

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background of the Research

People nowadays are realized about the importance of learning English. Not just an English, most people now interest to learn other language that they like beside of their mother tongue. According to British council's report, English is currently spoken by 1.75 billion people worldwide ( <https://www.thoughtco.com/how-many-people-learn-english-globally-1210367> ).

English has a lot of branch and condiment, it is not just about the language itself, but spesifictly in order to speak English in a good way, the reader must know about how sound is produced and what is part of mouth that involved, it is usually called vowel with a lot of classifications, for example tense and lax.

Describing about tense and lax terms, it can simply explain as the degree of tension in the tongue muscles, it means that those muscles are responsible for the bouncing up of the tongue lengthways. In tense vowel, the tongue and other parts of the vocal apparatus are relatively tighter when articulated while lax will relatively felt loose when it is articulated. In general, tense and lax terms also describe that tense vowel are relatively

longer than lax vowel, which means that tense is a long vowel while lax is a short vowel.

A speech sound formed by a relatively open configuration of the vocal tract, with vocal cord vibration but no audible friction, and which is a unit of a language's sound system that forms the nucleus of a syllable called as a vowel. Also in human speech, a vowel known as sound that produced by the passage of air from the lungs through the mouth that acts as a resonance chamber.

A vowel divided in a variety of ways, but before it should be pointed that human tongue is so flexible because it might be a hump in the tongue that caused a movements like up and down and in addition moves ahead and backward in human mouth. Vowels additionally defined when it comes to the highest position of hump that designed by human tongue. In order to mention in which this highest position lies inside the mouth, we should separated it into two axes on the equal time, horizontal axis and vertical axis.

Horizontal axis indicates how long the distance of front or back the highest point is, or we can simply conclude that this axis is about from front to back of the mouth. Three main factors at the horizontal axis are known as front, central and back. Front is below the hard ceiling, back is below the soft ceiling and central is below which the hard and soft meet.

The first type of horizontal axis called front vowel means that the tongue is positioned as far in front as possible in the mouth without creating a constriction that would be classified as a consonant or it simply known as a vowel sound that is produced in front of the mouth with the highest part of the tongue that pushed forward in the mouth. And it has five vowel ( i, I, e, ε, and æ )

Second is central vowel, it implicated a raising of the body of the tongue towards the area where the hard and soft palate join. A central also provides more complicated problem to analysis rather than front and back vowel because it has even less fixed and well defined tongue positions with which they can be identified. Stress and r-colored also plays an important role to make a differentiation in central vowel. It has only two vowels ( ə and ^ )

Last is back vowel, the name back is use to this version of vowels because of it characteristics of their making is seek or forming of the tongue that happen in the back part of the mouth and it may be organized in the starting line from close to open posture of the tongue. Back vowel has 5 vowels ( u, U, o, ɔ and a ).

Next type of axis is vertical that has four points such as *close*, *half-close*, *half-open* and *open*. it happens from the bottom to the upper of the mouth. Vertical axis point how high the hump is. It simply said if it

raised high, it's called "close" to the roof of the mouth and another 3 point at the same time more far away from the roof and more "open".

*Close vowels* be produced by raising the tongue as high as possible, while maintaining the sound of the vowel, then *half-close* be produced with the tongue occupying the place about one-third of the space between close and open vowels, and *half-open* made with the tongue occupying a place about two-third of the space between the close and open vowels while *open vowels* made with the tongue position as low as possible.

Besides of an axes function, vowel also classified in another way, that is the movement of the tongue. Based on the moves of the tongue while sounding a vowel, vowel divide into two kind of vowel named monophthong and diphthong.

Monophthong known as a solo or simple vowel that arranged the core of a syllable. The place of the tongue is over or less static, and there is a comparatively stable acoustic characteristic, or pitch, to produce a sound. Or it can simply explained that monophthong only contains one vowel sound and did not make the tongue or other speech organ moves.

