

**GEMINATION AND NON GEMINATION PHONEMES IN  
THE TWO SHORT STORIES: 1. THE HAPPY PRINCE 2. THE  
SPHINX WITHOUT A SECRET BY OSCAR WILDE**

**A Paper**

**Submitted to the School of Foreign Language-JIA as a Partial Fulfillment of  
Requirements for the Degree of Undergraduate Program in English  
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**GEMINATION AND NON GEMINATION PHONEMES IN THE TWO  
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**ABSTRAK**

*Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mempelajari pengertian rangkap fonem konsonan serta menganalisis rangkap fonem konsonan dalam bahasa Inggris pada data yang digunakan. Penelitian ini mengemukakan tentang analisis rangkap huruf dalam kata dan fonem. Dua cerita pendek ini dijadikan sebagai data, dan dianalisis menggunakan metode kualitatif. Penelitian ini mencoba mengeksplorasi analisis rangkap huruf dalam kata pada bahasa Inggris untuk memahami pengucapan bahasa Inggris dengan baik dan benar. Untuk mempelajari rangkap huruf pada kata dalam bahasa Inggris di dalam cerita pendek, ada teori yang harus dipelajari seperti yang diusulkan oleh Francis Katamba. Penelitian ini fokus pada analisis rangkap huruf dan fonem yang terjadi dalam data. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa rangkap huruf tidak mudah ditemukan dalam kata dasar bahasa Inggris.*

*Kata kunci: Fonologi, Fonem, Rangkap*

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**ABSTRACT**

This research aims to study definition of consonant gemination phonemes and analyze it in English on the data used. This research presents double letters in the word or phonemes which called "gemination". Two short story are use as the data, and analyzed using qualitative methods. This research tried to explore gemination in the English for understanding the pronunciation of the English language properly. To learn double letters in the English in a short story, there is a theory that should be studied as proposed by Francis Katamba. This research focus on doubling of letters and phonemes that occur in the data. These results indicate that the gemination are not easily found in basic English words.

Keywords: Phonology, Phonemes, Gemination

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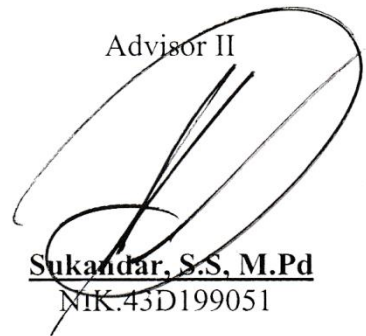
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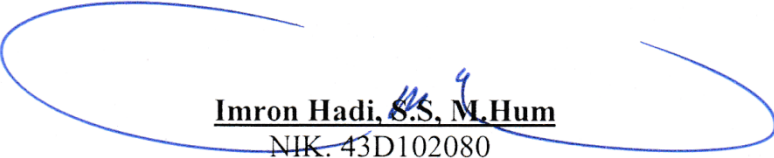
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## **MOTTO AND DEDICATION**

### **MOTTO:**

*'Man Jadda WaJada'*

*"Barangsiapa yang bersungguh-sungguh maka dia akan berhasil, Insya Allah!"*

### **DEDICATION:**

This paper is dedicated to:  
My beloved Mother who was past away (Almh. Suprapti)  
and  
my Father (Toto Rianto)



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This paper writing is to fulfill one of the requirements for taking undergraduate program (S1) of English Department School of Foreign Language JIA. In this paper, the writer explains about gemination and non gemination phonemes in the two short stories by Oscar Wilde.

During the research, the writer uncouneted a lot of hardship and difficulties both finding the data and arranging it into an accepted scientific paper. Therefore, the writer would like to take this opportunity to express her thankfulness to all the following people who have advised and supported data and information to finish this paper, especially to:

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Finally, the writer hopes this paper will be usefull especially for her and generally for everyone who reads it.

Bekasi, July 2016

MRS

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# 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 geminate.

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

Geminate consonants like [t:] or [d:], usually represented by doubling consonant letters ([tt] or [dd]). Gemination occurs 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.

## CHAPTER II

### THEORITICAL DESCRIPTION

The writer would like to analyze the gemination and non gemination phonemes in the two short stories: *The Happy Prince* and *The Sphinx Without a Secret* by Oscar Wilde. That is why this paper needs some theories to support research. In this chapter, the theories are taken as a basic of the research. Fasold (2013: 13) said that phonology studies how languages organize sounds into different patterns. Those theories are about phonology, phoneme, gemination and short story.

#### **A. Phonology**

“Phonology is the branch of linguistics which investigates the ways in which sounds are used systematically in different languages to form words and utterance” said Katamba (1989: 1) and Yule (2010: 42) said that phonology is essentially the description of the systems and patterns of speech sounds in a language. It is, in effect, based on a theory of what every speaker of a language unconsciously knows about the sound patterns of that language. Because of this theoretical status, phonology is concerned with the abstract or mental aspect of the sounds in language rather than with the actual physical articulation of speech sounds.

Phonology is about the underlying design, the blueprint of each sound type, which serves as the constant basis of all the variations in different physical articulations of that sound type in different contexts. When we think

of the [t] sound in the words tar, star, writer and eight as being “the same,” we actually mean that, in the phonology of English, they would be represented in the same way. In actual speech, these [t] sounds are all very different. However, all these articulation differences in [t] sounds are less important to us than the distinction between the [t] sounds in general and the [k] sounds, or the [f] sounds, or the [b] sounds, because there are meaningful consequences related to the use of one rather than the others. These sounds must be distinct meaningful sounds, regardless of which individual vocal tract is being used to pronounce them, because they are what make the words tar, car, far and bar meaningfully distinct. Considered from this point of view, we can see that phonology is concerned with the abstract set of sounds in a language that allows us to distinguish meaning in the actual physical sounds we say and hear.

Phonology is the subfield of linguistics that studies the structure and the systematic patterning of sounds in the human language (Akmajian 2001: 109). The comparatively straightforward business of describing the sounds that we use in speaking. When we talk about how phonemes function in language, and the relationships among the different phonemes - when, in other words, we study the *abstract* side of the sounds of language, we are studying a related but different subject that we call phonology. Only by studying both the phonetics and the phonology of English is it possible to acquire a full understanding of the use of sounds in English speech. Let us look briefly at

some areas that come within the subject of phonology; these areas of study will be covered in more detail later in the course (Roach 2009: 46)

Fromkin and Rodman (1998: 253) conveyed their opinion the word phonology refers either to representation of the sounds and sound patterns in a speaker's grammar, or to the study of the sound patterns in a language or in human language in general. Fasold and Linton (2006: 38) said that phonology can never be completely divorced from phonetics, since sound patterns can never be completely separated from how they are produced and heard, and production and perception are always influenced by the overarching linguistic organization. "Phonology is the area of linguistics that deals with this sort of issue extensively." Said Rogers (2013: 45).

Car (2008: 130) said that "phonology is the study of the sound systems found in human languages. Some define phonology as the study of the functions of speech sounds. On that definition, phonology is functional phonetics."

From all definition above, it can be concluded that phonology is the study of sounds in human language.

## **B. Phoneme**

Based on Roach (2009: 43), we can divide speech up into segments, and we can find great variety in the way these segments are made. But just as there is an abstract alphabet as the basis of our writing, so there is an abstract set of units as the basis of our speech. These units are called phonemes, and

the complete set of these units is called the phonemic system of the language. The phonemes themselves are abstract, but there are many slightly different ways in which we make the sounds that represent these phonemes, just as there are many ways in which we may make a mark on a piece of paper to represent a particular (abstract) letter of the alphabet. The phonemes are the contrastive sounds of a language, such that the substitution of one phoneme for another causes a change of word meaning (Jackson 2007: 12).

According to Yule (2010: 42), Phoneme is describing the meaning-distinguishing sounds in a language. When we learn to use alphabetic writing, we are actually using the concept of the phoneme as the single stable sound type which is represented by a single written symbol. It is in this sense that the phoneme /t/ is described as a sound type, of which all the different spoken versions of [t] are tokens. Note that slash marks are conventionally used to indicate a phoneme, /t/, an abstract segment, as opposed to the square brackets, as in [t], used for each phonetic or physically produced segment. An essential property of a phoneme is that it functions contrastively. We know there are two phonemes /f/ and /v/ in English because they are the only basis of the contrast in meaning between the words fat and vat, or fine and vine. This contrastive property is the basic operational test for determining the phonemes that exist in a language. If we substitute one sound for another in a word and there is a change of meaning, then the two sounds represent different phonemes.



The technical terms used in creating those charts can be considered “features” that distinguish each phoneme from the next. If the feature is present, we mark it with a plus sign (+) and if it’s not present, we use a minus sign (-). Thus /p/ can be characterized as [-voice, +bilabial, +stop] and /k/ as [-voice, +velar, +stop]. Because these two sounds share some features (i.e. both are voiceless stops), they are sometimes described as members of a natural class of sounds. The prediction would be that sounds which have features in common would behave phonologically in some similar ways. A sound which does not share those features would be expected to behave differently. For example, /v/ has the features [+voice, +labiodental, +fricative] and so cannot be in the same “natural” class of sounds as /p/ and /k/. Although other factors will be involved, this feature-analysis could lead us to suspect that there may be a good phonological reason why words beginning with /pl-/ and /kl-/ are common in English, but words beginning with /vl-/ are not. Could it be that there are some definite sets of features required in a sound in order for it to occur word-initially before /l/? If so, then we will be on our way to producing a phonological account of permissible sound sequences in the language.

Ladefoged (2011: 45) said “the abstract units called phonemes and phonetic forms that can be observed. Phoneme uses slash lines // to mark off symbols when using them to represent phonemes explicitly.” For example, the symbol /t/ may represent a wide variety of sounds. In word *tap* /tæp/, but the /t/ in *eight* /eɪθ/, these different sounds are part of the /t/ phoneme. There

also small marks under the phoneme called diacritics. The small marks can indicate the phoneme represents a dental articulation and voiceless sound. The variants of the phonemes that occur in detailed phonetic transcriptions called allophones.

Allophones can be described as a result of applying the phonological rules to the underlying phonemes. /t/ and /θ/ are the allophones of phoneme /t/. The phonemes transcription can be described by applying rules of particular its allophones. It uses more specialized symbols. As note the vowel /i:/ is longer than the vowel /i/, as in *sheep* versus *ship*. The difference in length is certainly there as long as the two vowels are in the same phonetic context (between the same sounds and with the same degree of stress, etc.) it can be transcribed the difference in length by adding a length mark to the longer of the two sounds. The IPA provides the symbol [ : ] to show the preceding symbol represents a longer sound.

Crystal (1997: 287) said that phoneme is the minimal unit in the sound system of the language, according to traditional phonological theories. Fromkin and Rodman (1974: 254) conveyed their opinion that the phonemes are the native speaker and the hearer actualize and are sensitive to sound, but what they feel themselves to be pronouncing and hearing. Fasold and Linton (2006: 39) said that the phoneme is a label for a group of sounds that are perceived by the speaker to be the “same” sound. Stabler (2010: 25) said, “Phoneme is the basic unit of sound.” Then Rogers (2013: 45) conveyed his opinion that phoneme is units at the phonemic level.

Cohen (1971: 19) said that “The sound elements as far as they can be proved to have significant functions within the word are called phonemes.” There is considerable vacillation about the theoretical status of the phoneme, notably its definition. This debate about the phoneme does not concern us at the moment; at best we hope to contribute towards throwing a little more light on the whole vexed question of the phoneme. It is necessary, however, to point out that we intend to adhere to the continental use of the term phoneme, which corresponds to what many American linguists would call 'segmental phonemes', i.e. vowel and consonant phonemes only. This, however, should not be taken as an indication that we wish to deny significant function to other elements of speech, such as length, stress, or pitch, which according to the terminology of Prague are called prosodic features or 'supra segmental phonemes' in American usage. We speak of significant function in all cases where a change of sound (or sounds) is reflected in a change of behaviour in the listener.

Base on Trask (2006: 264) Phoneme is a fundamental (often *the* fundamental) unit of phonological structure, an abstract segment which is one of a set of such segments in the phonological system of a particular language or speech variety, often defined as 'the smallest unit which can make a difference in meaning'.

