DISTINCTIVE UNIT ANALYSIS OF THE MINIMAL PAIRS IN FINDING THE DIFFERENT MEANING IN *DESPICABLE ME* FILM PHONOLOGICALLY

A PAPER

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GALUH KUSUMADEWI
43131510141009

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE – JIA
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THE APPROVAL SHEET

DISTINCTIVE ANALYSIS OF THE MINIMAL PAIRS IN FINDING THE DIFFERENT MEANING IN "DESPICABLE ME" FILM PHONOLOGICALLY

Galuh Kusumadewi

43131.510141.009

Supervised and Approved by

Advisor I

Advisor II

Imron Hadi, SS.,M.Hum

NIDN. 0430076401

Ade Surista. M.Pd

NIDN. 0425127503

The Chairman of STBA - JIA

Drs. H. Sudjianto. M.Hum

NIP. 195906051985031004

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY STATEMENT FORM

Name   : Linda Arfi Suwandi

Student Number   : 43131.510141.014

Programme   : English Literature

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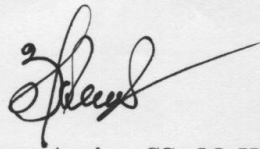
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Linda Arfi Suwandi
43131.510141.014

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THE IMPROVEMENT SHEET

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Student Number : 43131.510141.009

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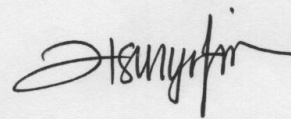
Supervised and Approved by

Examiner I

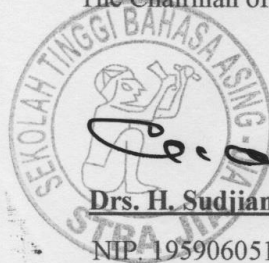**Elsan Arvian, SS., M. Hum.**

NIDN. 0326037402

Examiner II

Yeni Noryatin, SS., M. Hum.

NIDN. 0425028105

The Chairman of STBA – JIA

Drs. H. Sudjianto. M.Hum

NIP. 195906051985031004

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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO:

"Our job is not to be success, but our job is to try and learn because try and learn to find and build the opportunities for successes"

"There is no too late to be success"

"Just understand what we will do, and do the best"

"You can do it anything what you want"

DEDICATION:

This paper is dedicated to all members of my family are my Mom, my Dad, my Sister, and all of my best friend who have prayed and helped me in for the struggle journey to reach dream.

DISTINCTIVE UNIT ANALYSIS OF THE MINIMAL PAIRS IN FINDING THE DIFFERENT MEANING IN DESPICABLE ME FILM PHONOLOGICALLY

GALUH KUSUMADEWI

ABSTRACT

This research is aimed to know the difference of sound between two similar words by analyzing the minimal pairs which contains the distinctive units in the film '*Despicable Me*' by Ken Daurio. It is also used to help people in differing the meaning of some similar words by seeing the sound which differs those similar words. The implementation of this research is qualitative descriptive, the main instrument used in this research is the writer herself supported by miscellaneous references obtain from the book of minimal pairs, distinctive units, and other phonology books. In this research the writer uses the theory of Birjandi and Odden about minimal pairs and its explanation. The outcome of this research shows that there are many words contain similar sound and written on with same notice which can be differed to know the meaning of each word phonologically, and the writer found six vowels and sixty consonants for the classification of the distinctive units in a film.

Key words: minimal pairs, distinctive units, film.

Pemisah Analisis Mengenai Minimal Pairs Untuk Mencari Perbedaan Makna dalam Film '*Despicable Me*' Secara Fonologi

GALUH KUSUMADEWI

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbedaan bunyi di antara dua kata yang mirip dengan menganalisis minimal pairs yang mengandung unit permbeda dari film yang dibuat oleh Ken Daurio. Penelitian ini juga digunakan untuk menolong banyak orang dalam membedakan arti dari beberapa kata yang mirip dengan melihat bunyinya yang membedakan kata-kata yang mirip tersebut. Implementasi dari penelitian ini adalah kualitatif deskriptif, instrument dalam penelitian ini umumnya adalah penulisan sendiri didukung dengan berbagai macam referensi yang diperoleh dari buku mengenai minimal pairs, distinctive units, dan beberapa buku fonologi lainnya. Di dalam penelitian ini penulis menggunakan teori Birjandi dan Odden mengenai minimal pairs dan penjabarannya. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukan bahwa ada banyak kata yang mengandung bunyi yang mirip dan bertulisan sama yang bisa dibedakan untuk mengetahui arti dari setiap kata tersebut secara fonologi, dan penulis menemukan enam vowel dan enam-puluh konsonan untuk klasifikasi unit pembeda di dalam sebuah film.

Key words: minimal pairs, distinctive units, film.

ACKNOWLEDMENTS

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Linguistics is the science of language. Linguistics is also the study of languages in the world. What is studied in linguistics is not limited to one, two or several languages, but can set any languages in a general study. In literature, linguistics is very important in supporting grammar. As it is known that languages are very numerous. Each language has a pattern, and its own characteristics. Therefore, of these differences must have something in common, neither does English. English cannot be separated from linguistics, because they connected each other.

It is a must to understand the science because in linguistics there are some aspect to be learned. That aspect is the basic science of the other sciences, such as literature, translation, the order of linguistic teaching, and so forth. By studying the linguistics of people it becomes easier to learn science that is in it there are basic materials on the science and it will facilitate the people to learn the science that really want to learn.

Linguistics as a science must have a systematic system because it will be related to research and assessment that will be done by some people. Linguistics in English is the spirit or life that inspires in the formation or composition of the sentence, it text or sound. In writing, linguistics can be related to the formation of structure, word formation, word-forming, and

grouping of word types. While in sound, linguistics can be related to the smallest unit of sound in the language. There are several aspects that underlie linguistics namely Phonetics, Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, Semantics, Pragmatics, and Sociolinguistics.

Linguistics is not about how to use a language, but learning why the language itself is used and what elements are contained in the language itself. That means it is required to understand the elements that exist in linguistics. The ability to understand and define linguistics can be due to the influence of how deeply it perceive the components in linguistics, the environment or the linguistic zone, and all things that must have something to do with linguistics. After people studied about linguistics, people can study about language for apply in this life.

Language is one of the important things in communication. Throughout the nation, language in the era of globalization is very helpful to us in daily relationships. In the development of globalization, Language is needed to improve the credibility of human life. Over time, English has become the principal language in the world. It is required to speak English well. English is a universal language. This is because English language is the main language as a nation's reference. Therefore, it must be able to be fluent in all aspects, not only in the revelation but also in the grammatical aspects themselves. Without knowing the grammar in English then the English language it learnt will be useless.

Language is one of the distinguishing characteristics of other beings, it means language plays an important role in human life. Language is the capacity of people to acquire and use complex communication systems, and language is a specific example of such a system. Everyone uses language to express inner thoughts and emotions, understand complex and abstract thinking, study to communicate with others, to fulfill our wants and needs.

Actually, communication is essentially an event, phenomenon, or social process. Not just spoken or written languages for communication but also with our various actions. Humans need languages as their communication because languages are a branch of linguistic language. Learning our language will be easy in studying linguistics in which there is a science that studies about phonology.

Phonology is a very important field of linguistics. Phonology is a science that studies, analyzes, talks about the arrangement or barrage of sound and how to produce it. Phonology itself plays an important role in the human scope. This is because humans are social beings. Creatures that interact and attach importance to communication.

Phonology is the science of collecting phonemes of a language in which Phonetics is the basis of the study of Phonology. Phonology also studies dialects or words that are very similar but not identical to the phonemic system. Each language has different sound and syllabic systems with varying degrees of complexity. English is one of the most complex spelling languages and has some very complex syllables that it is very necessary to

learn the pronunciation of words in English language in terms of the phoneme rather than the alphabetical link.

According to Clemente (2012), English phonology is the study of the sound system of the English language. Like all other languages, spoken English has wide variation in its pronunciation both diachronically and synchronically from dialect to dialect. This variation is especially sailent in English, because the language is spoken over such a wide territory. (p. 1)

The purpose of the statement above is that phonology discusses the sound system in English. English has a very wide variety of diachronic, everything that is related to the fullness of the language by looking at progress over time or historical, or in sync, studying language over a period of time, such as studying English in reformation. This variation is very prominent and prominent because it is spoken in many vast areas, and now English is the number one language in the world.

Phonology has several units in it, one of them is Phoneme. Phoneme is the smallest unit of units that exist in the meaningless but can change the meaning or distinguish the meaning of a word. To find out whether a phoneme sounds or not, it can be compared the unit of words with the second word. If it turns out the two words have different meanings, then that means the sound is a phoneme.

The phoneme cannot stand alone because it has no meaning. The phoneme is regarded as an abstract concept, which in the realization is realized by allophones, which correspond to the environment in which the

phoneme is present. Maybe it wonder whether phonemes and letters are the same. Of course not, phonemes are sounds of letters and letters are symbols of sound. Variations in the production of sound are very likely, including variations of sound in producing long or short vowel phonemes in English.

When someone reads an article and they find some of the same words, they ignore the same term. They do not want to find out what makes the word different. If they are asked what distinguishes the words, perhaps the reason they give is that the words in the paper are different. They cannot explain the difference in detail. The discovery procedures used in phonology to determine which sounds belong to the same class, or phoneme, is called minimal pairs.

Hayes (2009) compared the example of minimal pair is *time* [taim] vs. *dime* [daim], it was strategically arranged to make this point. These words are identical, except for their initial sounds; that is, they are both of the form [Xaim]. Since they are different words, it follows that [t] and [d] are distinct sounds; that is, they are separate phonemes. A pair like ([taim], [daim]), differing in just one single location, is called a minimal pairs. A minimal pair is the most effective way to show that two sounds are distinct phonemes. (p.20)

However, the example from Hayes is time and dime. To know whether both words are minimal pair, it must be written in phonetic symbol. Because when the word is different automatically the sound will be different. This

describes both are minimum pair. Minimal pair is a couple that has different phonemes.

In each language there are a number of language or phonemic sounds that distinguish between the bases of language. The language-distinguishing function depends on a number of distinctive features of the sound. Distinctive is a new form of development of phonology aimed at analyzing the sound of language to a certain level of character that distinguishes a phoneme from another. Distinctive is the basic unit of phonology. The main purpose of this theory is to find the minimal features that can be used to distinguish significant language sounds, thereby distinguishing one language from another.

The use of distinguishable features is generally used selectively and not all of the features used to mark a language sound. First classifies distinguishing features in sounds that belong to the same group. Thus for the vocal class not need to compare it with the consonant class. Similarly, to mark nasal sounds for example no need to list all the features because it is known that the shape of nasal sounds has a distinctive feature that other consonants lack. Second, by comparing the sounds it will mark in the same class.

The basic notion is used in linguistics both as a datum and as a criterion for studying other aspects of language. The topic of 'meaning' in the context of language, however, required reference to non-linguistic factors, such as though, situation, knowledge, intention and use. It learn how meaning is

important in daily life because some people only use their knowing about things to explain some terms or methods, for example, when it ask some people the meaning of restaurant and hungry, they will answer by using their knowledge about restaurant and hungry, but they do not know the reasonable answer. Another sample is when some people being asked why a warm food is tastier than a cold one. They will answeared spontaneously and mention the feeling they have experienced. They would not feel to answer the question scientifically.

The author takes a sample from *despicable me* film is one of the best sellers has earned several awards for his own Film. Universal Pictures was one of the production won many awards from various categories. In addition the authors hope that in the film has minimal pairs that can be careful writer.

1. I got the pyramid *in* my hand (0:51)

2. There *is* panic throughout the globe as countries and citizens (03:06),

As the example is *In* and *is* in the *despicable me* film, glance in the pronunciation of those two words between *In* and *Is* almost the same, but both are very different. In /in/ versus most /iz/ these words are identical, except for their initial sound, that is to say, both are [i{x}]. Since the words are different, the n /n/ and s /z/ sounds are different sounds. It means they are separated phonemes. It states that *In* and *Is* is a minimal pair.

From the explanation of the background above, therefore, the writer chooses a title *"Distinctive unit analysis of the minimal pairs in finding the different meaning in despicable me film phonologically"*.

B. Questions and Scopes of the Research

1. Questions of the Research

   a. What minimal pairs that exist in *despicable me* film by Ken Daurio?

   b. How far to find the phoneme and meaning pattern differences of those distinctive units in the film?

   c. What kinds of the minimal pairs that mostly exist?

2. Scopes of the Research

   In the research, the analysis just focuses on the findings of minimal pairs which consist of distinctive units to know how the words are the same or different in meaning phonologically in the *'Despicable Me'* by Ken Daurio. The theories which used by the writer are from Birjandi, Nodousan and Hayes. By classifying and analyzing the minimal pairs, it can be understood how those minimal pairs are produced and how they have the same or different meanings.