A diphthong sound also named as a gliding vowel, it starts in one position and quickly moves to another place so it changed the position of the tongue. A diphthong consist of two vowels, the first is starting, and as

an added information it generally more dominant than the last. While the last is point in the direction that made by the glides vowel.

Vowel also divided by the length of time because some sounds originally longer than other, based on vertical axis open vowels tend to be longer than close vowels. Or it can simply described that long and short vowels are actually pronounced with the same sound but different length of time.

To make the differences between long and short vowel is that the long vowels be marked with two dots [:] while short vowel did not marked with anything. For example in word “hard” / h a: d / indicated as long vowel because the vowel /a/ following by two dots while in word “hod” / h a d / is indicated as short vowel because the vowel /a/ doesn't followed by two dots, without changed the sound of exist phonemes.

The smallest unit of a sound in a word that makes a difference in its pronunciation known as a phonemes. As well as its meaning from another word as the element *p* in “tap” which separates that word from “tab”, “tag”, and “tan”. There are 44 phonemes in the English language, which include consonants, short vowels, long vowels, diphthongs, and triphthongs. A phoneme itself is the central concept as a part of Phonology.

Etymologically, the term “phonology” is formed from the word “fon” which means “sound” and “logi” meaning “science”. So, it can be

simply said that phonology is the study of the sounds of language in general.

Based on Bauer ( 2003, p.20 ), “Linguistics is the word meaning “relating to language” as well as the word meaning “relating to linguistics”. From this definition that given by Bauer,it can be conclude that linguistics has a close relation to language. These two items , Linguistics and language,are very closer. It means that both of them cannot be devined. If talking about Linguistics,it means talking about them.

According to Carnie ( 2002, p.4 ), “Linguistics is also a banch of cognitive science. Cognitive science is a term for a group of discipline that have the same goal: defining and analyzing human being’s ability to thing. Some scholars emphasize that the discipline of Linguistics along with psychology philosophy and computer science thus forms an important sub-discipline within cognitive science”. It means Linguistics is the important thing to be learned in order to increase the ability to think.

Linguistics is one of many studies of English language. When learning English there are so much ways for student or even common people can use to make it easy and fun, for example we can learn English through novel, film, or song.

Musical compositions intended to be performed by the human voice known as song. This is often done at distinct and fixed pitches (

melodies ) using patterns of sound and silence. Songs contain various forms, such as those including the repetition and variation of section.

A word that are sung, is a song. And beside in music, song also appears in plays, musical plays, stage shows of any forms. In fact that the writer need much words to do the research, the writer finally decided to use a song in “Midnight Memories” album by One direction as the data.

One Direction is a British boy band consisting of Niall Horan, Zayn Malik, Liam Payne, Harry Styles and Louis Tomlinson. They were formed after participating “The X Factor” in 2010. At first they auditioned as solo singers in the “Boys” Category, but they all was eliminated and must stoped their journey on x factor, then one of the judges at that time, Nicole Scherzinger suggested they to form as a boy band. Thanks to this suggestion, these five young men finally formed as a boy band and got the second chance for being in competition under Simon Cowell’s mentor. The name “One Direction” was suggested by Harry, because he thought that these five guys are in the same boat or they have the same purpose to be a winner in the competition, besides of this, he also thought that the name was cool. But unfortunately, One direction was only to win the 3rd place in “The X Factor”.

After being the third winner on x factor, they signed with Simon Cowell's record label Syco Records and Columbia Records. Not long after that they released their debut album, entitled "Up All Night"

(2011). The album successfully won various charts in the UK, Sweden and a number of other European countries with its main single "What Makes You Beautiful". One Direction released their second album, titled "Take Me Home" (2012). Their main single, "Live While We're Young" successfully won the charts in almost every country. The success of this album was also followed by the world concert tour "Take Me Home Tour" (2013). Not just an album, One Direction also released a 3D concert film entitled "One Direction: This Is Us". This film tells about the life journey of the five members of One Direction from beginning until they reached success. Still in the same year, One Direction re-released their third album entitled "Midnight Memories", November 23, 2013. They also held a third tour titled "Where We Are" which started in Columbia, April 25, 2014.