From all definition above, it can be concluded that phoneme is smallest unit in the sound systems.

### C. Gemination

Katamba (1994: 91) said that in English does not allow geminate consonant within roots. The orthographic doubling of letter in, say *addle* [ædl] or *miss* [mɪs] never corresponds to any gemination (i.e. 'doubling') of the consonants on pronunciation. Likewise, when we attach primary affixes like *ad* as in *adduce* [ədju:s], again no germination occurs. However, there is gemination when a secondary affix like *sub-*, *un-*, or *-ness* adjacent to an identical consonant in the base. Secondary affixation can yield geminates as in *unnamed* [ʌnneɪmd], *sub-base* [sʌbbeɪs], and *thinness* [θɪnnəs].

In some languages, e.g., Italian, Swedish, Faroese, Icelandic and Ganda, consonant length and vowel length depend on each other. That is, a short vowel within a stressed syllable almost always precedes a long consonant or a consonant cluster, whereas a long vowel must be followed by a short consonant. In Classical Arabic, a long vowel was lengthened even more before permanently geminate consonants; however, this is no longer exhibited in varieties of colloquial Arabic or even Modern Standard Arabic.

In other languages, such as Finnish, consonant length and vowel length are independent of each other. In Finnish, both are phonemic, such that *taka* /taka/ "back", *takka* /tak:a/ "fireplace", *taakka* /ta:k:a/ "burden", and so forth are different, unrelated words. Finnish consonant length is also affected by consonant gradation. Another important phenomenon is that sandhi produces long consonants to word boundaries from an archiphonemes glottal stop, for example |otaʔ se| > /otas:e/ "take it!"

Also in Finnish some compound words, where the initial word ends in an *e*, the initial consonant of the following word is geminated: *jätösäkki* "trash bag" [jætəs:æk:i], *tervetuloa* "welcome" [tervet:uloa]. In the Tampere area dialect a word that receives gemination of *v* after *u*, an *u* is often deleted: *ruuvi* [ruv:i], *vauva* [vav:a], and *lauantai* "Saturday" receives a medial *v* [lav:antai] and may go through a further deletion of *u*: [lav:antai].

Among stops and fricatives, in most languages only voiceless consonants occur geminated. The reverse of gemination is the process in which a long consonant is reduced to a short one. This is called *degemination*. This is a pattern observed in Baltic-Finnic consonant gradation, where the strong grade (often, but not necessarily nominative) form of the word is degeminated into a weak grade form of the word, e.g. *taakka* > *taakan* (burden, of the burden).

According to Crystal (1997: 164), gemination is a term used in phonetic and phonology for a sequence of identical adjacent segment of a sound on single morpheme, e.g. Italian *notte* /notte/ its mean night. Because the syllable division, a geminate sequence cannot be regarded as simply a 'long' consonant, and transcriptional differences usually indicated this, e.g. [-ff-] is geminate, [-f:] is long.

Rogers (2013: 266), conveyed his opinion that Geminates is two adjacent identical segments. a long vowel such as in German /ra:t/ 'advice', is often analysed as having a branching nucleus with a sequence of two identical vowels /raat/. Fasold (2013: 409) said, "phonetic information like vowel length and voicing is gemination (doubling) of consonant".

Katamba (1996: 107) said that geminate consonant like [t:] or [d:], usually represented by doubling consonant letters ([tt] or [dd]). Gemination occurs when two identical consonants are adjacent to each other in the same syllable as in English *penknife* [pen:aɪf]; 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.

Lahiri and Hankamer (1988: 327) said that the geminate consonant are distinguished from non geminates by a difference in units on the timing tier in an autosegmental representation, other features being the same; and while there are geminates of three kinds according to how they arise (tautomorphic, concatenated, and derived by total assimilation), the representation of all three on the timing tier is the same. The present paper investigates two question: what exactly is the acoustic difference between geminate and non geminate consonants (focusing on voiceless stops); and are there acoustic difference between geminates derived from different sources phonologically.

“True geminates are phonetically long segments that contrast with phonetically short segments in a phonemic inventory. Fake geminates are phonetically long segments that are not contrastive (Oh and Redford, n.d). The geminates refers to a long or “doubled” consonant that contrasts phonemically with its shorter or “singleton” counterpart (Davis, n.d)

## **D. Short Story**

Head (2009: 1) reveal in his book, that the short story encapsulates the essence of literary modernism, and has an enduring ability to capture the episodic nature of twentieth-century experience.

Based on DiYanni (2000: 22) the short story as a form of short fiction developed and became popular in the nineteenth century. And DiYanni (2004: 41) said that the short story became popular in the nineteenth century. During this period, fiction tended toward a detailed representation of everyday life, typically lives and experiences familiar to middle-class individuals. Stanford (2006: 62) conveyed his opinion that the realistic short story, as it evolved from the nineteenth century to the twentieth, usually focuses on a conflict experienced by a character or a group of character.

### **1. Legends**

Legends recount the amazing achievements of fictional characters or exaggerate the exploits of people who actually lived.

### **2. Fairy Tales**

Like myths, fairy tales focus on supernatural beings and events. They are not peopled by god and goddesses, however, but by giants, trolls, fairy godmothers, and talking animals who happily coexist with humans-both royalty and common folk. Fairy tales do not attempt to explain the natural world or to affirm national values but instead focus on the struggle between clearly defined good and evil. In fairy tales, good always prevails

overevil, although-in those that have not been censored to suit modern sensibilities-the “good” is often achieved by rather terrifying means.

### 3. Fables

The best known fables are those that told by the Greek slave Aesop. Fables usually feature animals who can talk and, in general, act just as rationally as humans. Unlike myths, legends, and fairy tales-but like allegories-fables states an explicit lesson.

### 4. Parables

Like fables, parables teach a lesson or explain a complex spiritual concept. Unlike a fable, which tells a story that demonstrates the stated moral, a parable is a narrative that serves as an analogy for the principle being taught.



## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH**

#### **A. Time and Place of the Research**

This research covers the entire process of work begin from the determination of title to the reporting process research was conducted within 4 months from March 2016 to July 2016 in Bekasi.

The writer has collected data and data sources in the form of a wide variety of books as a necessary reference obtained from the library of JIA and also some from other University libraries. In addition to the form of the book, the writer also use some ebook as a reference used in completing the paper. the writer conducted data collection of data and theory needed for the writing process. Writing activity consists of collecting reference, collects data, and analyze data.

#### **B. Subject of the Research**

The research data was taken from the two short stories, those are The Happy Prince and The Sphinx Without a Secret by Oscar Wilde. Oscar Wilde was born in Dublin, Ireland. He is playwright, novelist, essayist, and poet in Victorian era. The genre of his works are drama, short story, criticism, dialogue, and journalism. Some of his short story are The Happy Prince and The Sphinx Without a Secret. The Happy Prince is a fairy tale about a swallow who falls out of love with a reed then lands on and falls in love with

the stature of the Happy Prince. Then, *The Sphinx Without A Secret* is a short story which centres around two college friends, who, after not seeing each other in ten years, meet by chance in Paris. The writer chooses this short story as a source of research data because in this short story there are some words that contains the gemination and non gemination phonemes. After the writer conducted research on this short story, the writer found a few word that contains the gemination phoneme. In addition, the writer found a lot of data contains non gemination phonemes that is relevant to the issues being discussed and analyzed in this study.

### **C. Method of the Study**

The point of arranging scientific research must be done through systematical process and logical steps. It is support the study by providing the reliable data to make the report scientifically and arrange the description in the correct sequence. The research will use a descriptive method, that the writer should develop the concepts and collect the facts without testing hypothesis.

This research used qualitative analysis. Qualitative research is that the researcher is the primary instrument for data collection and analysis. (Merriam, 2009: 15). Meanwhile, Maxwell states, qualitative research is research that is intended to help you better understand the meanings and perspectives of the people you study seeing the world from their point of view, rather than simply from your own, how these perspectives are shaped

by, and shape, their physical, social, and cultural contexts; and the specific processes that are involved in maintaining or altering these phenomena and relationships (2013: 9).

Hammersley & Atkinson in Maxwell (2013: 15). " In a qualitative study, "research design should be a reflexive process operating through every stage of a project". The activities of collecting and analyzing data, developing and modifying theory, elaborating or refocusing the research questions, and identifying and addressing validity threats are usually all going on more or less simultaneously, each influencing all of the other". Therefore the research draws the sample by picking out some of indirect speech act sentences to be analyzed.

The data qualitative can come from various sources such as documents, picture, records and film, thus the writer applies documentation technique in collecting the data. The research does the following procedures, are: reading, found the data, and analyse the short stories. Finding the data, putting sign and making highlight on it. and the last is taking the data and presenting them in data display.

#### **D. Instrument of the Study**

The writer focus on qualitative research and instrument of this study is the writer himself, it is mean that the writer as an instrument should be more active search for any materials or necessary supporting data in this research as an instrument. The writer found a variety of data in the form of a sentences

from the two short stories titled *The Happy Prince* and *The Sphinx Without a Secret*. Beside that the writer also collect references such as books and ebooks.

#### **E. Technique of the Data Analysis**

Before doing research, the research has to understanding data which are analyzed. After the data had been collected from the data source, in order to obtain accurate data is relevant enough to the object being analyzed, the research uses some basic technique. The following are steps to analyze the data: collecting data, indentifying gemination, classifying, and result.

Source data of geminate and non geminate consonant are in considerable amount, consequently in accordance with Creswell (2009: 175) the writer collected multiple data geminate and non geminate phoneme through short story. It has the reasons that the writer choosed that method corresponding with the Creswell (2007: 180) that there are the advantages of short story type are may the writer get the utterances of data can access everywhere and everytime, represent data have given which are compiling and it can save the expanse of copy the data.

It means the writer reading the short story as visual data which has many the potentially of which has the type of word is contained gemination and non gemination phoneme. In these some words of short story as the visual data to analyze and it does not need the exactly time, Then the writer reviewed all data to analyze.

As mention above that source data is short story as visual data and the research is the one of type gemination, that is kind of gemination phoneme. The writer wrote every word in the sentences, if found the geminate phoneme of the sentence, the witer looked back to theory which explained by experts.

#### **F. Procedure of the Research**

After understanding the role of systemantical and arranged steps of the research, it comes to the procedure of the research. The steps as follows:

##### **1. Preparation**

The several basic things that the research works during the writing are to identify the problem, select the fix title, formulate and the limit the statement of the research and consider what advantage later. Then books research correlated to what the writer analysis and also what the method of the research that she uses that finish to prove and strenghten the analysis. Accordingly, she always consultation with the first and second counselor related to the process of writing routinely.

##### **2. Implementation**

To obtain the research well, implementation present of the processing analyzing type of germination phoneme can be found in short story, to classify sentences into taxonomy of speech act in the table, explaining the type of gemination phoneme to the collect the data, and arraging the result to make report the result.

### 3. Finishing

#### a. Composing the analyzed data.

Before reported the result to be finished the paper, the research needs to compose the data analysis, and after giving mark, gathering the classification of gemination phoneme, the writer makes the table to show the good result.

#### b. Discussing with the advisor.

Discussing with the first and second advisor has been done every time whether the writer found the difficult and did not understand about the procedure and material in this research.

#### c. Revising the result

During the analysis, the important role for the writer is consultation about everything with the first and the second advisor. The advisor give some corrections and criticize any mistakes in this paper in hope to minimize some errors and make the writing better.

#### d. Concluding the result.

The final phase to make the readers understand the main focus easily is by arranging the conclusions from all chapters. She guides and explains all the terms of the material.

## CHAPTER IV

### RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

#### A. The Data Descriptions

The problem of the research will be answered in this chapter. This chapter presents the analysis of the research findings and discussion. The data are taken from the two short stories by Oscar Wilde, that are: *1. The Happy Prince* *2. The Sphinx Without a Secret*.

Finding data in those two short stories by Oscar Wilde are analyzed according to some steps. In the beginning step, transcribing those two short stories into the chapter IV. The second step is analyzing the first until the last short stories per line to find gemination and non gemination. The third step is arranging those gemination and non gemination phoneme hierarchically, and the last step, explaining those data one by one to find those gemination and non gemination existence in those short stories by Oscar Wilde. Those data are presented as below.