C. Objectives and Significances of the Research

1. Objectives of the Research

   Based on the problems of the research mentioned above, the objectives of the research are described as follow.

   a. This research is for knowing the minimal pairs that exist in *despicable me* film by Ken Daurio.

   b. This research is to show how far to find the phoneme and meaning pattern differences of those distinctive units in the film.

c. This research is for finding out the minimal pairs that mostly exist.

2. Significance of the Research

Hopefully the writing of this paper can get more advantages and useful only for writer but also for readers. The significance of the writing is describing below:

a. For the writer

The writer expected that the research can give much advantages and it can develop the writer's skill and knowledge. The writer will understand and comprehension about minimal pairs.

b. For the reader

The writer hopes that the readers will get much advantages and knowledge about minimal pairs from this paper.

D. Operational Definition

1. Analysis is an activitiy that contain some steps activity such as parsing, differentiating, sorting things out to be classified and regrouped according to certain criteria then searched it and interpreted meaning

2. Linguistics is the scientific study of natural human languages.

3. Phonology is study of the sound system of languages.

4. Phoneme is the smallest unit of units that exist in the meaningless but can change the meaning or distinguish the meaning of a word.

5. Minimal pair is a pair of words that differ in a single phoneme. Minimal pairs are often used to show that two sounds contrast in a language.

6. Ditinctive features/units is unit of the sound system of a language that serves as the crusial distinguishing mark between two phonemes.

7. Film is a a series of images that when it is rotated will move.

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 follow:

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

Chapter II Theoretical Description consists of some theories taken from many references to support the research such as minimal pairs analysis of distinctive units to find the meaning differences phonologically.

Chapter III Methodology of The Research explains about subject of the research, method of the research, instrument of research, technique of data analysis, and procedure of the research.

Chapter IV Research Findings and Discussion gives explanation about the data description, the data analysis, the data interpretation, and the discussion trough the research.

Chapter V Conclusion and Suggestion gives the summary from all chapters and some suggestion related to the result of the research.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL DESCRIPTION

A. Analysis

According to Darlington and Scott (2005), There are many ways to do analysis. Tesch (1990) identified over twenty separate approaches that between them encompass a broad range of methodologies and epistemological perspectives. There are also many texts providing detailed guides to the practicalities of doing analysis. (p.142)

While there are many different approaches to analysis, in practice most approaches involve similar stages. "Whatever the research purpose and question, certain analytic choices have to be made what data to collect, from whom, how to focus the analysis and how to structure the research report" (p.146). People may be obtained through interviews, observation, or content analysis of existing materials, and may include interview tapes or transcripts, observation field notes, notes on interview context and process, analytic notes and memos, or journal entries. The level and extent of analysis of data from the various sources will depend on the purpose for which the data was collected and involves choices that need to be made for each project.

While people do not hold firmly to any one way of doing analysis, it is absolutely clear of the need to be as explicit as possible about what is being done and why. Taylor and Bogdan (1998) "suggest that all qualitative research reports should provide enough information about how the research was

conducted to enable readers to discount the account or to understand it in the context of how it was produced" (p.235).

The following section focuses on some key stages of analysis. people comments are particularly relevant to approaches that seek to identify themes or patterns in the data. These include studies that are conducted inductively, with a view to generating new theory, as well as those to test an existing theory which use a more deductive approach.

In 2011, Yin said That allure of analysis is that enables it to conduct in-depth studies about a broad array of topics, including its favorites, in plain and everyday terms (p.6). Moreover, qualitative research offers greater latitude in selecting topics of interest because other research methods are likely to be constrained by: the inability to establish the necessary research conditions as in an experiment, the unavailability of sufficient data series or lack of coverage of sufficient variables as in an economic study, the difficulty in drawing an adequate sample of respondents and obtaining a sufficiently high response rate as in a survey, or other limitations such as being devoted to studying the past but not ongoing events as in a history.

Instead of trying to arrive at a singular definition of qualitative research, people might consider five features, listed next and then discussed individually: studying the meaning of people's lives, under real world conditions, representing the views and perspectives of the people labeled throughout this book, as the participants in a study, covering the contextual conditions within which people live, contributing insights into existing or emerging concepts that

may help to explain human social behavior, and Striving to use multiple sources of evidence rather than relying on a single source alone.

Meanwhile, the analysis theory on Tracy (2013), qualitative researchers examine people's actions (local performances) and the structures (informal guidelines and formal rules) that encourage, shape, and constrain such actions (p.22). Different researchers discuss this action structure duality using a variety of terms. Despite the different terminologies, the purposes used the term action to refer to contextual talk, texts, and interactions (e.g. documents, emails, verbal routines, text messages, and comments) and structure to refer to enduring schools of knowledge, societal norms, and myths

Action and structure continuously construct and reflect upon each other. Action and structure relate to qualitative methods in several ways. First, qualitative researchers investigate action through close examinations of everyday mundane practices, talk, and interaction such as line-standing behavio r (p. 24). The continued domination of certain ways of being over time creates normalcy, powerful ideologies, assumptions about the truth, and larger discourses of power It's much easier to note action than to notice the larger structures as structures become taken for granted and second nature. However, a key part of qualitative research is highlighting the existence of these structures and theorizing the purposes served by their acceptance as normal.

B. Phonology

Meanwhile, the phonology theory on Mcmahon (2001) Said "people species has the scientific name Homo sapiens, thinking human, it has often been suggested that an even more appropriate name would be Homo loquens, or speaking human" (p.1). Many species have sound based signalling systems, and can communicate with other members of the same species on various topics of mutual interest, like approaching danger or where the next meal is coming from.

Most humans (leaving aside for now native users of sign languages) also use sounds for linguistic signalling, but the structure of the human vocal organs allows a particularly wide range of sounds to be used, and people also put together in an extraordinarily sophisticated way (p.3). It is the job of the phonologist to express generalisations of this sort in precise terms after all, just because knowledge is not conscious, this does not mean it is unreal, unimportant or not worth understanding.

When people run downstairs, people don't consciously think 'left gluteus maximus, left foot, right arm; right gluteus maximus, right foot, left arm' on each pair of steps (p.4). In fact, people unlikely to make any conscious decisions at all, below the level of wanting to go downstairs in the first place; and relatively few people will know the names of the muscles involved. In fact, becoming consciously aware of the individual activities involved is quite likely to disrupt the overall process: think about what people doing, and you finish the descent nose-first. All of this is very reminiscent of our everyday use of

spoken language. It decide to speak, and what about, but the nuts and bolts of speech production are beyond it conscious reach; and thinking deliberately about what it are saying, and how saying it, is likely to cause selfconsciousness and hesitation, interrupting the flow of fluent speech rather than improving matters.

Both language and mobility (crawling, walking, running downstairs) emerge in developing children by similar combinations of mental and physical maturation, internal abilities, and input from the outside world (Mcmahon, 2001, p. 1-4). As it go along, what it have learned becomes easy, fluent and automatic, it only become dimly aware of what complexity lies behind our actions when realise it have made a speech error, or see and hear a child struggling to say a word or take a step. Phonologists, like anatomists and physiologists, aim to help people understand the nature of that underlying complexity, and to describe fully and formally what it know in a particular domain, but don't know it know.

According to Yavas (2011), If it look at sound inventories of languages, people notice that several sounds are shared by a multiplicity of languages. Indeed, it is also possible that two or more languages have exactly the same sounds. However, having the same sounds does not mean that their phonologies are the same. Let it illustrate this with some concrete examples. If presented the words name, snail, panther, and invite to a native speaker of English and asked whether there was any consonant sound that is shared by

these words, it would invariably get a positive answer, and the consonant sound identified would be the one orthographically represented by n. (p.30)

In fact, the sounds that are identified as the same are not phonetically identical. In *name* it have a voiced alveolar nasal, which becomes partially devoiced in *snail*. In panther, the nasal sound is dental, and finally, in invite, it is labio-dental. What is interesting and important here is the fact that, although there are phonetic differences among these sounds, native speakers of English do not pay attention to them, as the differences are functionally not relevant in their language.

It is also stated by Odden (2005), that 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, 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) (p.2). 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. The pronunciation of a given word is also a fundamental part of the structure of the word. And certainly the principles of pronunciation in a language are subject to change over time. So the study of phonology eventually touches on other domains of linguistics.

In 2006, Yule said the Phonology is essentially the description of the systems and patterns of speech sounds in a language (p. 43). It is, in effect, based on a theory of what every speaker of a language unconsciously knows about the sound patterns of that language. Because of this theoretical status, phonology is concerned with the abstract or mental aspect of the sounds in language rather than with the actual physical articulation of speech sounds. "Phonology is about the underlying design, the blueprint of each sound type, which serves as the constant basis of all the variations in different physical articulations of that sound type in different contexts." (p.44)

When it think of the [t] sound in the words tar, star, writer and eighth as being 'the same', actually mean that, in the phonology of English, it would be represented in the same way. In actual speech, these [t] sounds are all very different. However, all these articulation differences in [t] sounds are less important to us than the distinction between the [t] sounds in general and the [k] sounds, or the [f] sounds, or the [b] sounds, because there are meaningful consequences related to the use of one rather than the others (p. 45). These sounds must be distinct meaningful sounds, regardless of which individual vocal tract is being used to pronounce them, because they are what make the words tar, car, far and bar meaningfully distinct. Considered from this point of view, it can see that phonology is concerned with the abstract set of sounds in a language that allows us to distinguish meaning in the actual physical sounds it say and hear.

According to Delahunty and Garvey (2010), Phonology is the study of how the speech sounds of a language are used in that language to distinguish meaningful units (such as words) from each other, and how sounds are patterned in a language. Consequently, the study of phonology requires people to take meaning into consideration, while phonetics does not. In this section the explore phonology and the basic unit of phonological analysis, the phoneme. (p.107)

1. Phoneme

Brinton (2010) said people will recall that the defined phonology as the study of the distinctive sounds in a language, and although it has mentioned in passing the difference between certain distinctive and nondistinctive variants (for example, between [th] and [t]), it discussed this subject in any detail (p.51). The concept of distinctiveness is captured by the notion of a phoneme. A phoneme is a distinctive or contrastive sound in a language. What "distinctive" means in this context is that the sound makes a difference in meaning and has communicative value. Different phonemes make contrasts in words. For example, /n/, /l/ and /t/ are all phonemes because they serve to make contrasts in words, as in nab, lab, tab. Here people see how the phonemes of a language are determined, by means of what are called minimal pairs.

A minimal pair is a set of different words consisting of all the same sounds except for one. The one sound which contrasts is then determined to be a phoneme since it makes a difference in meaning, it differentiates one

word from another. For example, it could set up a phonetic environment, or a sequence of sounds, such as an environment containing the sound sequence /æt/. If we then establish a blank slot preceding this sequence, /_æt/, and substitute different consonants in this slot, if it get different words. If it do, then each of these consonants is a phoneme. Examine the following:

/æt/: pat, bat, sat, mat, gnat, fat, that, vat, cat …

People can conclude that /p/, /b/, /s/, /m/, /n/, /f/, /ð/, /v/, and /k/ are all phonemes. (p.53)

Mention to Yule (2006), Each one of these meaning-distinguishing sounds in a language is described as a phoneme. It was actually working with the concept of the phoneme as the single sound type which came to be 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. Note that slash marks are conventionally used to indicate a phoneme, /t/, an abstract segment, as opposed to the square brackets, as in [t], used for each phonetic or physically produced segment. (p.44)

An essential property of a phoneme is that it functions contrastively. it know there are two phonemes /f/ and /v/ in English because people are the only basis of the contrast in meaning between the words fat and vat, or fine and vine. This contrastive property is the basic operational test for determining the phonemes that exist in a language. If it substitute one sound

for another in a word and there is a change of meaning, then the two sounds represent different phonemes.

In 2012, Clemente said The number of speech sounds in English varies from dialect to dialect, and any actualtally depends greatly on the interpretation of the researcher doing the counting (p.4). The Longman Pronunciation Dictionary by John C. Wells, for example, using symbols of the International Phonetic Alphabet, denotes 24 consonants and 23 vowels used in Received Pronunciation, plus two additional consonants and four additional vowels used in foreign words only. For General American, it provides for 25 consonants and 19 vowels, with one additional consonant and three additional vowels for foreign words. The American Heritage Dictionary, on the other hand, suggests 25 consonants and 18 vowels (including r-colored vowels) for American English, plus one consonant and five vowels for non- English terms.

