

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the Research

The writer tries to find vowels in the data settings, meaning that several songs are sung by Bruno Mars. Vowel sounds are very important for learning how to pronounce words correctly, so there are lots of guides and resources around their features. In particular, vowels display several letters and symbols that indicate their sound. This is useful when reading a word in the dictionary to help pronounce it correctly.

Vowel sounds are the essence of every word in English. There is no word without a vowel sound. Vocal sounds are produced with little or no resistance to the flow of air coming from the lungs to the mouth, then are produced by vibration of the vocal cords but without any audible friction. So, a vowel is a language sound whose airflow is not obstructed and in the process of forming vowels there is no articulation. Vowel sound problems only on the vocal cords.

The quality of vocal characteristics can be seen from the function of the highest point of the tongue in the mouth, measured on the vertical and horizontal axes. Vowels consist of three kinds, front, central and back vowel. The writer seeks all of the kinds. The members of our body, namely the tongue and mouth, play an important role in producing words with vowels in them. When

pronouncing a sentence our tongue moves forward and backward. Letters that require forward movement are referred to as front vowels.

Front vowels position the tongue towards the roof of the mouth. Front vowels are certain types of sounds used in human speech or gestures towards certain vowels. It is so called because to articulate these sounds, the tongue must be positioned far in front of the mouth. Sometimes they're called "bright vowels" because they sounds clearer or brighter than those formed when the tongue is farther back. One of the keys to successfully making a front-of-the-mouth vowel sound is for the tongue to hold its front position without causing a narrowing of the vocal tract.

If such a constriction occurs, this creates a consonant sound, not a vowel sound. In most cases, correct tongue position must be learned through practice and can be difficult for non-native speakers of the language used. The front vowels in American English are /i/, /ɪ/, /e/, /ɛ/, and /æ/, with the front of the tongue arched. These are produced with the front part of the tongue without any break of a consonant. The tongue and possibly the chin should drop slightly with each vowel.

Because the position of the tongue affects the sound of vowels. Central vowels, as the name implies, are pronounced in the middle of the mouth. The central vowels of American English are /ə/ and /ʌ/, the lips are relaxed and not rounded, the tongue is raised to mid-height in the middle. The tongue should be mostly relaxed. The difference between /ə/ and /ʌ/ is not very noticeable and

sounds almost the same. /ə/ is often called "schwa" and appears on unstressed syllables, and /ʌ/ on stressed syllables. They are only used to determine whether a phoneme is stressed or not.

Vowel sounds are sorted based on the position of the tongue. Back vowels are a type of vowel sound that is issued at the back of the mouth. In the International Phonetic Alphabet, back vowels are shown with the symbol [u], [o], [ɯ], and [ɔ]. There are two main types of back vowels: rounded and unrounded. Rounded back vowels are produced with the lips protruded, while unrounded back vowels are produced with the lips relaxed. The four main back vowel sounds in English are [u], [ɔ], [o], and [ɯ].

The first two are unrounded, while the last two are rounded. The back vowel [u] is found in words such as "book" and "foot". The back vowel [ɔ] is found in words such as "put" and "look". The back vowel [o] is found in words such as "boat" and "ghost". The back vowel [ɯ] is found in words such as "bird" and "herd". When we say a word it will create vowels (a,i,u,e,o) in it. The first important structural feature of a syllable is the nucleus positioned in the middle of the syllable, each syllable needs a nucleus.

Nuclei are usually vowels but may be syllabic consonants. In English liquid and nasal consonants can act as the nucleus of a syllable. In addition to the nucleus, syllables can begin with a prefix and end with a coda, but in most languages, the only obligatory part of the syllable is the nucleus. The nucleus and Coda form a syllabic rhyme.



When a speaker assumes only a single configuration of the mouth when producing a vowel, i.e. there is no movement of the tongue, lips or jaws, the speaker produces what is known as a simple vowel. In sum, once the appropriate position for the tongue, jaws and lips has been set, this configuration does not alter whilst the sound is being produced. Owing to this single configuration, simple vowels are often referred to as monophthongs. They are also sometimes known as pure vowels. However, we will use the term 'simple vowel' to describe this subset of vowels.

The building blocks of vocalic civilization. A simple vowel has a static pronunciation. The parts of your mouth (mostly the tongue) that get into position to make the sound, stay in the same position for the duration of the vowel. Whereas a complex vowel is made up of two adjacent simple vowels. When it comes to pronunciation, the place where your speech organs come together can shift between two positions.