Table 4.1 Description Data of Gemination and Non Gemination in Short Story *The Happy Prince* by Oscar Wilde. (see at appendices)

Table 4.2 Description Data of Gemination and Non Gemination in Short Story *The Sphinx Without a Secret* by Oscar Wilde. (see at appendices)

## B. The Data Analysis

In the data of the research, they are analyzed from those two short stories by Oscar Wilde which contains gemination and non gemination phoneme. The description is listed in those texts which contain that gemination and non gemination phoneme to make the interpretation of data analysis easily.

All the data could be analysed as follows:

### 1. (P.1 L.1)

High above the city, on a **tall** column, stood the statue of the **Happy** Prince.

#### a. **tall**

The word **tall** /tɔ:l/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /l/, means voice sound. The phoneme /l/ is liquid which formed by letting the air stream flow around the sides of the tongue as the tip of the tongue makes contact with the middle of the alveolar ridge. Thus /l/ can be charaterized as [-voice, +liquid, +alveolar].

| Word | Consonant | Spelling | Kind           |
|------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| tall | ll        | /tɔ:l/   | Non Gemination |

In this case, the word **tall** /tɔ:l/ contains the phoneme /l/ but there are not found the identical adjacent consonant. So, in the word **tall** /tɔ:l/ there are no gemination phonemes occurs.



**b. happy**

The word **happy** /'hæpi/ 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           |
|-------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| happy | pp        | /'hæpi/  | Non Gemination |

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

2. (P.2 L.2)

For eyes he had two bright **sapphires**, and a large red ruby glowed on his sword-hilt.

**a. sapphires**

The word **sapphires** /'safʌɪə/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /f/, means voiceless sound. The phoneme /f/ is labiodental which are sound formed using both upper teeth and lower lips. Thus /f/ can be charaterized as [-voice, +labiodental, +fricative].

| Word      | Consonant | Spelling  | Kind           |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------|
| sapphires | pp        | /'safʌɪə/ | Non Gemination |

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

3. (P.3 L.2)

“He is as beautiful as a weathercock,” remarked one of the Town **Councillors** who wished to gain a reputation for having artistic taste; .....

a. **councillors**

The word **councillors** /'kaʊns(ə)lɪs/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /l/, means voice sound. The phoneme /l/ is liquid which formed by letting the air stream flow around the sides of the tongue as the tip of the tongue makes contact with the middle of the alveolar ridge. Thus /l/ can be charaterized as [+voice, +liquid, +alveolar].

| Word        | Consonant | Spelling       | Kind           |
|-------------|-----------|----------------|----------------|
| councillors | ll        | /'kaʊns(ə)lɪs/ | Non Gemination |

In this case, the word **councillors** /'kaʊns(ə)lɪs/ contains the phoneme /l/ but there are not found the identical adjacent consonant. So, in the word **councillors** /'kaʊns(ə)lɪs/ there are no gemination phonemes occurs.

4. (P.3 L.5)

...which he **really** was not.

a. **really**

The word **really** /'rɪəli/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /l/, means voice sound. The phoneme /l/ is liquid which formed by letting the air stream flow around the sides of the tongue as the tip of the tongue makes contact with the middle of the alveolar ridge. Thus /l/ can be charaterized as [+voice, +liquid, +alveolar].

| Word   | Consonant | Spelling | Kind           |
|--------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| really | ll        | /'rɪəli/ | Non Gemination |

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

5. (P.4 L.2)

..... asked a sensible mother of her **little** boy who was crying for the moon.

a. **little**

The word **little** /'lɪt(ə)l/ 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           |
|--------|-----------|------------|----------------|
| little | tt        | /'lɪt(ə)l/ | Non Gemination |

In this case, the word **little** /'lɪt(ə)l/ contains the phoneme /t/ but there are not found the identical adjacent consonant. So, in the word **little** /'lɪt(ə)l/ there are no gemination phonemes occurs.

6. (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.

c. **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.

d. **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.

7. (P.7 L.3)

....for he did not **approve** of children dreaming.

a. **approve**

The word **approve** /ə'pru:v/ 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           |
|---------|-----------|-----------|----------------|
| Approve | pp        | /ə'pru:v/ | Non Gemination |

In this case, the word **approve** /ə'pru:v/ contains the phoneme /p/ but there are not found the identical adjacent consonant. So, in the word **approve** /ə'pru:v/ there are no gemination phonemes occurs.

8. (P.8 L.1)

One night there flew over the city a little **Swallow**.

**a. swallow**

The word **swallow** /'swɒləʊ/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /l/, means voice sound. The phoneme /l/ is liquid which formed by letting the air stream flow around the sides of the tongue as the tip of the tongue makes contact with the middle of the alveolar ridge. Thus /l/ can be charaterized as [+voice, +liquid, +alveolar].

| Word    | Consonant | Spelling  | Kind           |
|---------|-----------|-----------|----------------|
| Swallow | ll        | /'swɒləʊ/ | Non Gemination |

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

9. (P.8 L.4)

He had met her early in the spring as he was flying down the river after a big **yellow** moth, and he had been so **attracted** by her slender waist that he had **stopped** to talk to her.

a. **yellow**

The word **yellow** /'jɛləʊ/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /l/, means voice sound. The phoneme /l/ is liquid which formed by letting the air stream flow around the sides of the tongue as the tip of the tongue makes contact with the middle of the alveolar ridge. Thus /l/ can be charaterized as [+voice, +liquid, +alveolar].

| Word   | Consonant | Spelling | Kind           |
|--------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| Yellow | ll        | /'jɛləʊ/ | Non Gemination |

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

b. **attracted**

The word **attracted** /ə'træktɪd/ 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           |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|----------------|
| Attracted | tt        | /ə'træktɪd/ | Non Gemination |

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

c. **stopped**

The word **stopped** /stɒpt/ 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           |
|---------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| Stopped | pp        | /stɒpt/  | Non Gemination |

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

10. (P.9 L.4)

This was his courtship, and it lasted all through the **summer**.

a. **summer**

The word **summer** /'sʌmə/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /m/, means voice sound. The phoneme /m/ is bilabial which are sound formed using both upper and lower lips. Thus /m/ can be charaterized as [+voice, +bilabial, +nasal].



| Word   | Consonant | Spelling | Kind           |
|--------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| Summer | mm        | /'sʌmə/  | Non Gemination |

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

11. (P.10 L.1)

"It is a ridiculous **attachment**," **twittered** the other Swallows,".....

**a. attachment**

The word **attachment** /ə'tʌtʃm(ə)nt/ 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           |
|------------|-----------|----------------|----------------|
| attachment | tt        | /ə'tʌtʃm(ə)nt/ | Non Gemination |

In this case, the word **attachment** /ə'tʌtʃm(ə)nt/ contains the phoneme /t/ but there are not found the identical adjacent consonant. So, in the word **attachment** /ə'tʌtʃm(ə)nt/ there are no gemination phonemes occurs.

**b. twittered**

The word **twittered** /'twɪtə(r)d/ 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           |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|----------------|
| twittered | tt        | /'twɪtə(r)d/ | Non Gemination |

In this case, the word **twittered** /'twɪtə(r)d/ contains the phoneme /t/ but there are not found the identical adjacent consonant. So, in the word **twittered** /'twɪtə(r)d/ there are no gemination phonemes occurs.

12. (P.11 L.3)

...."and I am afraid that she is a **coquette**, for she is always flirting with the wind."

**a. coquette**

The word **coquette** /kə'kɛt/ 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           |
|----------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| coquette | tt        | /kɒ'kɛt/ | Non Gemination |

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

13. (P.11 L.6)

....."but I love **travelling**, and my wife, consequently, should love travelling also."

a. **travelling**

The word **travelling** /'travəlɪŋ/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /l/, means voice sound. The phoneme /l/ is liquid which formed by letting the air stream flow around the sides of the tongue as the tip of the tongue makes contact with the middle of the alveolar ridge. Thus /l/ can be charaterized as [+voice, +liquid, +alveolar].

| Word       | Consonant | Spelling    | Kind           |
|------------|-----------|-------------|----------------|
| travelling | ll        | /'travəlɪŋ/ | Non Gemination |

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

14. (P.14 L.1)

All day long he flew, and at the night-time he **arrived** at the city.

a. **arrived**

The word **arrived** /ə'rʌɪvd/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /r/, means voice sound. The phoneme /r/ is liquid which ormed with the tongue tip raised and curled back near the alveolar ridge. Thus /r/ can be charaterized as [+voice, +liquid, +alveolar].

| Word    | Consonant | Spelling  | Kind           |
|---------|-----------|-----------|----------------|
| Arrived | rr        | /ə'rʌɪvd/ | Non Gemination |

In this case, the word **arrived** /ə'rʌɪvd/ contains the phoneme /r/ but there are not found the identical adjacent consonant. So, in the word **arrived** /ə'rʌɪvd/ there are no gemination phonemes occurs.

15. (P.15 L.2)

.....but just as he was **putting** his head under his wing a large drop of water fell on him.

a. **putting**

The word The word **putting** /pʊtɪŋ/ 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           |
|---------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| Putting | tt        | /pʊtiŋ/  | Non Gemination |

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

16. (P.16 L.1)

"What is the use of the statue if it **cannot** keep the rain off?".....

a. **cannot**

The word **cannot** /'kɑnɒt/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /n/, means voice sound. The phoneme /n/ is alveolar which are sound 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 /n/ can be charaterized as [+voice, +alveolar, +nasal]. It sometimes described as members of a natural class of sounds.

| Word   | Consonant | Spelling | Kind           |
|--------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| Cannot | nn        | /'kɑnɒt/ | Non Gemination |

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

17. (P.18 L.1)

The eyes of the Happy Prince were **filled** with tears, and tears were **running** down his golden cheeks.

a. filled

The word **filled** /fild/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /l/, means voice sound. The phoneme /l/ is liquid which formed by letting the air stream flow around the sides of the tongue as the tip of the tongue makes contact with the middle of the alveolar ridge. Thus /l/ can be charaterized as [+voice, +liquid, +alveolar].

| Word   | Consonant | Spelling | Kind           |
|--------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| Filled | ll        | /fild/   | Non Gemination |

In this case, the word **filled** /fild/ contains the phoneme /l/ but there are not found the identical adjacent consonant. So, in the word **filled** /fild/ there are no gemination phonemes occurs.

b. running

The word **running** /'rʌnɪŋ/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /n/, means voice sound. The phoneme /n/ is alveolar which are sound 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 /n/ can be charaterized as [+voice, +alveolar, +nasal]. It sometimes described as members of a natural class of sounds.

| Word    | Consonant | Spelling | Kind           |
|---------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| Running | nn        | /'rʌnɪŋ/ | Non Gemination |

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

18. (P.19 L.4)

" I did not know what tears were, for I lived in the Palace of Sans Souci, where **sorrow** is not **allowed** to enter.

a. **sorrow**

The word **sorrow** /'sɒrəʊ/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /r/, means voice sound. The phoneme /r/ is liquid which ormed with the tongue tip raised and curled back near the alveolar ridge. Thus /r/ can be charaterized as [+voice, +liquid, +alveolar].

| Word   | Consonant | Spelling | Kind           |
|--------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| Sorrow | rr        | /'sɒrəʊ/ | Non Gemination |

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

**b. allowed**

The word **allowed** /ə'laʊd/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /l/, means voice sound. The phoneme /l/ is liquid which formed by letting the air stream flow around the sides of the tongue as the tip of the tongue makes contact with the middle of the alveolar ridge. Thus /l/ can be charaterized as [+voice, +liquid, +alveolar].

| Word    | Consonant | Spelling | Kind           |
|---------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| Allowed | ll        | /ə'laʊd/ | Non Gemination |

In this case, the word **allowed** /ə'laʊd/ contains the phoneme /l/ but there are not found the identical adjacent consonant. So, in the word **allowed** /ə'laʊd/ there are no gemination phonemes occurs.

19. (P.20 L.5)

She is embroidering **passion**-flowers on a satin gown for the loveliest os the Queen's maids-of-honour to wear at the next Court-ball.