According to Ashby (2011), it can switch these two variants round and say *[pin] and *[sphein] linguistics uses a precursive asterisk to denote a non-grammatical form) without changing the meaning of either of the words. This means that [p] and [ph] must have something in common because if replaced the p-sound with a t-sound, then the meaning would change because it get *tin* and *stain* ([thin] and [stein]. This is of great interest to phonologists. Evidence like this enables them to conclude that although there is more than one way of pronouncing it (the phones [p] and [ph] are just two of many), English has actually only got one p-unit, one

overarching unit that can bring about a change of meaning and includes these two variants. They call this unit a phoneme (p.12).

2. Kinds of Phonemes

   a. Primary Phoneme

According to Ladefoged and Johnson (2011), Phonology deals with the speaker knowladge of the sound system of a language. It is therefore exclusively concerned with langue or competence. Phonology can be divided into two branches segmental phonology and suprasegmental phonology (p.23).

Vowels and consonants can be thought of as the segments of which speech is composed. Together they form the syllables that make up utterances. Superimposed on the syllables are other features known as suprasegmentals (p.25). These include variations in stress and pitch. Variations in length are also usually considered to be suprasegmental features, although they can affect single segments as well as whole syllables.

Variations in stress are used in English to distinguish between a noun and a verb, as in (an) insult versus (to) insult. Say these words yourself, and check which syllable has the greater stress. Then compare similar pairs, such as (a) pervert, (to) pervert or (an) overflow, (to) overflow (p.26). You should find that in the nouns, the stress is on the first syllable, but in the verbs, it is on the last. Thus, stress can have a grammatical function in English. It can also be used

for contrastive emphasis as in it want a red pen, not a black one. Stress in English is produced by (1) increased activity of the respiratory muscles, producing greater loudness, as well as by (2) exaggeration of consonant and vowel properties, such as vowel height and stop aspiration, and (3) exaggeration of pitch so that low pitches are lower and high pitches are higher.

1). Consonant

Based on Delahunty (2010), 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 it almost entirely stop the airstream force it through such a narrow opening that the airflow at that point is turbulent and noisy. The Writer classifies consonants according to the following characteristics: whether or not the vocal folds are vibrating (voicing), whether the sound is made with a fully stopped or merely constricted airstream (its manner of articulation), where in the mouth the stoppage or constriction is made (its place of articulation), whether or not air is flowing through the nasal cavity (nasality), and whether or not the lips are pursed (liprounding). (p.91)

2). Vowels

Based on Delahunty (2010), Vowels include the sounds it 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 it has 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. Differences in vowel quality are produced by different shapes of the oral cavity. Characteristic vowel qualities are determined by the height of the tongue in the mouth, the part of the tongue raised (front, middle, or back), the configuration of the lips, and the tension of the muscles of the oral tract. An articulatory description of a vowel must include all of these features. (p.98)

b. Secondary Phonemes

Mention to Lodge (2009), it looked at a number of features that had a considerable duration in the articulation of whole words. These can be referred to as prosodic features; they go syntagmatically through speech and their function often determines the relationships between different parts of an utterance. For instance, when it talk about stressed syllables in English, it is referring to the fact that one syllable (or more) stands out in relation to the surrounding ones, as in comfort, photographer, referee. The prosodic features the writer shall deal are pitch, stress, duration, syllables and rhythm. (p.110)

Kelly and Local (1986) show that the phonetic feature of resonance associated with the phonological elements III and /r/ in various accents of English stretch over several syllables. They clues speakers can use in

identifying lexical III and /r/, and they go from the stressed syllable immediately preceding the III or /r/ up to the next stressed syllable. The domains are marked with underlining in the examples in *from Kelly and Local ([1986], p. 305).*

'Terry'll 'do it.

'Terry'II be 'able to 'do it.

'Terry'll be a'bout to'morrow.

3. Place of Articulation

a. Bilabial

According to Lodge (2009), When both lips are used in the articulation of a sound, such a sound is labelled or bilabial**,** [p b m] are all bilabial. (p.27)

b. Labiodental

Lodge (2009) said the top teeth can be placed just inside the bottom lip to produce **labiodental** sounds, [f v] are both labiodental. Note that the combination of the bottom teeth and the top lip is not a normal combination; only people with a prognathous jaw, such as many members of the royal house of Habsburg, use such articulations. (p.27)

c. Dental

In 2009, Lodge said the tip or blade of the tongue can be placed on the back surface of the top teeth or between the teeth to produce

dental sounds. If one wants to give even more detail that is inherent in [dental], one can specify [interdental], if the sound is produced with the tongue tip between the teeth, and specify which part of the tongue is being used to make contact, as in [apico-dental] or [lamino-dental]. Dental sounds include [Θ ð], the initial sounds in English *think* and *this,* respectively. Do not misled by the English spelling system which represents both the voiceless and the voiced versions with the same two letters; also note that these are single, simplex sounds. Do not let the spelling lead people think there are two sounds stuck together. Say [Θ] and [ð], and see what kind of dental contact you use. (p.28)

d. Alveolar

According to Lodge (2009), The alveolar ridge is the boney protuberance at the start of the roof of the mouth into which the teeth are set. Again, either the tip or the blade can be put into contact with it. [t d s z n] are all alveolar. This word is pronounced in any one of three ways in standard British English, depending on which syllable is given the main stress, indicated by the acute accent on the orthographic form: ['aelvpta] *alveolar,* [ael'viiab] *alveolar,* [aelvi'oub] *alveolar.* Try pronouncing each of these transcriptions with the help of the IPA chart or my adaptations of it below. Note that alveolar stops and fricatives have lateral contact with the upper molars. (p.28)

e. Retroflex

Lodge (2009) said the tongue tip can be flexed backwards so that the under surface is towards the roof of the mouth. Contact is made with the area just behind the alveolar ridge or just in front of the (hard) palate to produce retroflex sounds (p.29). Notice that, unlike the other features described in this section, the term refers to the position of the tongue tip rather than designating the passive articulator. An alternative method of producing retroflex sounds is to pull the tip back from the alveolar ridge to make contact with the same part of the roof of the mouth, without flexing it backwards. There are accents of English that use retroflex articulations, such as parts of urban Lancashire and the West Country, and many of the Indian languages have retroflex articulation, which many speakers of English from the subcontinent use in their variety of English. Notice that all the symbols have a tail curved to the right.

f. Palatoalveolar

According to Lodge (2009), Since the tongue surface and the roof of the mouth are, in fact, continuous surfaces, the amount of each that is used to make contact in articulation can vary considerably. It can be put the tip of the tongue on the back of the alveolar ridge and the blade on the front of the palate and produce palatoalveolar sounds. (p.30)

g. Alveolo-palatal

An equally restricted type of articulation involving a different relationship between tongue, alveolar ridge and palate from that used in palatoalveolar sounds is referred to as alveolo-palatal**.** More of the front of the tongue is placed against the palate in these fricatives: [c z]. Polish, for example, has both types of fricative: [ʃ ʒ c z] (p.30).

h. Palatal

Mention to Lodge (2009), Instead of using the tip or blade of the tongue, the part immediately adjoining the blade, the front, can be used to articulate sounds by raising it into contact with the area of the roof of the mouth immediately above it in the rest position, the palate. The sides make contact with the upper molars, as with all the previous sounds using the tongue. The first two are oral stops, the third a voiceless fricative and the fourth a nasal stop. (p.30)

i. Velar

According to Lodge (2009), By raising the back of the tongue to make contact with the velum, velar sounds are produced. These include [k g x ŋ]. The third one is a voiceless fricative, which occurs in German, as in [dax] *Dach* Voof'; the fourth one is a nasal stop, as in English [siŋ] *sing* and [θiŋk] *think*. Velar articulations only involve side contact between the tongue and the upper molars in the area of the velar contact. It have emphasized already, the roof of the mouth is a continuous surface, so the exact point of contact can vary

considerably for both palatal and velar sounds. In a sense the two-term system of dividing up the surface based on the edge of the bone above the hard palate is misleading. If we take English as an example, the point of contact for the stops [k g] varies slightly according to the following vowel. (p.31)

j. Uvular

According to Lodge (2009), At the back end of the roof of the mouth, as a continuation of the velum, there is a small soft part that hangs down into the faucal opening to the pharynx. This is the uvula. It can be brought into contact with the extreme back part of the tongue to produce uvular sounds. (p.32)

k. Pharyngeal

According to Lodge (2009), As mentioned above, the back wall of the pharynx can be used as a point of contact by retracting the root of the tongue to enable the extreme back of it to touch the pharynx wall. It appears that this is quite a difficult movement to carry out, as there are only a limited number of sounds produced in this way. (p.33)

4. Manner of Articulation

a. Stop

According to Lodge (2009), The most extreme occlusion of the airstream is a complete stoppage of it. It saw this above in the case of the glottal stop, but, of course, this is made in the larynx, not in the mouth, so should be classified as a type of phonation. The same

principle applies in the mouth, however, though in most cases the mechanism is more complicated than for the glottal stop. If the tongue tip is used as the main point of contact, the rest of the airstream has to be closed off as well, by means of contact between the sides of the tongue and the upper molars. The term [stop] is a general label for a number of different but similar mechanisms all of which have a complete closure of the vocal tract in the mouth. (p.34)

b. Plosive

According to Lodge (2009), First of all let us consider the movements involved in creating a stoppage. In a sequence like [aba] the articulators are brought together, held together and then drawn apart. These three phases can be termed closure: hold: release**.** The crucial phase for any stop is the hold. With all three phases such an articulation can be called a plosive. (p.34)

c. Nasal

According to Lodge (2009), That the [d] in *hand* did not have a closure phase because the closure was already in place for the [n]. In the case of *hidden* with no vowel phase between the [d] and the [n], which we also discussed above, the oral stop has no release phase, since it remains in place for the [n], but the air is released through the nose. This is sometimes referred to as a nasal release**,** but note that it is the air that is released, not the oral closure. (p.34)

d. Affricates

According to Lodge (2009), The assumption in the description of plosive release given above is that it is sudden, the articulators parting cleanly and swiftly. However, it is possible to part the articulators relatively slowly causing a short phase of local audible friction following the release of the stop. This is usually referred to as affrication or delayed release. (p.35)

e. Fricatives

According to Lodge (2009), Instead of making a complete, firm contact between the articulators, it can put them almost together but leave a very small gap between them to allow the airstream to escape. When the air passes through a narrow gap, it is subject to turbulence, which produces local audible friction. This is similar to wind passing noisily through a small gap between a window and its frame. The resultant sounds are called fricatives. (p.36)

f. Sibilants

According to Lodge (2009), Some of the fricatives are higher pitched than others, as weshall see in more detail when it consider their acoustic characteristics those with the highest pitch are sometimes called sibilants: [s z ʃ ʒ]. (p.36)

g. Approximants

According to Lodge (2009), Rather than making contact between the articulators as in stops and fricatives, it is possible to narrow the

opening through which the airstream is passing by putting them together (approximating them) without any contact, at least at the point of narrowing. Some tongue approximants have side contact with the upper molars as in the obstruents. In English [j w] are approximants. (p.37)

5. Voicing

a. Voiced

Based on Fromkin (2014), If the vocal cords are together, the airstream forces its way through and causes them to vibrate. Such sounds are voiced. [b] and [z] in *buzz* [bʌz] are two of the many voiced sounds of English. To get a sense of voicing, try putting a finger in each ear and say the voiced "z-z-z-z-z." It can feel the vibrations of the vocal cords. (p.198)

Besides Ashby (2011), Almost certainly, while doing this exercise, it will have detected a buzz or vibration against your fingers for 2, 4 and 5 but nothing at all for 1 and 3. 2 invites it to make a vowel sound, and if you compare this with any other vowels it can think of, it will find that they all tend to buzz. What this tells the people is that vowels almost always have vocal fold vibration. People call them voiced sounds. (p.21)

b. Voiceless

Based on Marchal (2009), The vocal folds are spread, and the glottis is wide open, although slightly less so than for normal

exhalation. Air escapes freely between them and the airflow is laminal: this is the mode used for the production of voiceless consonants. When only one series of stop consonants is present in a language, they will be voiceless. (p.122)

Fromkin (2014), said that sounds are voiceless when the vocal cords are apart so that air flows freely through the glottis into the oral cavity. [p] and [s] in *super* [supər] are two of the several voiceless sounds of English. Voiceless sounds fall into two classes depending on the timing of the vocal cord closure. When it say *pit*, the vocal cords remain open for a very short time after the lips come apart to release the *p*. People call this *p* aspirated because a brief puff of air escapes before the glottis closes. (p.198)

Meanwhile Ashby (2011), The rest of the sounds people tried were all consonant sounds and the presence or absence of buzz will have varied. This is because some consonants are voiced, like the vowel sounds. people can tell that m-sounds and z-sounds are both voiced. While others are produced using an open glottis which makes them buzz-free, or voiceless. (p.21)

6. Allophones

Moreover, Ashby (2011) said The writer can switch these two variants round and say ∗[pin] and ∗[sp^{h}ein] linguistics uses a precursive asterisk to denote a non-grammatical form without changing the meaning of either of the words. This means that [p] and [p^h] must have something in

common because if the writer replaced the p-sound with a t-sound, then the meaning would change because I get *tin* and *stain* ([t^{h}in] and [stein]). This is of great interest to phonologists (p.12). Evidence like this enables them to conclude that although there is more than one way of pronouncing it (the phones [p] and [p^h] are just two of many), English has actually only got one p-unit, one overarching unit that can bring about a change of meaning and includes these two variants. They call this unit a phoneme and the different ways in which it can be pronounced are its allophones.

