and then move forward to make a bilabial /w/, it needed anticipate the bilabial articulation of the /m/ and the make /n/

bilabial as well. Bilabial is sound formed using the upper and lower lips. Nasal phoneme /n/ is alveolar with phoneme /w/ is bilabial its not same place articulation. That in *in ways*, the alveolar [n] assimilates to the bilabial place of articulation of the following [w]. So, nasal phoneme [n] and phoneme [w] having the same place of articulation. [in wei] - [np] - [mp].

Datum 32 : and good (*Minute 43:51*)

The script : and you made it your own with grace and with grit and with style, ***and good*** humor.

| Datum | Initial Sound | Sound homorganic | Change Phoneme |
|----------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| and good | [æn god] | [æm god] | /n/ → /m/ |

Table 4.33 The Result of Analysis Data '*and good*'

In the word speech, the writer found the homorganic nasal. Homorganic nasal is having the same place of articulation. When an alveolar sound precedes a velar (k g ŋ), the alveolar sound becomes velar as well. Where the tip of your tongue is during /n/. It is on the alveolar ridge. The /n/ of *and good* is a velar /g/. Rather than, make an alveolar [n] and then move the tongue forward to make a velar, it needed anticipate the velar articulation of the /g/ and the make /n/ labiodental as well. Velar is sound produced by back of the tongue and soft palate. Nasal phoneme /n/ is alveolar with phoneme /g/ is velar its not same place articulation. That in *and good*, the alveolar [n] assimilates to the velar place of

articulation of the following [g]. So, nasal phoneme [n] and phoneme [g] having the same place of articulation. [æn gɒd] - [ndk] - [ŋk].

Datum 33 : and frustrating (*Minute 47:16*)

The script : even when times got tough **and frustrating**, you never let Washington get the better of you.

| Datum | Initial Sound | Process homorganic | Change Phoneme |
|-------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| and | [æn | [æŋ frʌ'streitɪŋ] | /n/ → /ŋ/ |
| frustrating | frʌ'streitɪŋ] | | |

Table 4.34 The Result of Analysis Data '*and frustrating*'

In the word speech, the writer found the homorganic nasal. Homorganic nasal is having the same place of articulation. When an alveolar sound precedes a labiodental (f v) , the alveolar sound becomes labiodental as well. Where the tip of your tongue is during /n/. It is on the alveolar ridge. The /n/ of *and frustrating* is labiodental /f/. Rather than, make an alveolar [n] and then move forward to make a labiodental /f/, it needed anticipate the labiodental articulation of the /f/ and the make /n/ labiodental as well. Labiodental is sound produced with the upper teeth and the lower lip. Nasal phoneme /n/ is alveolar with phoneme /f/ is labiodental its not same place articulation. That in *and frustrating*, the alveolar [n] assimilates to the labiodental place of articulation of the following [f]. So, nasal phoneme [n] and phoneme [f] having the same place of articulation. [æn frʌ'streitɪŋ] - [ndf] - [ŋf].

C. Interpretation of the Research Findings

According to the data analyzes which have been analyzed in speech of Barack Obama, found 33 data which consist of in speech of Barack Obama which consist 33 data. The nasal phonemes /m/ consist of 22 data, nasal phonemes /n/ consist of 7 data, nasal phonemes /ŋ/ consist of 4 data. The Total of data 33 data which describe about homorganic nasals phonemes. The interpretation of the data is formed in the following table.

