

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

To understand and learning about consonant phonemes, it is necessary to understand all the elements of the consonant phonons. Phonons as the collections of consonant element productions, which means any consonants will be formed through it.

First of all, is the place of articulation no consonants are formed without going through the place of articulation this means that in order to learn, write, or understand any consonant we must understand the place of articulation. It can be understood that the place of articulation has a function to indicate that there is a place where the consonant sound is formed or the place where the consonant sound is produced.

In addition, to understand the place of articulation and understand consonant phonemes, we must also understand the manner of articulation. In the manner of articulation, it is explained how a consonant can be formed. For example, consonants that are formed through blowing or plosive, some are formed through hissing or fricative and some consonants are formed through the nose or also called nasal. Whatever the type of consonants will definitely be formed from one of the ways above.

In consonants, people usually find a rule called voicing that distinguishes sounds between consonants through the vibrations of sound production

associated with the articulation process, there are voiced and voiceless. Voiced consonant produced with vibration because the airway is blocked, if it is voiceless, produced without vibration because the airway is not blocked at all.

There are some consonants that basically voice-shaped and some are voice because they are formed from the surrounding environment and there are some consonants that basically voiceless but some are voiceless because they are formed from the phoneme attached to the word. The consonant that gets his voice will have a lenis shape and the consonant that gets voiceless he will have a Fortis shape. From these elements it can be understood what a consonant phoneme. All those are the prerequisites of the consonant productions.

Here specifically about the phenomenon of phonological abstraction of consonants according to the author's title, where the author will discuss the consonant /l/. As it is known that consonants are formed because there is a blocked air or there is a barrier in the oral cavity so it cannot be used if there is no vowel before or after the consonant form except the phoneme /l/, it can still have a sound. Without a vowel at the end when combine with several phonemes. The phoneme /l/ is a lateral consonant that is formed from closing the air passage in the middle of the oral cavity. So that, the air just comes out from the side. Consonants /l/ divided into /l/ dark and clear.

Based on the data above, it is clear that /l/ can be formed in the language because it is the first word and the form before the vowel is included in the sound because there is no vibration and no air resistance when we pronounce it. Dark /l/ formed after the vowel or at the end of the word and inserted for sound

because there is no vibration and air resistance when we pronounce the word. De-voiced /l/ can be formed between vowels and consonants because they are produced without vocal cord vibrations. It can be seen that vowels and consonants are part of primary phonemes or segmental phonemes. Segmental phonemes where most phonemes consist of pieces of song segments such as: /b/ or /t/ or /e/.

To clarify the material above, the author will describe the minimum important sound unit or the smallest sound unit that can bring about changes in meaning or also called phonemes. These phonemes have many kinds and elements of phoneme creations. These elements consist of 4 steps that must be followed to make consonant phonemes. Consonant phonemes are formed from place, way of articulation, sound and sound effects, lenis and Fortis. Phonemes have abstract and concrete characters.

Phonemes can make a word have different meanings for example in c / a / t and c / u / t. Phonemes take different forms depending on who is speaking the word because phonemes use sound as the central rule, unlike the alphabet, the alphabet will remain in its original form regardless of whoever conveys each word. Phonemes are made up of vowels and consonants. Produced with vocals and issued without getting stuck in the mouth and has an original voice or we can call it has its own voice.

Vowels have three forms there are short vowels, long vowels and diphthongs on the other hand. The consonants produced by the mouth are

pressed while processing them. Consonants themselves have no audio unless they are combined with vowels.

The existence of consonants in phonological learning makes the writer want to describe that phonology provides knowledge about the mechanism of language and the sound of words produced by humans. From phonological research, we can study the sounds of language produced through the mouth or other means of speech.

Phonology says that sound is the smallest unit of language which when combined will form syllables. There are two parts to phonology, phonemics and phonetics. Phonemics relates to speech sounds according to their function as differentiating meanings, while phonetics relates to how to produce sounds through speech tools.