According to Mayer (2009), Phonemes are abstract representations of speech segments. Consequently, the words *pot* and *spot* both contain the phoneme /p/. However, if the actual pronunciation of these words is considered, it turns out that the phoneme /p/ is pronounced differently in the two words (p.197). When /p/ occurs at the start of a syllable, as in *pot*, it is aspirated: a puff of air accompanies the pronunciation of this sound. In contrast, when /p/ occurs in the middle of a syllable, as in *.spot*, or at the end of a syllable, as in *top*, it is unaspirated. It is possible to actually feel the presence or absence of air by placing your hand in front of the mouth while pronouncing each of these three words. But while aspirated and unaspirated /p/ are different sounds, they are not phonemes (at least in English) because they are not distinctive. It is not possible to create minimal pairs with these two sounds: no way to create two separate words in English that differ only by aspirated and unaspirated

/p/. These two sounds are therefore considered allophones: predictable variations in pronunciation of a phoneme. The phoneme /p/ is aspirated initially in a syllable and unaspirated elsewhere. A later section will consider in greater detail other types of allophonic variation in English.

a. Complementary Distribution (CD)

According to Hayes (2009), The relevant factor is the voicing of the immediately following sound. [e] occurs when this sound in the word is voiced here: [v, b, d, z, d*e*, g], and [ɨ] occurs when the next sound in the word in voiceless (here: [f, p, t, s, t*a*, k]). The fact that the appearance of [e] vs. [ɨ] is predictable is important, because it shows that the difference between the two could never be the (sole) distinction between words; there will always be a difference in the voicing of the following consonant as well (p.22). It follows that there can be no minimal pair for [e] and [ɨ]. A term that is commonly used to describe this is complementary distribution, two sounds are said to be in complementary distribution if one sound never occurs in the environments in which the other occurs. Thus, in phonological analysis, for any pair of sounds it is necessary to establish their phonological status: either they are separate phonemes, capable of distinguishing words, or mere variants, whose distribution in the language is determined by context, in a way that can be expressed by a rule.

According to Crystal (2008), A term used primarily in phonology in the phrase complementary distribution, referring to the mutual exclusiveness of a pair of sounds in a certain phonetic environment. In English, for example, the voiceless allophone of the /l/ phoneme occurs after initial /p-/, as in *plan*, and the voiced allophone is excluded; conversely, [l] is used initially when no /p-/ precedes. (p.119)

Based on Odden (2005), The choice of a voiceless aspirated stop such as [t^h] versus a voiceless unaspirated stop such as [t], on the other hand, never defines the sole basis for differentiating words in English. The occurrence of [t] versus [t^h] (also [k] versus [k^h], and [p] versus [p^h]) follows a rule that aspirated stops are used in one phonological context, and unaspirated stops are used in all other contexts. In English, [t] and [t^h] are predictable variants of a single abstract segment, a phoneme, which it represent as /t/. Predictable variants are termed allophones – the sounds are in complementary distribution because the context where one variant appears is the complement of the context where the other sound appears. As it has emphasized, one concern of phonology is determining valid relations between surface phonetic segments and the abstract mental constructs, the phonemes, which represent the unity behind observed [t] - [t^h] etc. (p.44)

b. Free Variation

Crystal (2008), Free variation is a term used in phonology, referring to the substitutability of one sound for another in a given environment, with no consequent change in the word's meaning, as when a speaker articulates a word like *sit* with an unreleased or a released plosive, or different pronunciations are given to either (p.224). These different phonetic realizations of a phoneme are called free variants (opposed to the 'contextual variants' found in cases of complementary distribution). In traditional phonological study, free variation has been considered to be an area of little importance; but in sociolinguistic studies it is suggested that free variants need to be described, in terms of the frequency with which they occur, because the choice of one variant rather than another may be made on sociological grounds, as when one 'chooses' a careful rather than a 'casual' speech style.

7. Minimal Pairs

According to Birjandi and Nodoushan (2005), another point to notice about allophones is that the differences between them are phonetic rather than phonemic (p.17). A phonetic difference does not cause a change in meaning. A phonemic difference, however, brings about a change in meaning. For instance, the difference in words like ship /ʃɪp/ and sheep /ʃiːp/ is phonemic because these two words have two different meanings.

Therefore, it cannot be consider /ɪ/ and /i:/ to be allophones of a basic phoneme. Words like sheep /ʃi:p/ and ship /ʃɪp/ are called minimal pairs. Traditionally, minimal pairs were defined as pairs of words that differ in one and only one phoneme. Take the following examples:

thy /ðaɪ/   thigh /θaɪ/

ship /ʃɪp/   sheep /ʃi:p/

bow /baʊ/   wow /waʊ/

kill /kɪl/   keel /ki:l/

If one of the words in a minimal pair is repeated, a minimal set will result. Take the following examples:

thy   thigh   thigh

ship   ship   sheep

bow   wow   bow

keel   kill   kill   (p.18)

Hayes (2009), give the example of minimal pairs are time [taim] vs. dime [daim], was strategically arranged to make this point. These words are identical, except for their initial sounds; that is, they are both of the form [Xaim]. Since they are different words, it follows that [t] and [d] are distinct sounds; that is, they are separate phonemes. A pair like ([taim], [daim]), differing in just one single location, is called a minimal pair. A minimal pair is the most effective way to show that two sounds are distinct phonemes. (p.20)

There are quite a few ways in phonology of saying that two sounds are separate phonemes. Equivalently, people say that the English sounds /t/ and /d/ contrast with each other, that they are in contrast, or that they are phonemically distinct, or that the difference between them is distinctive. All of these terms are essentially equivalent. The concept of minimal pair can be extended to cover larger sets. A set like time [taim] – dime [daim] – lime [laim] is a minimal triplet, showing that /t/, /d /, and /l/ are distinct phonemes; and the concept clearly generalizes to as many members as one can find.

According to Radford, Atkinson, Britain, Clahsen, and Spencer (2009), a pair of this kind, in which everything except the portion under consideration is identical, is called a minimal pair. This pair shows that voicing can distinguish one word from another, and that the pair of sounds [p b] can distinguish words. However, when we consider different types of [p], with different degrees of aspiration or no aspiration at all, it get a different picture. There are no words in English which differ solely in whether they contain an unaspirated or an aspirated plosive. That is, English does not have distinct words like, say, [pʰɪt] and [pɪt]. In fact, [pɪt], with totally unaspirated [p], is unpronounceable without explicit training for most English speakers. Conversely, it could never find pairs such as [spɪt] and [spʰɪt] in English – following initial [s], the only 'p' sound it find is the unaspirated [p]. The same is true of [t tʰ] and [k kʰ], as in the pairs of words star, tar and scar, car. (p.75)

Mention to Odden (2005), said while the physical difference between t and th in English is just as real as the difference between t and d, there is a fundamental linguistic difference between these two relationships. The selection of t versus d may constitute the sole difference between many different words in English: such words, where two words are differentiated exclusively by a choice between one of two segments, are referred to as minimal pairs. (p.44)

[d]	[t]	[d]	[t]
Dire	tire	do	two
Dick	tick	had	hat
said	set	bend	bent

According to Knight (2012), swapping one sound for another to look for meaning differences is a really useful tool and is referred to as a minimal pairs test. Minimal pairs are pairs of words that only differ by one sound and mean different things. So, 'pin' and 'tin' are a minimal pair, as are 'spin' and 'skin'. If a minimal pair can be found, it demonstrates that the two different sounds ([ph] and [th], or [p=] and [k=]) are variants of different phonemes, because they make a meaning difference. (p.117)

There is no meaning difference when we swap allophones of the same phoneme, like aspirated and unaspirated /p/, even if the resulting words sound a bit odd. Thus, it is impossible to find a minimal pair involving

aspirated and unaspirated /p/, because they are allophones of the same phoneme and never make a meaning difference in English.

Phonemes are illustrated by the following English minimal pairs. For example, 'pin' and 'tin' illustrate phonemes /p/ and /t/.

a) ban and man

b) cat and rat

c) tin and tan

d) ram and ran

e) belated and berated

a) /b/ and /m/

b) /k/ and /r/

c) /ɪ/ and /æ/

d) /m/ and/n/

e) /l/ and /r/ (p.120)

These pairs show that the two sounds which distinguish words in a minimal pair can differ by one feature (such as manner in (a)), or many (such as voice, place and manner in (b)). The test works for vowels (see (c)) as well as consonants, in onsets (a), (b), (e) and codas (d), and in multisyllabic words (e). As long as only one sound is changed, and that sound is in the same position in each word, then the words form a minimal pair.

8. Distinctive Units

According to Fromkin, Rodman, Hyams (2014), one can think of voicing and voicelessness as the presence or absence of a single feature, voiced. This single feature may have two values: plus (+), which signifies its presence, and minus (–), which signifies its absence. For example, [b] is [+voiced] and [p] is [–voiced]. The presence or absence of nasality can similarly be designated as [+nasal] or [–nasal], with [m] being [+nasal] and [b] and [p] being [–nasal]. A [–nasal] sound is an oral sound. (p.236)

It consider the phonetic and phonemic symbols to be cover symbols for sets of distinctive features. They are a shorthand method of specifying the phonetic properties of segments. Phones and phonemes are not indissoluble units; they are composed of phonetic features, similar to the way that molecules are composed of atoms. A more explicit description of the phonemes /p/, /b/, and /m/ may thus be given in a feature matrix of the following sort:

/p/, /b/, /m/

Labial + + +

Voiced – + +

Nasal – – + (p.237)

Aspiration is not listed as a phonemic feature in the specification of these units for English (but is for Thai, say), because [p] and [ph] do not represent different phonemes in English. In a phonetic transcription,

however, the aspiration feature would be specified where it occurs. (p.238)

A phonetic feature is distinctive when the + value of that feature in certain words contrasts with the – value of that feature in other words. At least one feature value difference must distinguish each phoneme from all the other phonemes in a language. Because the phonemes /b/, /d/, and /g/ contrast in English by virtue of the place of articulation features—labial, alveolar, and velar—these place features are also distinctive in English. The distinctive features of the voiced stops in English are shown in the following:

/b/, /m/, /d/, /n/, /g/, /ŋ/

Voiced + + + + + +

Labial + + – – – –

Alveolar – – + + – –

Velar – – – – + +

Nasal – + – + – + (p.239)

Each phoneme in this chart differs from all the other phonemes by at least one distinctive feature.

Vowels, too, have distinctive features. For example, the feature [±back] distinguishes the vowel in look [lʊk] ([+back]) from the vowel in lick [lɪk] ([–back]) and is therefore distinctive in English. Similarly, [±tense] distinguishes [i] from [ɪ] (beat versus bit) and is also a distinctive feature of the English vowel system.

According to Akmajian (2001), The English Plural Rule exemplifies an important point about determining which phonetic features of a language are in fact the significant ones for a theory of phonology. In English the feature of voicing plays two important roles, it plays a crucial role in the statement of phonological regularities, such as the Plural Rule, and it is minimally distinctive in that it serves to distinguish phonemes such as /z/ and /s/ in minimal pairs such as /zIp/ and /sIp/. (p.110)

In general, then, the significant phonetic features of human language are those that play a crucial role in the statement of phonological rules and/or distinguish phonemes from one another. Because of the latter function, these features are commonly called distinctive features. The phonemes of all languages may be described in terms of the universally available set of distinctive features, some of which have already been discussed in the description of English phonemes. Although all languages draw from the same universal set of features, individual languages in the groups of features that make up their phonemes.

C. Film

The correlation of film and literature was also stated by Arnheim (1997) that said Film resembles painting, music, literature, and the dance in this respect—it is a medium that may, but need not, be used to produce artistic results (p.8). Colored picture post cards, for instance, are not art and are not intended to be. Neither are a military march, a true confessions story, or a strip

tease. And the movies are not necessarily film art. It is worth while to refute thoroughly and systematically the charge that photography and film are only mechanical reproductions and that they therefore have no connection with art—for this is an excellent method of getting to understand the nature of film art.