**a. passion**

The word The word **passion** /'pɑʃ(ə)n/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /ʃ/, means voiceless sound. The phoneme /ʃ/ is palatal which produced with the tongue and the palate. Thus /ʃ/ can be charaterized as [-voice, +palatal, +fricatives].

| Word    | Consonant | Spelling   | Kind           |
|---------|-----------|------------|----------------|
| Passion | ss        | /'pɑʃ(ə)n/ | Non Gemination |



In this case, the word **passion** /'pɑʃ(ə)n/ contains the phoneme /ʃ/ but there are not found the identical adjacent consonant. So, in the word **passion** /'pɑʃ(ə)n/ there are no gemination phonemes occurs.

20. (P.20 L.15)

He **passed** by the cathedral tower, where the white marble angels were sculptured.

**a. passed**

The word **passed** /pɑ:st/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /s/, means voiceless sound. The phoneme /s/ 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 /s/ can be charaterized as [-voice, +alveolar, +fricatives].

| Word   | Consonant | Spelling | Kind           |
|--------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| Passed | ss        | /pɑ:st/  | Non Gemination |

In this case, the word **passed** /pɑ:st/ contains the phoneme /s/ but there are not found the identical adjacent consonant. So, in the word **passed** /pɑ:st/ there are no gemination phonemes occurs.

21. (P.24 L.4)

..."I have ordered passion-flowers to be embroidered on it; but the **seamstresses** are so lazy."

a. **seamstresses**

The word **seamstresses** /'si:mstrəsis/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /s/, means voiceless sound. The phoneme /s/ 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 /s/ can be charaterized as [-voice, +alveolar, +fricatives].

| Word         | Consonant | Spelling       | Kind           |
|--------------|-----------|----------------|----------------|
| seamstresses | ss        | /'si:mstrəsis/ | Non Gemination |

In this case, the word **seamstresses** /'si:mstrəsis/ contains the phoneme /s/ but there are not found the identical adjacent consonant. So, in the word **seamstresses** /'si:mstrəsis/ there are no gemination phonemes occurs.

22. (P.24 L.6)

He passed over the **Ghetto**, and saw the old Jews bargaining with each other, and weighing out money in **copper** scales.

a. **ghetto**

The word **ghetto** /'gɛtəʊ/ 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           |
|--------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| Ghetto | tt        | /'gɛtəʊ/ | Non Gemination |

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

b. **copper**

The word **copper** /'kɒpə/ 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           |
|--------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| Copper | pp        | /'kɒpə/  | Non Gemination |

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

23. (P.24 L.9)

The boy was **tossing** feverishly on his bed, and the mother has fallen asleep, she was so tired.

a. **tossing**

The word **tossing** /tɒsɪŋ/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /s/, means voiceless sound. The phoneme /s/ 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 /s/ can be charaterized as [-voice, +alveolar, +fricatives].

| Word    | Consonant | Spelling | Kind           |
|---------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| tossing | ss        | /tɒsɪŋ/  | Non Gemination |

In this case, the word **tossing** /tɒsɪŋ/ contains the phoneme /s/ but there are not found the identical adjacent consonant. So, in the word **tossing** /tɒsɪŋ/ there are no gemination phonemes occurs.

24. (P.24 L.10)

In he **hopped**, and laid the great ruby on the table beside the woman's thimble.

a. **hopped**

The word **hopped** /hɒpt/ 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 characterized as [-voice, +bilabial, +stop]. It sometimes described as members of a natural class of sounds.

| Word   | Consonant | Spelling | Kind           |
|--------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| Hopped | pp        | /hɒpt/   | Non Gemination |

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

25. (P.24 L.13)

"How cool I feel," said the boy, "I must be **getting better**" ; and he sank into a delicious slumber.

a. **getting**

The word The word **getting** /getɪŋ/ 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 characterized as [-voice, +alveolar, +stops].

| Word    | Consonant | Spelling | Kind           |
|---------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| Getting | tt        | /getɪŋ/  | Non Gemination |

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

b. **better**

The word **better** /'bɛtə/ 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           |
|--------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| Better | tt        | /'bɛtə/  | Non Gemination |

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

26. (P.26 L.2)

"What a remarkable phenomenon," said the **Professor** of Ornithology as he was passing over the bridge.

a. **professor**

The word **professor** /prə'fɛsə/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /s/, means voiceless sound. The phoneme /s/ 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 /s/ can be characterized as [-voice, +alveolar, +fricatives].

| Word      | Consonant | Spelling   | Kind           |
|-----------|-----------|------------|----------------|
| professor | ss        | /prə'fɛsə/ | Non Gemination |

In this case, the word **professor** /prə'fɛsə/ contains the phoneme /s/ but there are not found the identical adjacent consonant. So, in the word **professor** /prə'fɛsə/ there are no gemination phonemes occurs.

27. (P.27 L.4)

Wherever he went the Sparrows **chirrupted**, and said to each other,.....

a. **chirrupted**

The word **chirrupted** /'tʃɪrəpt/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /r/, means voice sound. The phoneme /r/ is liquid which ormed with the tongue tip raised and curled back near the alveolar ridge. Thus /r/ can be characterized as [+voice, +liquid, +alveolar].

| Word       | Consonant | Spelling   | Kind           |
|------------|-----------|------------|----------------|
| chirrupted | rr        | /'tʃɪrəpt/ | Non Gemination |

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

28. (P.28 L.9)

.....and when the morning star shines he **utters** one cry of joy, and then he is silent.

a. **utters**

The word **utters** /'ʌtəs/ 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           |
|--------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| utters | tt        | /'ʌtəs/  | Non Gemination |

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

29. (P.29 L.3)

He will sell it to the **jeweller**, and buy food and firewood, and finish his play.

a. **jeweller**

The word **jeweller** /'dʒu:ələ/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /l/, means voice sound. The phoneme /l/ is liquid which formed by letting the air stream flow around the sides of the tongue as



the tip of the tongue makes contact with the middle of the alveolar ridge.

Thus /l/ can be characterized as [+voice, +liquid, +alveolar].

| Word     | Consonant | Spelling   | Kind           |
|----------|-----------|------------|----------------|
| jeweller | ll        | /'dʒu:ələ/ | Non Gemination |

In this case, the word **jeweller** /'dʒu:ələ/ contains the phoneme /l/ but there are not found the identical adjacent consonant. So, in the word **jeweller** /'dʒu:ələ/ there are no gemination phonemes occurs.

30. (P.30 L.2)

....."do as I command you."

a. **command**

The word **command** /kə'mɑ:nd/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /m/, means phonemes /m/ are voice sound. The phoneme /m/ is bilabial which are sound formed using both upper and lower lips. And to produce the phoneme /m/ is the velum is lowered and the air stream is allowed to flow out through the nose. Thus /m/ can be characterized as [+voice, +bilabial, +nasals].

| Word    | Consonant | Spelling   | Kind           |
|---------|-----------|------------|----------------|
| command | mm        | /kə'mɑ:nd/ | Non Gemination |

In this case, the word **command** /kə'mɑ:nd/ contains the phoneme /m/ but there are not found the identical adjacent consonant. So, in the word **command** /kə'mɑ:nd/ there are no gemination phonemes occurs.

31. (P.30 L.3)

So the Swallow plucked out the Prince's eye, and flew away to the student's **garret**.

a. **garret**

The word **garret** /'garət/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /r/, means voice sound. The phoneme /r/ is liquid which formed with the tongue tip raised and curled back near the alveolar ridge. Thus /r/ can be charaterized as [+voice, +liquid, +alveolar].

| Word   | Consonant | Spelling | Kind           |
|--------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| garret | rr        | /'garət/ | Non Gemination |

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

32. (P.30 L.6)

...., So he did not hear the **flutter** of the bird's wings,....

a. **flutter**

The word The word **flutter** /'flʌtə/ 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 characterized as [-voice, +alveolar, +stops].

| Word    | Consonant | Spelling | Kind           |
|---------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| flutter | tt        | /'flʌtə/ | Non Gemination |

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

33. (P.31 L.1)

"I am **beginning** to be **appreciated**," he cried;....

a. **beginning**

The word **beginning** /bɪ'ɡɪnɪŋ/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /n/, means voice sound. The phoneme /n/ is alveolar which are sound 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 /n/ can be characterized as [+voice, +alveolar, +nasal]. It sometimes described as members of a natural class of sounds.

| Word      | Consonant | Spelling   | Kind           |
|-----------|-----------|------------|----------------|
| beginning | nn        | /bɪ'ɡɪnɪŋ/ | Non Gemination |

In this case, the word **beginning** /bɪ'ɡɪnɪŋ/ contains the phoneme /n/ but there are not found the identical adjacent consonant. So, in the word **beginning** /bɪ'ɡɪnɪŋ/ there are no gemination phonemes occurs.

**b. appreciated**

The word **appreciated** /ə'pri:ʃiətɪt/ 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           |
|-------------|-----------|----------------|----------------|
| appreciated | pp        | /ə'pri:ʃiətɪt/ | Non Gemination |

In this case, the word **appreciated** /ə'pri:ʃiətɪt/ contains the phoneme /p/ but there are not found the identical adjacent consonant. So, in the word **appreciated** /ə'pri:ʃiətɪt/ there are no gemination phonemes occurs.

34. (P.32 L.2)

He sat on the mast of a large **vessel** and watched the sailors hauling big chests out of the hold with ropes.

**a. vessel**

The word **vessel** /'vɛs(ə)l/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /s/, means voiceless sound. The phoneme /s/ 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 /s/ can be characterized as [-voice, +alveolar, +fricatives].

| Word   | Consonant | Spelling   | Kind           |
|--------|-----------|------------|----------------|
| vessel | ss        | /'vɛs(ə)l/ | Non Gemination |

In this case, the word **vessel** /'vɛs(ə)l/ contains the phoneme /s/ but there are not found the identical adjacent consonant. So, in the word **vessel** /'vɛs(ə)l/ there are no gemination phonemes occurs.

35. (P.35 L.1)

She has let her matches fall in the **gutter**, and they are all spoiled.

a. **gutter**

The word **gutter** /'gʌtə/ 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 characterized as [-voice, +alveolar, +stops].

| Word   | Consonant | Spelling | Kind           |
|--------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| gutter | tt        | /'gʌtə/  | Non Gemination |

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

36. (P.35 L.10)

He swooped past the match-girl, and **slipped** the jewel into the palm of her hand.

a. **slipped**

The word **slipped** /slɪpt/ 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           |
|---------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| slipped | pp        | /slɪpt/  | Non Gemination |

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

37. (P.37 L.6)

.....,and **carry** amber beads in their hands;.....

a. **carry**

The word **carry** /'kəri/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /r/, means voice sound. The phoneme /r/ is liquid which formed with the tongue tip raised and curled back near the alveolar ridge. Thus /r/ can be charaterized as [+voice, +liquid, +alveolar].

| Word  | Consonant | Spelling | Kind           |
|-------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| carry | rr        | /'kari/  | Non Gemination |

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

38. (P.37 L.11)

.....,and are always at war with the **butterflies**.

a. **butterflies**

The word **butterflies** /'bʌtəflaɪs/ 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           |
|-------------|-----------|--------------|----------------|
| butterflies | tt        | /'bʌtəflaɪs/ | Non Gemination |

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

39. (P.38 L.1)

.....,"you tell me of **marvellous** things, but more marvellous than anything is the **suffering** of men and of women.

a. **marvellous**

The word **marvellous** /'mɑ:v(ə)ləs/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /l/, means voice sound. The phoneme /l/ is liquid which formed by letting the air stream flow around the sides of the tongue as the tip of the tongue makes contact with the middle of the alveolar ridge. Thus /l/ can be charaterized as [+voice, +liquid, +alveolar].

| Word       | Consonant | Spelling      | Kind           |
|------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|
| marvellous | ll        | /'mɑ:v(ə)ləs/ | Non Gemination |

In this case, the word **marvellous** /'mɑ:v(ə)ləs/ contains the phoneme /l/ but there are not found the identical adjacent consonant. So, in the word **marvellous** /'mɑ:v(ə)ləs/ there are no gemination phonemes occurs.

b. **suffering**

The word **suffering** /'sʌf(ə)rɪŋ/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /f/, means voiceless sound. The phoneme /f/ is labiodental which are sound formed using both upper teeth and lower lips. Thus /f/ can be charaterized as [-voice, +labiodental, +fricative].

| Word      | Consonant | Spelling     | Kind           |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|----------------|
| suffering | ff        | /'sʌf(ə)rɪŋ/ | Non Gemination |



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

40. (P.38 L.8)

He flew in to dark lanes, and saw the white faces of starving children looking out **listlessly** at the black streets.

a. **listlessly**

The word **listlessly** /'lɪs(t)ləsli/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /s/, means voiceless sound. The phoneme /s/ 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 /s/ can be charaterized as [-voice, +alveolar, +fricatives].

| Word       | Consonant | Spelling       | Kind           |
|------------|-----------|----------------|----------------|
| listlessly | ss        | /'lɪs(t)ləsli/ | Non Gemination |

In this case, the word **listlessly** /'lɪs(t)ləsli/ contains the phoneme /s/ but there are not found the identical adjacent consonant. So, in the word **listlessly** /'lɪs(t)ləsli/ there are no gemination phonemes occurs.