In 2014, they released "Four" as their fourth album. On this album, One Direction personnel played a bigger role during the process of making an album. They contribute from the song writing to the production process. They made history as the first group to have four debut albums in first place. On March 25, 2015 will always be remembered by One Direction fans. That day, Zayn Malik announced his departure from the group. "I want to apologize to the fans if I let anyone down, but I have to do what my heart feels is right," reads the announcement of Zayn's retirement. Made in the A.M., became One Direction's first four-member release. At the same time, it was also announced that One Direction will be taking an 18-month hiatus for the first time. January 2016, One



Direction released the music video for "History" which shows flashbacks of the group and their success, and the music video closes with the One Direction members hugging each other on stage at their final show as a group and they never coming back until this time.

The writer chooses those songs of One Direction album entitled "*Midnight Memories*" as its accuracy to find fix data setting, the writer needs phonemes as for data objects, so it is possible to find songs as its data setting. The writer gives two sample of data objects taken from song titled "*Right Now*" from "*Midnight Memories*" album.

"I wish you were here with me" (L.7)

In line seven, the writer finds word wish / w Iʃ/. Based on the axe functions, specifically in horizontal axis, I is indicated as front vowel and included to lax vowel because when articulated it, it relatively felt loose in the jaw that causes the vowel to lax, also I in word *wish* is categorized to short vowel because it doesn't have two dots with it. In lip rounding, front and central vowels are automatically unrounded, so it can be sure that I is unrounded because I itself is part of front vowel.

"And let's go crazy together" (L.31)

In line thirty one, the writer finds word *let's* (let us) / l e t/. Based on one of the axe functions, horizontal axis, *e* is part of front vowel and included to tense vowel because it relatively more tighter when we articulated it, *e* in word *let* also categorized to short vowel because it

doesn't have two dots with it, *e* is automatically unrounded because *e* itself is part of front vowel.

From the definition above can be conclude that linguistics is a science that study about language which has important role for branches of it is own. Linguistics also included physics and chemistry. Linguistics is a science that study about language which in language there are words that use in a lot of song. Also tense and lax vowels is a part of linguistic which mean science that study about language while Song biggest element is build from a word and language that related to tense and lax vowel that learned as part of linguistics which is divided into a lot of parts for example front vowels.

In order that a reader and student can understand how sound, especially vowel are produced in mouth, they also should know about how vowel are classified and then find the differences of each other. In fact to see about how much the way vowel to be classified, most of the reader or student sometimes being confused to know and find out about kind of vowel because of the lackness of their knowledge about vowel so that they pronounce a vowel, spesificly tense and lax vowel in a wrong way, so based on the problem above, the writer is interested to conducting a research by the title "Tense and Lax Differences of Front Vowel in *"Midnight Memories"* Album by One Direction

This paper tries to find tense and lax differences of front vowel that might happen in “*Midnight Memories*” album by One Direction. Just like the purpose of making this paper, the writer wants to look up and analyze the word that might contain tense and lax of front vowel and tried to find and identify the differences that would be explained in chapter 4 about data analysis.

From those all above explanations and samples, the writer chooses the title of this paper “*Tense and Lax Differences of Front Vowel in “Midnight Memories” Album By One Direction*”.

## **B. Questions and Scopes of The Research**

### **1. Questions of the Research**

According to the background above, the writer would describe the problem that exist in this research. To limit and to focus on what the writer wants to analyze, there are some questions that are related to the research which as follow :

- a. How to produce the front vowel that found in the album ?
- b. What classification of front vowel that found in “*Midnight Memories*” album by One Direction ?

### **2. Scope of the Research**

This research has focused on analyzing of tense and lax differences of front vowels in song. Based on theory Bedford/St. Martin's (2005) .The researcher tries to find the differences between

tense and lax vowels. The theories that are used: 1. Donna & Laurel Brinton (2010) 2. April Mc Mahon ( 2002 ) 3. Peter Roach ( 2009 ). By clasifying and analyzing those tens and lax vowels, we can understand how to pronunciate and understand the difference reasons. And the researcher limit the object of the research by only taking from “*Midnight Memories*” album by One Direction.