Meanwhile, it can see the history of film based on Geoffrey Nowell Smith (1996) that said the history of the The history of the cinema in its first thirty years is one of unprecedented expansion and growth. Beginning as a novelty in a handful of big cities -- New York, Paris, London, and Berlin -- the new medium quickly found its way across the world, attracting larger and larger audiences wherever it was shown and displacing other forms of entertainment as it did so. (p.21)

As audiences grew, so did the places where films were shown, culminating in the great 'picture palaces' of the 1920s which rivalled theatres and opera-houses for opulence and splendour. Meanwhile films themselves developed from being short 'attractions', only a couple of minutes long, to the feature length that has dominated the world's screens up to the present day. The section 'The Silent Film' looks at the kinds of film, like animation, comedy, and serials, which continued to thrive alongside the dramatic feature in the 1920s, and also at the factual film or documentary, which acquired an increasing distinctiveness as the period progressed, and at the rise of avant-garde film-making parallel (and sometimes counter) to the mainstream.

According to Rabiger (2003), The definitive structure of a film results from the interplay of many considerations, starting with the script and its handling of time. However, during editing, a film may change drastically. Even the eventual shape of a single unit such as a sequence is determined late in the process by its dramatic content, composition, visual and aural rhythms, amount and complexity of movement within the frame, and length and placement of shots. Little of this can be more than hazily present in the filmmaker's mind at the outset. (p.227)

Therefore, the intention of this chapter is to deal only with the largest determinants of a movie's structure—plot, time, and thematic purpose. Many filmmakers (though not general audiences) tend to resist the idea of a tightly plotted narrative because it can feel manipulative and contrived. When they find that screenwriting manuals prescribe three acts, each of a certain length, with page numbers specified for the *plot points* (points at which the story goes off at a tangent), many would-be screenwriters head for the hills. If such obsession with control over form seems reductive and formulaic, some context is missing from this picture. Nobody starts with the three-act form and the page numbers in mind.

Writers begin with ideas, images, feelings, and perhaps some incidents in their own or a friend's life. The first draft may be in short story or outline form, or may be written as a treatment; every writer generates material however they can. Next, the writer figures out what *problems* the characters face and are trying to solve. This is usually very difficult, but once it is identified, the

trajectory of a plot becomes clearer. Then the writer starts to story-edit using a dramatist's toolbox to spot the narrative elements and archetypes, and to assess how to increase their effectiveness.

According to James Monaco (2000), The recording arts comprise an entirely new mode of discourse, parallel to those already in existence. Anything that happens in life that can be seen or heard can be recorded on film, tape, or disc. The "art" of film, then, bridges the older arts rather than fitting snugly into the preexisting spectrum. From the beginning, film and photography were neutral: the media existed before the arts. (p.39)

The cinema is an invention without a future, Lumiere is often quoted as having said (p.6). And indeed it might have appeared so in his day. But as this revolutionary mode of discourse was applied, in turn, to each of the older arts, it took on a life of its own. The earliest film experimenters "did" painting in film, "did" the novel, "did" drama, and so forth, and gradually it became evident which elements of those arts worked in filmic situations and which did not. In short, the art of film developed by a process of replication. The neutral template of film was laid over the complex systems of the novel, painting, drama, and music to reveal new truths about certain elements of those arts. In fact, if it disregard for the moment the crudity of early recording processes, the majority of the elements of those arts worked very well in film. Indeed, for the past hundred years the history of the arts is tightly bound up with the challenge of film. As the recording arts drew freely from their predecessors, so painting,

music, the novel, stage drama—even architecture—had to redefine themselves in terms of the new artistic language of film.

According to Giannetti (2001) Formalist fdm theorists believe that the art of cinema is possible precisely because a movie is unlike everyday reality. The filmmaker exploits the limitations of the medium, its two-dimensionality, its confining frame, its frag- Realistic critics and theorists tend to underestimate the flexibility of an audience's response to nonrealistic movies (p.464). Of course, it's easier for a filmmaker to create the illusion of reality if the story deals with everyday events, for the world of the movie and the actual world are essentially the same. On the other hand, a gifted artist can make even fantasy materials "realistic." A movie like *Ugetsu,* which is set in the remote past and features spirits and demons, presents us with a self-contained magical universe which its are able to enter by temporarily forgetting the outside world of reality.

In short, audiences are highly sophisticated in their responses to nonrealistic films. people can almost totally suspend our disbelief, partially suspend it, or alternate between extremes according to the aesthetic demands of the world of the movie, merited time-space continuum—to produce a world that resembles the real world only in a superficial sense. The real world is merely a repository of raw material that needs to be shaped and heightened to be effective as art. Film art doesn't consist of a reproduction of reality, but a translation of observed characteristics into the *forms of* the medium.

D.Research of the Relevance

This research is guided by paper from Reinherzt Patun Arifin, an English literature student of foreign language JIA. The title is a paper entitled *Minimal pairs analysis of distinctive units in find the meaning differences in 'morning , Noon, & Night' novel by Sidney Sheldon Phonologically.* It is published in March to June 2015 which analyzed the minimal pairs of distinctive units of novel by Sidney. This research shows that mostly minimal pairs in the novel. How to distinguish the smallest unit of units in the distinctive units to make minimal pairs occur.

In the paper, the writer describes that at least pairs are limited only by one different unit. However, this writer does not describe it in detail. Only described in the way of writing (phonetic). Then direct writer centered on the word differences only. The author did not explain how the process of difference occurred.

This research is guided by paper from Eni Nuraeni, a department of English education faculty of tarbiyah and teacher's training Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University. The title is a paper entitled *The effectiveness of minimal pairs towards students' English Pronunciation (A pre-experimental study at the seventh grade of SMP Muhammadiyah 17 Ciputat).* It is published in 2015 which the effectiveness of minimal pairs in SMP Muhammadiyah 17 Ciputat.

From the title it appears that the writer uses quantitative techniques. The objective of this study is to assist students in distinguishing between long and short vowel sound by using minimal pairs in improving students'

pronunciation. The method design of this study was a pre-experimental research design. In this research the writer used only a class of student as experimental class. The writer used one group pre-test and post-test for collecting the data. The data of pre-test were taken for measuring students pronounce before the treatment was given and the data were taken from the post-test used for measuring students pronounce after receiving the treatment using minimal pairs. The result of the study showed that there was improvement of students pronounce after being taught using minimal pairs. Most of students pronunciation score in post-test were better than their score in the pre-test.

This research is guided by paper from Fara Zikara Putri, a department of English education faculty of tarbiyah and teacher's training Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University. The title is a paper entitled *The effectiveness of minimal pairs drill towards students' ability in pronouncing similar sounds of words (A quasi-experimental study in the eighth grade of MTs. Khazanah Kebajikan)*. It is published in 2015 which the effectiveness of the minimal pairs in MTs. Khazanah Kebajikan.

The purpose of the study was to obtain emprical evidence about the effectiveness of minimal pairs drill towards students' ability in pronouncing similar sounds of word. The methods of this study was a quasi-experimental. The population of this study is all the eighth grade of students of MTs. Khazanah Kebajikan at the 2014/2015 academic year. The technique of sampling was convenience sampling, class VIII BP as the experimental class

while class VIII C as the controlled class. Both experimental class and controlled class consist of 20 students. The data collecting is done by giving the test (pre-test and post-test). This study use T-test formula as the technique of data anlysis.

This research is guided by paper from Sari Wahdati, an Antasari state institute for islamic studies faculty of Tarbiyah and teachers training english education department. The title is a paper entitled *Students' Error In Pronouncing Consonant Minimal Pairs*. It is published in 2016, which the students' error in pronouncing consonant minimal pairs in English department IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

The problems of this research are: How is students' ability in pronouncing consonant minimal pairs? What are the common errors found in pronouncing consonant minimal pairs? What are the factors that caused students error pronouncing consonant minimal pairs? The subject in this research are 30 students the fourth semester of English department. Meanwhile, the object in this research students' error in pronouncing consonant minimal pairs antasari state institute for Islamic studies banjarmasin. In this research, consonant minimal pairs examined were:(p/b), (f,v), (f/p), (v,b), (θ/s), (θ/t), (s/z), (t/d), (s/ʃ), (dʒ/tʃ), (n/ŋ), (l,r). The data was collected using some techniques that consist ofpronunciation test, interview and documentary. The data processing in this research is divided into five phases: Editing, scoring, tabulating, and interpreting. Afterwards, all the data analyzed with qualitative and quantitative method.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY RESEARCH

A. Method of the Research

1. Time and Place of the Research

The research was done in four months, started from the February 2018 and finished in June 2018. This paper has some references as the theories of the research. The references are taken by looking for books in STBA JIA library, e-book, and the other sources from the internet. The data are used to analyze the minimal pairs in the *despicable me* Film by Ken Daurio.

2. Kind of the Research

Method of this research is a descriptive qualitative approach. The researcher develops concept and collects fact without testing any hypothesis. The end of analysis is always the understanding of the literary work as a unified and complex whole. So, this research is said qualitative because it is an activity referred assessment.

Hancock (2002) Qualitative approaches to data collection usually involves direct interaction with individuals on a one to one basis or in a group setting. Data collection methods are time consuming and consequently data is collected from smaller numbers of people than would usually be the case in quantitative approaches such as the questionnaire survey. The benefits of using these approaches include

richness of data and deeper insight into the phenomena under study. (p.13).

According to Darlington and Scott (2005) There are many ways to do analysis. The identified over twenty separate approaches that between them encompass a broad range of methodologies and epistemological perspectives. There are also many texts providing detailed guides to the practicalities of doing analysis.

Meanwhile, the analysis theory on Tracy (2013), qualitative researchers examine people's actions (local performances) and the structures (informal guidelines and formal rules) that encourage, shape, and constrain such actions. Different researchers discuss this action–structure duality using a variety of terms. Despite the different terminologies, the purposes used the term action to refer to contextual talk, texts, and interactions (e.g. documents, emails, verbal routines, text messages, and comments) and structure to refer to enduring schools of knowledge, societal norms, and myths.

B. Procedure of the Research

After understanding the role of systematical and arranged steps of the research, it comes to the procedure of the research. The steps as follows:

1. Preparation

The basic thing that writer did before writing this paper was to identify the problem, to select the fixed title, to formulate and to limit

problem are the ways in order not to overwhelm this discussion. And moreover, how this paper can be useful for the readers later. The research uses books of theories to strengthen and to prove the analysis of the research.

2. Implementation

When starting to write this paper in early of time, the writer regularly visited the library of some universities in order to collect references related to the research, and then selected them to be data. The selected data become theories as fundamental for the writer to analyze. During analyzing, the writer also did consultation to know some mistakes in technical writing occured to be repaired.

3. Finishing

To convince what has done on the paper, reporting and discussing the result to the counselor is still done. And during the analysis, this mistaken still occurred is marked to be revised to have maximal result. Revising the mistakes in the research is important to make the research better. 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.

C. Technique of the Data Collection

The data were collected by observing thoroughly the minimal pairs in the *Despicable Me* film by Ken Daurio. The first step was watching the film

closely thus the content and context of the conversations were gained. The data collected from conversation among all characters. The writer classified the data. This classification was done by splitting. The writer found minimal pairs in the conversation. The next step, the writer analyzed the minimal pairs in conversation film and give explanation of minimal pairs.

D. Technique of the Data Analysis

Before doing research, the researcher has to understood data which are analyzed. After the data had been collected from the data source, in order to obtain accurate data is relevant enough to the object being analyzed, the researcher uses some basic technique. The following are steps to analyze the data: First, the research finding out the data in the film. Second, giving mark to the data and analyzing the data which are obtained from the object, then classifying minimal pairs. Third, the writer explain all of minimal pairs. Fourth, the writer will certainly make inference of the research as a result and suggestions to the writer herself, reader and college.

E. Sources of the Primary and Secondary Data

Kutha 2010 (143-144) give statment that the data is divided into 2 types, namely quantitative and qualitative data. Quantitative data, in the form of non numbers (categorization), such as job satisfaction, education lavel, character traits and a character and so forth. Data sources, both for the type of quantitative and qualitative there are two kinds.

1. **The Primary Data**

    In this research, primary data sources are the actual sources when it hapened in the data collection. Data sources is minimal pairs and found in the Despicable Me film by Ken Daurio, which supported by theories of those minimal pairs phonologically.

2. **Secondary Data**

    Secondary data sources are the other data sources which come from the other sources and had existed before the research was done, text books and other research results. Secondary data are defined as concrete data and interpretation of the primary data.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS DATA

A. The Data Description

The problem of the research will be answered in this chapter. This chapter presents the anylsis of the research findings and discussion. The data are taken from the *despicable me* Film by Ken Daurio. The writer finds 19 data. The film which is analyzed consists of distinctive units which written in those minimal pairs in the film.

