

PLOSIVE PHONEME ANALYSIS IN THE TWO SONGS BY SCORPION

A PAPER

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



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BEKASI
2018**

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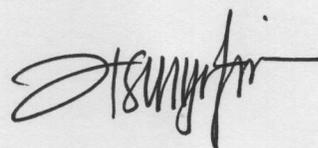
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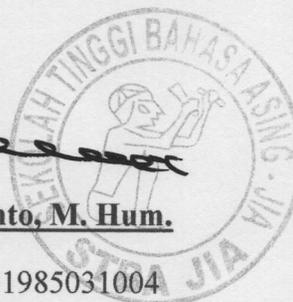
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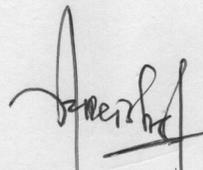
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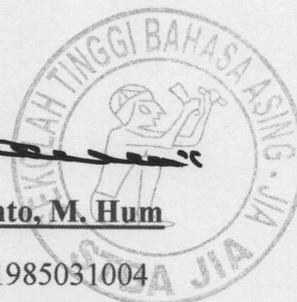
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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

أَكْتَسَبْتُ مَا وَعَلَيْهَا كَسَبْتُ مَا لَهَا وَسَعَهَا إِلَّا نَفْسًا اللَّهُ يُكَلِّفُ لَا

Allah does not charge a soul except [with that within] its capacity. It will have [the consequence of] what [good] it has gained, and it will bear [the consequence of] what [evil] it has earned.

(Q.S. Al-Baqarah:286)

Life is about struggle. The struggle that will lead us to the end point.

Either the end of a life, or the end to keep fighting.

(Linda Arfi Suwandi)

DEDICATION

This paper is dedicated to my beloved parents, my beloved brother, and all of who love me and who inspired me

ANALISIS FONEM PLOSIF DALAM DUA LAGU OLEH SCORPION

LINDA ARFI SUWANDI

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimana fonem plosif pada posisi awal, tengah, dan akhir yang terdapat dalam dua lagu Scorpion, yaitu Always Somewhere dan Wind of Change melalui empat tahapan dalam produksinya. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada bulan Maret sampai Agustus 2018. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskripsi kualitatif di mana instrumennya adalah penulis sendiri. Penelitian ini mengeksplorasi tentang analisis fonem plosif dalam dua lagu oleh Scorpion. Penulis juga mengklasifikasikan dan menjelaskan secara detail jenis-jenis dari fonem plosif yang ada di dalam dua lagu tersebut. Data interpretasi dari analisis bahwa penulis hanya mengambil 15 data dari lagu Always Somewhere dan 15 data dari lagu Wind of Change dan terdapat 30 fonem plosif. Fonem plosif /p/ terdapat 10%. Fonem plosif /t/ /k/ dan /d/ mempunyai jumlah yang tertinggi yaitu 26,7%. Sedangkan fonem plosif /b/ mendapat jumlah 3,33%. Dan yang terakhir adalah fonem plosif /g/ mempunyai jumlah 6,67%. Analisis ini menunjukkan bahwa fonem plosif /t/ /k/ dan /d/ terdapat banyak pada dua lagu tersebut.

Kata kunci : Fonem plosif, posisi fonem plosif

PLOSIVE PHONEME ANALYSIS IN THE TWO SONGS BY SCORPION

LINDA ARFI SUWANDI

ABSTRACT

This research aimed to know how the plosive phoneme in the initial, medial, and final positions contained in two songs by Scorpion, that is Always Somewhere and Wind of Change through the four phases in its production. The implementation of this research was conducted from March to August 2018. The kind of the research is qualitative descriptive where the writer is the instrument of this research. This research explores about plosive phoneme analysis in the two songs by Scorpion. The writer has classified and explained in detail the kinds of plosive phoneme in the two songs. The interpretation of data analyses that the writer only took 15 data from the songs Always Somewhere and 15 data from the songs Wind of Change and there were 30 plosive phoneme. Plosive phoneme /p/ there is 10%. Plosive phoneme /t/ /k/ and /d/ has the highest number of 26.7%. While the plosive phoneme /b/ gets the amount of 3.33%. And the last is plosive phoneme /g/ has a number of 6.67%. This analysis shows that the plosive phoneme /t/ /k/ and /d/ there are many in the two songs.

Keywords : Plosive phoneme, the positions of plosive phoneme

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all, the writer would like to thank to Allah Subhanahu wa Ta'ala for always blessing, giving health, strength, and loving, until the writer is able to finish this paper. Because, it is impossible for the writer to finish it without the permission and opportunity that has been given by Allah Subhanahu wa Ta'ala.

This paper is written as the last assignment to fulfill one of the requirements for taking undergraduate program (SI) of English Department of School of Foreign Languages-JIA. In this paper, the writer explains and analysis about plosive phoneme in the two songs by Scorpion.

During the process of making this paper, the writer uncounted a lot of hardship and difficulties both finding the data and arranging it into an accepted scientific paper. Therefore, the writer would like to take this opportunity to express her thankfulness to all the following people who have advised and supported data and information to finish this paper, also for them having prayed for her success, especially to:

1. Drs. H. Sudjianto, M.Hum., the chairman of the School of Foreign Languages-JIA Bekasi.
2. Imron Hadi, S.S., M.Hum., as the first advisor for his advice, suggestion and patient guidance.
3. Yeni Noryatin, S.S., M.Hum., as the second advisor for giving motivation, correction and guidance.
4. Elsan Arvian, S.S., M.Hum., as the first examiner for the revisions and all knowledge that has been shared with the writer.
5. Inta Masni Sinaga, S.S., M.Hum., as the second examiner for the revisions of this research writing and all the knowledge that has been shared with the writer.
6. All of the lecturers and staffs of STBA-JIA for their guidance during her study.
7. Her lovely family, especially for her parents; mother and father, for their prayers, affection, motivations, and supports. Also for her brother, Mbah,

Bude, Pakde, Mas Wahyu, Mas Arif, Lik Yuli, Mba Indah, and all of the family who can't be mentioned one by one for their motivations, kindness, prayers, and supports.

8. Her lovely friend, Trihayuning Pangesti for advice, motivation, spirit, prayer.
9. Her lovely friend, who struggling to graduate together Khorina Dwi Lestari, who giving advice, motivation, support, joke, laugh, and attempts to pray for each other.
10. All of the classmates undergraduate program (S1) of English Department of School of Foreign languages-JIA for togetherness, spirit, laugh, cry, and in struggling graduate for four years.
11. Last but not least, she also gives her deep gratefulness to some others who can not be mentioned for their concern.

Finally, the writer hopes this paper will be useful especially for her and generally for everyone who reads it.

Bekasi, 10th August, 2018

(LAS)

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

The role of linguistics for human life is closely related. It is already known, linguistics is a science of language which is needed as the basis for researching a language. It studies the language system in general and makes a language as the object of study. The main object of linguistic study is human language. Linguistics describes and explains the nature of human language, how each language is formed and structured, how it varies, and how it is used by its speakers. And, the ability that allows speakers of language to communicate with each other, to express ideas, opinions, emotions, desires, and other things that need to be expressed. The human spend most of their time in life to speak, listen, read and write. Because, in the daily activity of human can not be separated from the language.

Linguistics is not only about language, but also deal with general language skills in the community. Therefore, linguistics can be also referred to as general linguistics that studies how human social interactions in general. The knowledge of linguistics is the knowledge in learning the language that includes the knowledge of grammar, the symbols of language and all that related with using the language.

Linguistics as a language study that explains several aspects of all language usage. Some aspects in linguistics involve the basic science such as

Phonetics, Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, Semantics, Pragmatics, and Sociolinguistics. From these basic linguistic branches, linguistics develops and is associated with many other sciences. Also, there is some components that are interconnected with the language include sounds, words, and meanings. By studying linguistics, it will be enriched that language users have their own reasons for using their language.

Language usage is inseparable part in our life to enable people to communicate each other. Language has an important role in communicating, as a social being. Without language, humans can not communicate and interact each other well. With language, human is able to convey something becomes more effective. So, language needs to be studied and researched, in order to gain knowledge of the language itself. Language is a complex thing, not only learning a new language, but also knowing the shape of the sound system pattern of the language used.

Languages in this world are so numerous and diverse with the variation of the sound system pattern of each language that shows as the identity of a language. In addition, the diversity of languages used is an important identification marker. And each language has its own characteristics, which can distinguish from other languages. One of the interesting things about learning a language is related to the way language is used by the speaker in conveying a message. In this part, the role of language is needed.

The role of language is needed to create good communication between someone and others. The speaker must convey the message clearly, and

listener understands what the speaker is saying to achieve his goal of communicating. Usually, in communicating, the speaker unconsciously understand the shape of the sound system pattern of language, but do not know spoken voice system according to language rules or not. English language needs a rule to produce sound. Because, language means producing sound. Which produced by human saying tools and communication system that used by speech sound.

Language is speech sound, then linguistics views language as sound. Linguistics studies can help us understand the shape of the resulting sound system pattern, and the rules of the language rules that govern it. It is necessary for anyone who needs to learn and understand the principles regulating the use of sound in spoken English, and phonology identifies the language voice unit. To analysis sounds in the pronunciation not only through someone's speech but, music so can be analysis in the pronunciation. Sometimes, people often assume that phonology is difficult. Perhaps when compared with other branches of linguistics. To support the case, humans manage consistently to recognize the whole problem sound in language that used by studying phonology.

In linguistics, there is a phonology in which phonology itself is a linguistic branch that study about sound system of language. And, the knowledge or the description of how speech sounds are organized in a particular language. Phonology and phonetics are different, phonology concern about speech sounds and phonetic concern about physical aspect of

the sounds. According to Delahunty (2010), Phonetics is the study of the ways in which speech sounds are produced, while phonology is the study of how the speech sounds of a language are used in that language to distinguish meaningful units from each other. Phonology also studies how sounds are patterned in a language. (p. 107). Consequently, the study of phonology requires us to take meaning into consideration, while phonetics does not. And, this is the goal of phonology.

The goal of phonology is to understand the sound system that has been arranged in a particular language, so that the rules are used when speaking speakers in arranging the sound of the language, to fit the rules of the language itself. Phonology has a wide range of knowledge, such as the understanding of phonemes, allophones, manner of articulation, place of articulation, classifications of voiced and voiceless consonants and classifications of phonemes as vowels and consonants. One of the part of features of pronunciation a word is phonemes.

In phonology, there will be a term called a phoneme. Phonemes are the smallest phonological units or units of the abstract set as the basis of speech, and the sound units that distinguish words from other words. Based on Yule (2006) said, "Each one of these meaning-distinguishing sounds in a language is described as a phoneme" (p. 44). Phoneme is the contrastive sound unit in a language; it is contrastive because it distinguishes meanings when exchanged for other phonemes in language. For example, the vowels in the words 'pin'

and 'pen' have a single different phoneme /i/, /e/. The differences of phonemes make different from other words in form and meaning.

Phonemes has a role important in the country. The people that learning in spoken English often use the special symbols to represent speech sounds. In the pronunciation are produced, which can be distinguish sound and meaning. Different phonemes make contrast in words. Phonemes are divided into two types that is, primary phonemes and secondary phonemes. And, phonemes usually have the correlation with the place of articulation, and manner of articulation.

The way a sound is made (rather than where it is made) is called manner of articulation. Manner of articulation is the kinds of obstruction a consonant that happen in the vocal tract. Consonants involve at least two articulators, are classified in a number of different ways depending on the vocal tract. Manner articulation also concentrated on describing consonant sounds in terms of where they are articulated. Also, describe the same sound in terms of how they are articulated. The manner articulation is the configuration and interaction of the articulators when making a speech sound. The manner articulation is to do with the speech sound is produced by the human.

Manner of articulation, how speech organs involved in making a sound make contact, and manner articulation describe how the air flow is modified. The language learner's need to know how it is made. Manner of articulation divided into five kinds plosives, fricatives, affricates, nasals, and

approximants. Most manners of articulation are combinable with most places of articulation.

Plosive phoneme has correlation with some places of articulation, aspiration, non-aspiration, voiceless and voiced consonants, allophone, etc. Plosive phoneme is a consonant articulation that produced by stopping the airflow in the vocal tract. With the following characteristics, consonant characterized by form a stricture that allow no air to escapes from the vocal tract, and after that the stricture has been formed also air has been compressed behind it a build up of air pressure in the mouth, and finally a release of that pressure.

A stop is merely the first part of this sound (the stopping of the airstream). In other words, in producing these sounds, the air is stopped for a brief moment. A complete description of plosive consonant the following four phases in its production that is, closing phase, compression phase, release phase, and the last what happens after release phase it is called post release phase. In English, there are six plosives; such as three voiceless and three voiced. The sounds are /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, and /g/. It happens that in English the voiceless plosives are normally aspirated, while the voiced plosives are not.

From the above explanations, the writer gives two samples of plosive phoneme which happened in the *Always Somewhere* song lyrics by Scorpion:

1. Arrive at seven the place feels *good* (L. 1)

In the line above has some plosive phonemes, especially for the *good* word which consists of the plosive phoneme /g/. /g/ phoneme is one of the plosive phonemes which comes from its manner of articulation and as the velar phoneme from its place of articulation. /g/ phoneme is voiced phoneme due to its voicing and as the lenis phoneme as the effect of the voiced phoneme. This /g/ phoneme has initial position in the *good* word. This /g/ phoneme has four phases, closing, compression, release, and post-release. All those phases used to create this phoneme. In this sample, it can give the formula for this sample is CV where C stands for a consonant and V stands for a vowel means preceding consonant.

2. Arrive at seven the place feels *good* (L. 1)

In the line above has some plosive phonemes, especially for the *good* word which consists of the plosive phoneme /d/. /d/ phoneme is one of the plosive phonemes which comes from its manner of articulation and as the alveolar phoneme from its place of articulation. /d/ phoneme is voiced phoneme due to its voicing and as the lenis phoneme as the effect of the voiced phoneme. This /d/ phoneme has final position in the *good* word. This /d/ phoneme has four phases, closing, compression, release, and post-release. All those phases used to create this phoneme. In this sample, it can give the formula for this sample is VC where V stands for a vowel and C stands for a consonant means following vowels.