The definitions of phonemics and phonetics in written texts both look the same. Phonemic differences discuss sounds and the rules for using sounds so that we can convey THC sounds in the right way, and phonetic research on how sounds are produced by spoken devices. The sound produced by the spoken tool will form the words that will make communication work. Communication goes with language.

But with the wrong sentence structure, it can cause misunderstanding. People all over the world speak different languages in each country where they live. The number of languages in the world is about 5000-7000. Each language has different rules. That is why language has such a wide discussion of

language, because language itself is a fundamental thing in life and has a lot of discussion.

One of the functions of language is as a tool to express self-expression. Through language, ideas and feelings that are processed in the mind are then expressed, expressed, and realized into something informative, aesthetic, or artistic. Aesthetic and artistic expression of ideas and feelings can be found in poetry or songs. In poetry or songs there are words that contain two aspects, namely aspects of form or expression and aspects of meaning content.

Aspects of form or expression are things that can be interpreted by the senses, either by hearing or seeing. While the aspect of meaning content things that can cause a reaction in the minds of listeners or readers from the aspect of its form. The words in a poem or song are arranged and shaped in such a way that it becomes a beautiful and interesting work, both to be seen and heard.

Linguistics does not only talk about general language, but discusses the details of language. So much science except the language they use object, but with a different approach. For example, literature approaches language as art, physics approaches language as a natural phenomenon, but linguistics approaches language as language itself. That means that linguistics discusses all about the rules of language from start to finish in great detail. In life, people often convey our ideas through words and combine me into sentences, and all sentences can help us to answer our confusion.

According to the title this research will examine the song lyrics of an international singer Céline Marie Claudette Dion known professionally as

Céline Dion was born March 30, 1968 in Charlemagne, Quebec, Canada. She is a singer who comes from the Francophone country. The debut of her career as a singer began in 1981 with the album *La Voix du Bon Dieu* which went on to become the bestselling and number one local album, automatically making Dion popular in Quebec and beyond. After gaining international attention, Dion studied English to be able to produce and sing songs in English and expand her reach as an international singer. In 1990 Dion released an album in English entitled *Unison* which used as the most popular newcomer singer in the United States, Europe, and Asia. Celine has won five Grammy Awards. *Falling Into You* (1996) is the best album of the year and best seller album in the U.S along with two other songs with the title *My Heart Will Go on* and *Let's Talk About Love* which also got certified Diamonds in the United States. According to Sony Music Entertainment, Celine has sold over 220 million albums worldwide.

Therefore, the writer chose those songs in the album '*FALLING INTO YOU*' as the data setting because it is reasonable to find something as small as a phoneme in a small thing like a song, besides that the writer easily finds some consonant phonemes in the song lyrics. The author provides two samples of this object data, the main data is taken from Celine Dion entitled *It's All Coming Back To Me Now*.

1. But when you touch me *like* this (*It's All Coming Back To Me Now*: L.10)

Based on the song above, the writer finds the phoneme /l/ in the word like. It is known that the important sound unit or the smallest sound unit that can cause a change in meaning is also called a phoneme.

The phoneme /l/ is a lateral consonant approximation, where air flows along the sides of the tongue, but is blocked by the tongue from passing through the middle of the mouth. Because, the phoneme /l/ in words like /laɪk/ appears on the first syllable and is followed by the vowel /aɪ/, which is pronounced when the lateral alveolus approaches [l] with the tongue body in a neutral position and the front of the tongue raised. So that the phoneme /l/ in the word like /laɪk/ is of type /l/ clear.

2. And you *hold* me like that (*It's All Coming Back To Me Now*: L.11)

Based on the song above, the writer finds the phoneme /l/ in the word hold. As it is known that consonants are formed due to blocked air or obstructions in the oral cavity so that they cannot be used if there are no vowels before or after the consonant form except the phoneme /l/ or the consonant /l/, the phoneme /l/ can still sound. There is no vowel at the end when combined with several phonemes.