41. (P.41 L.3)

....; long icicles like crystal **daggers** hung down from the eaves of the houses,.....

a. **daggers**

The word **daggers** /'dagəs/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /g/, means voice sound. The phoneme /g/ is velars which are the sounds produced with the back of the tongue against the velum. And to produce the phoneme /g/ is produced by some form of “stopping” of the air stream (very briefly) then letting it go abruptly. This type of consonant sound, resulting from a blocking or stopping effect on the air stream, is called a stop (or a “plosive”). Thus /g/ can be charaterized as [+voice, +velar, +stops].

| Word    | Consonant | Spelling | Kind           |
|---------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| daggers | gg        | /'dagəs/ | Non Gemination |

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

42. (P.44 L.3)

The fact is that the leaden heart had **snapped** right in two.

a. **snapped**

The word **snapped** /snapt/ 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           |
|---------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| snapped | pp        | /snapt/  | Non Gemination |

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

43. (P.44 L.3)

It certainly was a **dreadfully** hard frost.

a. **dreadfully**

The word **dreadfully** /'drɛdfəli/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /l/, means voice sound. The phoneme /l/ is liquid which formed by letting the air stream flow around the sides of the tongue as the tip of the tongue makes contact with the middle of the alveolar ridge. Thus /l/ can be charaterized as [+voice, +liquid, +alveolar].

| Word       | Consonant | Spelling    | Kind           |
|------------|-----------|-------------|----------------|
| dreadfully | ll        | /'drɛdfəli/ | Non Gemination |

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

44. (P.46 L.1)

"How **shabby** indeed!" cried the Town Councillors,.....

a. **shabby**

The word **shabby** /'ʃabi/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /b/, means voice sound. The phoneme /b/ is bilabial which are sound formed using both upper and lower lips. Thus /b/ can be characterized as [+voice, +bilabial, +stop]. It sometimes described as members of a natural class of sounds.

| Word   | Consonant | Spelling | Kind           |
|--------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| shabby | bb        | /'ʃabi/  | Non Gemination |

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

45. (P.47 L.1)

"The ruby has **fallen** out of his sword, his eyes are gone, and he is golden no longer," said the Mayor.

a. **fallen**

The word **fallen** /'fɔ:lən/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /l/, means voice sound. The phoneme /l/ is liquid which formed by letting the air stream flow around the sides of the tongue as the tip of the tongue makes contact with the middle of the alveolar ridge. Thus /l/ can be characterized as [+voice, +liquid, +alveolar].

| Word   | Consonant | Spelling  | Kind           |
|--------|-----------|-----------|----------------|
| fallen | ll        | /'fɔ:lən/ | Non Gemination |

In this case, the word **fallen** /'fɔ:lən/ contains the phoneme /l/ but there are not found the identical adjacent consonant. So, in the word **fallen** /'fɔ:lən/ there are no gemination phonemes occurs.

46. (P.47 L.3)

"In fact, he is little better than a **beggar!**" "Little better than a beggar," said the Town Councillors.

a. **beggar**

The word **beggar** /'bɛgə/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /g/, means voice sound. The phoneme /g/ is velars which are the sounds produced with the back of the tongue against the velum. And to produce the phoneme /g/ is produced by some form of “stopping” of the air stream (very briefly) then letting it go abruptly. This type of consonant sound, resulting from a blocking or stopping effect on the air stream, is called a stop (or a “plosive”). Thus /g/ can be charaterized as [+voice, +velar, +stops].

| Word   | Consonant | Spelling | Kind           |
|--------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| beggar | gg        | /'bɛgə/  | Non Gemination |

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

47. (P.50 L.5)

"Of myself," said each of the Town Councillors, and they **quarrelled**.

a. **quarrelled**

The word **quarrelled** /'kwɔr(ə)ld/ is consist of two segment of phoneme consonant. It is /r/ and /l/, means voice sound. The phoneme /r/ and /l/ is liquid which formed with the tongue tip raised and curled back near the alveolar ridge. Thus they can be charaterized as [+voice, +liquid, +alveolar].

| Word       | Consonant | Spelling     | Kind              |
|------------|-----------|--------------|-------------------|
| quarrelled | rr<br>ll  | /'kwɔr(ə)ld/ | Non<br>Gemination |

In this case, the word **carry** /'kəri/ contains the phoneme /r/ and /l/ but there are not found the identical adjacent consonant. So, in the word **carry** /'kəri/ there are no gemination phonemes occurs.

48. (P.1 L.1)

One afternoon I was **sitting** outside the cafe de la Paix, watching....

a. **sitting**

The word **sitting** /'sɪtɪŋ/ 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           |
|---------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| sitting | tt        | /'sɪtɪŋ/ | Non Gemination |

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

49. (P.1 L.4)

we had not met since we had been at **college** together,....

a. **college**

The word **college** /'kɒlɪdʒ/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /l/, means voice sound. The phoneme /l/ is liquid which formed by letting the air stream flow around the sides of the tongue as the tip of the tongue makes contact with the middle of the alveolar ridge. Thus /l/ can be charaterized as [+voice, +liquid, +alveolar].

| Word    | Consonant | Spelling  | Kind           |
|---------|-----------|-----------|----------------|
| college | ll        | /'kɒlɪdʒ/ | Non Gemination |

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

50. (P.1 L.6)

I had liked him **immensely**, he was so handsome, so high-spirited, and so honourable.

a. **immensely**

The word **immensely** /ɪ'mensli/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /m/, means phonemes /m/ are voice sound. The phoneme /m/ is bilabial which are sound formed using both upper and lower lips. And to produce the phoneme /m/ is the velum is lowered and the air stream is allowed to flow out through the nose. Thus /m/ can be charaterized as [+voice, +bilabial, +nasals].

| Word      | Consonant | Spelling   | Kind           |
|-----------|-----------|------------|----------------|
| immensely | mm        | /ɪ'mensli/ | Non Gemination |

In this case, the word **immensely** /ɪ'mensli/ contains the phoneme /m/ but there are not found the identical adjacent consonant. So, in the word **immensely** /ɪ'mensli/ there are no gemination phonemes occurs.

51. (P.1 L.8)

We used to say of him that he would be the best of **fellows**, if he....

a. **fellows**



The word **fellows** /'fɛləʊz/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /l/, means voice sound. The phoneme /l/ is liquid which formed by letting the air stream flow around the sides of the tongue as the tip of the tongue makes contact with the middle of the alveolar ridge. Thus /l/ can be charaterized as [+voice, +liquid, +alveolar].

| Word    | Consonant | Spelling  | Kind           |
|---------|-----------|-----------|----------------|
| fellows | ll        | /'fɛləʊz/ | Non Gemination |

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

52. (P.1 L.10)

He looked anxious and **puzzled**, and seemed to be in doubt about something.

a. **puzzled**

The word **puzzled** /'pʌzld/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /z/, means voice sound. The phoneme /z/ 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 /z/ can be charaterized as [+voice, +alveolar, +fricatives].

| Word    | Consonant | Spelling | Kind           |
|---------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| passing | ss        | /'pʌzld/ | Non Gemination |

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

53. (P.1 L.13)

.....so I concluded that it was a woman, and asked him if he was **married** yet.

a. **married**

The word **married** /'marɪd/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /r/, means voice sound. The phoneme /r/ is liquid which formed with the tongue tip raised and curled back near the alveolar ridge. Thus /r/ can be charaterized as [+voice, +liquid, +alveolar].

| Word    | Consonant | Spelling | Kind           |
|---------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| married | rr        | /'marɪd/ | Non Gemination |

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

54. (P.3 L.1)

No, not a yellow **carriage**, any other colour - there, that dark-green one will do;' and in a few moments we were **trotting** down the boulevard in the direction of the Madeleine.

a. **carriage**

The word **carriage** /'kɑrɪdʒ/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /r/, means voice sound. The phoneme /r/ is liquid which formed with the tongue tip raised and curled back near the alveolar ridge. Thus /r/ can be charaterized as [+voice, +liquid, +alveolar].

| Word            | Consonant | Spelling  | Kind           |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|
| <b>carriage</b> | rr        | /'kɑrɪdʒ/ | Non Gemination |

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

b. **trotting**

The word The word **trotting** /'trɒtɪŋ/ 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           |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|
| <b>trotting</b> | tt        | /'trɒtɪŋ/ | Non Gemination |

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

55. (P.8 L.1)

When the waiter brought us our coffee and **cigarettes** I reminded Gerald of his promise.

a. **cigarettes**

The word **cigarettes** /sɪgə'rets/ 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           |
|------------|-----------|-------------|----------------|
| cigarettes | tt        | /sɪgə'rets/ | Non Gemination |

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

56. (P.8 L.3)

...sinking into an armchair, told me the **following** story: -

a. **following**

The word **following** /'fɒləʊɪŋ/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /l/, means voice sound. The phoneme /l/ is liquid which formed by letting the air stream flow around the sides of the tongue as the tip of the tongue makes contact with the middle of the alveolar ridge. Thus /l/ can be charaterized as [+voice, +liquid, +alveolar].

| Word      | Consonant | Spelling   | Kind           |
|-----------|-----------|------------|----------------|
| following | ll        | /'fɒləʊɪŋ/ | Non Gemination |

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

57. (P.9 L.2)

There was a **terrific** crush of carriages, and the **traffic** was almost stopped.

a. **terrific**

The word **terrific** /tə'rifɪk/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /r/, means voice sound. The phoneme /r/ is liquid which formed with the tongue tip raised and curled back near the alveolar ridge. Thus /r/ can be charaterized as [+voice, +liquid, +alveolar].

| Word            | Consonant | Spelling   | Kind           |
|-----------------|-----------|------------|----------------|
| <b>terrific</b> | rr        | /tə'rifɪk/ | Non Gemination |

In this case, the word **carriage** /'kærɪdʒ/ contains the phoneme /r/ but there are not found the identical adjacent consonant. So, in the word **terrific** /tə'rɪfɪk/ there are no gemination phonemes occurs.

**b. traffic**

The word **traffic** /'træfɪk/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /f/, means voiceless sound. The phoneme /f/ is labiodental which are sound formed using both upper teeth and lower lips. Thus /f/ can be charaterized as [-voice, +labiodental, +fricative].

| Word    | Consonant | Spelling  | Kind           |
|---------|-----------|-----------|----------------|
| traffic | ff        | /'træfɪk/ | Non Gemination |

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

58. (P.9 L.5)

I fascinated me **immediately**.

**a. immediately**

The word **immediately** /ɪ'mi:diətli/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /m/, means phonemes /m/ are voice sound. The phoneme /m/ is bilabial which are sound formed using both upper and lower lips. And to produce the phoneme /m/ is the velum is lowered and the air

stream is allowed to flow out through the nose. Thus /m/ can be characterized as [+voice, +bilabial, +nasals].

| Word        | Consonant | Spelling      | Kind           |
|-------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|
| immediately | mm        | /ɪ'mi:diətli/ | Non Gemination |

In this case, the word **immediately** /ɪ'mi:diətli/ contains the phoneme /m/ but there are not found the identical adjacent consonant. So, in the word **immediately** /ɪ'mi:diətli/ there are no gemination phonemes occurs.