In the *Always Somewhere* songs by Scorpion above clearly indicate the plosive phoneme which happened. It can be indicated how the plosive phoneme concerned with four phases closing, compression, release, and post-release, to create this phoneme. Information about the plosive phonemes, the language learner's know how to produced sounds is stopped through the description of the four phases in its production of plosive phoneme. And probably, so many students that a little bit interest of learning phonology because difficult. Based on the phenomena above, the writer chooses the title of the paper: "*Plosive Phoneme Analysis in the Two Songs by Scorpion*".

B. Questions and Scopes of the Research

1. Questions of the Research

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

- a. What kinds of plosive phonemes which exist in the two songs by Scorpion ?
- b. What voicing and positions of those plosive phonemes in the two songs by Scorpion ?
- c. What kinds of the plosive phonemes which mostly exist in the two songs by Scorpion ?

2. Scopes of the Research

In this research, the writer focuses on sound of word which produced in the analysis plosive phoneme in the two songs by Scorpion.

The theory which is used by the writer from Peter Roach. By classifying and analyzing the plosive phonemes which are located in initial, medial, and final positions in its production. The language learner's can understand how those plosive phonemes are produced and pronounced correctly.

C. Objectives and Significances of the Research

1. Objectives of the Research

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

- a. This research is for knowing the kinds of the plosive phonemes in the two songs by Scorpion.
- b. This research is for identifying the voicing and the positions of the plosive phonemes in the two songs by Scorpion.
- c. This research is for finding the plosive phoneme kinds which mostly exist.

2. Significances of the Research

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

- a. For the Writer

During the writing of this research, the writer hopes can be more understand how to produce plosive phoneme which are located in initial,

medial, and final positions and the writer can get many advantages to improve the knowledge about plosive phonemes.

b. For the Readers

The writer hopes through this research, the readers can get a lot of understanding and knowledge about the kinds of plosive phoneme and how the way to produce through the four phases in its production.

D. Operational Definitions

After having read and understood some theories that related to the title. The writer tries to explain the operational definitions as the theories which received from source books as follow:

1. Analysis

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

2. Phonology

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

3. Phoneme

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

4. Plosive

English has six plosive consonants: [p], [b], [t], [d], [k], [g]. This type of consonant sound, resulting from a blocking or stopping effect on the airstream, is called a stop (or a 'plosive'). With the following characteristics, consonant characterized by form a stricture that allow no air to escapes from the vocal tract, and after that the stricture has been formed also air has been compressed behind it a build up of air pressure in the mouth, and finally a release of that pressure.

5. Voicing

Voicing is a term used in phonetics and phonology to characterize speech sound (consonant), that described as either voiceless or voiced. A voiced sound is one in which the vocal cords vibrate, whereas a voiceless sound is one in which they do not.

6. Songs

Songs is a composition of tone or voice in sequence, combination, and temporal relationship (usually accompanied by musical instruments)

to produce musical compositions that have unity and continuity (containing rhythm). And a variety of rhythmic or rhythmic sounds are also called songs.

E. Systematization of the Research

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

Chapter I is Introduction, it explains about the background of the research, the problem of the research, the scope of the problem, the questions of the research, the objectives of the research, the significances of the research, and the systematic of the writing.

Chapter II is Theoretical Description, it consists of the definitions of the Analysis, Phonology, Phoneme, Place of Articulation, Manner of Articulation, Voicing, Effects of Voiced and Voiceless, and Songs.

Chapter III is Methodology of the Research, it contains about the method of the research : 1. Time and Place of the Research, 2. Kind of the Research, Procedure of the Research, Technique of the Data Collection, Technique of the Data Analysis, and Sources of the Primary and the Secondary data.

Chapter IV is Research Findings and Discussion, it shows about the data description, data analysis, and the interpretation of the research findings.

Chapter V is Conclusion and Suggestion, it gives the summary of all chapters and some suggestions.

CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL DESCRIPTION

A. Analysis

Analyzing qualitative data requires understanding how to make sense of text and images to form answers to research questions. There are six steps involved in analyzing and interpreting qualitative data, preparing and organizing the data, exploring and coding the database, describing findings and forming themes, representing and reporting findings, interpreting the meaning of the findings, and validating the accuracy of the findings (Creswell, 2012, p. 236).

Analysis is an in-depth study to solve a problem in a particular field. Analysis is usually used for a situation where a person or group is analyzing a data or event. It is needed in analysis process, for describing a material or information into smaller components and making it easier to understand for researchers.

As cited in Creswell in his book *Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches* (2014), Merriam (1988), Marshall and Rossman (1989) said that contend that data collection and data analysis must be a simultaneous process in qualitative research. While, according to Schatzman and Strauss (1973) claim that qualitative data analysis primarily entails classifying things, persons, and events and the properties which characterize them. Typically throughout the data analysis

process ethnographers index or code their data using as many categories as possible (Jacob, 1987). They seek to identify and describe patterns and themes from the perspective of the participant(s), then attempt to understand and explain these patterns and themes (Agar, 1980). During data analysis the data will be organized categorically and chronologically, reviewed repeatedly, and continually coded. A list of major ideas that surface will be chronicled (as suggested by Merriam, 1988). Taped interviews and the participant's taped diary will be transcribed verbatim. Field notes and diary entries will be regularly reviewed (p. 259).

B. Phonology

Students who majored in English generally study linguistics. One of the linguistic studies is phonology. This is the field of knowledge that deals with human voice systems and patterns in a particular language.

Odden (2005) stated, "Phonology is one of the core fields that composes the discipline of linguistics, which is defined as the scientific study of language structure. One way to understand what the subject matter of phonology is, is to contrast it with other fields within linguistics" (p. 2). A very brief explanation is that phonology is the study of sound structure in language, which is different from the study of sentence structure (syntax) or word structure (morphology), or how languages change over time (historical linguistics). This definition is very simple, and also inadequate. An important

feature of the structure of a sentence is how it is pronounced – its sound structure.

Collins and Mess (2003), explained about the study of phonology is,

The study of the selection and patterns of sounds in a single language is called phonology. To get a full idea of the way the sounds of a language work, it is needed to study not only the phonetics of the language concerned but also its phonological system. Both phonetics and phonology are important components of linguistics, which are the science that deals with the general study of language (p. 3).

Another expert, Marlett (2001) stated that, “Phonology is the study of the organization of sounds in language” (p.2). The study of phonology looks at two major aspects. One aspect that we consider is the inventory of sounds that a language has. A second aspect we consider is the set rules which specify exactly how each sound is pronounced and how sounds affect and are affected by the sounds around them. Understanding this part of language is also crucial for the design of writing systems for languages. It is also important for learning the language. Every language has internal structure and organization, regardless of the social position of its speakers.

Meanwhile, Yule (2006) defined, “Phonology is essentially the description of the systems and patterns of speech sounds in a language” (p. 43). 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. With are symbolic sounds – they are cognitive abstractions, which represent but are not the same as physical sounds. The similar definition comes from the theory of

Ladefoged and Johnson (2011), “Phonology is the description of the systems and patterns of sounds that occur in a language” (p. 33). It involves studying a language to determine its distinctive sounds, that is, those sounds that convey a difference in meaning.

The other opinion about phonology from Katamba (1989), “Phonology is the branch of linguistics which investigates the ways in which sounds are used systematically in different languages to form words and utterances” (p. 1). Because, phonology help us to full understanding of the use sound in English speech. Hayes (2009) stated, “The goal of phonology is to understand the tacit system of rules that the speaker uses in apprehending and manipulating the sounds of her language” (p. 1).

Based on the definition of phonology from some experts above, it can be concluded that phonology is a branch of linguistics that studies the systems and patterns of human voices in a certain languages, and investigates how the sound is used systematically according to the rules and rules of language itself and all about segment sound in language.

1. Phoneme

In phonology, there will be a term called a phoneme. According to Crystal (2008), “phoneme as the minimal unit in the sound system of a language” (p. 361). Meanwhile, Hayes (2009) in his book said that, “the minimal units that serve to distinguish words from each other. These basic speech sounds are the phoneme of the language” (p. 20) He also said that sounds of a language are intrinsically meaningless: their only

purpose is to form the building blocks of which words are made. For example, because English has the sounds [t] and [d], the possibility exists of English having the word *time* [taɪm], distinct from the word *dime* [daɪm].

The phoneme is the smallest unit of sound which can differentiate one word from another: in other words, phonemes make lexical distinctions. For example: if the language learner's take a word like 'cat', [kat], and swap the [k] sound for a [p] sound, they get 'pat' instead of 'cat'. This is enough to establish that [k] and [p] are linguistically meaningful units of sound, i.e. phonemes. Phonemes are written between slashes, so the phonemes corresponding to the sounds [p] and [k] are represented as /p/ and /k/ respectively. Phonemes are phonological (not phonetic) units, because they relate to linguistic structure and organisation; so they are abstract units (Ogden, 2009, p. 4).

Collins and Mess (2003) said that, "A phoneme is a member of a set of abstract units which together form the sound system of a given language, and through which contrasts of meaning are produced" (p. 11). It is needed to identify the way languages make contrasts in meaning.

Furthermore, Roach (2009) gave explanation about phoneme is, "a small number of regularly used sounds (vowels and consonants) that we call phoneme" (p. 13) For example, the vowels in the words 'pin' and 'pen' are different phonemes, and so are the consonants at the beginning of the words 'pet' and 'bet'. Roach also adding that, we often use special

symbols to represent speech sounds; with the symbols chosen for this course, the word 'enough' would be written (transcribed) as /ɪnʌf/.

Moreover, Brinton (2010) stated, “A phoneme is a distinctive or contrastive sound in a language. For example, /n/, /l/ and /t/ are all phonemes because they serve to make contrasts in words, as in *nab*, *lab*, *tab*” (p. 51). The concept of distinctiveness is captured by the notion of a phoneme. “Distinctive” means in this context is that the sound makes a difference in meaning and has communicative value. Different phonemes make contrasts in words.

The writer gives conclusion that phonemes are the smallest unit of phonology or abstract set units but if used alphabetic writing, actually used concept of the phonemes. Usually, the language learner's used the special symbols to represent speech sound of them. In studying speech this stream divided into small pieces that we call segment.

a. Primary Phonemes

Phonology can be divided into two branches: segmental phonology and supra segmental phonology. The segments of a language are the consonants and vowels. According to Crystal (2008), “Segmental phonology analyses the speech into distinctive units, or phonemes (= ‘segmental phonemes’), which have a fairly direct correspondence with phonetic segments (alternative approaches involve analysis in terms of distinctive features and prosodies)” (p. 426). It was pointed out, that the subject of

phonology includes not only about the phoneme. (which is usually called segmental phonology) but also several others (Roach, 2009, p. 130).

Meanwhile, Skandera and Burleigh (2005) stated, “Segmental phonology is based on the segmentation of language into individual speech sounds provided by phonetics” (p. 5). Unlike phonetics, however, segmental phonology is not interested in the production, the physical properties, or the perception of these sounds, but in the function and possible combinations of sounds within the sound system.

Peter Lang (2009) said that, Segmental phonology is concerned with the units and phonological rules of the lowest level of the prosodic hierarchy - the speech sounds (p. 49). Which describes the smallest of the phonological units in English: the phonemes. It explains both their articulatory properties as well as the way they are transcribed in phonological and phonetic analysis. It is concerned with syllables in English and describes their structure and patterns.

Furthermore, Odden (2005) said that, “Segmental phonology deals with how the features of one segment affect the features of another segment” (p. 228). That sought to distinguish between the different sound segments of English. Moreover, since these features were considered to be the qualities of sound segments, they are

sometimes called segmentals (Birjandi and Nodoushan, 2005, p. 99).

1) Consonant

There are many consonants than vowels in English. Based on theory from Skandera and Burleigh (2005) that, all English sounds are made with air that is pushed up from the lungs. In the production of approximately two thirds of these sounds, the air-stream is obstructed in the throat, technically called the pharyngeal cavity or pharynx, or in the vocal tract before it leaves the body through the mouth or nose. These sounds are called consonants.

Then, they also said, an important feature for the description of consonants is the exact place where the air-stream is obstructed. The place of articulation names the speech organs that are primarily involved in the production of a particular sound (p. 13).

Fasold and Linton (2006) stated that, general English consonants consist of twenty four phonemes, they are /p, b, m, f, v, θ, ð, t, d, n, s, z, l, r, ʃ, ʒ, ʒ, ʒ, k, g, ŋ, h, w, j/. (p. 22). According to Crystal (2008), consonants can be defined in terms of both phonetics and phonology. The sound of consonant made by a closure or narrowing in the vocal tract so that the air flow is either completely blocked and there are a little audible friction is produced (p. 103). Meanwhile, consonants are sounds that involve a major obstruction or constriction of the vocal tract. Consonants

are usually classified along three dimensions: voicing, place of articulation, and manner of articulation (Rogers, 2013, p. 19).

Odden (2005) said that, consonant symbols are treating the place of articulation where the major constriction occurs as one axis, and treating properties such as voicing, being a continuant, or nasality as the other axis. Eleven places of articulation for consonants are usually recognized: bilabial, labiodental, dental, alveolar, alveopalatal, retroflex, palatal, velar, uvular, pharyngeal and laryngeal, an arrangement which proceeds from the furthest forward to furthest back points of the vocal tract. Manner of articulation refers to the way in which a consonant at a certain place of articulation is produced, indicating how airflow is controlled: the standard manners includes stops, fricatives, nasals and affricates (p. 27).

Moreover, Kelly (2001) stated, consonants are formed by interrupting, restricting or diverting the airflow in a variety of ways. There are three ways of describing the consonant sounds; first the manner of articulation, second the place of articulation and third the force of articulation. The manner of articulation refers to the interaction between the various articulators and the airstream. Describing the consonant sounds in terms place of articulation gives more information about what the various articulators actually

do. With regard to the force of articulation, the following terms are used: fortis or strong, and lenis or weak (p. 47).

2) Vowels

Vowel and consonant are two things that different in the way that they are produced. But, they can not be separated. According to Delahunty (2010), “Vowels include the sounds we ordinarily represent as the letters <a, e, i, o, u>, as well as a number of other sounds for which the ordinary alphabet has no unique symbols. Vowels are distinguished from consonants in several ways” (p. 98).

Davenport and Hannahs (2005) gave explanation in his book, vowels are articulated in a manner different to that of consonants. When producing vowels the articulators are far enough apart to allow the airflow unhindered, that is happen with open approximation. Vowels are sonorants, they are typically voiced, hence the voiced/voiceless distinction important for consonant is generally unnecessary.

