

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Research

Communication is very important in daily life. Human's daily life needed communication for his/her activities. Usually the human used communication with others. In communication there is any reciprocity. The process of reciprocity that is, when the first speaker expresses intention or questions to the second speaker, then the second speaker responds. The communication process can be used in several media, such as: Letter, telephone, radio, television and more. In communication, human needed tools for conveying idea and means, the tools is language.

Language is the most important for communication. Language is used to convey messages to other people. Without a language, the people will find difficulty to communicate and express their ideas, thought and wishes. Language itself is often defined as an arbitrary vocal system used by human beings to communicate with one another (Finegan 2012: 25). There are many languages used in international communication that one of them is English.

Many people learn English, both oral and written. English is one in all the international languages that utilized by many of us within the world and in several areas of existence. Therefore, victimization English is that the easiest methods to speak with folks from alternative countries concerning

several aspects in human life like technology, economy, social, and politics. English could be a foreign language.

We are aware of spoken languages that have become extinct mainly because the people of that culture were incorporated or annihilated by other. We also know that all modern languages have its origin in similar older versions of somewhat different vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation. If we want to learn about pronunciation, it is in linguistics.

Crystal (1997: 283) said that linguistics is the scientific study of language. There are three aspects to this study: language form, language meaning, and language in context. Linguistics analyzes human language as a system for relating sounds (or signs in signed languages) and meaning. When talking about study of the linguistic meaning of morphemes, words, phrase, and sentences, it is certainly talking about semantics. But when talking about speech organization, of course it is only available on phonology.

Phonology is basically learnt in the formal college. The phonology can permit the speakers to produce sound which meaningful utterances to be accepted the listeners well. Phonology is a sub-discipline of science in the science of language or linguistics who talked about the sound of language. Specifically talking about the pure phonological function, behavior and organization of sound as linguistics elements. The sound of language is the sound produced by human vocal organs. Every sound has units of sound, that is phoneme.

Phoneme is one of the units of sound that distinguish one word from another in a particular language. Crystal (1997: 287) said that phoneme is the minimal unit in the sound system of the language, according to traditional phonological theories. In linguistics, phoneme is the smallest unit of speech that can be used to make one word different from another word. The phoneme represented between slashes by convention. The sound represented by /f/ and /v/ are different phonemes, as in the words 'fine' and 'vine'. In some words, we find double phonemes or sounds, which are called geminates.

Geminate is a doubled consonant sound. Geminations or consonant elongations happen when a spoken consonant is pronounced for an audibly longer period of time than a short consonant. Geminations are distinct from stress and may appear independently of it. Geminations literally mean "twinning", and are from the same Latin root as "Gemini". Geminations of consonants as a distinctive feature occur in some languages, but not in others. They are subject to various phonological constraints depending on the language.

Geminate consonants like [t:] or [d:], usually represented by doubling consonant letters ([tt] or [dd]). Geminations occur when two identical consonants are adjacent to each other in the same syllable as in English *penknife* [pen:aif]; in other words, gemination occurs when a particular segmental articulation is prolonged to cover what would otherwise be two distinct segments. Geminate consonants occupy the highest rung of the hierarchy (Katamba 1996: 107).

The simple reason why the writer takes this topic are, first, how important learning phonology concerned about study of what type geminate that is also related gemination for English student in university. Second, the people who are knowing in learning phonology, how gemination and non gemination phonemes occurs. And third, it is important to learn phonology, study of how to pronounce the words that is also related to speaking ability and know a symbol or phonemic for English student in the university. It has been proved by the phenomenon of the writer in her college. In fact, there is a little amount of researches discussing about phonology which are available in library. However, phonology is also a part of linguistics and geminate is a part of phonology which must be learnt by formal student in the university.