59. (P.9 L.10)

**Finally** the servant threw open the door, and **announced** Lady Alroy.

**a. finally**

The word **finally** /'fainəli/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /l/, means voice sound. The phoneme /l/ is liquid which formed by letting the air stream flow around the sides of the tongue as the tip of the tongue makes contact with the middle of the alveolar ridge. Thus /l/ can be characterized as [+voice, +liquid, +alveolar].

| Word    | Consonant | Spelling   | Kind           |
|---------|-----------|------------|----------------|
| finally | ll        | /'fainəli/ | Non Gemination |

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

**b. announced**

The word **announced** /ə'naʊnst/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /n/, means voice sound. The phoneme /n/ is alveolar which are sound 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 /n/ can be charaterized as [+voice, +alveolar, +nasal]. It sometimes described as members of a natural class of sounds.

| Word      | Consonant | Spelling   | Kind           |
|-----------|-----------|------------|----------------|
| announced | nn        | /ə'naʊnst/ | Non Gemination |

In this case, the word **announced** /ə'naʊnst/ contains the phoneme /n/ but there are not found the identical adjacent consonant. So, in the word **announced** /ə'naʊnst/ there are no gemination phonemes occurs.

60. (P.9 L.12)

After we had sat down I remarked quite **innocently**, "I think I caught sight of you in Bond Street some time ago, Lady Alroy."

**a. innocently**

The word **innocently** /'ɪnəs(ə)ntli/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /n/, means voice sound. The phoneme /n/ is



alveolar which are sound 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 /n/ can be characterized as [+voice, +alveolar, +nasal]. It sometimes described as members of a natural class of sounds.

| Word       | Consonant | Spelling       | Kind           |
|------------|-----------|----------------|----------------|
| innocently | nn        | /'ɪnəs(ə)ntli/ | Non Gemination |

In this case, the word **innocently** /'ɪnəs(ə)ntli/ contains the phoneme /n/ but there are not found the identical adjacent consonant. So, in the word **innocently** /'ɪnəs(ə)ntli/ there are no gemination phonemes occurs.

61. (P.9 L.15)

I felt miserable at having made such a bad beginning, and plunged **recklessly** into the subject of French plays.

a. **recklessly**

The word **recklessly** /'rɛkɫsli/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /s/, means voiceless sound. The phoneme /s/ 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 /s/ can be characterized as [-voice, +alveolar, +fricatives].

| Word       | Consonant | Spelling    | Kind           |
|------------|-----------|-------------|----------------|
| recklessly | ss        | /'rɛklɪsli/ | Non Gemination |

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

62. (P.9 L.17)

I fell **passionately**, stupidly in love, and the indefinable atmosphere of mystery that **surrounded** her excited my most ardent curiosity.

a. **passionately**

The word **passionately** /'pɑʃ(ə)nətli/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /ʃ/ , means phoneme /ʃ/ is voiceless sound. The phoneme /ʃ/ is palatal which produced with the tongue and the palate. Thus /ʃ/ can be charaterized as [-voice, +palatal, +fricatives].

| Word         | Consonant | Spelling       | Kind           |
|--------------|-----------|----------------|----------------|
| passionately | ss        | /'pɑʃ(ə)nətli/ | Non Gemination |

In this case, the word **passionately** /'pɑʃ(ə)nətli/ contains the phoneme /ʃ/ but there are not found the identical adjacent consonant. So, in the word **passionately** /'pɑʃ(ə)nətli/ there are no gemination phonemes occurs.

b. **surrounded**

The word **surrounded** /sə'raʊndɪd/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /r/, means voice sound. The phoneme /r/ is liquid which formed with the tongue tip raised and curled back near the alveolar ridge. Thus /r/ can be charaterized as [+voice, +liquid, +alveolar].

| Word              | Consonant | Spelling     | Kind           |
|-------------------|-----------|--------------|----------------|
| <b>surrounded</b> | rr        | /sə'raʊndɪd/ | Non Gemination |

In this case, the word **surrounded** /sə'raʊndɪd/ contains the phoneme /r/ but there are not found the identical adjacent consonant. So, in the word **surrounded** /sə'raʊndɪd/ there are no gemination phonemes occurs.

63. (P.10 L.6)

...with this extraordinary **postscript**: "Please do not write to me here again; I will explain when I see you."

a. **postscript**

The word **postscript** /'pəʊs(t)skɪpt/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /s/, means voiceless sound. The phoneme /s/ 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 /s/ can be charaterized as [-voice, +alveolar, +fricatives].

| Word       | Consonant | Spelling        | Kind       |
|------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|
| postscript | ss        | /'pəʊs(t)skɪpt/ | Gemination |

In this case, the word **postscript** /'pəʊs(t)skɪpt/ contains the phoneme /s/ but there are found the identical adjacent consonant. So, in the word **postscript** /'pəʊs(t)skɪpt/ there are gemination phonemes occurs.

64. (P.10 L.8)

...if I ever had **occasion** to write to her again...

a. **occasion**

The word **occasion** /ə'keɪʒ(ə)n/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /k/, means voiceless sound. The phoneme /k/ is velars which the sounds produced with the back of the tongue against the velum. Thus /k/ can be charaterized as [-voice, +velars, +stops].

| Word            | Consonant | Spelling     | Kind           |
|-----------------|-----------|--------------|----------------|
| <b>occasion</b> | cc        | /ə'keɪʒ(ə)n/ | Non Gemination |

In this case, the word **occasion** /ə'keɪʒ(ə)n/ contains the phoneme /k/ but there are not found the identical adjacent consonant. So, in the word **occasion** /ə'keɪʒ(ə)n/ there are no gemination phonemes occurs.

65. (P.11 L.3)

...but she looked so **unapproachable** that I could not believe it.

a. **unapproachable**

The word **unapproachable** /ʌnə'prəʊtʃəb(ə)l/ 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           |
|----------------|-----------|--------------------|----------------|
| unapproachable | pp        | /ʌnə'prəʊtʃəb(ə)l/ | Non Gemination |

In this case, the word **unapproachable** /ʌnə'prəʊtʃəb(ə)l/ contains the phoneme /p/ but there are not found the identical adjacent consonant. So, in the word **unapproachable** /ʌnə'prəʊtʃəb(ə)l/ there are no gemination phonemes occurs.

66. (P.11 L.3)

It was really very **difficult** for me to come to any conclusion...

a. **difficult**

The word **difficult** /'dɪfɪk(ə)lt/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /f/, means voiceless sound. The phoneme /f/ is labiodental which are sound formed using both upper teeth and lower lips. Thus /f/ can be charaterized as [-voice, +labiodental, +fricative].

| Word      | Consonant | Spelling      | Kind           |
|-----------|-----------|---------------|----------------|
| difficult | ff        | /'dɪfɪk(ə)lt/ | Non Gemination |

In this case, the word **difficult** /'dɪfɪk(ə)lt/ contains the phoneme /f/ but there are not found the identical adjacent consonant. So, in the word **difficult** /'dɪfɪk(ə)lt/ there are no gemination phonemes occurs.

67. (P.11 L.6)

....: I was sick and tired of the **incessant** secrecy that she imposed on all my visits...

a. **incessant**

The word **incessant** /ɪn'ses(ə)nt/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /s/, means voiceless sound. The phoneme /s/ 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 /s/ can be charaterized as [-voice, +alveolar, +fricatives].

| Word      | Consonant | Spelling      | Kind           |
|-----------|-----------|---------------|----------------|
| incessant | ss        | /ɪn'ses(ə)nt/ | Non Gemination |

In this case, the word **incessant** /ɪn'ses(ə)nt/ contains the phoneme /s/ but there are not found the identical adjacent consonant. So, in the word **incessant** /ɪn'ses(ə)nt/ there are no gemination phonemes occurs.

68. (P.11 L.10)

The mystery troubled me, **maddened** me

a. **maddened**

The word **maddened** /'mad(ə)nd/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /d/, means voice sound. The phoneme /d/ 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 /d/ can be charaterized as [-voice, +alveolar, +stops].

| Word     | Consonant | Spelling    | Kind           |
|----------|-----------|-------------|----------------|
| maddened | dd        | /'mad(ə)nd/ | Non Gemination |

In this case, the word **maddened** /'mad(ə)nd/ contains the phoneme /d/ but there are not found the identical adjacent consonant. So, in the word **maddened** /'mad(ə)nd/ there are no gemination phonemes occurs.

69. (P.12 L.7)

It seemed a sort of place for **letting** lodgings.

a. **letting**

The word **letting** /'letɪŋ/ 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 characterized as [-voice, +alveolar, +stops].

| Word    | Consonant | Spelling | Kind           |
|---------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| letting | tt        | /'letɪŋ/ | Non Gemination |

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

70. (P.12 L.7)

On the doorstep lay her handkerchief, which she had **dropped**.

a. **dropped**

The word **dropped** /drɒpt/ 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 characterized as [-voice, +bilabial, +stop]. It sometimes described as members of a natural class of sounds.

| Word    | Consonant | Spelling | Kind           |
|---------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| dropped | pp        | /drɒpt/  | Non Gemination |

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



71. (P.12 L.12)

I stared at her in amazement, and **pulling** the handkerchief out of my pocket, handed it to her.

a. **pulling**

The word **pulling** /pʊlɪŋ/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /l/, means voice sound. The phoneme /l/ is liquid which formed by letting the air stream flow around the sides of the tongue as the tip of the tongue makes contact with the middle of the alveolar ridge. Thus /l/ can be charaterized as [+voice, +liquid, +alveolar].

| Word    | Consonant | Spelling | Kind           |
|---------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| pulling | ll        | /pʊlɪŋ/  | Non Gemination |

In this case, the word **pulling** /pʊlɪŋ/ contains the phoneme /l/ but there are not found the identical adjacent consonant. So, in the word **pulling** /pʊlɪŋ/ there are no gemination phonemes occurs.

72. (P.13 L.8)

"She met some one here?" I said; but the woman **assured** me that it was not so, that she always came alone, and saw no one.

a. **assured**

The word **assured** /ə'ʃʊəd/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. It is /s/, means voiceless sound. The phoneme /s/ 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 /s/ can be characterized as [-voice, +alveolar, +fricatives].

| Word    | Consonant | Spelling | Kind           |
|---------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| Assured | ss        | /ə'ʃʊəd/ | Non Gemination |

In this case, the word **assured** /ə'ʃʊəd/ contains the phoneme /s/ but there are not found the identical adjacent consonant. So, in the word **assured** /ə'ʃʊəd/ there are no gemination phonemes occurs.

### C. The Data Interpretation

According to the data analyses which have been analyzed in the two short stories by Oscar Wilde found 89 kind of gemination that contain 1 gemination and 88 non gemination. The interpretation of the data are formed in the following table shown below.

| No         | Short Story Title           | Kind     |                | Total |
|------------|-----------------------------|----------|----------------|-------|
|            |                             | Geminate | Non Gemination |       |
| 1          | The Happy Prince            | 0        | 60             | 60    |
| 2          | The Sphinx Without a Secret | 1        | 28             | 29    |
| Total      |                             | 1        | 88             | 89    |
| Percentage |                             | 1%       | 99%            | 100%  |

#### 4.1 The result of the gemination and non gemination phonemes

| Kind of Phonemes | Total     | Percentage  |
|------------------|-----------|-------------|
| p                | 11        | 12%         |
| b                | 1         | 1%          |
| t                | 18        | 20%         |
| d                | 1         | 1%          |
| k                | 1         | 1%          |
| g                | 2         | 2%          |
| f                | 5         | 6%          |
| s                | 11        | 12%         |
| z                | 1         | 1%          |
| ʃ                | 2         | 2%          |
| m                | 4         | 4%          |
| n                | 5         | 6%          |
| l                | 18        | 20%         |
| r                | 9         | 10%         |
| <i>Total</i>     | <i>89</i> | <i>100%</i> |

*4.2 The percentage of kind of phonemes*

#### **D. The Discussion**

From the analyses of 89 kind gemination and non gemination phonemes in the 2 short stories by Oscar Wilde. There are 1 gemination phonemes and 88 non gemination phonemes. The kind of phonemes /p/ there are 11 words, phoneme /b/ just 1 word, phoneme /t/ there are 18 words, phoneme /d/ just 1 word, phoneme /k/ just 1 word, phoneme /g/ there are 2 word, phoneme /f/ there are 5 word, phoneme /s/ there are 11 words, phoneme /z/ just 1 word, phoneme /ʃ/ there are 2 words, phoneme /m/ there are 4 words, phoneme /n/ there are 5 word, phoneme /l/ there are 18 words, and phoneme /r/ there are 9 words. There are 89 words which contains kind of gemination and non gemination phonemes, 14 kind of phoneme, and 89 phoneme happens in the data.