Also, there are three-term classification systems for vowels. The classifications are being high, mid and low, with intermediate terms high-mid and low-mid being available if necessary. The vowels in English ‘see’, ‘set’, and ‘car’ are high, mid and low respectively.

Parallel to consonantal place, vowels are also classified horizontally, as front, central and back, referring to which part of

the tongue is highest, with front being equivalent to palatal and back equivalent to velar. The third classification has to do with the attitude of the lips, which are either rounded or unrounded when making vowels sound (pp. 38-39). For example: when produce the vowel in English 'see' your lips are unrounded, while for the vowel in 'sue' your lips are rounded.

“The vowels of English can be divided into what may be called Tense and lax sets” (Ladefoged, 2011, p. 98). These terms are really just labels used to designate two groups of vowels that behave differently in English words. There are phonetic differences between the two groups, but they are not simply a matter of muscular tenseness versus laxness.

Furthermore, another expert Rogers (2013) also explained that, English vowels are commonly divided into two categories: tense and lax. In English, the tense vowels are longer than the lax ones, usually produced a little higher and a little more to the periphery of the vowel area than the corresponding lax vowels; however, the muscles of the vocal tract are not necessarily in a state of greater tension during the production of tense vowels (p. 71).

Meanwhile, Yule (2006) stated, vowel sounds is different with consonant sounds when consonant sounds are mostly articulated via closure or obstruction in the vocal tract, vowel sounds are produced with a relatively free flow of air. They are all typically

voiced. To describe vowel sounds, by consider the way in which the tongue influences the 'shape' through which the airflow must pass. (p. 38).

Yavas (2011) said that, for the characterization of vowels, do not use the dimensions of place and manner of articulation, as there is no contact between the articulators. Instead, vowels are characterized by the position of the tongue and the lips. Since vowels are usually voiced, the voiced/voiceless distinction used for consonants is not relevant either (p. 11).

Birjandi and Nodoushan (2005), The distinction between consonants and vowels is quite simple. If the air, once out of the glottis, is allowed to pass freely through the oral cavity, the sound is a vowel. If the air, once out of the glottis, is partially or totally obstructed in one or more places in the oral cavity, the sound is a consonant (p. 56).

b. Secondary Phonemes

In phonology, a major division is often made into segmental and suprasegmental (or non segmental) categories. Crystal (2008) stated that, "Prosody is a term used in suprasegmental phonetics and phonology to refer collectively to variations in pitch, loudness, tempo and rhythm. Sometimes, it is used loosely as a synonym for suprasegmental" (p. 393).

Suprasegmental phonology, also called prosody, is concerned with those features of pronunciation that cannot be segmented because they extend over more than one segment, or sound. Such features include stress [*Betonung*], rhythm, and intonation (also called pitch contour or pitch movement [*Tonhöhenbewegung*]). (Skandera and Burleigh, 2005, p. 5).

Moreover, Birjandi and Nodoushan theory (2005) said, The term suprasegmental refers to those properties of an utterance which are not properties of any single segment. There are five major types of suprasegmental features that exist in almost all languages of the world. They include; stress, tone, intonation, length, and syllable (p. 99). Therefore, it is readily perceivable that features of speech are not confined to the binary features of sound segments. In fact, there are certain other features that belong not to any single sound segment, but to groups of them. These other features are called suprasegmental features, or suprasegmentals.

Furthermore, Rogers (2013) stated that, The suprasegmentals comprise several linguistically important phenomena which are not segmental, such as length, stress, pitch, and intonation. The term suprasegmental derives from the fact that these elements often extend over a string of segments. Suprasegmentals are often defined in terms of syllable. The syllable is a phonological unit of organisation containing one or more segments. Syllables are found in

all languages; that is, all languages organize sounds in terms of syllables (p. 265).

Vowels and consonants can be thought of as the segments of which speech is composed. Together they form the syllables that make up utterances. Ladefoged and Johnson (2011) defined, “Superimposed on the syllables are other features known as *suprasegmentals*. 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” (p. 23).

Then, in the context of utterances, certain features such as pitch, stress, and length are contributing factors to the messages. Such features, which are used simultaneously with units larger than segments, are called ‘suprasegmentals’ (Yavas, 2011, p. 21)

2. Place of Articulation

In describing the place of articulations, it is describing where in the vocal tract a sound is made. According Rogers (2013), “The place of articulation is the description of where the obstruction occurs in the vocal tract” (p. 19). Rogers in his book specified the place of articulation for the consonants of English, they are bilabial, labiodental, dental, alveolar, postalveolar, retroflex, palatal, velar, glottal, labial-velar.

Meanwhile, Yavas (2011) said, “The place of articulation of a consonant is the description of where the consonantal obstruction occurs

in the vocal tract by the placement of the tongue or by lip configuration” (p. 6). The place of articulation names the speech organs that are primarily involved in the production of a particular sound (Skandera and Burleigh, 2005, p. 13).

Furthermore, Ladefoged and Johnson (2011) explained that, the primary articulators that can cause an obstruction in most languages are the lips, the tongue tip and blade, and the back of the tongue. Speech gestures using the lips are called **labial** articulations; those using the tip or blade of the tongue are called **coronal** articulations; and those using the back of the tongue are called **dorsal** articulations (p. 10).

McMahon (2002) defined that, “The location of the active and passive articulators determines the place of articulation for a consonant” (p. 30). In addition, Ogden (2009) stated that, articulators are the parts of the oral tract that are used in producing speech sounds. They are divided into two kinds, active and passive. Active articulators are ones that move the tongue tip is an active articulator in sounds like [s t n], since it moves up to behind the teeth. Passive articulators are articulators that cannot move, but are the target for active articulators. In the case of sounds like [s t n], the passive articulator is the bony ridge behind the upper teeth, known as the alveolar ridge (p. 12).

Rogers and Yavas have similar definition of place articulation, they also divided it to ten places, but Yavas did not explain about postalveolar. Yavas also mentioned ten places of articulation, they are

bilabial, labiodental, interdental, alveolar, palato-alveolar, retroflex, palatal, velar, glottal, labio-velar. To know the differences between Rogers and Yavas explanations about place of articulations, the writer gives the explanation as follows:

a. Bilabial

Yavas (2011) said that, “In the production of bilabial sounds the two lips come together. Like in the initial consonants of the words *pay*, *bay*, and *may* exemplify the English bilabials /p, b, m/” (p. 6). Based on Rogers (2013) theory, The bilabial sounds of English include /p b m/, as in the initial sounds of the words *pea*, *bee*, *me*. The lower lip articulates against the upper lip. The sounds /p b m/ are made by completely closing the lips. The sound /p/ is voiceless, while /b m/ are voiced.

/p/ *pea*, *creepy*, *loop*

/b/ *bee*, *lobby*, *rub*

/m/ *moo*, *summer*, *loam* (pp. 19-20).

b. Labiodental

Yavas (2011) said that, “Labio-dental sounds of English, /f, v/ for example; *feel*, *veal*. Involve a constriction between the lower lip and the upper teeth. Bilabials and labiodentals together are called ‘labials’ “(p. 6). Based on Rogers (2013) theory, labiodental sounds in English: /f v/, as in the initial sounds of the words *feel*, *veal*. When make these words, will notice that your lower lip articulates against

your upper teeth; /f/ is voiceless, and /v/ is voiced. The term labial is used to include both bilabial and labiodental sounds.

/f/ *fun, daffy, laugh*

/v/ *veal, movie, glove* (p. 20).

c. Dental / Interdental

Based on Rogers (2013) theory, Two dental sounds occur in English; both are normally written with the letters *th*. In the words *thin* and *then*. The initial sound of *thin* is voiceless /θ/, but the corresponding one of *then* is voiced /ð/. The sounds /θ/ and /ð/ are apical, that is, the tip of the tongue is near or just barely touching the rear surface of the teeth. Air passes out with a soft hissing noise.

/θ/ (called *theta*) *thin, ether, health*

/ð/ (called *eth*) *then, either, loathe* (p. 20).

Yavas (2011) said that, /θ/ and /ð/ sounds of English, for example; thin, that are made by placing the tip or blade of the tongue between the upper and lower front teeth. For some speakers, the tongue tip/blade just barely touches behind the upper teeth (thus, the term ‘dental’ is used instead in some manuals) (p. 7).

d. Alveolar

Yavas (2011) said that, When the active articulator, the tongue tip or blade, goes against the alveolar ridge, we have an alveolar sound. The initial consonants of the words tip, dip, sip, zip, nip, lip exemplify the English alveolars /t, d, s, z, n, l/ respectively (p. 7).

Based on Rogers (2013) theory, the alveolars include more consonants in English than any other place of articulation: /t d s z n l/. If you say the sentence *Ed edited it*, you will feel the tip of your tongue repeatedly hitting the alveolar ridge. Most English speakers make alveolars apically, but some speakers make them with a laminal articulation.

/t/ top, return, missed

/d/ done, sudden, loved

/s/ see, messy, police

/z/ zap, lousy, please

/n/ gnaw, any, done

/l/ loaf, relief, dull (pp. 20-21).

e. **Palato-alveolar / Postalveolar**

Yavas (2011) said that, In the production of palato-alveolar sounds of English, /ʃ, ʒ, tʃ, dʒ/ (exemplified by the final consonants of fish, garage, rich, ridge, respectively), the blade of the tongue moves towards the back of the alveolar ridge (approximates in the case of /ʃ, ʒ/ and touches in the case of /tʃ, dʒ/) (p. 7). While, based on Rogers (2013) theory different mentioning that is, Postalveolar refers to the area at the rear of the alveolar ridge, bordering on the palate. The tongue is arched with the blade near the postalveolar area. English has four sounds in this area; /ʃ/ is the initial sound in the word *shoe* it is usually spelled *sh*. The voiced variety of this sound is found in the

middle of the word *measure* it is symbolised as /ʒ/. Two other sounds are postalveolar: the initial sound in the word *chop*, transcribed /tʃ/, and the initial sound in *gem*, transcribed /dʒ/. These are called affricates and are described in more detail below.

/ʃ/ (called *esh*) *shelf, assure, mesh*

/ʒ/ (called *ezh*) *treasure, vision, rouge*

/tʃ/ *chin, etching, roach*

/dʒ/ *jam, edgy, ridge* (p. 21).

f. Retroflex

Yavas (2011) said that, Retroflex sounds are made by curling the tip of the tongue up and back toward the back of the alveolar ridge. The only retroflex sound in American English is the r-sound (/ɹ/). Although both in retroflex sounds and in palato-alveolar sounds the constriction is at the back of the alveolar ridge, these two groups are not identical; the former is ‘apical’ (with the tip of the tongue), and the latter is said to be ‘laminal’ (with the blade of the tongue). It should also be noted that not all speakers use the retroflex r-sound. Many speakers have a ‘bunched’ r-sound made by raising the blade of the tongue with the tip turned down (p. 7). Based on Rogers (2013) theory, The initial sound in *red* is called retroflex. This name is used because many people produce it by curling the tip of the tongue up and back towards the rear edge of the alveolar ridge. In making this sound the tip of the tongue does not actually touch the

back of the alveolar ridge, but approaches it. Many people, however, make the sound /ɹ/ in a quite different manner. They make a bunched /ɹ/ with the tip of the tongue down, pulling the body of the tongue up and back; the articulation is between the rear portion of the blade and the alveolar ridge. Later on, we will find a use for the right-side-up symbol [r], which represents a trill.

/ɹ/ *run, airy* (p. 21).

g. Palatal

Yavas (2011) said that, “/j/, as in *yes*, is the only palatal sound of English. It is made with the front of the tongue articulating against the hard palate” (p. 7). Based on Rogers (2013) theory, Palatals are made with the front of the tongue articulating against the palate. The only palatal in English is the sound /j/, the initial sound in *yes*. It is often written *y*, but it is also found in words such as *eunuch, use, few, and ewe*. To avoid any confusion between the sound /j/ and the letter *j*, I would recommend calling the phonetic symbol /j/ by the name *yod*.

/j/ (called *yod*) *yell, onion, fuse* (p. 22).

h. Velar

Yavas (2011) said that, “In the production of English velars, /k, g, ŋ/, exemplified by the final sounds of *back, bag, sing*, respectively, the back of the tongue articulates against the velum (soft palate)” (p. 7). Based on Rogers (2013) theory, Velar sounds

are dorso-velar, with the back of the tongue articulating against the velum. In English the velars are /k g ŋ/. These are the final consonants in the words *sick*, *egg*, and *sing*.

/k/ *kiss, locker, sock*

/g/ *gun, rugger, sag*

/ŋ/ (called *eng*) *singer, bang* (p. 22).

i. Glottal

Yavas (2011) said that, “These are sounds formed at the glottis, which include /h/ (e.g. home) and the glottal stop [ʔ]” (p. 7). Based on Rogers (2013) theory, The glottal place of articulation is somewhat different from the others. The glottal stop /ʔ/, however, is made in the larynx by holding the vocal folds tightly together so that no air escapes. If you hold your breath with your mouth open, you will make a glottal stop (p. 22).

j. Labial-velar / Labio-velar

Yavas (2011) said that, The sound /w/ (e.g. we) is the only consonant that has two places of articulation. In the production of this sound, the lips are rounded (thus, ‘labial’), while at the same time the back of the tongue is raised toward the velum (thus, ‘velar’). As a result, we place the symbol at both bilabial and velar places and call the sound ‘labio-velar’ (p. 7). Based on Rogers (2013) theory, The sound /w/ has a double place of articulation labial-velar, being both labial and velar. You can easily observe that the lips are

rounded when making a /w/; this lip-rounding makes it labial. At the same time, with a little experimenting, you can feel that the back of the tongue is raised towards the velum; thus, it is velar as well.

/w/ *wet, anyw**ay*

GA, but not RP, has a voiceless labial-velar sound /ɱ/.

/ɱ/ *whet, anywh**ere* (pp. 22-23). The definition of labial-velar and labio-velar just only the different mentioning, but in the explanation is the same.

3. Manner of Articulation

As well as knowing where a sound is made, we need to know how it is made. According to McMahon (2002), to produce any consonant, an active articulator, usually located somewhere along the base of the vocal tract, moves towards a passive articulator, somewhere along the top. Where those articulators are, determines the consonant's place of articulation. How close the active and passive articulators get, determines the manner of articulation (p. 28).