### **C. Objective and Significance of the Research**

#### **1. Objective of the Research**

According of the research with the questions that has been discussed above, the objective of this research describes as follow :

- a. To find out how front vowel that found in the album are created.
- b. To know what classifications of front vowel that found in the album.

#### **2. Significance of the Research**

The result of this research is expected to provide benefits for the reader, both academically and practically contribution. Academically, the researcher hopes this research will give knowledge and information about tense and lax differences of front vowel in song, and it might be an opening gate for other researcher to conduct a deeper analysis on the similiar or even different object.

Practically, this research is expected to provide references that can be used in the next research regarding tense and lax differences in Front vowels, especially for english literature student of STBA JIA who chooses to write a research with this kind of linguistics. For another scholars or people who interested in linguistics, this paper can used for a comparison. It also believe for people in public to understand lot more knowledge linguistic especially in tense and lax vowels.

#### **D. Operational Definition**

The writer will describe the definition or meaning of the important words or phrases used in this research that might be important for finding a keyword. These are as follows :

##### **1. Linguistics**

Linguistics is the scientific study of language, It encompasses the analysis of every aspect of language., as well as the methods for studying and modeling them. The traditional areas of Linguistics analysis include phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics.

##### **2. Phonology**

The study of sound patterns in a language and between languages is known as phonology. Phonology is the study of the categorical

organization of speech sounds in languages, as well as how speech sounds are organized in the mind and used to communicate meaning.

### **3. Phonemes**

Phoneme is the smallest sound unit in a language that is capable of conveying a distinct meaning, such as the s of sing and the r of ring. Two words that differ in meaning through a contrast of a single phoneme form a minimal pair.

### **4. Vowels**

Vowels is a speech sound formed by a relatively open configuration of the vocal tract, with vocal cord vibration but no audible friction, and which is a unit of a language's sound system that forms the nucleus of a syllable.

### **5. Front Vowels**

Front vowels is a class of vowel sounds used in some spoken languages, its defining characteristics being that the highest point of the tongue is positioned relatively in front in the mouth without creating a constriction that would make it a consonant.

### **6. Tense Vowels**

Tense vowels are enunciated with more prominent strong exertion, marginally higher tongue positions, and longer terms than careless vowels. Specialist use terms, for example, tense and careless

to depict the level of pressure in the tongue muscles, especially those muscles liable for the grouping up the tongue length-ways.

### **7. Lax Vowels**

Lax Vowels are likewise called short vowels: as a rule, they are more limited than tense (long) vowels. Another quality of lax vowels is that they are constantly checked: that is, they do not happen alone at the closures of words, however consistently need an after consonant.

### **8. Song**

Song is a poem that is pronounced according to a certain tone, rhythm, time, and melody to form harmony. The song is often also referred to as a song which means the composition of tone or sound art in the sequence, combination, and temporal relationships (usually accompanied by musical that have composition and perfection (using rhythm). And the range of rhythmic notes or sound is also called songs.

### **E. Systematization of the Research**

Systematization of the research requires presenting the paper in a well-edited composition. The research was divided into five parts, as follows:

Chapter I Introduction explains about background of the research, questions and scope of the research, objective and significance of the research, operational definitions, and systematization of the research.

Chapter II Theoretical description consists of the definition of Tense and lax, the definition of vowels, the definition of Front Vowels , the definition of Phonemes, the definition of Phonology, and the definition of song, and last but not least research which shows the previous writer that had been conducted.

Chapter III Methodology of the research involves procedure of the research, technique of data collection, technique of data analysis, and sources of the data primary and secondary data.

Chapter IV Is analysis data. It presents data description, data analysis, and interpretation of the research finding.

Chapter V Conclusion and suggestion give the summary of the conclusion which relate to the discussion, suggestion which relate to significance of the research.