From the first simple-vowel position through to the second simple-vowel position. Complex vowels are also known as diphthongs. Diphthongs are to be contrasted in this respect with so-called pure vowels, or monophthongs—i.e., unchanging, or steady-state, vowels. The length of a vowel is affected by many factors. However, if all other factors including the height of a vowel remain the same, a lax vowel is shorter than a tense vowel. The muscles of the vocal apparatus are relatively loose when articulating lax vowels. In addition, lax vowels mostly occur in one syllable words that end in consonants.

Represented of phoneme in writing by placing the letters used to represent sounds between slashes — so, for example: the sound you say at the beginning of the word pot is denoted by /p/. For example, 'pat' and 'bat' differ in their first phoneme: "p" and "b". Vowels are also phonemes, so "pat" and "pet" are also different phonemes. When two words differ by one phoneme they are known as minimal pairs. This requires the reader to pay attention to how letters represent sounds. This prepares the reader for print. It gives readers a way to approach sounding and reading new words. This helps the reader understand the principle of the alphabet (that letters in words are systematically represented by sounds).

Vowel quality can be judged against a set of language-independent, reference vowel qualities known as the cardinal vowels. These can be thought of as landmarks in the auditory space provided by the quadrilateral vowel. There are in fact two subsets of cardinal vowels: primary vowels and secondary vowels. The Secondary ones are different in terms of lip posture as it gets reversed here. For example, primary vowel i is close, front, unrounded and so secondary vowel y is close, front and rounded. "o" take another example, vowel u is close, back, rounded whereas vowel is close, back, unrounded.

Phonetics uses vowels or mixtures of vowels to create sounds when manipulating spelling. However, when pronouncing words, consonants are sometimes used to create sounds. Semivowels are consonants that produce sounds that are phonetically similar to vowels. Examples of semivowels in English are the consonants y and w in yell and well. Letters Y and W can be

considered both vowels and consonants. That is why they are called semivowels. Vowels are the function of making sounds while pronouncing words, and consonants are the basic speech sounds when breathing is partially obstructed.

Vowels produce a single sound, while diphthongs produce two vowels in one syllable. Syllables are usually split into two vowels, but diphthongs are two sounds without that split. Diphthongs are easy to recognize by pronunciation. It is also called a glide vowel because diphthongs have two core parts, nucleus and off glide. The nucleus is the core sound that is more exaggerated or stressed when spoken. The off-glide is not stressed and merely flows from the nucleus.

Pronunciation is the core difference between the vowel and diphthong. A diphthong is a sound formed by combining two vowels in one syllable. A sound starts as a vowel and moves towards another vowel. The two most common diphthongs in English are the letter combinations "oy"/"oi", like "boy" or "coin", and "ow"/"ou, like "cloud" or "cow". " When vowels come together, they either become two separate syllables or are merged into one syllable. When they fuse, they form what are called diphthongs. If they remain separate, they are simply two monophthongs.

An example of two monosyllabic vowels is the word triage, where both i and a are pronounced separately. An example of a diphthong is the word mouse. The ou part of the word is clearly made up of two different vowels, but without a syllable break between them.



The writer gives one sample of the above data objects taken from “*Just The Way You Are*” song by Bruno Mars :

- Oh her **eyes** ..... (L.1)

From the data taken, to make “eyes” sound have pronunciation /aɪ/. To begin, place your tongue low in your mouth, and shifted toward the back, to say /ɑ/. Then, as you vibrate your vocal cords, lift your tongue high in the mouth and shift it forward, to say /ɪ/. It can be explained that diphthong vowels in English (/aɪ/, /aʊ/, and /oɪ/) are double sounds made up of two distinct parts, that is, two different sounds. We use the /a/ symbol in the diphthongs above but it is the same /ɑ:/ vowel sound but weak: /ɑ/, forming the combination /aɪ/. The /aɪ/ vowel sound begins with the Low/Central sound /ɑ/ and ends with a High/Front sound /ɪ/. This diphthong begins with an open vowel which is between front and back, so aɪ/ is closing diphthong, this diphthong begins with an open vowel which is between front and back.

According to Yule (2020) Phonology is essentially a description of the system and patterns of speech sounds in a language. The definition of phonology given by linguistics is the study of how phonetic and manual units change in different contexts within and between languages. Phonology influences vowel languages in many ways. Phonology also tells us what combinations of sounds are permissible in a language to form words, and how different languages use sounds with different meanings. In general,

phonology helps us better understand how speech sounds are used to express meaning in a particular language or in multiple languages.