Moreover, Yavas (2011) said that, "The manner of articulation of a sound is the degree and the kind of obstruction of a consonant in the vocal tract." (p. 7). Yavas and Rogers have similar definition about the manner of articulation. Based on theory from Rogers (2013), "The manner of articulation is the degree and kind of constriction in the vocal tract (p. 23). Furthermore, the writer find some the theory from another

expert about explanation plosive/stop, fricative, affricate, approximant, and nasal.

a. Plosive/Stop

Yavas (2011) in his book stated that, stop consonant involves a complete closure of the articulators and thus total blockage of airflow. He also said that stops found in English are /p, b, t, d, k, g/ (p. 8).

According to Roach (2009), English has six plosive consonants p, t, k, b, d, g. The plosive p, t, k are always voiceless, and plosive b, d, g are sometimes fully voiced, sometimes partly voiced and sometimes voiceless. Plosive is a consonant articulation with the following characteristics, there are the articulator or two articulators are moved against each other, so as to form a stricture that allows no air to escape from the vocal tract. The stricture is, then, total. After this stricture has been formed and air has been compressed behind it, it is **released**, that is, air is allowed to escape. If the air behind the stricture is still under pressure when the plosive is released, it is probable that the escape of air will produce noise loud enough to be heard. This noise is called **plosion**. There may be voicing during part or all of the plosive articulation. To give a complete description of a plosive consonant, describe what happens at each of the following four phases in its production: the first phase, when the articulators move to form the stricture for the plosive, it is called the closing

phase. The second phase, when the compressed air is stopped from escaping, it is called compression phase. The third phase, when the articulators used to form the stricture are moved so as to allow air to escape, it is called release phase. And the last, what happens immediately after third phase it is called post-release phase. The plosive have different places of articulation, for the plosive p and b are bilabial. For the plosive t and d are alveolar. Also, for the plosive k and g are velar. All six plosives can occur at the beginning of a word (initial position), between other sounds (medial position) and at the end of a word (final position). He also explained that the initial position which is can be abbreviated as CV, (where C stands for a consonant and V stands for a vowel). The medial position is VCV that is between vowels, and the final position is VC that is the following vowels. The following explanation:

1) Initial position (CV): the closing phase for p, t, k and b, d, g takes place silently. During the compression phase there is no voicing in p, t, k; in b, d, g there is normally very little voicing - it begins only just before the release. If the speaker pronounces an initial b, d, g very slowly and carefully there may be voicing during the entire compression phase (the plosive is then fully voiced), while in rapid speech there may be no voicing at all. The release of p, t, k is followed by audible plosion, that is, a burst of noise. There is then, in the post-release phase, a period during which air escapes

through the vocal folds, making a sound like h. This is called **aspiration**. Then the vocal folds come together and voicing begins. The release of b, d, g is followed by weak plosion, and this happens at about the same time as, or shortly after, the beginning of voicing. The most noticeable and important difference, then, between initial p, t, k and b, d, g is the aspiration of the voiceless plosives p, t, k. If English speakers hear a fully voiced initial plosive, they will hear it as one of b, d, g but will notice that it does not sound quite natural. If they hear a voiceless unaspirated plosive they will also hear that as one of b, d, g, because it is aspiration, not voicing which distinguishes initial p, t, k from b, d, g. Only when they hear a voiceless aspirated plosive will they hear it as one of p, t, k; experiments have shown that we perceive aspiration when there is a delay between the sound of plosion and the beginning (or **onset**) of voicing. In initial position, b, d, g cannot be preceded by any consonant, but p, t, k may be preceded by s. When one of p, t, k is preceded by s it is unaspirated. From what was said above it should be clear that the unaspirated p, t, k of the initial combinations sp, st, sk have the sound quality that makes English speakers perceive a plosive as one of b, d, g; if a recording of a word beginning with one of sp, st, sk is heard with the s removed, an initial b, d or g is perceived by English speakers.

2) Medial position (VCV): the pronunciation of p, t, k and b, d, g in medial position depends to some extent on whether the syllables preceding and following the plosive are stressed. In general, can say that a medial plosive may have the characteristics either of final or of initial plosives.

3) Final position (VC): final b, d, g normally have little voicing; if there is voicing, it is at the beginning of the compression phase; p, t, k are always voiceless. The plosion following the release of p, t, k and b, d, g is very weak and often not audible. The difference between p, t, k and b, d, g is primarily the fact that vowels preceding p, t, k are much shorter. The shortening effect of p, t, k is most noticeable when the vowel is one of the long vowels or diphthongs (pp. 37-39).

b. Fricative

In his book Yavas (2011) explained that, a fricative is a sound that is made with a small opening between the articulators, allowing the air to escape with audible friction. In English /f, v, θ, ð, s, z, ʃ, ʒ, h/ are the fricative sounds. The common denominator of fricatives is partial airflow with friction noise (p. 8). Rogers (2013) has a similar explanations about fricative. He said that fricatives are sounds made with a small opening, allowing the air to escape with some friction. The escaping air is turbulent and produces a noisy friction-like sound, called frication. The fricatives in English are /f, v, θ, ð, s, z, ʃ,

ʒ, ʍ/. Here, the lower articulator is close to the upper articulator, but not so close that air cannot escape, creating friction. The essential components of a fricative are obstructed air-flow with friction (p. 23). But, in the theory from Yavas there is also difference with theory from Rogers that some manuals, adhering strictly to the requirement of turbulent airstream, do not consider /h/ a fricative. A subgroup of fricatives (alveolars and palato-alveolars), which are more intense and have greater amounts of acoustic energy at higher frequencies, are known as ‘sibilants’.

c. Affricate

In a stop sound, the release of the closure is quick and abrupt; however, in sounds where the closure release is gradual, it creates friction. Such sounds are called affricates. In other words, affricates start like stops (complete closure), and end like fricatives. Both affricates of English, /tʃ, dʒ/, are produced in the palato-alveolar place of articulation. The symbols used for these sounds reveal the combination of stops /t/, /d/ with the fricatives /ʃ, ʒ/, respectively (Yavas, 2011, p. 8). Furthermore, Rogers (2013) explained that, Affricates are sequences of stop plus fricative. The English sounds /tʃ, dʒ/ are postalveolar affricates. These are the sounds in *church* and *judge*, both at the beginning and the end of these words. In the initial part of /tʃ, dʒ/, the tip of the tongue is at the rear of the alveolar ridge, somewhat back of its position in words like *did*. In the second part of

the affricate, the tongue pulls away slightly from the roof of the mouth to form a fricative. The affricate /tʃ/ is regularly spelled *ch* or *tch* as in words like *church*, *child*, and *hitch*; /dʒ/ is usually spelled *j*, *g*, or *dg* as in *joke*, *gem*, and *trudge* (p. 24).

d. Approximant

Yavas in his book divided approximant into two types that is, liquid and glide. Yavas also stated that, approximants are consonants with a greater opening in the vocal tract than fricatives, and thus do not create any friction. The sounds /l/, /ɹ/, /j/, /w/ (the initial consonants of *lay*, *ray*, *yes*, and *week*) are the approximants of English. Two of the English approximants, /l/, /ɹ/, are ‘liquids’, vowel-like consonants in which voicing energy passes through a vocal tract with a constriction greater than that of vowels. The remaining two approximants, /j/, /w/, are known as ‘glides’ (also ‘semi-vowels’ in some manuals). These are vowel-like sounds that function like consonants (pp. 8-9). Rogers (2013) has a similar explanations about approximant. He said that approximants are consonants with a greater opening in the vocal tract than fricatives. In English, this category comprises /l/, /ɹ/, /w/, /j/. These are the initial sounds in *loot*, *rule*, *wood*, and *use*. All approximants in English are voiced. Both fricatives and approximants are

continuants. The approximant /ɹ/ has already been described as a retroflex consonant. The approximant /l/ is an alveolar lateral.

Laterals are sounds that are made with only the mid part of the articulators touching. When, try making a long /l/, will be able to feel the tip of the tongue touching the alveolar ridge. Both sides of the tongue, however, are pulled down slightly from the roof of the mouth so that air escapes around the sides of the tongue. The glides /w/, /j/ are considered approximants as well. Although glides function as consonants (pp. 23-24).

e. Nasal

Yavas stated that phonemes /m/, /n/, /ŋ/ are called nasals. He gave one sample in the production of /m/, the velum is lowered and the velopharyngeal passage is open. Thus, open release of the closure, the air goes out through the nasal cavity as well as through the oral cavity. Approximants (liquids and glides) and nasals, because they include a relatively unobstructed flow of air between the articulator and the place of articulation, collectively form the group of consonants that is known as ‘sonorants’ (p. 9). Based on theory Rogers (2013), the sounds /m/, /n/, /ŋ/ are called nasals or nasal stops. For these three sounds, there is a velic opening, allowing air to pass out through the nose. And can also called /m/, /n/, /ŋ/ nasal stops and /p/, /t/, /k/, /b/, /d/, /g/ oral stops. For a nasal sound, the velum is lowered, allowing air to pass out through the nasal passage. Nasal are stops in that no air passes out of the mouth, there is a complete closure in the oral cavity. For nasal stops, air escapes

through the nose, but not through the mouth; for oral stops, on the other hand, no air escapes through the nose or through the mouth (p. 24)

4. Voicing

A fundamental term used in the phonetic classification of speech sounds, referring to the auditory result of the vibration of the vocal folds also called voicing. Sounds produced while the vocal folds are vibrating are voiced sounds, e.g. [b, z, a, i]; those produced with no such vibration are voiceless or unvoiced, e.g. [p, s, h] (Crystal, 2008, p. 514). Hayes (2009) said that, “If the vocal cords are placed close to each other but not tightly shut, and there is sufficient airflow from the lungs, then the vocal cords will vibrate, creating voicing” (p. 3).

Voicing is important in a language like English because the meaning of a sound often depends on whether that sound is voiced or not. According to Birjandi and Nodoushan (2005), In addition to place and manner of articulation, speech sounds can be voiced or unvoiced (voiceless) depending on whether the vocal cords are set into vibration by the impact of pulmonary air. This phenomenon is technically referred to as voicing (p. 32).

Meanwhile, Skandera and Burleigh (2005) stated that, all sounds which are produced by an egressive pulmonic air-stream mechanism, and therefore all English sounds, pass through the glottis, and there is space between the vocal folds, located behind the Adam’s apple in the voice

box, or larynx. When the glottis is narrow, the vocal folds are together, the air-stream forces its way through and causes the vocal folds to vibrate sound produced in this way are called voiced. If the glottis is open, the vocal folds are apart, the air passes through without causing the vocal folds to vibrate sound produced in this way are called voiceless (p. 12).

For several times the air passing between the vocal folds it's to be produced is for some of the air in the lungs to be pushed out, when air is made to move out of the lungs we say that there is an egressive pulmonic airstream (Roach, 2009, p. 35)

Furthermore, Roach (2009) gave explanation, if the vocal folds vibrate the sound will hear the sound that we call voicing or phonation. There are many different sorts of voicing can produce. There are differences between singing, shouting, and speaking quietly. Many of the differences are made with the larynx. The vocal folds can change for example, be made longer or shorter, more tenses or more relaxed or be more or less strongly pressed together. The pressure of the air below the vocal folds (the sub glottal pressure) can also be varied. There are three main differences:

- a. Variations in intensity: we produce voicing with high intensity for shouting and with low intensity for speaking quietly.
- b. Variations in frequency: if the vocal folds vibrate rapidly, the voicing is at high frequency; if there are fewer vibrations per second, the frequency is lower.

- c. Variations in quality: we can produce different-sounding voice qualities, such as those we might call harsh, breathy, murmured or creaky (p. 36)

5. Effects of Voiced and Voiceless

Skandera and Burleigh (2005) stated that, the voiced and voiceless contrast discussed above is usually accompanied by a difference in the force with which the air-stream is pushed up. Voiced sounds are usually made with a relatively weak breath force, or little muscular tension. This is called a lenis articulation. Voiceless sounds, on the other hand, are made with more force, or higher tension called a fortis articulation (p. 12)

Furthermore, some phoneticians say that p, t, k are produced with more force than b, d, g, it's can be conclude the voiceless plosives p, t, k are sometimes called fortis (meaning 'strong') and b, d, g are then called lenis (meaning 'weak'). (Roach, 2009, p. 39)

Fortis consonants are usually articulated with open glottis with the vocal folds separated, it's always the case with fricatives, where airflow is essential for successful production (p. 55)

Moreover, according to Collins and Mess (2013), English has two classes of consonant sound: one of the /t k s/ type with stronger and voiceless articulation it's called fortis ('strong') and another of the /b d z/ type whose articulation is weaker and potentially voiced it's called Lenis ('soft'). Consonants in English divide as follows (note that /h/ has no lenis counterpart). Fortis /p t k tʃ f θ s ʃ h/ and Lenis /b d g dʒ v ð z ʒ/.

The fortis/lenis distinction applies in English only to the obstruents (i.e. stops and fricatives). The sonorants (nasals and approximants) do not have this contrast because the blank spaces in the ‘Energy’ (p. 56).

Table 2.1 Fortis/Lenis contrast in English

Fortis	Lenis
1. Articulation is stronger and more energetic. It has more muscular effort and greater breath force.	1. Articulation is weaker. It has less muscular effort and less breath force.
2. Articulation is voiceless.	2. Articulation may have voice.
3. Plosives /p, t, k/ when initial in a stressed syllable have strong aspiration. (a brief puff of air), e.g. pip [p ^h ip].	3. Plosives are unaspirated, e.g. bib [bɪb].
4. Vowels are shortened before a final fortis consonant, e.g. beat [bit].	4. Vowels have full length before a final lenis consonant, e.g. bead [bi:d]
5. Syllable-final stops often have a reinforcing glottal stop, e.g. set down [seʔ ‘daʊn].	5. Syllable-final stops never have a reinforcing glottal stop, e.g. said [sed].

C. Song

In human life, when we talk about the “music” of a song we might mean one of several things. The classification of songs based partially on music and partially on functional considerations. According to Bicknell (2015), The classification of song based on partially on music divided into three kinds. First, “simple songs” is song have no accompaniment or only simple accompaniment. Second, “art song” is a poem set to a composed vocal line and united with a fully developed instrumental accompaniment. Third, in contrast to art songs are “natural songs” such as ballads, in which the roles of the poet and composer are “hardly relevant.” Natural songs are overlap with traditional songs. Finally “functional songs” are a variety of natural songs. Different classification of songs and based on a song’s function and the significance based on cultural contexts, rather than on its genre, musical style, or lyrical content (p. 28).