Table of 4.35

The Result of Homorganic Nasals Phonemes found in the speech of Barack Obama:

| No. | Homorganic Nasal Kinds | Total | Percentage |
|-------|------------------------|-------|------------|
| 1. | /m/ | 22 | 67 % |
| 2. | /n/ | 7 | 21% |
| 3. | /ŋ/ | 4 | 12% |
| Total | | 33 | 100% |

Based on the table above, the nasal phonemes /m/ has the highest percentage 67%, while the nasal phonemes /n/ has 21%, and last nasal phonemes /ŋ/ has percentage 12% data. It shows that the nasal phonemes /m/ in the speech of

Barrack Obama are identically have more sample then the other. Those are the analysis result of homorganic nasal cases in the speech of Barrack Obama.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

After doing this research, it has been concluded that they are some homorganic nasal found in the speech. The most homorganic nasal types found in the speech is nasal phonemes /m/ with percentage 67%, while the nasal phonemes /n/ has 21%, and last nasal phonemes /ŋ/ has percentage 12% data. This classification is formed by using the theory from Henry Rogers (2000), and *Oxford Dictionary English Fourth Edition* (2008). Then, from the analysis can be taken the implicit conclusion. They are :

1. In the homorganic nasal which nasal phoneme /m/ the same place of articulation with nasal phoneme /p/ and /b/, this is included in one of place of articulation which is bilabial. Bilabial is sound formed using the upper and lower lips. Nasal phoneme /n/ the same place of articulation with nasal phoneme /t/, /d/, /s/, /z/, and /l/, this is included in one of place of articulation which is alveolar. Alveolar is sound formed with the front part of the tongue on the alveolar ridge. And nasal phoneme /ŋ/ the same place of articulation with nasal phonemes /k/ and /g/, this is included in one of place of articulation which velar. Velar is produced with the back of tongue against the velum.
2. From the research done, the writer can identify homorganic nasal can be happened when two sound having the same place of articulation and

commonly assimilated to the place of articulation of the following consonant.

3. Moreover, based on the question of the number two about process nasal phoneme. When an alveolar sound precedes a labiodental (f v), the alveolar sound becomes labiodental as well. Where the tip of your tongue is during /n/. It is on the alveolar ridge. Rather than, make an alveolar [n] and then anticipate the labiodental articulation of the /f/ and the make /n/ labiodental as well. Labiodental is sound produced with the upper teeth and the lower lip. Nasal phoneme /n/ is alveolar with phoneme /f/ is labiodental its not same place articulation. The alveolar [n] assimilates to the labiodental place of articulation of the following [f]. So, nasal phoneme [n] and phoneme [f] having the same place of articulation.
4. Language is unique, it is created from the smallest element until the biggest elements of languages.
5. The writer found the nasal phonemes /m/ the most dominant in speech of Barrack Obama. It is found 22 data in speech of Barrack Obama.

B. Suggestion

After analyzing and giving conclusion of analysis homorganic nasal in speech of Barrack Obama, finally, the scientific paper has come to the last paragraph. In this last chapter the writer would like to suggest the readers related to this thesis.

For the student who study linguistics, especially in phonology. It is expected to have a good pronunciation and understand where the sound in resulted. Not only say the word but also understand how the word has its pronunciation. It can help the students more understand about the way how to say the word correctly.

For the lecturers who teach linguistics, it can be helpful to share the students. Some examples about the correct pronunciation and how they can differ the sound resulted by the homorganic nasal happened in each word. It also can be an assessment for the students to do some research about it.

Then, for readers who interested in linguistics it will help them to analyze the homorganic nasal, and how they are able to have a good pronunciation. It also can help for the next researcher who would like to take another research about homorganic nasal which can be found in speech.

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BIOGRAPHY



The writer was born in Tangerang on October 16th, 1996. Her name is Agnes Desika. She is the second daughter of four children. She has one sister and two brother. Her Father is Armenius Situmorang and her mother is Tirenni Manalu. From 2000 to 2002, she started to school in Jaya Kindergarten Balaraja. In 2002, she was educated at Cikuya II Elementary School in Balaraja. Then, she moved to Mangunjaya 06 Elementary School. She continued her education at 07 Junior High School Tambun and graduated in 2011. In 2011, she studied at 13 Vocational High School Tambun and graduated in 2014. After she finished her education in high school, she entered in School of Foreign Language JIA and she took English Department as her majors. She studied in School of Foreign Language JIA for 4 years and she will be graduated in 2018.