

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

All humans must use language as a tool to communicate with each other. However, when humans carry out a communication, without realizing it, there are many processes that must be passed to produce a sound that is used in communicating and interacting with each other. From this process, in phonetics it can be called in terms of the place of articulation.

The science of articulation places teaches where sound is processed before it comes out and becomes sentence structure. More specifically, the site of articulation refers to the location in the vocal tract where the articulator (tongue, teeth, lips, or glottis) makes contact to produce a consonant sound. Let's examine the process of consonant production to determine the location of articulation.

The process of producing consonants is air accumulates in the lungs before moving to the trachea, larynx, and pharynx. The diaphragm and chest muscles then control airflow, while the vocal cords in the larynx initiate a vibration cycle that increases air pressure and generates acoustic waves. Depending on the sound, the airflow can pass through the oral cavity or the nasal cavity. Finally, the articulators modify the air (lips, tongue, teeth and palate). But in place of articulation, there will be related with manner of articulation.

The manner of articulation is the way airflow is affected as it flows from the lungs and out of the nose and mouth. The configuration and interaction of the articulators (speech organs such as the tongue, lips and palate) when making speech sounds is referred to as the manner of articulation in articulatory phonetics. Stricture, or how closely the speech organs approach each other, is one of the parameters of the manner. In the way of articulation, there are 6 types.

There is stops, fricatives, affricates, nasals, liquids, glides. Stops consonant means we block the airflow briefly, then let it go abruptly. For the fricatives, it almost blocks the airflow and force it through a narrow gap, creating a type friction. To succeed, it should combine a brief stopping of the airflow with a release through a narrow gap. Most sounds are produced orally, with the velum raised, preventing airflow from entering the nasal cavity. For the liquids, it describes the production of the two [l] and [r] as liquids.

The sound [l], as in *led* and *light*, is formed by letting the air flow around the sides of the tongue as the tip touches near the alveolar ridge. For the [r] sound in *red* and *write* is formed with the tongue tip raised and curled back near the alveolar ridge. Last is Glides which they are pronounced with the tongue or from the position of a vowels. In 6 types above, there is voiced and voiceless in every type.

Voiced is when the vocal folds are drawn together, the air from the lungs repeatedly pushes them apart as it passes through, creating a vibration effect. In the 6 types of manner articulation, stops has [b], [d], [g] in example of word *bed*, /v,ð,z,ʒ/ in fricatives for word *those*, /dʒ/ in affricates for beginning word of *jeep*,

[m], [n], [ŋ], [hŋg] for nasals in the word *morning*, *knitting* and *name* begin and end. Next is liquids with [l] and [r] as voiced in word *led*, *light*, *red*, and last is glides with [w] and [j].

For voiceless, when the vocal folds are spread apart, the air from the lungs passes between them unimpeded. It is produced without vibration because the airway is not blocked at all. Because it starts with the air pushed out by the lungs up through the trachea, in consonant, people usually find a rule called voicing that distinguishes sounds between consonants through the vibrations of sound production associated with the articulation process, and it will have an effect of voicing.

In English, the characteristic voicing effect is largely limited to words of unusually long duration; and preceding vowel duration does not reliably cue obstruent voicing in the following situations: when obstruent voicing or duration cues conflict; for lax or unstressed vowels; and for the majority of conversational speech. We demonstrate how this behavior can be modeled using a competing-constraints framework in which all segments resist expanding or compressing beyond a preferred duration. Phonetic research reveals "voicing effect": vowels are shorter with voiceless stops and longer with voiced stops and consonants.

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 like /r/, /y/ and /w/. The phoneme /r/, /y/ and /w/ 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. When we talk about consonant, it will have related with De-Voiced.

De-Voiced itself has a meaning that pronouncing a voiced consonant like it's voiceless counterpart (i.e. spell б but say [п], spell в but say [ф], spell д but say [т], etc). According to Roach (2009) voiced voices can become voiceless, these are devoiced.

The writer gives two samples of the above data taken from *my everything* song by Ariana Grande.

1. So it's time to push my *pride* away (L.13)

Based on the song above, the writer finds the phoneme /r/ as voiced and /p/ before voiced as voiceless in the word *pride*. 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 /r/ is a consonant approximation, where a consonant sound in which air is able to flow almost completely freely: The sounds /w/, /l/, and /r/ are examples of approximants in English. so it can be say that in this lyric, there is 1 phoneme that has been founded.

2. Cause you are, you are, you are my everything (L.14-15)

Based on the song above, the writer finds the phoneme /y/ in the word *you*. 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 /y/ is a type of voiced palatal approximant, the voiced palatal approximant, also known as yod, is a consonant sound with an approximant manner of articulation and a

palatal consonant place of articulation. Because the phoneme /y/ in words like /yoo/ appears on the first syllable and is followed by the vowel /ō/, which is pronounced when the voiced palatal approximant approaches /y/. so it can be say that in this lyric, there is 3 phonemes that has been founded in 1 sentence of song.