D. Research of the Relevance

The writer has tried to find the relevance research in English S1 Programme. The writer finds the research which relevant in the STBA-JIA library. The title is; *ARTICULATION MANNER ANALYSIS PLOSIVE PHONEMES INITIALLY, MEDIALY, AND FINALLY IN TWO SONGS BY LOBO*. It’s written by Reni Anggraeni (043131.51214.011) and passed the exam in 2015. The both researches have relevance. The same is about the theme of the title and the different in the analysis, the analysis is only to

knowing how far the appearance of six plosive phonemes whether either in the initial, medial, and final position. But, in this research to know how the plosive phoneme in the initial, medial, and final positions through the four phases in its production.

The writer also finds the relevance research in English S1 Programme. The writer finds the research which is relevant in the STBA-JIA library. The title is; *THE ANALYSIS OF ASPIRATED AND UNASPIRATED SIX PLOSIVE PHONEMES IN THE THREE ERNEST HEMINGWAY'S POETRIES (ALL ARMIES ARE THE SAME, RIPARTO D'ASSALTO, AND ALONG WITH YOUTH) PHONOLOGICALLY*. It's written by Beny Alam (043131.51062.015) and passed the exam in 2011. He focuses on knowing how far the appearance of six plosive phonemes whether produced aspiratedly or unaspiratedly in the three Ernest Hemingway's poems. And the outcome of the research shows that there is various result of the appearance and disappearance of aspiration of six plosive phonemes.

The writer found from a journal by Hemakumar G. from College for Women, Mandya, 2011 with the title *VOWEL-PLOSIVE OF ENGLISH WORD RECOGNITION USING HMM*. He discusses a speech recognition based on spoken English words formed by vowel, diphthong, and plosive and it has been developed and experimented for single speaker. And, he also said that can use the voice print of every human being that is why voice recognition (both speech and speaker) plays its significant role in the field of human electronics and its wide applications.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Method of the Research

1. Time and Place of the Research

The research was done from the beginning of March 2018 and was finished in the beginning of August 2018. This research covered the entire process of work begins from the determination of title to the reporting process research. The writer collected data and data sources in the form of a wide variety of books as a necessary reference. This research has some references as the theories of the research were taken from some books in STBA JIA library, e-book, and the other sources from the internet as a reference used in completing the paper. The writer conducted and collected the data and theory needed for the writing process. The writing process consisted of collected reference, data, and analyzed data.

2. Kind of the Research

This research needs some steps to make an analysis and to do the research process. There is collecting data, analyzing, and interpreting information to answer the question. This research data is in the form of text. Research using data sources in the form of text requires deep meaning and interpretation. In accordance with the purpose of the study, namely to find out how the plosive phoneme in its production through the four phases of closing, compression, release, and post-release in two songs with data

sources in the form of text, this research was conducted using qualitative methods. “Qualitative methodology refers to people’s own words in written or spoken words and observable behavior.” This research will explore plosive phonemes in sound of words that produced and the writer will describe it, so that the application of qualitative methods is appropriate to be used in this study. It can be concluded that a qualitative approach is a research process to analysis data descriptively in narrative form. (Taylor, Bogdan & DeVault, 2016, p. 7)

According to Creswell (2014), qualitative method is a method for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. The process of research involves emerging questions and procedures, data typically collected in the participant’s setting, data analysis inductively building from particulars to general themes, and the researcher making interpretations of the meaning of the data (p. 32).

While, Hancock (1998) said that, Qualitative research is concerned with developing explanations of social phenomena. Qualitative research is concerned with the opinion, experiences and feelings of individuals producing subjective data. Data are used to develop concept and theories that help us to understand the social world especially in pronouncing a language. This is an inductive approach to the development of theory (p. 2). Thus, this research using Scorpion songs as the data source and this study of qualitative methodology is consistent with the research.

B. Procedure of the Research

In this research the writer does some procedures after understanding the role of systematical and considering the arranged steps of the research, it comes to the procedure of the research. The steps as follows:

1. Preparation

The several basic things during the writing are 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 research can be useful for the readers later. This research uses books of theories to strengthen and to prove the analysis of the research. Despite having read some books, it is important to seek some advices from Advisor I and Advisor II.

2. Implementation

To obtain the research well, when starting to write this research in early of time, the writer regularly to visits the library in some universities in order to collect references related to the research, and then select to become data. The selected data become theories as fundamental for the writer to do analysis. During analyzing, the writer also does consultation with the counselors to know some mistakes in technical writing occur to be repaired. The implementation presents analyzing the plosive phoneme which can be found in the two songs by Scorpion.

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 maximize the result of the research. The counselors gave some corrections on mistaken words in the material or technical in writing. Revising the mistakes in the research is important to make the research better. 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

In this study, the source data used are two songs by Scorpion from the *Acoustica* albums. The procedure of collecting the data was conducted through documentation. The documentation was executed in several steps. Firstly, the writer listened the whole of two songs by Scorpion, at that time, the lyrics of song also was looked very attentively. Secondly, the writer concentrated on investigated the sounds in those songs to find out plosive phoneme and then directly signed them on the paper. Thirdly, the data were collected in the form of either words or phrases. Fourthly, the writer listened to the sounds of selected words and phrases carefully to make sure that connected speech there is plosive phoneme that occur within. The last step is after the data collected then they are analyzed related to the theories.

D. Technique of the Data Analysis

Before doing the research, first the writer has to understand data which are analyzed. After collecting the data from the data source, in order to obtain accurate data mean relevant enough to the object being analyzed. The writer uses descriptive qualitative data analysis technique which gives clear description about the data. There are steps to analyze the data: First, was reading the lyric closely in the two songs and finding kinds of plosive phoneme each line of the songs. The data collected by the writer from the lyric. And then, writing phonemic transcription of plosive phonemes found in those line uses dictionary and giving mark of the data with bold.

Second, the data are collected from the songs then analyzing based on the classification of the plosive phonemes, which are located in the initial, medial, and final positions through the four phases; closing, compression, release, and post-release in its production and identify the voicing of what happens to plosive phoneme which are obtained from the object.

Third, then is grouping initially, medially, and finally of plosive phoneme. At the end, the most frequent of kinds the plosive phoneme were seen of the text was finally detected.

E. Sources of the Primary and Secondary Data

Kutha (2010), give statement that the data are divided into 2 types, namely quantitative and qualitative data. Quantitative data, in the form of non-numbers (categorization), such as job satisfaction, education level, character

traits and a character and so forth. Data source, both for the type of quantitative and qualitative there are two kinds (pp. 143-144).

1. The Primary Data

In this research, primary data sources are the actual sources when it happened in the data collection, plosive phoneme become the object data of this research and the two songs by Scorpion which titled "*Always Somewhere*", and "*Wind of Change*" become the data sources. The plosive phoneme found in the two songs by Scorpion, supported by theories of those plosive phoneme phonologically.

2. The Secondary Data

The secondary data, the writer uses the data sources which come from the other sources and had existed before the research was done, based on several article, text books, website, journals, some previous researches in the same field and phonology book which related to plosive phoneme as the main focus in the research. And also, secondary data are defined as concrete data and interpretation of the primary data.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Data Description

The problem of the research will be answered in this chapter. This chapter presents the analysis of the research finding and discussion. The data are taken from the two songs by Scorpion from *Acoustica* albums. The songs which are going to be analyzed are “*Always Somewhere*”, and “*Wind of Change*”. The lyrics are taken from <https://www.letsingit.com/scorpions-album-lyrics-acoustica-5z93p1>.

Finding data in the two songs by Scorpion from *Acoustica* albums are analyzed according to some steps. In the beginning step, the writer is finding kinds of plosive phoneme each line of the songs and then, writing phonemic transcription of plosive phonemes found in those line uses dictionary and giving mark of the data with bold. Second step, the data are collected from the songs then analyzed based on the classification of the plosive phonemes in its production and identify the voicing of what happens to plosive phoneme which are obtained from the object. Third step, is grouping initially, medially, and finally of plosive phoneme.

Table 4.1 Data Description

No	Lyrics	Word	Minutes	Song Title, Line
1	Arrive at seven the place feels good	at place good	00:53 00:55 00:57	(Always Somewhere, L.1)
2	No time to call you today	time to call today	01:01 01:02 01:02 01:03	(Always Somewhere, L.2)
3	Encores till eleven then Chinese food	encores till food	01:09 01:10 01:14	(Always Somewhere, L.3)
4	Back to the hotel again	back hotel	01:18 01:19	(Always Somewhere, L.4)
5	Down to Gorky Park	down park	00:25 00:27	(Wind of Change, L.2)
6	Listening to the wind of change	wind	00:30	(Wind of Change, L.3)
7	An August summer night	august night	00:36 00:38	(Wind of Change, L.4)
8	Soldiers passing by	passing	00:40	(Wind of Change, L.5)
9	The world is closing in	world	01:11	(Wind of Change, L.7)
10	And did you ever think	and	01:14	(Wind of Change, L.8)

		think	01:16	
11	That we could be so close, like brothers	that	01:17	(Wind of Change, L.9)
		could	01:18	
		close	01:19	
		like	01:20	

B. Data Analysis

This chapter will present the analysis of the data in lyrics taken from “*Always Somewhere*”, and “*Wind of Change*” songs by Scorpion. Which contains of the kinds plosive phonemes. The descriptions are listed in the two song lyrics which contain plosive phonemes which are located in initial, medial, and final positions in the words to make interpretation of the data analysis easily as follows:

Datum 1

Arrive *at* seven the place feels good (L.1)

Word	Sound	Voicing	Position
at	/ət/	voiceless	final

Table 4.2 The Result of Analysis Data ‘at’

In the line above, word of “at” has a plosive phoneme which is written /ət/ phonemically. It consists of the plosive phoneme /t/. The voicing of plosive phoneme /t/ is voiceless, it makes the vocal folds do not vibrate, and therefore the

phoneme is fortis or strong, producing through more force. Phoneme /t/ in the word “at” produced in several phase.

The first phase that is the closing phase, in this way where the articulator moves to form closure or stricture behind the air. The second phase that is the compression phase, after forming closure or stricture then the air is compressed or stopped behind the alveolar closure so that the air cannot escape through in the vocal tract. And during this phase, the vocal tract is completely closed cause the air cannot escape through the nose.

However, the lungs force air to come out of the vocal tract. Furthermore, the third phase that is the release phase, in this way as the alveolar phoneme from its place of articulation where the tip of the tongue goes against the alveolar ridge then the tongue abruptly leaves the alveolar ridge to let the air escape through the oral cavity and released. The last phase that is post-release phase, the /t/ phoneme is complete burst noise produced fast in the end of the noise.

This /t/ phoneme has final position at the end of a “at” word. In this sample, it can give the formula for this sample is VC where V stands for a vowel and C stands for a consonant means following vowels.

Datum 2

Arrive at seven the *place* feels good (L.1)

Word	Sound	Voicing	Position
place	/pleɪs/	voiceless	initial

Table 4.3 The Result of Analysis Data ‘place’

In datum 2, the writer find the word of “place” which has a plosive phoneme that is written /pleɪs/ phonemically. It consists of the plosive phoneme /p/. The voicing of plosive phoneme /p/ is voiceless, it makes the vocal folds do not vibrate, and therefore the phoneme is fortis or strong, producing through more force. Phoneme /p/ in the word “place” produced in several phase.

The first phase that is the closing phase, in this way where the articulator takes place silently with the lips are pressed together to form a complete closure or stricture behind the air. The second phase that is the compression phase, after forming closure or stricture which took place silently, then the air during the compression phase there is no voicing with the glottis open and the air is compressed behind the lips, so there is no aspiration. And during this phase, the vocal tract is completely closed cause the air cannot escape through the nose.

However, the lungs force air to come out of the vocal tract. Furthermore, the third phase that is the release phase, in this way as the bilabial phoneme from its place of articulation where the lower lip articulates against the upper lip pressed simultaneously and the air behind the lips is suddenly released. The last phase that is post-release phase, the /p/ phoneme is complete burst noise produced fast in the beginning of the noise.

This /p/ phoneme has initial position at the beginning of a “place” word. In this sample, it can give the formula for this sample is CV where C stands for a consonant and V stands for a vowel means preceding consonant.

Datum 3

Arrive at seven the place feels *good* (L.1)

Word	Sound	Voicing	Position
good	/gʊd/	voiced	initial

Table 4.4 The Result of Analysis Data '*good*'

The word of “good” in datum 3 has some plosive phonemes which is written /gʊd/ phonemically. It consists of the plosive phoneme /g/. The voicing of plosive phoneme /g/ is voiced, it makes the vocal folds vibrate, and therefore the phoneme is lenis or weak, producing through less force. Phoneme /g/ in the word “good” produced in several phase.

The first phase that is the closing phase, in this way where the articulator takes place silently with the back of the tongue and the soft palate which prevents the air from escaping through the oral cavity to form closure or stricture behind the air. The second phase that is the compression phase, after forming closure or stricture which took place silently, then the air during the compression phase simultaneously the soft palate is raised to block the way to the nasal cavity. As soon as the tongue leaves the velum, the compressed air behind the velar closure is suddenly released and there is voicing it begins only just before the release. And during this phase, the vocal tract is completely closed cause the air cannot escape through the nose.

However, the lungs force air to come out of the vocal tract. Furthermore, the third phase that is the release phase, in this way as the as the velar phoneme from

its place of articulation where the back of the tongue articulates against the velum (soft palate). The last phase that is post-release phase, the /g/ phoneme is followed by weak plosion produced fast in the beginning of the noise.

This /g/ phoneme has initial position at the beginning of a “good” word. In this sample, it can give the formula for this sample is CV where C stands for a consonant and V stands for a vowel means preceding consonant.

Datum 4

Arrive at seven the place feels *good* (L.1)

Word	Sound	Voicing	Position
good	/gʊd/	voiced	final

Table 4.5 The Result of Analysis Data ‘good’

“good” on the datum 4 above has some plosive phonemes which is written /gʊd/ phonemically. It consists of the plosive phoneme /d/. The voicing of plosive phoneme /d/ is voiced, it makes the vocal folds vibrate, and therefore the phoneme is lenis or weak, producing through less force. Phoneme /d/ in the word “good” produced in several phase.

The first phase that is the closing phase, in this way where the articulator moves to form closure or stricture behind the air. The second phase that is the compression phase, after forming closure or stricture, then the air is compressed or stopped behind the alveolar closure so that the air cannot escape through in the

vocal tract. And during this phase, the vocal tract is completely closed cause the air cannot escape through the nose.

