

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

To understand and learn about vowels, there are so many things that we should know, one of them is that we have to understand what an axis is. The axis has an important position in understanding the types of the vowels because without the axis there will be no such thing as the front, central, and back vowels including close, half-close, half-open, and open (High, Mid, Low). For everyone who wants to learn or write about vowels should understand about the axis.

There are two kinds of axis, there are vertical axis and horizontal axis. Horizontal axis gives us the description of how far the sound happened in our mouth, which may be regarded as the Front, Central, and Back vowels. Front vowels as its name, located beneath the hard palate. Central vowels are located beneath where the hard and soft palate meet, whereas the back vowels are located beneath the soft palate.

The questions are front, central, and back-related with length therefore horizontal vowels question is how far. As we know that front vowels have 5 vowels there are [i], [I], [e], [ɛ], [æ] while Back vowels consist of 5 vowels there are [u], [ʊ], [o], [ɔ], [a] and Central vowels are divided into 2 vowels, consist of schwa [ə] and hedge [ʌ] but from both of these vowels, there is with /r/ colored and without /r/ colored.

Learning about central vowels even though fewer elements or members but more complex to analyze than front and back vowels because central vowels have even less fixed and well-defined tongue positions with which they can be identified. It is not enough to just understand horizontal axis, we have to understand about vertical axis.

The Vertical axis described high, mid, also low vowels. The highest, the more closed these are close, half-close, half-open, and open. This vertical applies for front, central, and back vowels. The writer chooses and researches central vowels, however the reason to learn about vowels without understanding the axis, we will get confused.

Includes tongue advancement and identifies how far forward the tongue is located in the oral cavity during the production of the sounds. Depending on the location of the highest point of the tongue. Central vowels consist of schwa /ə/ and hedge /ʌ/ that usually used by speakers of Received Pronunciation (RP) and General American (GA). Vowel /r/ color familiar sound in American English which got attention from the learners. Unlike with General American (GA) which has a pronunciation rhotic that means the /r/ pronounce in all positions of a word, Received Pronunciation (RP) only pronounces /r/ if it is followed by a vowel (depends on the vowels).

The most noticeable difference among accents of English is in whether the words have /r/ coloured vowels. In many forms of American English, rhotacization occurs when vowels are followed by /r/ as in *here, figure, tire*. There are two options for pronouncing the /r/ portion, first is tip-up method

where the tip of the tongue is raised and curled back behind the tooth ridge and the bunched method which the side of the back of the tongue are raised. The vowels feature high-low and front-back, and rounded-unrounded, there is additional feature called rhotacization. It describes an auditory property, the r-coloring, of a vowel and there are at least have two distinct ways in which the r-coloring can be produced (Ladefoged and Johnson, 2011, p.94-96).

The example of central vowels that be in charge of presence or absence of /r/ colour which contains schwa /ə/ such as *future* /'fju:tʃə(r)/. That word consists of schwa and has the voiced and unstressed vowel also /r/ color at the end of position and pronounced by the speaker, that is central vowel with /r/ color.

At the same time hedge /ʌ/ in the word *husband* /'hʌzbənd/ there is no form [r] in the word and the position of the hedge at the beginning, the “r” colour occurs only after vowel, so this word does not have an “r” colour. Some vowels in the songs lyric words must be arranged from phonemes mean vowels. The kinds of vowels are monophthong and diphthong. The pure and single sound called monophthong while diphthong consists of two vowels sounds.

Sounds has two elements that consists of Segments and Supra-segmental. Those Segments are divided into two elements there are vowels and consonants. Vowels basically open sound where there is no obstruction or blocking caused by the teeth, tongue, lips, or other articulators and differ

from consonants in that they do not have “place of articulation” that is points of major constriction in the vocal tract.

As a non-English speaker, it is normal to be confuse on vowels it because vowels form the most difficult part of perception and production of non-native speech. Vowels can represent different vowels sounds. So, it is important to know the right vowel sounds of a word, it will help ESL and ELL speak correctly. From the explanation above, we can conclude that vowels are a part of phoneme.