Finding data in the Film are analyzed according to some steps. In the beginning step, choosing some chapters of the film anlyze. Second step, searching for minimal pairs which consist of distinctive unit. Collecting and marking those data. The last step, analyzing and explaining those data hierarchically. Those data are presented below.

Table 4.1 Data Description of minimal pairs in the film

No	Dialogues	Minimal Pairs	Minutes
1	Exuce me, sir, is there a commode?	There	00:01:37
	And where will he strike next?	Where	00:03:21
2	Don't climb!	Don't	00:02:05
	And I won't even mention the effel		
	Tower! Also vegas.	Won't	00:10:06
3	Hold on. Easy, little boy.	Hold	00:02:14
		Told	00:10:55

	Wait, wait! I haven't told you what is it yet		
4	That was you, wasn't it? Do you have any idea of the capital that this bank has invested in you, Gru?	Was Has	00:14:02 00:17:34
5	You had your own cooking show. Fix it? Look, it has been disintegrated.	Had Has	00:26:36 00:37:34
6	Will you play with us? Well, then it's going to be a long night for you, isn't it?	Will Well	00:37:02 00:40:38
7	You've got to be pulling on my leg! So, good night, sleep tight, and don't let the bed bugs bite.	Leg Let	00:05:54 00:40:45
8	Look, Gru, the point is, there are a lot of new villains out there. I don't like this book.	Look Book	00:17:58 01:04:14
9	Well, I am tired. You use them when you tell the story.	Well Tell	01:02:27 01:03:03
10	So, good night, sleep tight, and don't let the bed bugs bite.	Let	00:40:45

	Okay, I wasn't going to tell you about this yet	Yet	00:10:09
11	We sold 43 mini-mints, 30 choco-swirlies, and 18 coco-nutties.	Sold	00:13:07
	Can I hold your hand?	Hold	00:31:15
12	We sold 43 mini-mints, 30 choco-swirlies, and 18 coco-nutties.	Sold	00:13:07
	I told you not to touch my things	Told	00:54::16
13	Well, you say that like it's a great sale day.	Say	00:13:15
	I'm having a bad, bad day.	Day	00:04:12
14	Well, you say that like it's a great sale day.	Say	00:13:15
	It's about time that I get my way.	Way	00:04:14
15	And have a pet unicorn.	Pet	00:22:34
	I bet the mom is beautiful!	Bet	00:27:57
16	Okay, okay. Clearly, we need to set some rules.	Set	00:32:53
	And have a pet unicorn.	Pet	00:22:34
17	Okay, okay. Clearly, we need to set some rules.	Set	00:32:53
	I bet the mom is beautiful!	Bet	00:27:57

18	But try not to toss and turn.	Try	00:40:28
	You will not cry or whine or laugh or giggle	Cry	00:33:21
19	Uni, unicorns, I could pet one.	Could	00:22:52
	Why would he come?	Would	01:13:57

B. Data Analysis

In the data of this research, those data are analyzed from *despicable me* film by Ken Daurio which contain of the Minimal Pairs found in the film. The total of the data are 33. The descriptions are listed in the film that contain minimal pairs which consist of distingtive units in the words to make the interpratation of the data anlyzed easily.

Datum 1

*"Exuce me, sir, is **there** a commode?"* (00:01:37)

*"And **where** will he strike next?"* (00:03:21)

Words	Explain
There	Different meaning: / ð / and / w / are
Where	phoneme

Table 4.2.1 Data Analysis of Datum

The minimal pairs are *there* and *where* which have the distinctive units are /ð / and / w /. Between, this is certainly related to phoneme. But through the utterance of language sound sometimes people have difficulties to find difference or similarity of the uttered rapidly. Because different spellings can be used for the same phoneme like two word have the same vowel sounds. But the same letters sometimes can represent different phoneme. Due to the reality, so it is needed to practice the theory of distinctive units in those minimal pairs to avoid making false in pronouncing, writing and the meaning.

Then, the writer has two words *there* /ðea/ and *where* /wea/. In terms of their same phoneme th /ð/, means voiced wh /w/, means voiceless. After looking at the type of phoneme used, the author should also look in terms place of articulation. At *there* / ð / this type of phoneme has a place of articulation is dental. When the tip or blade of the tongue can be placed on the back surface of the top teeth or between the teeth to produce dental sounds. While its manner is fricative. And the phoneme of *where / wea /* has the place of articulation glottal. That means glottal is a curious category. These sounds function as consonants and can be said to have a glottal or laryngeal point of articulation. In this case the words *there* and *where* are the minimal pairs which have the distinctive unit phoneme /t/ and /wh/. Through the phoneme of the /ð/ and /w/ phoneme, the writer is able to distinguish between the / ð/ and /w/, both phoneme are different, so the writer are sure that both of the words (there and where) have different meaning, due to they are created from different phoneme.

Datum 2

Don't *climb!* (00:02:05)

*And I **won't** even mention the effel Tower! Also vegas.* (00:10:06)

Words	Explain
Don't	Different meaning: / d / and / w / are
Won't	phoneme

Table 4.2.2 Data Analysis of Datum

The minimal pairs is *don't* and *won't* which has the distinctive units are / d / and / w /. In between, this is certainly related to phoneme. But through the utterance of language sound sometimes people have difficulties to find difference or similarity of the uttered rapidly. Because different spellings can be used for the same phoneme like two word have the same vowel sounds. But the same letters sometimes can represent different phoneme. Due to the reality, so it is needed to practice the theory of distinctive units in those minimal pairs to avoid making false in pronouncing, writing and the meaning.

Then, the writer has two words *don't* /dəʊnt/ and *won't* /wəʊnt/. In terms of their same phoneme / d / which mean it is voiced, / w / which mean it is voiceless. After looking at the type of phoneme used, the author should also look in terms place of articulation. At *don't* this type of word has a manner of articulation is stop or alveolar stops. Alveolar stops is when the air stream stopped by the back of tongue making a complete closure with the alveolar ridge. While, for word *won't*

this type of word has a manner is approximants. Rather than making contact between the articulators as in stops and fricatives, it is possible to narrow the opening through which the airstream is passing by putting them together (approximating them) without any contact, at least at the point of narrowing. Some tongue approximants have side contact with the upper molars as in the obstruents. In English [j w] are approximants. Since the words are different, the d / d / and w / w / sounds are different sounds. It means they are separate phonemes. In this case the words *don't* and *won't* are the minimal pairs which have the distinctive unit phoneme / d / and / w /. Through the phoneme of the /d/ and /w/ phoneme, the writer are able to distinguish between the / d / and / w /, both phoneme are different, so the writer are sure that both of the words (don't and won't) have different meaning, due to they are created from different phoneme.

Datum 3

Hold *on. Easy, little boy.* (00:02:14)

Wait, wait! I haven't ***told*** *you what is it yet.* (00:10:55)

Words	Explain
Hold	Different meaning: / h / and / t / are
Told	phoneme

Table 4.2.3 Data Analysis of Datum

The minimal pairs is *hold* and *told* which has the distinctive units are / h / and / t /. In between, this is certainly related to phoneme. But through the utterance of

language sound sometimes people have difficulties to find difference or similarity of the uttered rapidly. Because different spellings can be used for the same phoneme like two word have the same vowel sounds. But the same letters sometimes can represent different phoneme. Due to the reality, so it is needed to practice the theory of distinctive units in those minimal pairs to avoid making false in pronouncing, writing and the meaning.

Then, the writer has two words *hold* / həʊld / and *told* / təʊld /. In terms of their same phoneme h / h /, means voiced t / t /, means voiceless. After looking at the type of phoneme used, the author should also look in terms manner of articulation. At *hold* this type of word has a manner of articulation is stop. When the most extreme occlusion of the airstream is a complete stoppage of it. It saw this above in the case of the glottal stop, but, of course, this is made in the larynx, not in the mouth, so should be classified as a type of phonation. The same principle applies in the mouth, however, though in most cases the mechanism is more complicated than for the glottal stop. If the tongue tip is used as the main point of contact, the rest of the airstream has to be closed off as well, by means of contact between the sides of the tongue and the upper molars. While, for word *told* this type of word has a manner of articulation is stops or alveolar stops. When the air stream stopped by the tongue making a complete closure with the alveolar ridge. Since the words are different, the h / h / and t / t / sounds are different sounds. It means they are separate phonemes. In this case the words *hold* and *told* are the minimal pairs which have the distinctive unit phoneme /h/ and /t/. Through the phoneme of the /h/ and /t/ phoneme, the writer is able to distinguish between the / h / and / t /, both

phoneme are different, so the writer is sure that both of the words (hold and told) have different meaning, due to they are created from different phoneme.

Datum 4

*That **was** you, wasn't it?* (00:14:02)

*Do you have any idea of the capital that this bank **has** invested in you, Gru?* (00:17:34)

Words	Explain
Was	Different meaning: / w / and / h / are
Has	phoneme

Table 4.2.4 Data Analysis of Datum

The minimal pairs is *was* and *has* which has the distinctive units are / w / and / h /. In between, this is certainly related to phoneme. But through the utterance of language sound sometimes people have difficulties to find difference or similarity of the uttered rapidly. Because different spellings can be used for the same phoneme like two word have the same vowel sounds. But the same letters sometimes can represent different phoneme. Due to the reality, so we need to practice the theory of distinctive units in those minimal pairs to avoid making false in pronouncing, writing and the meaning.

Then, the writer have two word *was* / wəz / and *has* / həz /. In terms of their same phoneme /w/, /h/, which means *was* is voiceless and *has* is voiced. Since the words are different, the w /w/ and h /h/ sounds are different sounds. After looking

at the type of phoneme used, the author should also look in terms place of articulation. At *was* and *has* this type of word has a place of articulation is alveolo-palatal. Alveolo-palatal is when an equally restricted type of articulation involving a different relationship between tongue, alveolar ridge and palate from that used in palatoalveolar sounds is referred to as alveolo-palatal. While, for word *was* and *has* this type of word has a manner of articulation is sibilants. Sibilants is when some of the fricatives are higher pitched than others, as weshall see in more detail when it consider their acoustic characteristics those with the highest pitch are sometimes called sibilants. Since the words are different, the w / w / and h / h / sounds are different sounds. It means they are separate phonemes. In this case the words *was* and *has* are the minimal pairs which have the distinctive unit phoneme /w/ and /h/. Through the phoneme of the / w / and / h / phoneme, the writer are able to distinguish between the / w / and / h /, both phoneme are different, so the writer are sure that both of the words (was and has) have different meaning, due to they are created from different phoneme.

Datum 5

*You **had** your own cooking show.* (00:26:36

*Fix it? Look, it **has** been disintegrated.* (00:37:34)

Words	Explain
Had	Different meaning: / h / and / z / are
Has	phoneme

Table 4.2.5 Data Analysis of Datum

The minimal pairs is *had* and *has* which has the distinctive units are / h / and / z /. Between, this is certainly related to phoneme. But the same letters sometimes can represent different phoneme. Due to the reality, so we need to practice the theory of distinctive units in those minimal pairs to avoid making false in pronouncing, writing and the meaning.

Then, the writer have two word *had* / həd / and *has* / həz /. In terms of their same phoneme d /d/ and z /z/ are means voiced. After looking at the type of phoneme used, the author should also look in terms place of articulation. At *had* and *has* this type of word has a place of articulation is alveolar. When the boney protuberance at the start of the roof of the mouth into which the teeth are set. Again, either the tip or the blade can be put into contact with it. It called alveolar. While, for word *had* this type of word has a manner is nasal. That the [d] in *hand* did not have a closure phase because the closure was already in place for the [n]. In the case of *hidden* with no vowel phase between the [d] and the [n], which we also discussed above, the oral stop has no release phase, since it remains in place for the [n], but the air is released through the nose. This is sometimes referred to as a nasal release, but note that it is the air that is released, not the oral closure. It called nasal. Then, *has* have a manner of articulation is sibilant. When Some of the fricatives are higher pitched than others, as weshall see in more detail when it consider their acoustic characteristics those with the highest pitch are sometimes called sibilants. It means they are separate phonemes. In this case the words *had* and *has* are the minimal pairs which have the distinctive unit phoneme / d / and / z /. Through the phoneme

of the /d/ and /s/ phoneme, the writer are able to distinguish between the / d / and / z /, both phoneme are different, so the writer are sure that both of the words (had and has) have different meaning, due to they are created from different phoneme.