In this paper, the writer get percentage the gemination about 1% and non gemination about 99%. Also found kind of phonemes /p/ about 12%, phoneme /b/ about 1%, phoneme /t/ about 20%, phoneme /d/ about 1%, phoneme /k/ about 1%, phoneme /g/ about 2%, phoneme /f/ about 6%, phoneme /s/ about 12%, phoneme /z/ about 1%, phoneme /ʃ/ about 2%, phoneme /m/ about 4%, phoneme /n/ about 6%, phoneme /l/ about 20%, and phoneme /r/ about 10%.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### A. Conclusion

From the research done, in geminate and non geminate phonemes analysis, it has been concluded that there are found 1 geminate and 89 non geminates in the two short stories by Oscar Wilde. Then, from the analysis can be taken the implicit conclusion, they are:

1. In linguistics, Gemination theory is not always the same as between theory and the phonemic transcription of a text.
2. Gemination can happened in the texts without the sameness in the orthogaraphy ect.
3. Gemination processes don` t happen more than happened.

Of all kinds of gemination phonemes and non gemination phonemes were found, there are many kinds of non gemination phonemes that occurs in the data. For the example the word **postscript** /'pəʊs(t)skɪpt/ consists of one segment of phoneme consonant. There are two phoneme /s/ in the spelling /'pəʊs(t)skɪpt/ that means gemination phoneme but can be said its not gemination phoneme also because there are phoneme /t/ between two phoneme /s/. In addition, the phoneme /t/ pronounced vague, it can be said gemination phoneme also. Then, the word **happy** /'hæpi/ is consist of one segment of phoneme consonant. In that word just consist one phoneme, it is /p/. Its mean the word **happy** /'hæpi/ is non gemination phoneme.

In this paper, the writer got gemination phoneme but not base word. She found it about 1%. It so difficult to search gemination phoneme. Because there are not word that contains geminate phoneme more and not all the words containing cluster / the double gemination consonant.

## **B. Suggestion**

After analyzing and giving conclusion analysis gemnation and non gemination phonemes in the two short stories by Oscar Wilde, the writer has some suggestion to the readers related to the thesis.

1. For readers. It is suggested that the students of English department should also read it in order to get knowledge and to broad their perception. In linguistic, the writer should not only know the spelling of the word, they also have to know the gemination word in order can spell with natural language.
2. Hopefully, for the teachers, they should teach students about English gemination, because it has one of important to know in studying language. Teachers need to start by giving examples some. They should ask the student to memorize them and practice how to know them in real communication and speaking English.

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## APPENDICES

Table 4.1 Description Data of Gemination and Non Gemination in Short  
Story The Happy Prince by Oscar Wilde.

| No. | Paragraph | Sentences  | Word         | Phoneme        |
|-----|-----------|--|--------------|----------------|
| 1   | P.1 L.1   | High above the city, on a <b>tall</b> column, stood the statue of the <b>Happy Prince</b>  | tall         | /tɔ:l/         |
| 2   |           |  | happy        | /'hæpi/        |
| 3   | P.2 L.1   | for eyes he has two bright <b>sapphires</b> ,  | sapphires    | /'safɪəs/      |
| 4   | P.3 L.2   | "He is as beautiful as weathercock," remarked one of the Town <b>Councillors</b> who wished to gain a reputation for having artistic tastes;   | councillors  | /'kaʊns(ə)ləs/ |
| 5   | P.3 L.5   | ...which he <b>really</b> was not.   | really       | /'riəli/       |
| 6   | P.4 L.2   | ..... asked a sensible mother of her <b>little</b> boy who was crying for the moon.  | little       | /'lɪt(ə)l/     |
| 7   | P.4 L.4   | "I am glad there is some one in the world who is quite happy," <b>muttered</b> a <b>disappointed</b> man as he gazed at the wonderful statue.  | muttered     | /'mʌtəd/       |
| 8   |           |  | disappointed | /dɪsə'pɔɪntɪd/ |
| 9   | P.7 L.3   | ....for he did not <b>approve</b> of children dreaming   | approve      | /ə'pru:v/      |
| 10  | P.8 L.1   | One night there flew over the city a little <b>Swallow</b> .   | swallow      | /'swɒləʊ/      |
| 11  | P.8 L.4   | He had met her early in the spring as he was flying down the river after a big <b>yellow</b> moth, and he had been so <b>attracted</b> by her slender waist that he had <b>stopped</b> to talk to her. | yellow       | /'jeləʊ/       |
| 12  |           |  | attracted    | /ə'træktɪd/    |
| 13  |           |  | stopped      | /stɒpt/        |
| 14  | P.9 L.4   | This was his courtship, and it lasted all through the <b>summer</b> .  | summer       | /'sʌmə/        |
| 15  | P.10 L.1  | "It is a ridiculous <b>attachment</b> ," <b>twittered</b> the other Swallows,".....  | attachment   | /ə'tætʃm(ə)nt/ |
| 16  |           |  | twittered    | /'twɪtə(r)d/   |

|    |           |  |              |                |
|----|-----------|--|--------------|----------------|
| 17 | P.11 L.3  | ....."and I am afraid that she is a <b>coquette</b> , for she is always flirting with the wind."   | coquette     | /kə'kɛt/       |
| 18 | P.11 L.6  | ....."but I love <b>travelling</b> , and my wife, consequently, should love travelling also."  | travelling   | /'trævəlɪŋ/    |
| 19 | P.14 L.1  | All day long he flew, and at the night-time he <b>arrived</b> at the city.   | arrived      | /ə'raɪvd/      |
| 20 | P.15 L.2  | .....but just as he was <b>putting</b> his head under his wing a large drop of water fell on him.  | putting      | /pʊtɪŋ/        |
| 21 | P.16 L.1  | "What is the use os the statue if it <b>cannot</b> keep the rain off?".....  | cannot       | /'kænɒt/       |
| 22 | P.18 L.1  | The eyes os the Happy Prince were <b>filled</b> with tears, and tears were <b>running</b> down his golden cheeks.                            | filled       | /fɪld/         |
| 23 |           |  | running      | /'rʌnɪŋ/       |
| 24 | P.19 L.4  | " I did not know what tears were, for I lived in the Palace of Sans Souci, where <b>sorrow</b> is not <b>allowed</b> to enter.               | sorrow       | /'sɒrəʊ/       |
| 25 |           |  | allowed      | /ə'laʊd/       |
| 26 | P.20 L.5  | She is embroidering <b>passion</b> -flowers on a satin gown for the loveliest os the Queen's maids-of-honour to wear at the next Court-ball. | passion      | /'pʌʃ(ə)n/     |
| 27 | P.20 L.15 | The King is there himself in his painted <b>coffin</b> .   | coffin       | /'kɒfɪn/       |
| 28 | P.20 L.19 | ....."will you not stay withme for one night, and be my <b>messenger</b> ? The boy is so thirsty, and the mother so sad."                    | messenger    | /'mɛsɪn(d)ʒə/  |
| 29 | P.23 L.1  | He <b>passed</b> by the cathedral tower, where the white marble angels were sculptured.  | passed       | /pɑ:st/        |
| 30 | P.24 L.4  | ...."I have ordered passion-flowers to be embroidered on it; but the <b>seamstresses</b> are so lazy."                                       | seamstresses | /'si:mstrɛsɪs/ |
| 31 | P.24 L.6  | He passed over the <b>Ghetto</b> , and saw the old Jews bargaining with each other, and weighing out money in <b>copper</b> scales.          | ghetto       | /'ɡetəʊ/       |
| 32 |           |  | copper       | /'kɒpə/        |
| 33 | P.24 L.9  | The boy was <b>tossing</b> feverishly on his bed, and the mother has fallen asleep, she was so tired.  | tossing      | /tɒsɪŋ/        |

|    |           |  |             |                                  |
|----|-----------|--|-------------|----------------------------------|
| 34 | P.24 L.10 | In he <b>hopped</b> , and laid the great ruby on the table beside the woman's thimble.   | hopped      | /hɒpt/                           |
| 35 | P.24 L.13 | "How cool I feel," said the boy, "I must be <b>getting better</b> " ; and he sank into a delicious slumber.                    | getting     | /getɪŋ/                          |
| 36 |           |  | better      | /'betə/                          |
| 37 | P.26 L.2  | "What a remarkable phenomenon," said the <b>Professor</b> of Ornithology as he was passing over the bridge.                    | professor   | /prə'fesə/                       |
| 38 | P.27 L.4  | Wherever he went the Sparrows <b>chirruped</b> , and said to each other,.....  | chirruped   | /'tʃɪrəp/                        |
| 39 | P.28 L.9  | .....and when the morning star shines he <b>utters</b> one cry of joy, and then he is silent.                                  | utters      | /'ʌtəs/                          |
| 40 | P.29 L.3  | He will sell it to the <b>jeweller</b> , and buy food and firewood, and finish his play.                                       | jeweller    | /'dʒu:ələ/                       |
| 41 | P.30 L.2  | ....."do as I <b>command</b> you."   | command     | /kə'mɑ:nd/                       |
| 42 | P.30 L.3  | So the Swallow plucked out the Prince's eye, and flew away to the student's <b>garret</b> .                                    | garret      | /'gærət/<br>/'gærɪt/             |
| 43 | P.30 L.6  | ....., So he did not hear the <b>flutter</b> of the bird's wings,....  | flutter     | /'flʌtə/                         |
| 44 | P.31 L.1  | "I am <b>beginning</b> to be <b>appreciated</b> ," he cried;....   | beginning   | /bɪ'gɪnɪŋ/                       |
| 45 |           |  | appreciated | /ə'pri:ʃɪətɪt/<br>/ə'pri:sɪətɪt/ |
| 46 | P.32 L.2  | He sat on the mast of a large <b>vessel</b> and watched the sailors hauling big chests out of the hold with ropes.             | vessel      | /'ves(ə)l/                       |
| 47 | P.35 L.1  | She has let her matches fall in the <b>gutter</b> , and they are all spoiled.  | gutter      | /'gʌtə/                          |
| 48 | P.35 L.10 | He swooped past the match-girl, and <b>slipped</b> the jewel into the palm of her hand.  | slipped     | /slɪpt/                          |
| 49 | P.37 L.6  | .....,and <b>carry</b> amber beads in their hands;.....  | carry       | /'kærɪ/                          |
| 50 | P.37 L.11 | .....,and are always at war with the <b>butterflies</b> .  | butterflies | /'bʌtəflaɪs/                     |
| 51 | P.38 L.1  | .....,"you tell me of <b>marvellous</b> things, but more marvellous than anything is the <b>suffering</b> of men and of women. | marvellous  | /'mɑ:v(ə)ləs/                    |
| 52 |           |  | suffering   | /'sʌf(ə)rɪŋ/                     |

|    |          |  |            |                |
|----|----------|--|------------|----------------|
| 53 | P.38 L.8 | He flew in to dark lanes, and saw the white faces of starving children looking out <b>listlessly</b> at the black streets. | listlessly | /'lɪs(t)ləsli/ |
| 54 | P.41 L.3 | ....; long icicles like crystal <b>daggers</b> hung down from the eaves of the houses,.....                                | daggers    | /'dagəs/       |
| 55 | P.44 L.3 | The fact is that the leaden heart had <b>snapped</b> right in two.   | snapped    | /snapt/        |
| 56 |          | It certainly was a <b>dreadfully</b> hard frost.   | dreadfully | /'drɛdfəli/    |
| 57 | P.46 L.1 | "How <b>shabby</b> indeed!" cried the Town Councillors,.....   | shabby     | /'ʃabi/        |
| 58 | P.47 L.1 | "The ruby has <b>fallen</b> out of his sword, his eyes are gone, and he is golden no longer," said the Mayor.              | fallen     | /'fɔ:lən/      |
| 59 | P.47 L.3 | "In fact, he is little better than a <b>beggar!</b> " "Little better than a beggar," said the Town Councillors.            | beggar     | /'bɛgə/        |
| 60 | P.50 L.5 | "Of myself," said each of the Town Councillors, and they <b>quarrelled</b> .   | quarrelled | /'kwɔr(ə)ld/   |