However, the lungs force air to come out of the vocal tract. Furthermore, the third phase that is the release phase, in this way as the alveolar phoneme from its place of articulation where the tip of the tongue goes against the alveolar ridge then the tongue abruptly leaves the alveolar ridge to let the air escape through the oral cavity and released. On release, voicing starts again almost immediately. The last phase that is post-release phase, the /d/ phoneme is followed by weak plosion produced fast in the end of the noise.

This /d/ phoneme has final position at the end of a “good” word. In this sample, it can give the formula for this sample is VC where V stands for a vowel and C stands for a consonant means following vowels.

Datum 5

No *time* to call you today (L. 2)

Word	Sound	Voicing	Position
time	/taɪm/	voiceless	initial

Table 4.6 The Result of Analysis Data ‘time’

In the line above, word of “time” has a plosive phoneme which is written /taɪm/ phonemically. It consists of the plosive phoneme /t/. The voicing of plosive phoneme /t/ is voiceless, it makes the vocal folds do not vibrate, and therefore the phoneme is fortis or strong, producing through more force. Phoneme /t/ in the word “time” produced in several phase.

The first phase that is the closing phase, in this way where the articulator takes place silently with the tip of the tongue is in contact with the alveolar ridge in a way that the tongue does not touch the teeth to form a complete closure or stricture behind the air. The second phase that is the compression phase, after forming closure or stricture which took place silently, then the air during the compression phase there is no voicing with the glottis open and the air is compressed behind the alveolar closure, so there is no aspiration. And during this phase, the vocal tract is completely closed cause the air cannot escape through the nose.

However, the lungs force air to come out of the vocal tract. Furthermore, the third phase that is the release phase, in this way as the alveolar phoneme from its place of articulation where the tip of the tongue goes against the alveolar ridge then the tongue abruptly leaves the alveolar ridge to let the air escape through the oral cavity and released. The last phase that is post-release phase, the /t/ phoneme is complete burst noise produced fast in the beginning of the noise.

This /t/ phoneme has initial position at the beginning of a “time” word. In this sample, it can give the formula for this sample is CV where C stands for a consonant and V stands for a vowel means preceding consonant.

Datum 6

No time *to* call you today (L. 2)

Word	Sound	Voicing	Position
to	/tu:/	voiceless	initial

Table 4.7 The Result of Analysis Data ‘to’

The word of “to” in datum 6 has a plosive phoneme which is written /tu:/ phonemically. It consists of the plosive phoneme /t/. The voicing of plosive phoneme /t/ is voiceless, it makes the vocal folds do not vibrate, and therefore the phoneme is fortis or strong, producing through more force. Phoneme /t/ in the word “to” produced in several phase.

The first phase that is the closing phase, in this way where the articulator takes place silently with the tip of the tongue is in contact with the alveolar ridge in a way that the tongue does not touch the teeth to form a complete closure or stricture behind the air. The second phase that is the compression phase, after forming closure or stricture which took place silently, then the air during the compression phase there is no voicing with the glottis open and the air is compressed behind the alveolar closure, so there is no aspiration. And during this phase, the vocal tract is completely closed cause the air cannot escape through the nose.

However, the lungs force air to come out of the vocal tract. Furthermore, the third phase that is the release phase, in this way as the alveolar phoneme from its place of articulation where the tip of the tongue goes against the alveolar ridge then the tongue abruptly leaves the alveolar ridge to let the air escape through the oral cavity and released. The last phase that is post-release phase, the /t/ phoneme is complete burst noise produced fast in the beginning of the noise.

This /t/ phoneme has initial position at the beginning of a “to” word. In this sample, it can give the formula for this sample is CV where C stands for a consonant and V stands for a vowel means preceding consonant.

Datum 7

No time to *call* you today (L. 2)

Word	Sound	Voicing	Position
call	/kɔ:l/	voiceless	initial

Table 4.8 The Result of Analysis Data '*call*'

In datum 7, the writer find the word of “call” which has a plosive phoneme which is written /kɔ:l/ phonemically. It consists of the plosive phoneme /k/. The voicing of plosive phoneme /k/ is voiceless, it makes the vocal folds do not vibrate, and therefore the phoneme is fortis or strong, producing through more force. Phoneme /k/ in the word “call” produced in several phase.

The first phase that is the closing phase, in this way where the articulator takes place silently with the back of the tongue and the soft palate which prevents the air from escaping through the oral cavity to form closure or stricture behind the air. The second phase that is the compression phase, after forming closure or stricture which took place silently, then the air during the compression phase simultaneously the soft palate is raised to block the way to the nasal cavity. As soon as the tongue leaves the velum, the compressed air behind the velar closure is suddenly released and there is no voicing with the glottis open and so there is no aspiration. And during this phase, the vocal tract is completely closed cause the air cannot escape through the nose.

However, the lungs force air to come out of the vocal tract. Furthermore, the third phase that is the release phase, in this way as the as the velar phoneme from its place of articulation where the back of the tongue articulates against the velum

(soft palate). The last phase that is post-release phase, the /k/ phoneme is complete burst noise produced fast in the beginning of the noise.

This /k/ phoneme has initial position at the beginning of a “call” word. In this sample, it can give the formula for this sample is CV where C stands for a consonant and V stands for a vowel means preceding consonant.

Datum 8

No time to call you *today* (L. 2)

Word	Sound	Voicing	Position
today	/tə'deɪ/	voiceless	initial

Table 4.9 The Result of Analysis Data ‘today’

In the line above, word of “today” has some plosive phonemes which is written /tə'deɪ/ phonemically. It consists of the plosive phoneme /t/. The voicing of plosive phoneme /t/ is voiceless, it makes the vocal folds do not vibrate, and therefore the phoneme is fortis or strong, producing through more force. Phoneme /t/ in the word “today” produced in several phase.

The first phase that is the closing phase, in this way where the articulator takes place silently with the tip of the tongue is in contact with the alveolar ridge in a way that the tongue does not touch the teeth to form a complete closure or stricture behind the air. The second phase that is the compression phase, after forming closure or stricture which took place silently, then the air during the compression phase there is no voicing with the glottis open and the air is compressed behind the alveolar closure, so there is no aspiration. And during this

phase, the vocal tract is completely closed cause the air cannot escape through the nose.

However, the lungs force air to come out of the vocal tract. Furthermore, the third phase that is the release phase, in this way as the alveolar phoneme from its place of articulation where the tip of the tongue goes against the alveolar ridge then the tongue abruptly leaves the alveolar ridge to let the air escape through the oral cavity and released. The last phase that is post-release phase, the /t/ phoneme is complete burst noise produced fast in the beginning of the noise.

This /t/ phoneme has initial position at the beginning of a “today” word. In this sample, it can give the formula for this sample is CV where C stands for a consonant and V stands for a vowel means preceding consonant.

Datum 9

No time to call you *today* (L. 2)

Word	Sound	Voicing	Position
today	/tə'deɪ/	voiced	medial

Table 4.10 The Result of Analysis Data ‘today’

“today” on the datum 9 above has some plosive phonemes which is written /tə'deɪ/ phonemically. It consists of the plosive phoneme /d/. The voicing of plosive phoneme /d/ is voiced, it makes the vocal folds vibrate, and therefore the phoneme is lenis or weak, producing through less force. Phoneme /d/ in the word “today” produced in several phase.

The first phase that is the closing phase, in this way where the tip of the tongue is in contact with the alveolar ridge in a way that the tongue does not touch the teeth to form a complete closure or stricture behind the air. The second phase that is the compression phase, after forming closure or stricture, then the air is compressed or stopped behind the alveolar closure there is voicing because, following with the plosive are stressed so there is aspiration. And during this phase, the vocal tract is completely closed cause the air cannot escape through the nose.

However, the lungs force air to come out of the vocal tract. Furthermore, the third phase that is the release phase, in this way as the alveolar phoneme from its place of articulation where the tip of the tongue goes against the alveolar ridge then the tongue abruptly leaves the alveolar ridge to let the air escape through the oral cavity and released. The last phase that is post-release phase, the /d/ phoneme is complete burst noise produced fast in the end of the noise.

This /d/ phoneme has medial position between other sounds of a “today” word. In this sample, it can give the formula for this sample is VCV means between vowels.

Datum 10

Encore till eleven then Chinese food (L. 3)

Word	Sound	Voicing	Position
encore	/ ^h ɒŋkɔ:(r)/	voiceless	medial

Table 4.11 The Result of Analysis Data ‘*encore*’

In datum 10, the writer find the word of “encore” which has a plosive phoneme which is written /^hɒŋkɔ:(r)/ phonemically. It consists of the plosive phoneme /k/. The voicing of plosive phoneme /k/ is voiceless, it makes the vocal folds do not vibrate, and therefore the phoneme is fortis or strong, producing through more force. Phoneme /k/ in the word “encore” produced in several phase.

The first phase that is the closing phase, in this way where the back of the tongue and the soft palate which prevents the air from escaping through the oral cavity to form closure or stricture behind the air. The second phase that is the compression phase, after forming closure or stricture, then the air during the compression phase simultaneously the soft palate is raised to block the way to the nasal cavity. As soon as the tongue leaves the velum, the compressed air behind the velar closure is suddenly released and there is voicing because, preceding with the plosive are stressed and so there is aspiration. And during this phase, the vocal tract is completely closed cause the air cannot escape through the nose.

However, the lungs force air to come out of the vocal tract. Furthermore, the third phase that is the release phase, in this way as the as the velar phoneme from its place of articulation where the back of the tongue articulates against the velum (soft palate). The last phase that is post-release phase, the /k/ phoneme is complete burst noise produced fast in the beginning of the noise.

This /k/ phoneme has medial position between other sounds of a “encore” word. In this sample, it can give the formula for this sample is VCV means between vowels.

Datum 11

Encore *till* eleven then Chinese food (L. 3)

Word	Sound	Voicing	Position
till	/tɪl/	voiceless	initial

Table 4.12 The Result of Analysis Data '*till*'

In the line above, word of “till” has a plosive phoneme which is written /tɪl/ phonemically. It consists of the plosive phoneme /t/. The voicing of plosive phoneme /t/ is voiceless, it makes the vocal folds do not vibrate, and therefore the phoneme is fortis or strong, producing through more force. Phoneme /t/ in the word “till” produced in several phase.

The first phase that is the closing phase, in this way where the articulator takes place silently with the tip of the tongue is in contact with the alveolar ridge in a way that the tongue does not touch the teeth to form a complete closure or stricture behind the air. The second phase that is the compression phase, after forming closure or stricture which took place silently, then the air during the compression phase there is no voicing with the glottis open and the air is compressed behind the alveolar closure, so there is no aspiration. And during this phase, the vocal tract is completely closed cause the air cannot escape through the nose.

However, the lungs force air to come out of the vocal tract. Furthermore, the third phase that is the release phase, in this way as the alveolar phoneme from its place of articulation where the tip of the tongue goes against the alveolar ridge then the tongue abruptly leaves the alveolar ridge to let the air escape through the

oral cavity and released. The last phase that is post-release phase, the /t/ phoneme is complete burst noise produced fast in the beginning of the noise.

This /t/ phoneme has initial position at the beginning of a “till” word. In this sample, it can give the formula for this sample is CV where C stands for a consonant and V stands for a vowel means preceding consonant.

Datum 12

Encore till eleven then Chinese *food* (L. 3)

Word	Sound	Voicing	Position
food	/fu:d/	voiced	final

Table 4.13 The Result of Analysis Data '*food*'

The word of “food” in datum 12 has a plosive phoneme which is written /fu:d/ phonemically. It consists of the plosive phoneme /d/. The voicing of plosive phoneme /d/ is voiced, it makes the vocal folds vibrate, and therefore the phoneme is lenis or weak, producing through less force. Phoneme /d/ in the word “food” produced in several phase.

The first phase that is the closing phase, in this way where the articulator moves to form closure or stricture behind the air. The second phase that is the compression phase, after forming closure or stricture, then the air is compressed or stopped behind the alveolar closure so that the air cannot escape through in the vocal tract. And during this phase, the vocal tract is completely closed cause the air cannot escape through the nose.

However, the lungs force air to come out of the vocal tract. Furthermore, the third phase that is the release phase, in this way as the alveolar phoneme from its place of articulation where the tip of the tongue goes against the alveolar ridge then the tongue abruptly leaves the alveolar ridge to let the air escape through the oral cavity and released. On release, voicing starts again almost immediately. The last phase that is post-release phase, the /d/ phoneme is followed by weak plosion produced fast in the end of the noise.

This /d/ phoneme has final position at the end of a “food” word. In this sample, it can give the formula for this sample is VC where V stands for a vowel and C stands for a consonant means following vowels.

Datum 13

Back to the hotel again (L. 4)

Word	Sound	Voicing	Position
back	/bæk/	voiced	initial

Table 4.14 The Result of Analysis Data ‘back’

“back” on the datum 13 above has some plosive phonemes which is written /bæk/ phonemically. It consists of the plosive phoneme /b/. The voicing of plosive phoneme /b/ is voiced, it makes the vocal folds vibrate, and therefore the phoneme is lenis or weak, producing through less force. Phoneme /b/ in the word “back” produced in several phase.

The first phase that is the closing phase, in this way where the articulator takes place silently with the lips are pressed together to form a complete closure

or stricture behind the air. The second phase that is the compression phase, after forming closure or stricture which took place silently, then the air during the compression phase the air is compressed behind the lips and there is voicing it begins only just before the release, so there is aspiration. And during this phase, the vocal tract is completely closed cause the air cannot escape through the nose.

However, the lungs force air to come out of the vocal tract. Furthermore, the third phase that is the release phase, in this way as the bilabial phoneme from its place of articulation where the lower lip articulates against the upper lip pressed simultaneously and the air behind the lips is suddenly released. The last phase that is post-release phase, the /b/ phoneme is followed by weak plosion produced fast in the beginning of the noise.

This /b/ phoneme has initial position at the beginning of a “back” word. In this sample, it can give the formula for this sample is CV where C stands for a consonant and V stands for a vowel means preceding consonant.

Datum 14

Back to the hotel again (L. 4)

Word	Sound	Voicing	Position
back	/bæk/	voiceless	final

Table 4.15 The Result of Analysis Data ‘back’

The word of “back” in datum 14 has some plosive phonemes which is written /bæk/ phonemically. It consists of the plosive phoneme /k/. The voicing of plosive phoneme /k/ is voiceless, it makes the vocal folds do not vibrate, and therefore the

phoneme is fortis or strong, producing through more force. Phoneme /k/ in the word “back” produced in several phase.