Phoneme as the main studies of phonology, tells us as a single meaningful unit. When learning to use alphabetic writing, actually it is similar to using the concept of the phoneme as the single stable sound type that is represented by a single written symbol. For example: ‘fine’ and ‘vine’ have two different meaning, this is due to one phoneme being different /f/ and /v/. Phoneme as the minimum significant sound unit-the smallest unit of sound which can bring about a change of meaning and included as a part of Phonology.

Phonology essentially the description of the systems and patterns also organized and concerned with process in the mind, determining the rules of a language, also study and form sounds in speech. Language as a bridge of communication between people in the world. The communication contains the information which the speaker wants to deliver to the hearer need to be common perception of the language used. Every language has an organized sounds system. Linguist have devised system sounds such as the International

Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) to organize all consonant phonemes in terms of voice, place, manner, and production on a chart.

The scientific study of language is called Linguistic. The point of this field is understanding of the unconscious knowledge that humans have about language, how child acquire language, the structure in general and particular of language, how language can be varies and how language can be the bridge in people communicate each other. By the time child was able to produce sentences in five or more sentences, want to know more about things and so on. This is what a linguist researched for.

Linguists do so many kinds of research, collecting the evidence through research and observed the objects and collecting the evidence to gaining inside into a specific language or in general. And to discover it, they communicate with people who speak different languages, find the patterns and designed experiments with many people. Sometimes observe and visited all the places that have difference languages of what the linguists want to do researches are the natural way to do it. Music or songs formed from the research of the linguists and included in the sounds.

Katheryn Elizabeth Hudson known professionally as Katy Perry was born October 25, 1984 in Santa Barbara, California. She is an American Singer-Songwriter, and television. She grew up in a deeply religious family and first experience of performing was singing in the church. As a teenager, she learned to play the guitar. After adopting her stage name 'Katy Perry', she

signed a recording contract with Capitol Records in April 2007 and get fame in 2008 with her second album, *One of the Boys*.

Perry's three subsequent albums have topped the U.S. *Billboard* 200 also *teenage Dream* (2010) entered five chart-topping U.S. *Billboard* Hot 100 singles. Its follow-up record *Prism* (2013) was inspired by her divorce, self-reflection, everyday life, and relationships. Her music videos "Roar" and "Dark Horse" became the first artist to have billion views on Vevo. She has nine U.S. *Billboard* Hot 100 number one singles and got received various awards, including for *Guinness World Records*, five *Billboard Music Awards*, five *American Music Awards*, a *Brit Award*, and a *Juno Award*. She has been included in the annual *Forbes* lists of highest-earning women in music from 2011-2019. She is one of the world's best-selling music artists and having sold over 18 million albums and 125 million singles worldwide.

Therefore, the writer chooses those songs in the 'PRISM' album as its data setting because it is reasonable to find something small like vowel in the small thing like songs, besides the writer find easily some vowels in the song's lyrics. Words must be arranged from phonemes, which means vowels. The writer gives two samples of the data objects of the thesis, main data taken from Katy Perry's song that have the titles *Roar*:

1. Already brushing off the *dust* (Line 8)

There is a central vowel without "r" colour in the song *Roar* is /ʌ/ in the word *dust* /dʌst/ when producing this vowel, our lips shapes unrounded. There is no form [r] in the words. The words have vowel /ʌ/

and spelt at the beginning position. So, it is central vowel without “r” colour.

2. You *hear* my voice, you hear that sound (Line 9)

There is a central vowel with “r” colour in the song *Roar* is /ə/ in the word *hear* /hɪə/. Perry pronounces that word with “r” colour /ə/. The height of the tongue of vowel /ə/ is half open-mid. The word *hear* has a form [r] at the final position. It is made by the tip of tongue raised and curled back behind tooth ridge. So, it is central vowel /ə/ with “r” colour.

From those all above samples and explanations, the writer chooses the title of this paper: *Central Vowels with-and without /r/ colour in the ‘PRISM’ album by Katy Perry* as the writer thesis.