The phoneme /l/ is a lateral approximation. Lateral sounds are those in which the front of the tongue is in contact with the alveolar bone but the sides of the tongue are down. Thus, the phoneme /l/ or consonant /l/ is where air flows along one or both sides of the tongue, but is blocked by the tongue from passing through the center of the mouth. This is because the

phoneme /l/ in the words holding /həʊld/ has a similar quality to the vowel /u/, with the back of the tongue raised, and is found before the consonant. it can be said that the word holding /həʊld/ contains the phoneme /l/ which is dark type /l/.

From those all above explanations and samples the writer chooses the title of the paper: *Clear, Dark, and De-Voiced /l/ in the "Falling into you" album by Celine Dion* as the writer thesis.

B. Question and Scopes of the Research

Based on the background above, the question that will be analyzed is how to classify /l/ clear, dark, and de-voiced in Celine Dion's album 'FALLING INTO YOU'. The research questions are explained as follows:

1. Question of the Research

- a. What kinds of phoneme /l/ that exist in the Celine Dion`s song?
- b. What conditions of those /l/ phonemes that exist in the song?

2. Scopes of the Research

This research focuses on the analyses of /l/ phoneme whether dark, clear, and de-voiced. The writer tries to find /l/ phonemes in the song lyrics of Celine Dion, and studies its conditions whether /l/ phonemes located in the beginning, initial or final positions, preceding or preceded by vowels or consonants or voiceless ones. The theories that are used: Peter Roach (2009), Peter Ladefoged & Keith Johnson (2011), Philip Carr (2008). From the analyzing and verifying those data, we can understand

how to pronounce, make differences, and practice what clear, dark, and de-voiced /l/ consonants.

C. The Objective and Significance of the Research

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

3. Objectives of the Research

- a. To know to what kinds of phoneme /l/ that exist in the Celine Dion`s Song.
- b. To finding out the conditions of clear, dark, and de-voiced /l/ phonemes that exist in the song lyrics.

4. Significance of the research

This writing research paper hopefully can be useful not only for the writer but also gives contribution to developing linguistics studies, especially about clear, dark, and de-voiced /l/ in phonology. This study hopefully could give worth significance as follows: Based on the purpose of the study above, the result of this research is expected to give more information about clear, dark, and de-voiced /l/ in phonology and give something worthwhile contribution to all people who want to study English. Especially English literature and help them to understand clear, dark, and devoiced /l/.

Practically, For writers and researchers the results of this study are expected to provide useful input for researchers who will conduct research

in the same field but on different subjects to provide an idea of how to distinguish the pronunciation of /l/ which is clear, dark and muted and can practice it in future research. For readers and students to provide results of studies on phonology, especially the phoneme /l/, and invite readers to know and practice good English pronunciation, especially in clear, dark, and devoiced /l/.

D. Operational Definition

Here is some operational definition from the research, are:

1. Allophones

Allophones are phonetic variations of a phoneme. Example how /t/ sounds pronounced differently in the two words top and stops.

2. Phonemes

In any language we can identify a small number of regular used sounds (vowels and consonant) that can people call phoneme.

3. Consonant classified

All consonants are produced by entirely or almost entirely stopping the air stream coming from the lungs. Consonants are usually classified according to the place of articulation.

4. Song

A song is a single (and often standalone) piece of music that is usually intended to be sung by the human voice in distinct tones and

patterns and retains voice and silence and a variety of forms that often include repeated passages.

E. Systematization of the Research

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

CHAPTER I Introduction consist the Background of the Research, Question and Scope of the Research, Objective and Significance of the Research, Operational Definitions, and The Systematization of the Research.

CHAPTER II Theoretical description consists of Description of Concept 1, and Concept 2, then the Research of the Relevance.

CHAPTER III Research Methodology consists of Method of the Research, Procedure of the Research, Technique of the Data Collection, Technique of the Data Analysis, and Data Source.

CHAPTER IV Analysis Data consist of Data Description, the Data Analysis and the Data Interpretation.

CHAPTER V Conclusion and Suggestion consist Conclusion and Suggestion.