The first phase that is the closing phase, in this way where the back of the tongue and the soft palate which prevents the air from escaping through the oral cavity to form closure or stricture behind the air. The second phase that is the compression phase, after forming closure or stricture, then the air during the compression phase simultaneously the soft palate is raised to block the way to the nasal cavity. As soon as the tongue leaves the velum, the compressed air behind the velar closure is suddenly released and there is no voicing with the glottis open and so there is aspiration. And during this phase, the vocal tract is completely closed cause the air cannot escape through the nose.

However, the lungs force air to come out of the vocal tract. Furthermore, the third phase that is the release phase, in this way as the as the velar phoneme from its place of articulation where the back of the tongue articulates against the velum (soft palate). The last phase that is post-release phase, the /k/ phoneme is complete burst noise produced fast in the end of the noise.

This /k/ phoneme has final position at the end of a “back” word. In this sample, it can give the formula for this sample is VC where V stands for a vowel and C stands for a consonant means following vowels.

Datum 15

Back to the *hotel* again (L. 4)

Word	Sound	Voicing	Position
hotel	/həʊ'tel/	voiceless	medial

Table 4.16 The Result of Analysis Data '*hotel*'

In the line above, word of “hotel” has a plosive phoneme which is written /həʊ'tel/ phonemically. It consists of the plosive phoneme /t/. The voicing of plosive phoneme /t/ is voiceless, it makes the vocal folds do not vibrate, and therefore the phoneme is fortis or strong, producing through more force. Phoneme /t/ in the word “hotel” produced in several phase.

The first phase that is the closing phase, in this way where the articulator takes place silently with the tip of the tongue is in contact with the alveolar ridge in a way that the tongue does not touch the teeth to form a complete closure or stricture behind the air. The second phase that is the compression phase, after forming closure or stricture which took place silently, then the air during the compression phase there is voicing with the glottis open because, following with the plosive are stressed so there is aspiration and the air is compressed behind the alveolar closure. And during this phase, the vocal tract is completely closed cause the air cannot escape through the nose.

However, the lungs force air to come out of the vocal tract. Furthermore, the third phase that is the release phase, in this way as the alveolar phoneme from its place of articulation where the tip of the tongue goes against the alveolar ridge then the tongue abruptly leaves the alveolar ridge to let the air escape through the

oral cavity and released. The last phase that is post-release phase, the /t/ phoneme is complete burst noise produced fast in the beginning of the noise.

This /t/ phoneme has medial position between other sounds of a “hotel” word. In this sample, it can give the formula for this sample is VCV means between vowels.

Datum 16

Down to Gorky Park (L. 2)

Word	Sound	Voicing	Position
down	/daʊn/	voiced	initial

Table 4.17 The Result of Analysis Data ‘down’

In datum 16, the writer find the word of “down” which has a plosive phonemes which is written /daʊn/ phonemically. It consists of the plosive phoneme /d/. The voicing of plosive phoneme /d/ is voiced, it makes the vocal folds vibrate, and therefore the phoneme is lenis or weak, producing through less force. Phoneme /d/ in the word “down” produced in several phase.

The first phase that is the closing phase, in this way where the articulator takes place silently with the tip of the tongue is in contact with the alveolar ridge in a way that the tongue does not touch the teeth to form a complete closure or stricture behind the air. The second phase that is the compression phase, after forming closure or stricture which took place silently, then the air during the compression phase the air is compressed behind the alveolar closure and there is

voicing it begins only just before the release. And during this phase, the vocal tract is completely closed cause the air cannot escape through the nose.

However, the lungs force air to come out of the vocal tract. Furthermore, the third phase that is the release phase, in this way as the alveolar phoneme from its place of articulation where the tip of the tongue goes against the alveolar ridge then the tongue abruptly leaves the alveolar ridge to let the air escape through the oral cavity and released. The last phase that is post-release phase, the /d/ phoneme is followed by weak plosion produced fast in the beginning of the noise.

This /d/ phoneme has initial position at the beginning of a “down” word. In this sample, it can give the formula for this sample is CV where C stands for a consonant and V stands for a vowel means preceding consonant.

Datum 17

Down to Gorky *Park* (L. 2)

Word	Sound	Voicing	Position
park	/pa:k/	voiceless	initial

Table 4.18 The Result of Analysis Data ‘*park*’

In the line above, word of “park” has some plosive phonemes which is written /pa:k/ phonemically. It consists of the plosive phoneme /p/. The voicing of plosive phoneme /p/ is voiceless, it makes the vocal folds do not vibrate, and therefore the phoneme is fortis or strong, producing through more force. Phoneme /p/ in the word “park” produced in several phase.

The first phase that is the closing phase, in this way where the articulator takes place silently with the lips are pressed together to form a complete closure or stricture behind the air. The second phase that is the compression phase, after forming closure or stricture which took place silently, then the air during the compression phase there is no voicing with the glottis open and the air is compressed behind the lips, so there is no aspiration. And during this phase, the vocal tract is completely closed cause the air cannot escape through the nose.

However, the lungs force air to come out of the vocal tract. Furthermore, the third phase that is the release phase, in this way as the bilabial phoneme from its place of articulation where the lower lip articulates against the upper lip pressed simultaneously and the air behind the lips is suddenly released. The last phase that is post-release phase, the /p/ phoneme is complete burst noise produced fast in the beginning of the noise.

This /p/ phoneme has initial position at the beginning of a “park” word. In this sample, it can give the formula for this sample is CV where C stands for a consonant and V stands for a vowel means preceding consonant.

Datum 18

Down to Gorky *Park* (L. 2)

Word	Sound	Voicing	Position
park	/pa:k/	voiceless	final

Table 4.19 The Result of Analysis Data ‘park’

The word of “park” in datum 18 has some plosive phonemes which is written /pɑ:k/ phonemically. It consists of the plosive phoneme /k/. The voicing of plosive phoneme /k/ is voiceless, it makes the vocal folds do not vibrate, and therefore the phoneme is fortis or strong, producing through more force. Phoneme /k/ in the word “park” produced in several phase.

The first phase that is the closing phase, in this way where the back of the tongue and the soft palate which prevents the air from escaping through the oral cavity to form closure or stricture behind the air. The second phase that is the compression phase, after forming closure or stricture, then the air during the compression phase simultaneously the soft palate is raised to block the way to the nasal cavity. As soon as the tongue leaves the velum, the compressed air behind the velar closure is suddenly released. And during this phase, the vocal tract is completely closed cause the air cannot escape through the nose.

However, the lungs force air to come out of the vocal tract. Furthermore, the third phase that is the release phase, in this way as the as the velar phoneme from its place of articulation where the back of the tongue articulates against the velum (soft palate). The last phase that is post-release phase, the /k/ phoneme is complete burst noise produced fast in the end of the noise.

This /k/ phoneme has final at the end of a “park” word. In this sample, it can give the formula for this sample is VC where V stands for a vowel and C stands for a consonant means following vowels.

Datum 19

Listening to the *wind* of change (L. 3)

Word	Sound	Voicing	Position
wind	/wɪnd/	voiced	final

Table 4.20 The Result of Analysis Data '*wind*'

“wind” on the datum 19 above has a plosive phoneme which is written /wɪnd/ phonemically. It consists of the plosive phoneme /d/. The voicing of plosive phoneme /d/ is voiced, it makes the vocal folds vibrate, and therefore the phoneme is lenis or weak, producing through less force. Phoneme /d/ in the word “wind” produced in several phase.

The first phase that is the closing phase, in this way where the articulator moves to form closure or stricture behind the air. The second phase that is the compression phase, after forming closure or stricture, then the air is compressed or stopped behind the alveolar closure so that the air cannot escape through in the vocal tract. And during this phase, the vocal tract is completely closed cause the air cannot escape through the nose.

However, the lungs force air to come out of the vocal tract. Furthermore, the third phase that is the release phase, in this way as the alveolar phoneme from its place of articulation where the tip of the tongue goes against the alveolar ridge then the tongue abruptly leaves the alveolar ridge to let the air escape through the oral cavity and released. On release, voicing starts again almost immediately. The

last phase that is post-release phase, the /d/ phoneme is followed by weak plosion produced fast in the end of the noise.

This /d/ phoneme has final position at the end of a “wind” word. In this sample, it can give the formula for this sample is VC where V stands for a vowel and C stands for a consonant means following vowels.

Datum 20

An *August* summer night (L. 4)

Word	Sound	Voicing	Position
august	/'ɔ:gəst/	voiced	medial

Table 4.21 The Result of Analysis Data ‘*august*’

The word of “august” in datum 20 has a plosive phoneme which is written /'ɔ:gəst/ phonemically. It consists of the plosive phoneme /g/. The voicing of plosive phoneme /g/ is voiced, it makes the vocal folds vibrate, and therefore the phoneme is lenis or weak, producing through less force. Phoneme /g/ in the word “august” produced in several phase.

The first phase that is the closing phase, in this way where the articulator takes place silently with the back of the tongue and the soft palate which prevents the air from escaping through the oral cavity to form closure or stricture behind the air. The second phase that is the compression phase, after forming closure or stricture which took place silently, then the air during the compression phase simultaneously the soft palate is raised to block the way to the nasal cavity. As

soon as the tongue leaves the velum, the compressed air behind the velar closure is suddenly released and there is voicing it begins only just before the release. And during this phase, the vocal tract is completely closed cause the air cannot escape through the nose.

However, the lungs force air to come out of the vocal tract. Furthermore, the third phase that is the release phase, in this way as the as the velar phoneme from its place of articulation where the back of the tongue articulates against the velum (soft palate). The last phase that is post-release phase, the /g/ phoneme is followed by weak plosion produced fast in the beginning of the noise.

This /g/ phoneme has medial position between other sounds of a “august” word. In this sample, it can give the formula for this sample is VCV means between vowels.

Datum 21

An August summer *night* (L. 4)

Word	Sound	Voicing	Position
night	/nait/	voiceless	final

Table 4.22 The Result of Analysis Data ‘*night*’

In the line above, word of “night” has a plosive phoneme which is written /nait/ phonemically. It consists of the plosive phoneme /t/. The voicing of plosive phoneme /t/ is voiceless, it makes the vocal folds do not vibrate, and therefore the phoneme is fortis or strong, producing through more force. Phoneme /t/ in the word “night” produced in several phase.

The first phase that is, the closing phase, in this way where the articulator moves to form closure or stricture behind the air. The second phase that is the compression phase, after forming closure or stricture, then the air is compressed or stopped behind the alveolar closure so that the air cannot escape through in the vocal tract. And during this phase, the vocal tract is completely closed cause the air cannot escape through the nose.

However, the lungs force air to come out of the vocal tract. Furthermore, the third phase that is the release phase, in this way as the alveolar phoneme from its place of articulation where the tip of the tongue goes against the alveolar ridge then the tongue abruptly leaves the alveolar ridge to let the air escape through the oral cavity and released. The last phase that is post-release phase, the /t/ phoneme is complete burst noise produced fast in the end of the noise.

This /t/ phoneme has final position at the end of a “night” word. In this sample, it can give the formula for this sample is VC where V stands for a vowel and C stands for a consonant means following vowels.

Datum 22

Soldiers *passing* by (L. 5)

Word	Sound	Voicing	Position
passing	/'pɑ:sm/	voiceless	initial

Table 4.23 The Result of Analysis Data '*passing*'

In datum 22, the writer find the word of “passing” which has a plosive phoneme which is written /'pɑ:sm/ phonemically. It consists of the plosive

phoneme /p/. The voicing of plosive phoneme /p/ is voiceless, it makes the vocal folds do not vibrate, and therefore the phoneme is fortis or strong, producing through more force. Phoneme /p/ in the word “passing” produced in several phase.

The first phase that is the closing phase, in this way where the articulator takes place silently with the lips are pressed together to form a complete closure or stricture behind the air. The second phase that is the compression phase, after forming closure or stricture which took place silently, then the air during the compression phase there is no voicing with the glottis open and the air is compressed behind the lips, so there is no aspiration. And during this phase, the vocal tract is completely closed cause the air cannot escape through the nose.

However, the lungs force air to come out of the vocal tract. Furthermore, the third phase that is the release phase, in this way as the bilabial phoneme from its place of articulation where the lower lip articulates against the upper lip pressed simultaneously and the air behind the lips is suddenly released. The last phase that is post-release phase, the /p/ phoneme is complete burst noise produced fast in the beginning of the noise.

This /p/ phoneme has initial position at the beginning of a “passing” word. In this sample, it can give the formula for this sample is CV where C stands for a consonant and V stands for a vowel means preceding consonant.

Datum 23

The *world* is closing in (L. 7)

Word	Sound	Voicing	Position
world	/wɜ:lɔd/	voiced	final

Table 4.24 The Result of Analysis Data '*world*'

The word of “world” in datum 23 has a plosive phoneme which is written /wɜ:lɔd/ phonemically. It consists of the plosive phoneme /d/. The voicing of plosive phoneme /d/ is voiced, it makes the vocal folds vibrate, and therefore the phoneme is lenis or weak, producing through less force. Phoneme /d/ in the word “world” produced in several phase.

The first phase that is the closing phase, in this way where the articulator moves to form closure or stricture behind the air. The second phase that is the compression phase, after forming closure or stricture, then the air is compressed or stopped behind the alveolar closure so that the air cannot escape through in the vocal tract. And during this phase, the vocal tract is completely closed cause the air cannot escape through the nose.

However, the lungs force air to come out of the vocal tract. Furthermore, the third phase that is the release phase, in this way as the alveolar phoneme from its place of articulation where the tip of the tongue goes against the alveolar ridge then the tongue abruptly leaves the alveolar ridge to let the air escape through the oral cavity and released. On release, voicing starts again almost immediately. The

last phase that is post-release phase, the /d/ phoneme is followed by weak plosion produced fast in the end of the noise.

This /d/ phoneme has final position at the end of a “world” word. In this sample, it can give the formula for this sample is VC where V stands for a vowel and C stands for a consonant means following vowels.

Datum 24

And did you ever think (L. 8)

Word	Sound	Voicing	Position
and	/ənd/	voiced	final

Table 4.25 The Result of Analysis Data ‘and’

In the line above, word of “and” has a plosive phoneme which is written /ənd/ phonemically. It consists of the plosive phoneme /d/. The voicing of plosive phoneme /d/ is voiced, it makes the vocal folds vibrate, and therefore the phoneme is lenis or weak, producing through less force. Phoneme /d/ in the word “and” produced in several phase.