Datum 6

Will you play with us? (00:37:02)

Well, then it's going to be a long night for you, isn't it? (00:40:38)

Words	Explain
Will	Different meaning: / i / and / e / are
Well	phoneme

Table 4.2.6 Data Analysis of Datum

The minimal pairs is *will* and *well* which has the distinctive units are / i / and / e /. In between, this is certainly related to phoneme. But the same letters sometimes can represent different phoneme. Due to the reality, so we need to practice the theory of distinctive units in those minimal pairs to avoid making false in pronouncing, writing and the meaning.

Then, the writer have two word *will* /wil/ and *well* /wel/. In terms of their different phoneme i / i / and e / e /, means vowel. Since the words are different, the i / i / and e / e / sounds are different sounds. It means they are separate phonemes. In this case the words *will* and *well* are the minimal pairs which have the distinctive unit phoneme /i/ and /e/. Through the phoneme of the / i / and / e / phoneme, the writer are able to distinguish between the / i / and / e /, both phoneme are different,

so the writer are sure that both of the words (will and well) have different meaning, due to they are created from different phoneme.

Datum 7

*You've got to be pulling on my **leg***! (00:05:54)

*So, good night, sleep tight, and don't **let** the bed bugs bite.* (00:40:45)

Words	Explain
Leg	Different meaning: / g / and / t / are
Let	phoneme

Table 4.2.7 Data Analysis of Datum

The minimal pairs is *leg* and *let* which has the distinctive units are / g / and / t /. In between, this is certainly related to phoneme. But the same letters sometimes can represent different phoneme. Due to the reality, so we need to practice the theory of distinctive units in those minimal pairs to avoid making false in pronouncing, writing and the meaning.

Then, the writer have two word *leg* / leg / and *let* / let /. In terms of their same phoneme g / g /, means voiced t / t /, means voiceless. After looking at the type of phoneme used, the author should also look in terms place of articulation. At *leg* this type of word has a place of articulation is uvular. When at the back end of the roof of the mouth, as a continuation of the velum, there is a small soft part that hangs down into the faucal opening to the pharynx. While, for word *let* this type of word has a place of articulation is alveolar. When the boney protuberance at the

start of the roof of the mouth into which the teeth are set. Since the words are different, the g / g / and t / t / sounds are different sounds. It means they are separate phonemes. In this case the words *leg* and *let* are the minimal pairs which have the distinctive unit phoneme /g/ and /t/. Through the phoneme of the / g / and / t / phoneme, the writer are able to distinguish between the / g / and / t /, both phoneme are different, so the writer are sure that both of the words (leg and let) have different meaning, due to they are created from different phoneme.

Datum 8

Words	Explain
Look	Different meaning: / l / and / b / are
Book	phoneme

Table 4.2.8 Data Analysis of Datum

Look, Gru, the point is, there are a lot of new villains out there. (00:17:58)

I don't like this book. (01:04:14)

The minimal pairs is *look* and *book* which has the distinctive units are / l / and / b /. In between, this is certainly related to phoneme. But the same letters sometimes can represent different phoneme. Due to the reality, so we need to practice the theory of distinctive units in those minimal pairs to avoid making false in pronouncing, writing and the meaning.

Then, the writer have two word *look* / lʊk / and *book* / bʊk /. In terms of their same phoneme l / l /, means voiceless b / b /, means voiced. After looking at

the type of phoneme used, the author should also look in terms place of articulation. At *look* this type of word has a place of articulation is alveolar. When the boney protuberance at the start of the roof of the mouth into which the teeth are set, it called alveolar. While, for word *book* this type of word has a place of articulation is bilabial. When both lips are used in the articulation of a sound, such a sound is labelled or bilabial. Since the words are different, the l / l / and b / b / sounds are different sounds. It means they are separate phonemes. In this case the words *look* and *book* are the minimal pairs which have the distinctive unit phoneme /l/ and /b/. Through the phoneme of the / l / and / b / phoneme, the writer are able to distinguish between the / l / and / b /, both phoneme are different, so the writer are sure that both of the words (look and book) have different meaning, due to they are created from different phoneme.

Datum 9

Well, I am tired. (01:02:27)

*You use them when you **tell** the story.* (01:03:03)

Words	Explain
Well	Different meaning: / w / and / t / are
Tell	phoneme

Table 4.2.9 Data Analysis of Datum

The minimal pairs is *well* and *tell* which has the distinctive units are / w / and / t /. In between, this is certainly related to phoneme. But the same letters sometimes

can represent different phoneme. Due to the reality, so we need to practice the theory of distinctive units in those minimal pairs to avoid making false in pronouncing, writing and the meaning.

Then, the writer have two word *well* / wel / and *tell* / tel /. In terms of their same phoneme w / w / and t / t /, means voiceless. After looking at the type of phoneme used, the author should also look in terms place of articulation. At *well* this type of word has a manner of articulation is approximants. When rather than making contact between the articulators as in stops and fricatives, it is possible to narrow the opening through which the airstream is passing by putting them together (approximating them) without any contact, at least at the point of narrowing. Some tongue approximants have side contact with the upper molars as in the obstruents. While, for word *tell* this type of word has a place of articulation is alveolar. When the boney protuberance at the start of the roof of the mouth into which the teeth are set. Since the words are different, the t /ð/ and w /w/ sounds are different sounds. It called alveolar It means they are separate phonemes. In this case the words *well* and *tell* are the minimal pairs which have the distinctive unit phoneme /w/ and /t/. Through the phoneme of the / w / and / t / phoneme, the writer are able to distinguish between the / w / and / t /, both phoneme are different, so the writer are sure that both of the words (well and tell) have different meaning, due to they are created from different phoneme.

Datum 10

*So, good night, sleep tight, and don't **let** the bed bugs bite.* (00:40:45)

*Okay, I wasn't going to tell you about this **yet**.* (00:10:09)

Words	Explain
Let	Different meaning: / l / and / j / are
Yet	phoneme

Table 4.2.10 Data Analysis of Datum

The minimal pairs is *let* and *yet* which has the distinctive units are / l / and / j /. In between, this is certainly related to phoneme. But the same letters sometimes can represent different phoneme. Due to the reality, so we need to practice the theory of distinctive units in those minimal pairs to avoid making false in pronouncing, writing and the meaning.

Then, the writer have two word *let* / let / and *yet* / jet /. In terms of their same phoneme l / l / mean is voiceless and y / j /, means voiced. After looking at the type of phoneme used, the author should also look in terms place of articulation. At *let* this type of word has a manner of articulation is fortis. When the first point concern the shorting of a preceding vowel by a syllable final fortis consonant, the most noticeable in the case of long vowels, and diphthongs, also effect short vowels. While, for word *jet* this type of word has a manner of articulation is sibilants. Some of the fricatives are higher pitched than others, as weshall see in more detail when it consider their acoustic characteristics those with the highest pitch are sometimes called sibilants. Since the words are different, the l /l/ and y /j/ sounds are different sounds. It means they are separate phonemes. In this case the words *let* and *yet* are the minimal pairs which have the distinctive unit phoneme /l/ and /y/. Through the phoneme of the / l / and / y / phoneme, the writer are able to distinguish between

the / l / and / j /, both phoneme are different, so the writer are sure that both of the words (let and yet) have different meaning, due to they are created from different phoneme.

Datum 11

*We **sold** 43 mini-mints, 30 choco-swirlies, and 18 coco-nutties.* (00:13:07)

*Can I **hold** your hand?* (00:31:15)

Words	Explain
Sold	Different meaning: / s / and / h / are
Hold	phoneme

Table 4.2.11 Data Analysis of Datum

The minimal pairs is *sold* and *hold* which has the distinctive units are / s / and / h /. In between, this is certainly related to phoneme. But the same letters sometimes can represent different phoneme. Due to the reality, so we need to practice the theory of distinctive units in those minimal pairs to avoid making false in pronouncing, writing and the meaning.

Then, the writer have two word *sold* / səʊld / and *hold* / həʊld /. In terms of their same phoneme s / s / mean is voiceless and h / h /, means voiced. After looking at the type of phoneme used, the author should also look in terms place of articulation. At *sold* this type of word has a place of articulation is alveolar. The alveolar is the boney protuberance at the start of the roof of the mouth into which the teeth are set. While, for word *hold* this type of word has a place of articulation

is glottal. Glottal is from the flow of air through the open *glottis* and past the tongue and lips as they prepare to pronounce a vowel sound, which always follows [h]. Since the words are different, the s /s/ and h /h/ sounds are different sounds. It means they are separate phonemes. In this case the words *sold* and *hold* are the minimal pairs which have the distinctive unit phoneme /s/ and /h/. Through the phoneme of the / s / and / h / phoneme, the writer are able to distinguish between the / s / and / h /, both phoneme are different, so the writer are sure that both of the words (sold and hold) have different meaning, due to they are created from different phoneme.

Datum 12

*We **sold** 43 mini-mints, 30 choco-swirlies, and 18 coco-nutties.* (00:13:07)

*I **told** you not to touch my things.* (00:54:16)

Words	Explain
Sold	Different meaning: / s / and / t / are
Told	phoneme

Table 4.2.12 Data Analysis of Datum

The minimal pairs is *sold* and *told* which has the distinctive units are / s / and / t /. In between, this is certainly related to phoneme. But the same letters sometimes can represent different phoneme. Due to the reality, so we need to practice the theory of distinctive units in those minimal pairs to avoid making false in pronouncing, writing and the meaning.

Then, the writer have two word *sold* / səʊld / and *told* / təʊld /. In terms of their same phoneme s / s / mean is voiceless and t / t /, means voiceless. After

looking at the type of phoneme used, the author should also look in terms place of articulation. At *sold* and *told* this type of word has a place of articulation is alveolar. The alveolar is the boney protuberance at the start of the roof of the mouth into which the teeth are set. While, for word *sold* this type of word has a manner of articulation is fricatives. In the production of some continuants, the airflow is so severely obstructed that it causes friction, and the sounds are therefore called fricatives. Then, for word *told* this type of word has a manner of articulation is alveolar stops. The airstream is stopped by the tongue, making a complete closure at the alveolar ridge. This called is alveolar stops. Since the words are different, the s /s/ and t /t/ sounds are different sounds. It means they are separate phonemes. In this case the words *sold* and *told* are the minimal pairs which have the distinctive unit phoneme /s/ and /t/. Through the phoneme of the / s / and / t / phoneme, the writer are able to distinguish between the / s / and / t /, both phoneme are different, so the writer are sure that both of the words (sold and told) have different meaning, due to they are created from different phoneme.

Datum 13

*Well, you **say** that like it's a great sale day.* (00:13:15)

*I'm having a bad, bad **day**.* (00:04:12*)*

Words	Explain
Say	Different meaning: / s / and / d / are
Day	phoneme

Table 4.2.13 Data Analysis of Datum

The minimal pairs are ***say*** and ***day*** which have the distinctive units are / s / and / d /. Between, this is certainly related to phoneme. But through the utterance of language sound sometimes people have difficulties to find difference or similarity of the uttered rapidly. Because different spellings can be used for the same phoneme like two word have the same vowel sounds. But the same letters sometimes can represent different phoneme. Due to the reality, so we need to practice the theory of distinctive units in those minimal pairs to avoid making false in pronouncing, writing and the meaning.

Then, the writer has two words *say* / sei / and *day* / dei /. In terms of their same phoneme s / s /, means voiceless d / d /, means voiced. After looking at the type of phoneme used, the author should also look in terms place of articulation. At *say* / s / this type of phoneme has a place of articulation is alveolar. The alveolar is the boney protuberance at the start of the roof of the mouth into which the teeth are set. And the phoneme of *day /* d */* has the place of articulation is alveolar. In the manner of articulation *say* / s / is fricatives. Instead of making a complete, firm contact between the articulators, it can put them almost together but leave a very small gap between them to allow the airstream to escape. When the air passes through a narrow gap, it is subject to turbulence, which produces local audible friction. This is similar to wind passing noisily through a small gap between a window and its frame. The resultant sounds are called fricatives. Then, a word *day* / d / is alveolar stops. The airstream is stopped by the tongue, making a complete closure at the alveolar ridge. This called is alveolar stops. In this case the words *say* and *day* are the minimal pairs which have the distinctive unit phoneme /s/ and /d/.

Through the phoneme of the /s/ and /d/ phoneme, the writer able to distinguish between the / s / and / d /, both phoneme are different, so the writer are sure that both of the words (say and day) have different meaning, due to they are created from different phoneme.

Datum 14

Well, you **say** *that like it's a great sale day.* (00:13:15)

It's about time that I get my **way**. (00:04:14)

Words	Explain
Say	Different meaning: / s / and / w / are
Way	phoneme

Table 4.2.14 Data Analysis of Datum

The minimal pairs is *say* and *way* which has the distinctive units are / s / and / w /. In between, this is certainly related to phoneme. But the same letters sometimes can represent different phoneme. Due to the reality, so we need to practice the theory of distinctive units in those minimal pairs to avoid making false in pronouncing, writing and the meaning.