From 2 example above, it can be said that phonemes have abstract and concrete characters. Phonemes can change the meaning of a word, as in c / a / t and c / u / t. Because phonemes use sound as the central rule, they take different forms depending on who is speaking the word; in contrast, the alphabet will remain in its original form regardless of who conveys each word. Vowels and consonants combine to form phonemes. Produced with vocals and released without getting stuck in the mouth, it has an original voice or what we call its own voice. Phoneme itself has a branch or a mother, it is phonology.

According to Yule (2014.p.36) phonology is essentially the description of the system and patterns of speech sound in a language. It also a smallest unit of language that, when combined, forms syllables. Phonology is divided into two parts: phonemics and phonetics. Phonemics is concerned with the function of speech sounds in differentiating meanings, whereas phonetics is concerned with how to produce sounds using speech tools. This point will be related to the biggest part, it is linguistic.

Based on Fromkin (2000.p.3), Linguistic is a human language that unique characteristic of our species, has been of interest throughout history and is the

scientific study of human language. Linguistics is concerned with the details of language, as opposed to general language. Except for the language they use as an object, they use a different approach to science. Literature, for example, approaches language as art, physics as a natural phenomenon, but linguistics approaches language as language itself. That is, linguistics goes into great detail about the rules of language from beginning to end. People frequently convey our ideas through words and combine them into sentences in life, 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 Ariana Joan Grande or Ariana Grande who was born in Florida, 26 June 1993 (29 years old). Ariana Grande's name began to be recognized with several roles in the famous musical drama in Hollywood, Broadway. Her first debut as Charlotte brought this beautiful actress to win the National Youth Theatre Association Award in 2008. From there, her name began to emerge in the Hollywood entertainment world. For those explanations above, the writer chooses the title of the thesis about *de-voiced /r/, /y/ and /w/ consonant* by focusing in album of Ariana Grande – My Everything and Dangerous Woman's song.

B. Question and the Scope of the Research

1. Question of the Research

In this research there will be the questions about the problem from the data resources. Therefore, the writer will voiced and de-voiced /r/, /y/, and /w/ consonants in the my everything by Ariana Grande be discussing the problem can be mentioned in detail as the following questions

- a. What are the devoiced consonants /r/, /y/, and /w/ found in the albums *My Everything* and *Dangerous Woman* by Ariana Grande?
- b. Are those consonants preceded by other voiceless consonants so that to be de-voiced in the album?

2. Scope of the Research

The researcher tries to observe de-voiced of /r/, /y/, and /w/ consonant processes in my everything album and dangerous woman by Ariana Grande by using theory from Roach (2009) about Devoiced. By classifying and analyzing those cases of de-voiced we can understand the changing of the /r/, /y/, and /w/ voices from voiced to be voiceless.

C. Objectives and Significance of the Research

1. Objective of the Research

Based on the problems of the researches mentioned above, the objectives of the research are described as the following:

- a. To identify the devoiced consonants /r/, /y/, and /w/ found in Ariana Grande?
- b. The writer finds out whether those consonants are preceded by other voiceless consonants so that to be de-voiced in the album?

2. Significance of the Research

This writing and research paper hopefully can be useful not only for the writer but also gives contribution in developing literature studies especially about comparison the storylines. This study hopefully could give a worth significance as follows:

a. Theoretical Significance

Based on the purpose of the study above, the result of this research is expected to give more information about the voiced and de-voiced /r/, /y/, and /w/ consonants in the my everything album by Ariana Grande.

b. Practical Significance

The results of this research are the writer expected to give useful inputs for researchers who are going to do research in the same field but in the different subject or theory and beneficial to the readers in general. And for the writer, this research may improve the writer's knowledge.

D. Operational Definition

The data of the research is used a documentation technique, there are several terminologies in this discussion and described as the following:

1. Primary phoneme (consonants)

The definition of a phoneme is the smallest unit of sound within a word.

They're taught to children when learning phonics, the study of sounds.

2. Places of articulation

This term refers to the place where in the vocal tract the airflow restriction occurs. In the process of speech producing in our oral cavity, it also needs the movement of our speech organs to the specific place in the oral cavity.

3. Voicing (voiced and voiceless)

Voicing is whether the vocal folds are vibrating through the production of consonants.

4. De-voiced

Voiceless consonants are sounds produced without the vocal cords vibrating.

5. Consonants

Consonants are phonemes that are not vowels and in other words are realized by obstruction. So the air flow through the mouth is blocked at the place of articulation.

6. Phonology

Phonology is a branch of linguistics that studies how languages or dialects systematically organize their sounds. The term also refers to the sound or sign system of any particular language variety.

E. Systematization of the Research

Systematization of the research aims to make a well-formatting composition.

The research is divided into five chapters, and the researcher compiles as follow:

Chapter I is Introduction consists of the background of the research questions and scopes of the research, Objective and significances of the research, Operational definitions, and systematization of the research.

Chapter II is Theoretical Description discusses about Phonology, Phonon, Allophone, Devoiced, Song and Research of Relevance.

Chapter III is Methodology of the Research involves, Method of the Research, Procedures of the Research, Techniques of the Data Collection, Technique of the Data Analysis and Data Sources.

Chapter IV is Analysis data explains data description, data analysis and interpretation of research findings.

Chapter V The conclusion and the suggestion give the summary of the conclusion related to the data analysis suggestion related to the significances of the research.