The first phase that is the closing phase, in this way where the articulator moves to form closure or stricture behind the air. The second phase that is the compression phase, after forming closure or stricture, then the air is compressed or stopped behind the alveolar closure so that the air cannot escape through in the vocal tract. And during this phase, the vocal tract is completely closed cause the air cannot escape through the nose.

However, the lungs force air to come out of the vocal tract. Furthermore, the third phase that is the release phase, in this way as the alveolar phoneme from its place of articulation where the tip of the tongue goes against the alveolar ridge then the tongue abruptly leaves the alveolar ridge to let the air escape through the oral cavity and released. On release, voicing starts again almost immediately. The last phase that is post-release phase, the /d/ phoneme is followed by weak plosion produced fast in the end of the noise.

This /d/ phoneme has final position at the end of a “and” word. In this sample, it can give the formula for this sample is VC where V stands for a vowel and C stands for a consonant means following vowels.

Datum 25

And did you ever *think* (L. 8)

Word	Sound	Voicing	Position
think	/θɪŋk/	voiceless	final

Table 4.26 The Result of Analysis Data ‘*think*’

“think” on the datum 25 above has a plosive phoneme which is written /θɪŋk/ phonemically. It consists of the plosive phoneme /k/. The voicing of plosive phoneme /k/ is voiceless, it makes the vocal folds do not vibrate, and therefore the phoneme is fortis or strong, producing through more force. Phoneme /k/ in the word “think” produced in several phase.

The first phase that is the closing phase, in this way where the back of the tongue and the soft palate which prevents the air from escaping through the oral

cavity to form closure or stricture behind the air. The second phase that is the compression phase, after forming closure or stricture, then the air during the compression phase simultaneously the soft palate is raised to block the way to the nasal cavity. As soon as the tongue leaves the velum, the compressed air behind the velar closure is suddenly released. And during this phase, the vocal tract is completely closed cause the air cannot escape through the nose.

However, the lungs force air to come out of the vocal tract. Furthermore, the third phase that is the release phase, in this way as the as the velar phoneme from its place of articulation where the back of the tongue articulates against the velum (soft palate). The last phase that is post-release phase, the /k/ phoneme is complete burst noise produced fast in the end of the noise.

This /k/ phoneme has final at the end of a “think” word. In this sample, it can give the formula for this sample is VC where V stands for a vowel and C stands for a consonant means following vowels.

Datum 26

That we could be so close, like brothers (L. 9)

Word	Sound	Voicing	Position
that	/ðæt/	voiceless	final

Table 4.27 The Result of Analysis Data ‘that’

The word of “that” in datum 26 has a plosive phoneme which is written /ðæt/ phonemically. It consists of the plosive phoneme /t/. The voicing of plosive phoneme /t/ is voiceless, it makes the vocal folds do not vibrate, and therefore the

phoneme is fortis or strong, producing through more force. Phoneme /t/ in the word “that” produced in several phase.

The first phase that is the closing phase, in this way where the articulator moves to form closure or stricture behind the air. The second phase that is the compression phase, after forming closure or stricture, then the air is compressed or stopped behind the alveolar closure so that the air cannot escape through in the vocal tract. And during this phase, the vocal tract is completely closed cause the air cannot escape through the nose.

However, the lungs force air to come out of the vocal tract. Furthermore, the third phase that is the release phase, in this way as the alveolar phoneme from its place of articulation where the tip of the tongue goes against the alveolar ridge then the tongue abruptly leaves the alveolar ridge to let the air escape through the oral cavity and released. The last phase that is post-release phase, the /t/ phoneme is complete burst noise produced fast in the end of the noise.

This /t/ phoneme has final position at the end of a “that” word. In this sample, it can give the formula for this sample is VC where V stands for a vowel and C stands for a consonant means following vowels.

Datum 27

That we *could* be so close, like brothers (L. 9)

Word	Sound	Voicing	Position
could	/kəd/	voiceless	initial

Table 4.28 The Result of Analysis Data ‘could’

In the line above, word of “could” has some plosive phonemes which is written /kəd/ phonemically. It consists of the plosive phoneme /k/. The voicing of plosive phoneme /k/ is voiceless, it makes the vocal folds do not vibrate, and therefore the phoneme is fortis or strong, producing through more force. Phoneme /k/ in the word “could” produced in several phase.

The first phase that is the closing phase, in this way where the articulator takes place silently with the back of the tongue and the soft palate which prevents the air from escaping through the oral cavity to form closure or stricture behind the air. The second phase that is the compression phase, after forming closure or stricture which took place silently, then the air during the compression phase simultaneously the soft palate is raised to block the way to the nasal cavity. As soon as the tongue leaves the velum, the compressed air behind the velar closure is suddenly released and there is no voicing with the glottis open and so there is no aspiration. And during this phase, the vocal tract is completely closed cause the air cannot escape through the nose.

However, the lungs force air to come out of the vocal tract. Furthermore, the third phase that is the release phase, in this way as the as the velar phoneme from its place of articulation where the back of the tongue articulates against the velum (soft palate). The last phase that is post-release phase, the /k/ phoneme is complete burst noise produced fast in the beginning of the noise.

This /k/ phoneme has initial position at the beginning of a “could” word. In this sample, it can give the formula for this sample is CV where C stands for a consonant and V stands for a vowel means preceding consonant.

Datum 28

That we *could* be so close, like brothers (L. 9)

Word	Sound	Voicing	Position
could	/kəd/	voiced	final

Table 4.29 The Result of Analysis Data '*could*'

In datum 28, the writer find the word of “could” which has some plosive phonemes which is written /kəd/ phonemically. It consists of the plosive phoneme /d/. The voicing of plosive phoneme /d/ is voiced, it makes the vocal folds vibrate, and therefore the phoneme is lenis or weak, producing through less force. Phoneme /d/ in the word “could” produced in several phase.

The first phase that is the closing phase, in this way where the articulator moves to form closure or stricture behind the air. The second phase that is the compression phase, after forming closure or stricture, then the air is compressed or stopped behind the alveolar closure so that the air cannot escape through in the vocal tract. And during this phase, the vocal tract is completely closed cause the air cannot escape through the nose.

However, the lungs force air to come out of the vocal tract. Furthermore, the third phase that is the release phase, in this way as the alveolar phoneme from its place of articulation where the tip of the tongue goes against the alveolar ridge then the tongue abruptly leaves the alveolar ridge to let the air escape through the oral cavity and released. On release, voicing starts again almost immediately. The last phase that is post-release phase, the /d/ phoneme is followed by weak plosion produced fast in the end of the noise.

This /d/ phoneme has final position at the end of a “could” word. In this sample, it can give the formula for this sample is VC where V stands for a vowel and C stands for a consonant means following vowels.

Datum 29

That we could be so *close*, like brothers (L. 9)

Word	Sound	Voicing	Position
close	/kləʊs/	voiceless	initial

Table 4.30 The Result of Analysis Data ‘close’

In the line above, word of “close” has a plosive phoneme which is written /kləʊs/ phonemically. It consists of the plosive phoneme /k/. The voicing of plosive phoneme /k/ is voiceless, it makes the vocal folds do not vibrate, and therefore the phoneme is fortis or strong, producing through more force. Phoneme /k/ in the word “close” produced in several phase.

The first phase that is the closing phase, in this way where the articulator takes place silently with the back of the tongue and the soft palate which prevents the air from escaping through the oral cavity to form closure or stricture behind the air. The second phase that is the compression phase, after forming closure or stricture which took place silently, then the air during the compression phase simultaneously the soft palate is raised to block the way to the nasal cavity. As soon as the tongue leaves the velum, the compressed air behind the velar closure is suddenly released and there is no voicing with the glottis open and so there is

no aspiration. And during this phase, the vocal tract is completely closed cause the air cannot escape through the nose.

However, the lungs force air to come out of the vocal tract. Furthermore, the third phase that is the release phase, in this way as the as the velar phoneme from its place of articulation where the back of the tongue articulates against the velum (soft palate). The last phase that is post-release phase, the /k/ phoneme is complete burst noise produced fast in the beginning of the noise.

This /k/ phoneme has initial position at the beginning of a “close” word. In this sample, it can give the formula for this sample is CV where C stands for a consonant and V stands for a vowel means preceding consonant.

Datum 30

That we could be so close, *like* brothers (L. 9)

Word	Sound	Voicing	Position
like	/laɪk/	voiceless	final

Table 4.31 The Result of Analysis Data ‘*like*’

The word of “like” in datum 30 has a plosive phoneme which is written /laɪk/ phonemically. It consists of the plosive phoneme /k/. The voicing of plosive phoneme /k/ is voiceless, it makes the vocal folds do not vibrate, and therefore the phoneme is fortis or strong, producing through more force. Phoneme /k/ in the word “like” produced in several phase.

The first phase that is the closing phase, in this way where the back of the tongue and the soft palate which prevents the air from escaping through the oral

cavity to form closure or stricture behind the air. The second phase that is the compression phase, after forming closure or stricture, then the air during the compression phase simultaneously the soft palate is raised to block the way to the nasal cavity. As soon as the tongue leaves the velum, the compressed air behind the velar closure is suddenly released and there is voicing so there is aspiration. And during this phase, the vocal tract is completely closed cause the air cannot escape through the nose.

However, the lungs force air to come out of the vocal tract. Furthermore, the third phase that is the release phase, in this way as the as the velar phoneme from its place of articulation where the back of the tongue articulates against the velum (soft palate). The last phase that is post-release phase, the /k/ phoneme is complete burst noise produced fast in the end of the noise.

This /k/ phoneme has final position at the end of a “like” word. In this sample, it can give the formula for this sample is VC where V stands for a vowel and C stands for a consonant means following vowels.

C. Interpretation of the Research Findings

According to the data analyses which have been analyzed in the two songs by Scorpion contain plosive phonemes which are located in initial, medial, and final positions. The writer only took 15 data from the first song and 15 data from the second song. The interpretation of the data is formed in the following table:

Table of 4.32

The Result of Plosive Phonemes found in the two songs.

No	Kinds of Plosive Phoneme	Total	Percentage
1	/p/	3	10%
2	/t/	8	26, 7%
3	/k/	8	26, 7%
4	/b/	1	3, 33%
5	/d/	8	26, 7%
6	/g/	2	6, 67%
Total		30	100%

Based on the table above, it shows that the plosive phoneme /p/ has percentage 10%, phoneme /b/ has percentage 3, 33%, phoneme /g/ has percentage 6, 67%, and phonemes /t/, /k/, and /d/ has the same percentage 26, 7%. It shows that the phoneme /t/, /k/, and /d/ with the highest percentage.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

This chapter will discuss about conclusion for all chapters, particularly between the questions of the research in the chapter one and the analysis in the chapter four. After the writer have completed all the descriptions based on the contents of the previous chapters, the writer have conclusion based on the references used to compose this research. It can be said that all of the questions above have been answered and are fit to the theory which said by Peter Roach who said that, English has six plosive consonants /p, t, k, b, d, g/. The plosive /p, t, k/ are always voiceless, and the plosive /b, d, g/ are sometimes fully voiced, sometimes partly voiced and sometimes voiceless. For the further conclusion, the writer writes explanation as follows:

1. According to the first question and the analysis in the chapter four, it can be said that kinds of the plosive phoneme /p, t, k, b, d, g/ which exist in the two songs by Scorpion, the writer found 30 data which contain plosive phoneme. The findings of the research are 10% for phoneme /p/, 26,7% for phoneme /t/, 26, 7% for phoneme /k/, 3, 33% for phoneme /b/, 26, 7% for phoneme /d/, and 6, 67% for phoneme /g/.
2. From the research done, the writer can identify what voicing and positions of the plosive phonemes which happens in the two songs by Scorpion.

3. Moreover, based on the question of the number three about the kinds of plosive phonemes which mostly exist in the two songs by Scorpion, it found that the kinds of plosive phonemes which mostly exist is phoneme /t/, /k/, and /d/ with the highest percentage 26, 7%.
4. Language is unique, it is created from the smallest elements until the biggest elements of languages.
5. It also can be concluded that, the six plosive phonemes /p/, /t/, /k/ and /b/, /d/, /g/ in producing it are different. And basically, the difference in producing can be identified through the position of the plosive phonemes itself which are located in the initial, medial, and final position. How in the production through the four phases, that is; the closing phase, the compression phase, the release phase, and the last the post-release phase.
6. However, in identifying the positions of the six plosive phonemes it can not always appear in every word with easily. Where the resulting plosive phonemes can be aspirated or unaspirated.

B. Suggestion

After analyzing and giving conclusion of plosive phoneme analysis in the two songs by Scorpion. Finally, the scientific paper has come to the last paragraph. In this last chapter, the writer would like to suggest the readers and the students. The suggestions are as follows:

1. For the Readers

The readers who interested to learn study of linguistics, especially the field of knowledge that the organization of sound in language that is, phonology. The readers can improve skill with singing, reading, or speaking in practicing speech according to the rules of the language itself. So, the reader can get many knowledge and understanding about the kinds of plosive phoneme which are located in initial, medial and final in its production. But, to knowing the kinds of plosive phoneme which happens not only can be analyzed through the music, can also be through speeches, conversations, etc. The readers can choose according to their interest to analyze through the object of music or the other.

2. For the Students

The students who take majored in English generally study linguistics. One of the branch of linguistics is phonology. In this field, the students it is expected to have a good pronunciation is to be able in saying every word that contains plosives phonemes therein. And, understanding how to the way produce plosive phonemes which are located in the initial, medial, and final positions through the four phases. It can help the students more understand about the way how to say the word correctly.

The writer realizes that phonology is broad, when students want to have a research, and they do not to understand all sub knowledge. Choose a branch of aspect where the students like or comprehend. There are many branches of knowledge in phonology.

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BIOGRAPHY



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She educated at Kindergarten Tambun Indah Inkoppol in 2000-2002. Then, she continued studying Elementary of School SDN Sumber Jaya 03 in 2003-2008. After she graduated Elementary of School, she continued studying Junior High School of SMPN 3 South Tambun in 2009-2011. And next, after she finished her education Junior High School, she continued her study at Senior High School SMAN 4 South Tambun Science Major in 2012-2014. In 2014, she continued her study to take her undergraduate program (S1) for English Department at School of Foreign Language – JIA Bekasi.