B. Question and Scope of the Research

From the above explanations, the questions which will be analyzed are how to classified central vowels with-and without /r/ colour in ‘PRISM’ album by Katy Perry. The questions of research are described as follows:

1. Question of the Research

- a. What kinds of central vowels that exist in the Katy Perry’s songs?
- b. Are those central vowels articulated by /r/ coloured or without /r/ coloured?

2. Scope of the Research

In this research focuses on central vowels with or without /r/ coloured. The writer tries to find what central vowels with-and without /r/ colour. The object data of this research are taken from Katy Perry's songs in her album 'PRISM'. The theories which are used was from Peter Ladefoged and Keith Johnson on book *a Course in Phonetic* (2011), Bruce Hayes on a book *Introductory Phonology* (2009), Peter Roach on a book *English Phonetic and Phonology* (2009). Through analyzing and verifying those object data, we can understand how to pronounce, make difference, and practice.

C. Objectives and Significance of the Research

Based on the questions of the research mentioned above, this objectives of the research and significance of the research are described as the following:

1. Objectives of the Research

- a. The writer wants to know what kinds of central vowels exist in Katy Perry's songs.
- b. The writer wants to find out whether the central vowels are articulated by /r/ coloured or without /r/ coloured.

2. Significance of the Research

This writing and research paper hopefully can be useful not only for the writer but also for the readers mainly who learn or at least like to learn English linguistics and the writer hopes this research can gives

contribution in developing linguistics studies especially about central vowels. The significances of the research can be described that theoretically, this process and the result in this study hopefully expected can provide broader benefits for English vowels. Especially in Phonology. In addition, this research can increase the amount number of phonology research, especially in Central vowels with-and without /r/ colour.

Meanwhile practically, for the writer to comprehend the kind of English vowels that are difficult to find. Especially central vowels that only consist of two vowels that combine with-and without /r/ coloured and the result of this study can describe how the central vowels articulated and distinguish pronounce central vowels with-and without “r” colour also can be used as a reference for further research. In addition, for the readers, hopefully this research can share and give the result of the study about phonology especially central vowels and to understand English vowels more for those who have learning and interested in this field also give an example how to pronounced central vowels well.

D. Operational Definition

In this part, several terms or theories which are used in this research. Before further discussion, it is necessary to define some key terms used in this research. The definitions are as follows:

1. Vowels

Vowel is sound that produced with a relatively free flow of air open vocal tract also depends mainly on variations in the position of the tongue and typically voiced. It is included as the speech sound while the others being consonants.

2. Phoneme

Phoneme defined as a single meaningful unit. The meaning distinguishing sounds which can bring about a change of meaning. Phoneme consist of two parts there are segment and supra-segmental also has two characters, there are abstract and concrete. Not all phonemes are letter.

3. Phonology

Phonology means described the system and patterns of sounds patterns, speech language, how sounds are interacts with each other.

4. Linguistic

Linguistic means the study system of human communication, speech, word formation, formation of sentences, study of meaning, language use and also have a lot of branches such as historical linguistic, sociolinguistic, psycholinguistic, ethnolinguistic, dialectology, etc.

5. Song

Song is a short piece of music, usually with words. It combines melody and vocals also have some genres. It included as a language that have note and sound on it.

E. The Systematization of the Research

This paper is arranged systematically in order to make the readers understand easily. This paper is divided into five parts in the form of chapters. The description of each chapter will be described below:

Chapter I Introduction consists of background of the research, questions and scope of the research, objectives and significance of the research, operational definitions, and the systematization of the research.

Chapter II Theoretical Description consists of definition of language, definition of phonology, definition of phoneme, kind of phoneme, primary phoneme (consonant, vowels, monophthong (tense lax), diphthong, triphthong, semi vowels), and secondary phoneme (intonation, stress, pitch, length, juncture), definition of song. This section describes the theory used on this research. The terms of the theory are also explained more detail including the related references.

Chapter III Research Methodology contains the method of the research, procedure of the research which consists of time and place of the research, kind of the research, procedure of the research, technique of the data collection, technique of the data analysis, and source of primary and secondary data.

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

Chapter V Conclusion and Suggestion give the summary from all chapters and suggestion which relate to the research.