

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background of the Research

Communication refer to a process that involves various individuals in relationship, groups, organizations, and communities, who respond and create information according to their respective circumstances. An experience in the forms of music that a communicator or creator must share with others. Communication being the foundation of all human interaction.

It is how people communicate with others and how they receive and interpret what others say. This is not a uniquely human process. Animals, and plants, have their own way of communicating with other members of their species, and through this medium, sharing information and knowledge make most species can thrive and survive in the environment.

Communication especially important for humans, who are fundamentally social creatures. Communication remain the exchange of information between individual through the use of a common system of symbols, sign, or behavior. To deliver an understandable message, both verbal and nonverbal communication skills must be used.

Verbal communication becomes use of spoken language to convey an intended message to listeners. Humans can share their feelings, thoughts, ideas, or

opinion that are processed into an easy-to-digest communication message using thought patterns and inventions. The message defined as everything, verbally and nonverbally, that the communicator conveys to the communicant in order for the communication motive to be realized.

The communication symbol serves as a channel for messages that take the form of sound, motion, expression, and language. The communicant, both listeners and readers, can more easily understand the messages conveyed through verbal communication. That is why as already mentioned above, song lyrics convey a message as a medium of communication.

People must also learn monophthongs, which are sounds that consist of a movement or glide from one to another. A pure vowel means a vowel that relics continuous and does not glide, and one of the most common pronunciation errors that result in a learner of English having a “foreign” accent is the production of pure vowels where a monophthong should be pronounced.

The word “monophthong” from a remnant of ancient Greek. The meaning of the word *Mono* is one or single, meanwhile the meaning of *-phthong* is sound or tone. The term Monophthong indicates that a vowel is vocalized with exactly one tone and one mouth position. Monophthong are vowels with no discernible change in quality throughout a syllable, Richard & Smith (2011, p. 374).

Monophthongs are also called pure vowels as Monophthongs have single sound in their pronunciation. The position of our tongue and mouth remains the same when people pronounce these vowel sounds. Most of the vowels which have

been considered the study about monophthongs is belong to vowel phonemes.

A vowel defined a speech sound that is produced without the presence of any obstruction air in the speech tract. In English there are twenty vowels. Two sub-divided are pure vowels (monophthong), impure vowels (diphthong). The following criteria are used to describe vowels such as the height the position of the lips, the height of the tongue, and the part of the tongue that is raised or lowered.

Phonology means an experimental science at times, but it also involves some formal analysis and abstract theorizing. Phonetic data, or observations of the phonetic form of utterances, are the primary data on which phonological theory is based. Because phonological data are phonetic, and the very nature of phonological rules is dependent on phonetics, beginning students should study phonetics first.

A phonologist, in particular, who attempts to elicit data from native speakers without prior training in the production and perception of speech sounds is likely to struggle. The following material can be interpreted as a quick review of phonetics, or as a very brief introduction that can be supplemented with reading and practice. The discussion of phonology become one of part in linguistics.

Linguistics discusses about the study of language. Studying language helps researcher understand the structure of language, how language is used, variations in language and the influence of language on the way people think. Linguistics helps researcher understand that languages around the world have commonalities in structure, use, acquisition by children and adults, and how they change over time.

Linguistics defined as the study of language system. For the purpose of study, language is divided into components. These components are conventional and, to some extent, arbitrary divisions of linguistic investigation, and although they are interrelated in complex ways in the system of language, they were separated more.

Linguistics becomes the scientific study of language, and involves an analysis of language form, language meaning. Linguistics research allows researcher and readers to understand commonalities and trace their origins, as well as identify structural differences and their limitations. Linguists view language as a collection of arbitrary vocal signs. The statement above conveyed through language.

Language subsist both ruled-governed and creative, universal, innate, and learned, Brinton (2000, p. 3). It is also distinct the human language. Language can be defined as the scientific or systematic study of language. It is a science in the sense that it scientifically studies the rules, systems and principles of human languages.

Language holds an important role in a conversation such as to transfer many kinds of information. Language skills comprise important in order to get information. Language for human amounts a tool to communicate as a bridge to connect to each other. Language also would be the one way to express the content of the thoughts and feelings to others.

A song means a musical composition intended to be performed vocally by

the human voice. This is frequently done at fixed pitches (melodies) a distinct using sound and silence patterns. Songs come in a variety of forms, such as those that include section repetition variation. The song that researcher discussed has a fairly complex system of vowels.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher hopes can do this research clearly and make readers understand about monophthong and no longer to confuse. So, the researcher interested in taking research entitled “*English Monophthong in the Day6 Songs*”.

## **B. Question and Scope of the Research**

### **1. Question of the Research**

Based on the question explanations above which will be analyzed are how to classify phoneme which monophthong through phonological condition

- a. What are the kinds of monophthong that found in the Day6 Song?
- b. How to explain the kinds of monophthong that found in the Day6 songs?

### **2. Scopes of the Research**

The research just focuses on the monophthongs kinds founds Day6 songs. The researcher tries to know those monophthongs creations and tries to pronounce. The theories used from April McMahon (2002) Adam Brown (2014) and Lynda Yates and Beth Zielinski (2009). By classifying and analyzing these monophthongs, researcher and reader of this thesis can understand how monophthongs created and pronounced correctly.

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

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

The Objective of the research according to the statement of the problem are stated as follows:

- a. To know the kinds of monophthongs that found in the Day6 Song.
- b. To find the detail explanation the monophthongs from the Day6 song.

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

The researcher hopes that this thesis will increase knowledge about monophthong in the song that is discussed from the title. English song is one of medium to improve the knowledge of monophthong from this song. Through this research, it is expected to improve academic competence and knowledge about English monophthong to readers, both theoretically and practically.

Theoretically, the benefit of this research is to provide a good explanation and understanding about linguistic branch phonology. Phonology in this research for finding monophthong in the Day6 songs.

Practically, the researcher must had to learned and comprehend the procedure the result accurately and credibility. This is why this research is able to provide additionally only insight but also experience that is very useful for the researcher. For the readers, this research can provide information, enlightenment, and inspiration that can be used as a reference to learned English monophthong in phonology.

## **D. Operational Definition**

In order to avoid misunderstanding and make easy in understanding the title of this research, the researcher would like to clarify and explain the terms used in this study as follows:

### **1. Phonology**

Phonology be present as a branch of linguistics that studies how languages or dialects systematically organize their sounds. Phonology show how to pronounce a word or sentence of language and also process of language pronounce itself.

### **2. Vowel**

A vowel which remains constant and does not glide is called a pure vowel. Vowel sounds are the most crucial to master in English. Vowel pronunciation requires experimentation because it might be challenging to know where to place the tongue.

### **3. Monophthong**

Monophthong are produced with the vocal tract open. Monophthongs are also known as pure vowels since they only have one sound when they are spoken. When pronounce these vowels, there is no shift or glide from one sound to another.

### **4. Song**

A song refers to a musical composition with lyrics that is sung. A song is a piece of writing that combines music and lyrics with the goal of the lyrics

being sung in order to evoke a certain sensation or emotion in response to a certain topic. The creation of song can be thought of as coming before the creation of music.

#### **E. Systemation of the Research**

The good paper presentation is written systematically in order to make the researcher to be systematic in compiling the paper. The researcher systemize the paper into five chapters as follows:

Chapter I Introduction involves 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 contains of definition of phonology, sound, phoneme and the data.

Chapter III Research Methodology consists 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 involves Data Description, Data Analysis, and Interpretation of the Research Findings.

Chapter V Conclusion and Suggestion consists Conclusion and Suggestion.