Fromkin (2000) said linguistic is the scientific study of human language. Linguistic theory aims to explain the nature of human language in terms of basic underlying principles. Linguists study the structure of natural languages in order to gain a better understanding of those principles. Its means linguistic theory aims to explain the nature of human language using basic principles. Linguists study the structure of natural language to better understand these principles.

A piece of music intended to be performed aloud by a human voice is a song. Because sound art contains the melody and vocal color of the singer. Written words specially made for music or specially made for music are called lyrics. Written words specially made for music or specially made for music are called lyrics. The lyrics or words in a song can reflect a song and give an atmosphere about the song, so that it can express the feelings of the lyricist and can influence and encourage the positive wishes of some connoisseurs who enjoy their work. Songs made for professional singers who sell their recordings or live performances mass market called popular songs.

The writer chooses a Bruno Mars song. This album will be greeted with a grenade. Like a shocking grenade, the track that became the second single was very moving. For those who know Bruno Mars in a loving voice, it may be a little surprising to hear his explosion in some parts of the



grenade. A really eye-catching and intriguing track. What does this album look like as a whole? When it comes to emotions, Bruno Mars is like a king. There are many tracks he brought and I am full of gratitude. By relying on the piano that dominates the place.

From those all the above explanations and sample, the writer interests to analyze the diphthong found in lyric Album By Bruno Mars. In this research, the writer uses lyric from *Doop-woops & Hooligans* album by Bruno Mars. Based on the reasons above, the writer is encouraged to entitle the research as the following *Diphthong Kinds In Doop-Woops & Hooligans Album By Bruno Mars*.

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

### **1. Question of the research**

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

- a.** What word possessing diphthongs are found in Bruno Mars Songs?
- b.** How are those diphthongs created to be understood of their kind?

### **2. Scopes of the research**

The research focuses on the words to find diphthong in the songs “*Just The Way You Are*”, “*The Other Side*”, “*Marry You*” in the album *Doo-Woops & Hooligans* by Bruno Mars. The writer tries to know those diphthongs creations and tries to pronounce those both. The theories that

are used: 1. Peter Roach (2009) 2. David Odden (2005) 3. Bruce Hayes (2009). By classifying and analyzing those diphthongs we can understand how diphthongs are created and pronounced correctly.

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

### **1. Objective of the research**

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

- a. To find words possessing diphthongs in Bruno Mars songs.
- b. To understand how those diphthongs kinds are created in the Song

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

The writer hope that this study will give reciprocity and be useful not only to the writer but also to the readers for their broader insights.

#### **a. For the Writer**

Writer can gain more knowledge of the English language, especially in action and literature. Beside that it is to complete the writer paper of bachelor degree of English literature at School of Foreign Language Japan Indonesia America (STBA-JIA) in finishing this scientific paper, the writer is expected to use diphthongs throughout passages. You can improve your ability to learn in English to understand the text.

**b. For the Reader**

This study can be a very effective way for everyone to learn literature with easily. Research themes using songs are also interesting. Knowing about diphthongs, their functions and uses, the reader is really worth studying. This research leads the reader to study the literature.

**D. Operational Definition**

After having read and understand many theories of the title components, which have been found in various book of morphology, the writer can conclude and give explanation that:

**1. Phonology**

Phonology according to language comes from the words fon (sound) and logi (science). According to the term phonology, it is the branch of linguistics that generally deals with the sounds of language. Phonology is divided into two areas: phonetics and phonemics

**2. Diphthong**

A diphthong is a combination of two vowels. A diphthong is a vowel, but differs from a pure vowel because the articulation involves gliding from one vowel to another. In the word "day", the diphthong articulation of the word begins with /e/ and ends with /i/ - /ei/.



### **3. Vowel**

Vowels are sounds produced by vibrations of the air in the oral cavity. Vowels are the sounds that humans make when the breath passes through the mouth unobstructed by the teeth, tongue, or lips.

### **4. Song**

A song is a short poem or other set to music or meant to be sung. In the words, song is composition for voice or voices performed by singing, but can be used when referring to an instrumental.

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

Chapter I: Background of the research. This chapter defined the question and the scope of the research, explained the objective and significance of the research. The research also described the operational definition used in the research, and outlined the systematization of the research.

Chapter II: Theoretical Description. This chapter consists of 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), 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: Methodology research consists of the research method:

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 source of the primary and the secondary data.

Chapter IV: Data analysis. In this chapter, the writer conducts an analysis of this research which starts with a data description, then an analysis of the data, and lastly interpretation of the research findings.

Chapter V: Conclusion and Suggestion. In this chapter explain about the conclusion of the paper which relates to hypothesis discussion and the suggestion that relates to significances of the research. References, appendices and biography also included in this research.