Example of non gemination:

The Happy Prince (P.4 L.4)

"I am glad there is some one in the world who is quite happy," **muttered** a **disappointed** man as he gazed at the wonderful statue.

a. **muttered**

The word **muttered** /'mʌtəd/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /t/, means voiceless sound. The phoneme /t/ is alveolar which formed with the front part of the tongue on the alveolar ridge, which is the rough, bony ridge immediately behind and above the upper teeth. Thus /t/ can be charaterized as [-voice, +alveolar, +stops].

Word	Consonant	Spelling	Kind
muttered	tt	/'mʌtəd/	Non Gemination

In this case, the word **muttered** /'mʌtəd/ contains the phoneme /t/ but there are not found the identical adjacent consonant. So, in the word **muttered** /'mʌtəd/ there are no gemination phonemes occurs.

b. **disappointed**

The word **disappointed** /dɪsə'pɔɪntɪd/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /p/, means voiceless sound. The phoneme /p/ is bilabial which are sound formed using both upper and lower lips. Thus /p/ can be charaterized as [-voice, +bilabial, +stop]. It sometimes described as members of a natural class of sounds.

Word	Consonant	Spelling	Kind
disappointed	pp	/dɪsə'pɔɪntɪd/	Non Gemination

In this case, the word **disappointed** /dɪsə'pɔɪntɪd/ contains the phoneme /p/ but there are not found the identical adjacent consonant. So, in the word **disappointed** /dɪsə'pɔɪntɪd/ there are no gemination phonemes occurs.

Based on Diyanni (2000: 22) the short story as a form of short fiction developed and became popular in the nineteenth century. In Victorian Era there are playwright, essayist, and poet who famous, he is Oscar Wilde. Some of his works, The Happy Prince and The Spinx Without a Secret are a few which popular.

From the above background explanations, therefore, the writer chooses the title *Gemination and Non Gemination Phonemes in the Two Short*

Stories by Oscar Wilde: 1. The Happy Prince 2. The Sphinx Without a Secret.

B. The Scope of the Research

This analysis based on phonology, to analyze gemination and non gemination phonemes in the two short stories: 1. The Happy Prince 2. The Sphinx Without a Secret by Oscar Wilde. This research focuses on the gemination consonant.

C. The Question of the Research

Based on the background above, this paper is meant to analyze gemination in the two short stories by Oscar Wilde. The problem of this research are:

1. What kinds of phonemes which create gemination process in the two short stories by Oscar Wilde?
2. Does gemination process happened in those short stories or not?
3. The reasons why the gemination happened or not in the stories.

D. The Objective of the Research

Everything in the world which exist absolutely has its own reasons why they should be there, and its existence definitely has its own purposes. Just like what the writer has just done with this research paper. Here are the objectives related to the question above:

1. To find kinds of phonemes which create gemination process in the two short stories by Oscar Wilde.
2. To know gemination processes happen in those short stories or not?
3. To know why the gemination happened or not.

E. Significance of the Research

The writer hopes this research paper can be useful not only for the writer but also for the reader mainly who learn or at least like to learn English Linguistic. The significance of the writing is described below:

1. For the writer

To convey a description about the gemination phonemes in the two short stories by Oscar Wilde, hopefully this research can give description about gemination phonemes.

2. For people in general

To give some information to the readers who interested in phonology study, especially in gemination phonemes to be useful.

F. Systematic of the Paper

The systematic of the paper means to present the paper in well-edited composition. This paper is divided into five chapters as follows:

Chapter I is introduction. It explains about the background of the research, the scope of the problems, the question of the research, the objective

of the research, the significance of the research, and the systematic of the paper.

Chapter II is theoretical description. It consists of some theories taken from many references to support the research such as the definition of phonology, phoneme, geminate and short story.

Chapter III is methodology of the research. This chapter explains about subject of the research, method of the research, instrument of the research, technique of the data analysis, and procedure of the research.

Chapter IV is research findings and discussion. It gives explanation about the data description, the data analysis, the data interpretation, and the discussion through the research.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion. In this chapter, the researcher gives the summary from all chapters and some suggestions relating to the result of the research.