Then, the writer have two word *say* / sei / and *way* / wei /. In terms of their same phoneme s / s / mean is voiceless and w / w /, means voiceless. After looking at the type of phoneme used, the author should also look in terms manner of articulation. At *say* this type of word has a manner of articulation is fricative. In the production of some continuants, the airflow is so severely obstructed that it causes friction, and the sounds are therefore called fricatives. While, for word *way* this

type of word has a manner of articulation is approximant. The sound be called approximants because the articulators approximate a frictional closeness, but no actual friction occurs. Since the words are different, the s /w/ and s /w/ sounds are different sounds. It means they are separate phonemes. In this case the words *say* and *way* are the minimal pairs which have the distinctive unit phoneme /s/ and /w/. Through the phoneme of the / s / and / w / phoneme, the writer are able to distinguish between the / s / and / w /, both phoneme are different, so the writer are sure that both of the words (say and way) have different meaning, due to they are created from different phoneme.

Datum 15

*And have a **pet** unicorn.* (00:22:34)

*I **bet** the mom is beautiful!* (00:27:57)

Words	Explain
Pet	Different meaning: / p / and / b / are
Bet	phoneme

Table 4.2.15 Data Analysis of Datum

The minimal pairs are ***pet*** and ***bet*** which have the distinctive units are / p / and / b /. Between, this is certainly related to phoneme. But through the utterance of language sound sometimes people have difficulties to find difference or similarity of the uttered rapidly. Because different spellings can be used for the same phoneme like two word have the same vowel sounds. But the same letters sometimes can represent different phoneme. Due to the reality, so we need to

practice the theory of distinctive units in those minimal pairs to avoid making false in pronouncing, writing and the meaning.

Then, the writer has two words *pet* / pet / and *bet* / bet /. In terms of their same phoneme p / p /, means voiceless b / b /, means voiced. After looking at the type of phoneme used, the author should also look in terms manner of articulation. At *pet* / p / this type of phoneme has a place of manner is bilabial. With the airstream stopped at the mouth by the complete closure of the lips is called bilabial. And the phoneme of *bet /* p */* has the place of articulation is bilabial. In this case the words *pet* and *bet* are the minimal pairs which have the distinctive unit phoneme /p/ and /b/. Through the phoneme of the /p/ and /b/ phoneme, the writer able to distinguish between the / p / and / b /, both phoneme are different, so the writer are sure that both of the words (pet and bet) have different meaning, due to they are created from different phoneme.

Datum 16

*Okay, okay. Clearly, we need to **set** some rules.* (00:32:53)

*And have a **pet** unicorn.* (00:22:34)

Words	Explain
Set	Different meaning: / s / and / p / are
Pet	phoneme

Table 4.2.16 Data Analysis of Datum

The minimal pairs are *set* and *pet* which have the distinctive units are / s / and / p /. Between, this is certainly related to phoneme. But through the utterance

of language sound sometimes people have difficulties to find difference or similarity of the uttered rapidly. Because different spellings can be used for the same phoneme like two word have the same vowel sounds. But the same letters sometimes can represent different phoneme. Due to the reality, so we need to practice the theory of distinctive units in those minimal pairs to avoid making false in pronouncing, writing and the meaning.

Then, the writer has two words *set* / set / and *pet* / pet /. In terms of their same phoneme s / s /, means voiceless p / p /, means voiceless. After looking at the type of phoneme used, the author should also look in terms manner of articulation. At *set* / s / this type of phoneme has a place of manner is fricative. In the production of some continuants, the airflow is so severely obstructed that it causes friction, and the sounds are therefore called fricatives. And the phoneme of *pet / * p */* has the manner of articulation is bilabial. With the airstream stopped at the mouth by the complete closure of the lips is called bilabial. In this case the words *set* and *pet* are the minimal pairs which have the distinctive unit phoneme /s/ and /p/. Through the phoneme of the /s/ and /p/ phoneme, the writer able to distinguish between the / s / and / p /, both phoneme are different, so the writer are sure that both of the words (set and pet) have different meaning, due to they are created from different phoneme.

Datum 17

*Okay, okay. Clearly, we need to **set** some rules.* (00:32:53)

*I **bet** the mom is beautiful!* (00:27:57)

Words	Explain
Set	Different meaning: / s / and / b / are
Bet	phoneme

Table 4.2.17 Data Analysis of Datum

The minimal pairs are *set* and *bet* which have the distinctive units are / s / and / b /. Between, this is certainly related to phoneme. But through the utterance of language sound sometimes people have difficulties to find difference or similarity of the uttered rapidly. Because different spellings can be used for the same phoneme like two word have the same vowel sounds. But the same letters sometimes can represent different phoneme. Due to the reality, so we need to practice the theory of distinctive units in those minimal pairs to avoid making false in pronouncing, writing and the meaning.

Then, the writer has two words *set* / set / and *bet* / bet /. In terms of their same phoneme s / s /, means voiceless b / b /, means voiced. After looking at the type of phoneme used, the author should also look in terms manner of articulation. At *set* / s / this type of phoneme has a place of manner is fricative. In the production of some continuants, the airflow is so severely obstructed that it causes friction, and the sounds are therefore called fricatives. And the phoneme of *bet */ b / has the manner of articulation is bilabial. With the airstream stopped at the mouth by the complete closure of the lips is called bilabial. In this case the words *set* and *bet* are the minimal pairs which have the distinctive unit phoneme /s/ and /b/. Through the phoneme of the /s/ and /b/ phoneme, the writer able to distinguish between the / s / and / b /, both phoneme are different, so the writer are sure that both of the words

(set and bet) have different meaning, due to they are created from different phoneme.

Datum 18

*But **try** not to toss and turn.* (00:40:28)

*You will not **cry** or whine or laugh or giggle.* (00:33:21)

Words	Explain
Try	Different meaning: / t / and / k / are
Cry	phoneme

Table 4.2.18 Data Analysis of Datum

The minimal pairs is *try* and *cry* which has the distinctive units are / t / and / k /. In between, this is certainly related to phoneme. But the same letters sometimes can represent different phoneme. Due to the reality, so we need to practice the theory of distinctive units in those minimal pairs to avoid making false in pronouncing, writing and the meaning.

Then, the writer have two word *try* / trai / and *cry* / krai /. In terms of their same phoneme t / t / mean is voiceless and c / k /, means voiceless. After looking at the type of phoneme used, the author should also look in terms manner of articulation. At *try* this type of word has a manner of articulation is alveolar stops. The airstream is stopped by the tongue, making a complete closure at the alveolar ridge. This called is alveolar stops. While, for word *cry* this type of word has a manner of articulation is velar stops. Velar stops is with the complete closure at the

velum. Since the words are different, the t /t/ and c /k/ sounds are different sounds. It means they are separate phonemes. In this case the words *try* and *cry* are the minimal pairs which have the distinctive unit phoneme /t/ and /c/. Through the phoneme of the / t / and / k / phoneme, the writer are able to distinguish between the / t / and / k /, both phoneme are different, so the writer are sure that both of the words (try and cry) have different meaning, due to they are created from different phoneme.

Datum 19

Uni, unicorns, I could pet one. (00:22:52

Why would he come? (01:13:57)

Words	Explain
Could	Different meaning: / k / and / w / are
Would	phoneme

Table 4.2.19 Data Analysis of Datum

The minimal pairs is *could* and *would* which has the distinctive units are / k / and / w /. In between, this is certainly related to phoneme. But the same letters sometimes can represent different phoneme. Due to the reality, so we need to practice the theory of distinctive units in those minimal pairs to avoid making false in pronouncing, writing and the meaning.

Then, the writer have two word *could* / kəd / and *would* / wəd /. In terms of their same phoneme c / k / mean is voiceless and w / w /, means voiceless. After looking at the type of phoneme used, the author should also look in terms manner

of articulation. At *could* this type of word has a manner of articulation is velar stops. Velar stops is with the complete closure at the velum. While, for word *would* this type of word has a manner of articulation is approximants. Rather than making contact between the articulators as in stops and fricatives, it is possible to narrow the opening through which the airstream is passing by putting them together (approximating them) without any contact, at least at the point of narrowing. Since the words are different, the c /k/ and w /w/ sounds are different sounds. It means they are separate phonemes. In this case the words *could* and *would* are the minimal pairs which have the distinctive unit phoneme /c/ and /w/. Through the phoneme of the / k / and / w / phoneme, the writer are able to distinguish between the / k / and / w /, both phoneme are different, so the writer are sure that both of the words (could and would) have different meaning, due to they are created from different phoneme.

C. Interpretation of the Research Findings

According to the data anlysis which have been analyzed in the film *despicable me* by Ken Daurio found nineteen minimal pairs that contains four vowel phonemes and thirty-two consonant phonemes. The interpretation of the data is formed in the following table

Table of 4.3.1

The Result Of The Minimal Pairs Found In The Film *Despicable me* By Ken Daurio.

Amount	Vowels	Consonant	Total

	4	32	36
Percentage	9,09 %	90,91 %	100 %

In this Film *Despicable Me* by Ken Daurio, the writer found 18 data. The vowels is four with percentage 9,09% and the consonant is thirty-two with percentage 90,91%, they are; there and where, don't and won't, hold and told, was and has, had and has, will and well, leg and let, look and book, well and tell, let and yet, sold and hold, sold and told, say and day, say and way, pet and bet, set and pet, set and bet, try and cry, could and would. So, minimal pairs in this film percentage are 100%.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESETION

A. Conclusion

After doing this research, it has been concluded that they are some distinctive units whether they are consonant or vowels in the 33 minimal pairs. Most of the distinctive units are consonant and the second one are vowel phonemes. It can be seen that the classification of the consonant of the distinctive units found about twenty-three. This classification is formed by the theory of Birjandi and Odden. Then from the analysis can be taken the implicit conclusion conclusions, they are:

1. It shows that in the film contain 18 minimal pairs which include four vowel phonemes and thirty-two consonant phonemes.

2. It shows that in the *despicable me* film has consonant too much more than consonant

3. It will be easier if people understand some sound through listening process.

4. It will be more difficult if people understand some text through listening process.

5. The most difficult thing is if people understand some text, some sounds, or some conversations through utterance language in social living because whether the speaker of the language speaks fast, ungrammatically, or whisper speaking.

6. Through the theory of minimal pairs, now people are able to compare some words which contain some phonemes which rather difficult to compare.

7. Due to the minimal pairs theory people can find the answer some distinctive units of some phonemes because through this theory people are easy to analyze, to compare, to find whether those phonemes are the same or different, having much time in comparing those phonemes.

8. The minimal pairs theory help us very much in searching for the certainly of phonemes kinds because two phonemes kinds sometimes have the same spelling but not automatically will be the same phoneme, e.g : **The** /ðə/ and **This** /ðis/ likewise two different phonemes will not be automatically different phonemes, e. g : **food** /fʊt/ and **root** /ru:t/

B. Suggestion

In the last chapter, the writer would like to give several suggestions and expects to be useful in the future.

1. For the readers, by the analyzing the data, the writer has found contrasts in the number of each counterpart phoneme. No one ever teach people how to discover the phonemes of our languages. Many people doing it unconsciously before learning anything about phonology. They know the phonemes, such as vowels and consonant were part of the English sound system, but they probably did not

know those phonemes have many different sound. Without more learning about minimal pairs and distinctive units, people may not know how to differ the sound of sound of some similar words. To avoid misunderstanding between listeners, it is necessary to comprehend the knowledge background. After read this research, the writer expects the reader to be able to differ word's sounds and have a lot of interaction about the English sound system by learning phonology.

2. For the lectures, the writer expects that the lectures would pay attention to the phonology subject because it is quite hard to learn and most students cannot understand it wholly because of the limited time on the sixth semester and it only has an hour and thirty minutes per week to learn it, so the lectures should have more strategies to teach this subject much better than before.

3. For the college, during writing this research, the writer underwent some cases specifically about finding the latest phonology books. The writer had to look for some references from the other colleges and libraries. It often takes much time and energy to get those books. By seeing this situation, the writer hope STAB-JIA can provide more English Literature books, especially linguistics books.

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BIOGRAPHY

The writer was born in Jakarta on April 03nd 1996, her mother is Diana Rahayu and her father is Mulyono. She is the second child of two children. She has an older sister, and her name is Rini Handayani, SE. The writer completed her elementary education in SDN Aren Jaya IX, Bekasi Timur. Then, she completed Junior High school of SMPN 11 BEKASI in 2011. In 2011, she continued her study in SMAN 2 Tambun Selatan and graduated in 2014. After graduated in 2014, she continued her study to take her undergraduate program for English Department at School of Foreigner Language – JIA.