Table 4.2 Description Data of Gemination and Non Gemination in Short Story The Sphinx Without a Secret by Oscar Wilde.

| No. | Paragraph | Sentences   | Word      | Phoneme    |
|-----|-----------|---|-----------|------------|
| 1   | P.1 L.1   | One afternoon I was <b>sitting</b> outside the cafe de la Paix, watching....                | sitting   | /'sɪtɪŋ/   |
| 2   | P.1 L.4   | we had not met since we had been at <b>college</b> together,....                            | college   | /'kɒlɪdʒ/  |
| 3   | P.1 L.6   | I had liked him <b>immensely</b> , he was so handsome, so high-spirited, and so honourable. | immensely | /'ɪmənsli/ |

|    |          |   |             |                |
|----|----------|---|-------------|----------------|
| 4  | P.1 L.8  | We used to say of him that he would be the best of <b>fellows</b> , if he....   | fellows     | /'feləʊz/      |
| 5  | P.1 L.10 | He looked anxious and <b>puzzled</b> , and seemed to be in doubt about something.   | puzzled     | /'pʌzld/       |
| 6  | P.1 L.13 | .....so I concluded that it was a woman, and asked him if he was <b>married</b> yet.  | married     | /'marɪd/       |
| 7  | P.3 L.1  | No, not a yellow <b>carriage</b> , any other colour - there, that dark-green one will do;' and in a few moments we were <b>trotting</b> down the boulevard in the direction of the Madeleine. | carriage    | /'kærɪdʒ/      |
| 8  |          |   | trotting    | /'trɒtɪŋ/      |
| 9  | P.8 L.1  | When the waiter brought us our coffee and <b>cigarettes</b> I reminded Gerald of his promise.   | cigarettes  | /sɪgə'rets/    |
| 10 | P.8 L.3  | ....sinking into an armchair, told me the <b>following</b> story:   | following   | /'fɒləʊɪŋ/     |
| 11 | P.9 L.2  | There was a <b>terrific</b> crush of carriages, and the <b>traffic</b> was almost stopped.  | terrific    | /tə'rɪfɪk/     |
| 12 |          |   | traffic     | /'trafɪk/      |
| 13 | P.9 L.5  | I fascinated me <b>immediately</b> .  | immediately | /ɪ'mi:diətli/  |
| 14 | P.9 L.10 | <b>Finally</b> the servant threw open the door, and <b>announced</b> Lady Alroy.  | finally     | /'fainəli/     |
| 15 |          |   | announced   | /ə'naʊnst/     |
| 16 | P.9 L.12 | After we had sat down I remarked quite <b>innocently</b> , "I think I caught sight of you in Bond Street some time ago, Lady Alroy."  | innocently  | /'ɪnəs(ə)ntli/ |
| 17 | P.9 L.15 | I felt miserable at having made such a bad beginning, and plunged <b>recklessly</b> into the subject  | recklessly  | /'reklɪsli/    |

|    |           |   |                |                     |
|----|-----------|---|----------------|---------------------|
|    |           | of French plays.  |                |                     |
| 18 | P.9 L.17  | I fell <b>passionately</b> , stupidly in love, and the indefinable atmosphere of mystery that <b>surrounded</b> her excited my most ardent curiosity. | passionately   | /'pʌʃ(ə)nətli/      |
| 19 |           |   | surrounded     | /sə'raʊndɪd/        |
| 20 | P.10 L.6  | ...with this extraordinary postscript: "Please do not write to me here again; I will explain when I see you."   | postscript     | /'pəʊs(t)skɪpt/     |
| 21 | P.10 L.8  | ....if I ever had occasion to write to her again...   | occasion       | /ə'keɪʒ(ə)n/        |
| 22 | P.11 L.3  | ....but she looked so unapproachable that I could not believe it.   | unapproachable | /ʌnə'prəʊtʃəb(ə)l / |
| 23 | P.11 L.3  | It was really very <b>difficult</b> for me to come to any conclusion...   | difficult      | /'dɪfɪk(ə)lt/       |
| 24 | P.11 L.6  | ....: I was sick and tired of the incessant secrecy that she imposed on all my visits...  | incessant      | /ɪn'ses(ə)nt/       |
| 25 | P.11 L.10 | The mystery troubled me, <b>maddened</b> me   | maddened       | /'mɑd(ə)nd/         |
| 26 | P.12 L.7  | It seemed a sort of place for <b>letting</b> lodgings.  | letting        | /'letɪŋ/            |
| 27 | P.12 L.7  | On the doorstep lay her handkerchief, which she had <b>dropped</b>  | dropped        | /drɒpt/             |
| 28 | P.12 L.12 | I stared at her in amazement, and <b>pulling</b> the handkerchief out of my pocket, handed it to her.   | pulling        | /pʊlɪŋ/             |

|    |          |  |         |          |
|----|----------|--|---------|----------|
| 29 | P.13 L.8 | - "She met some one here?" I said; but the woman <b>assured</b> me that it was not so, that she always came alone, and saw no one. | assured | /ə'ʃʊəd/ |
|----|----------|--|---------|----------|

1888

## THE HAPPY PRINCE

Oscar Wilde

*Wilde, Oscar (1854-1900) - An Irish-born English poet, novelist, and playwright. Considered an eccentric, he was the leader of the aesthetic movement that advocated "art for art's sake" and was once imprisoned for two years with hard labor for homosexual practices. The Happy Prince (1888) - A fairy tale about a swallow who falls out of love with a reed then lands on and falls in love with the statue of the Happy Prince.*

### THE HAPPY PRINCE

High above the city, on a tall column, stood the statue of the Happy Prince.

He was gilded all over with thin leaves of fine gold; for eyes he had two bright sapphires, and a large red ruby glowed on his sword-hilt.

He was very much admired indeed. "He is as beautiful as a weathercock," remarked one of the Town Councillors who wished to gain a reputation for having artistic tastes; "only not quite so useful," he added, fearing lest people should think him unpractical, which he really was not.

"Why can't you be like the Happy Prince?" asked a sensible mother of her little boy who was crying for the moon. "The Happy Prince never dreams of crying for anything." "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.

"He looks just like an angel," said the Charity Children as they came out of the cathedral in their bright scarlet cloaks, and their clean white pinafores.

"How do you know?" said the Mathematical Master, "you have never seen one."

"Ah! but we have, in our dreams," answered the children; and the Mathematical Master frowned and looked very severe, for he did not approve of children dreaming.

One night there flew over the city a little Swallow. His friends had gone away to Egypt six weeks before, but he had stayed behind, for he was in love with the most beautiful Reed. He had met her early in the spring as he was flying down the river after a big yellow moth, and had been so attracted by her slender waist that he had stopped to talk to her.

"Shall I love you?" said the Swallow, who liked to come to the point at once, and the Reed made him a low bow. So he flew round



and round her, touching the water with his wings, and making silver ripples. This was his courtship, and it lasted all through the summer.

"It is a ridiculous attachment," twittered the other Swallows, "she has no money, and far too many relations"; and indeed the river was quite full of Reeds.

Then, when the autumn came, they all flew away.

After they had gone he felt lonely, and began to tire of his ladylove.

"She has no conversation," he said, "and I am afraid that she is a coquette, for she is always flirting with the wind." And certainly, whenever the wind blew, the Reed made the most graceful curtsies. "I admit that she is domestic," he continued, "but I love travelling, and my wife, consequently, should love travelling also."

"Will you come away with me?" he said finally to her; but the Reed shook her head, she was so attached to her home.

"You have been trifling with me," he cried. "I am off to the Pyramids. Goodbye!" and he flew away.

All day long he flew, and at night-time he arrived at the city.

"Where shall I put up?" he said; "I hope the town has made preparations." Then he saw the statue on the tall column. "I will put up there," he cried; "it is a fine position with plenty of fresh air." So he alighted just between the feet of the Happy Prince.

"I have a golden bedroom he said softly to himself as he looked round, and he prepared to go to sleep; but just as he was putting his head under his wing a large drop of water fell on him. "What a curious thing!" he cried. "there is not a single cloud in the sky, the stars are quite clear and bright, and yet it is raining. The climate in the north of Europe is really dreadful. The Reed used to like the rain, but that was merely her selfishness." Then another drop fell. "What is the use of a statue if it cannot keep the rain off?" he said; "I must look for a good chimney-pot," and he determined to fly away.

But before he had opened his wings, a third drop fell, and he looked up, and saw- Ah! what did he see?

The eyes of the Happy Prince were filled with tears, and tears were running down his golden cheeks. His face was so beautiful in the moonlight that the little Swallow was filled with pity.

"Who are you?" he said.

"I am the Happy Prince." "Why are you weeping then?" asked the Swallow; "you have quite drenched me." "When I was alive and had a human heart," answered the statue, "I did not know what tears were, for I lived in the Palace of Sans Souci, where sorrow is

not allowed to enter. In the day time I played with my companions in the garden, and in the evening I led the dance in the Great Hall. Round the garden ran a very lofty wall, but I never cared to ask what lay beyond it, everything about me was so beautiful. My courtiers called me the Happy Prince, and happy indeed I was, if pleasure be happiness. So I lived, and so I died. And now that I am dead they have set me up here so high that I can see all the ugliness and all the misery of my city, and though my heart is made of lead yet I cannot choose but weep." "What, is he not solid gold?" said the Swallow to himself. He was too polite to make any personal remarks out loud.

"Far away," continued the statue in a low musical voice, "far away in a little street there is a poor house. One of the windows is open, and through it I can see a woman seated at a table. Her face is thin and worn, and she has coarse red hands, all pricked by the needle, for she is a seamstress. She is embroidering passion-flowers on a satin gown for the loveliest of the Queen's maids-of-honour to wear at the next Court-ball. In a bed in the corner of the room her little boy is lying ill. He has a fever, and is asking for oranges. His mother has nothing to give him but river water, so he is crying. Swallow, Swallow, little Swallow, will you not bring her the ruby out of my sword-hilt? My feet are fastened to this pedestal and I cannot move." "I am waited for in Egypt," said the Swallow. "My friends are flying up and down the Nile, and talking to the large lotus-flowers. Soon they will be going to sleep in the tomb of the great King. The King is there himself in his painted coffin. He is wrapped in yellow linen, and embalmed with spices. Round his neck is a chain of pale green jade, and his hands are like withered leaves." "Swallow, Swallow, little Swallow," said the Prince, "will you not stay with me for one night, and be my messenger? The boy is so thirsty, and the mother so sad." "I don't think I like boys," answered the Swallow. "Last summer, when I was staying on the river, there were two rude boys, the miller's sons, who were always throwing stones at me. They never hit me, of course; we swallows fly far too well for that, and besides, I come of a family famous for its agility; but still, it was a mark of disrespect." But the Happy Prince looked so sad that the little Swallow was sorry. "It is very cold here," he said; "but I will stay with you for one night, and be your messenger." "Thank you, little Swallow," said the Prince.

So the Swallow picked out the great ruby from the Prince's sword, and flew away with it in his beak over the roofs of the town. He passed by the cathedral tower, where the white marble angels

were sculptured. He passed by the palace and heard the sound of dancing. A beautiful girl came out on the balcony with her lover. "How wonderful the stars are," he said to her, "and how wonderful is the power of love!" "I hope my dress will be ready in time for the State-ball," she answered; "I have ordered passionflowers to be embroidered on it; but the seamstresses are so lazy." He passed over the river, and saw the lanterns hanging to the masts of the ships. He passed over the Ghetto, and saw the old Jews bargaining with each other, and weighing out money in copper scales. At last he came to the poor house and looked in. The boy was tossing feverishly on his bed, and the mother had fallen asleep, she was so tired. In he hopped, and laid the great ruby on the table beside the woman's thimble. Then he flew gently round the bed, fanning the boy's forehead with his wings. "How cool I feel," said the boy, "I must be getting better"; and he sank into a delicious slumber.

Then the Swallow flew back to the Happy Prince, and told him what he had done. "It is curious," he remarked, "but I feel quite warm now, although it is so cold." "That is because you have done a good action," said the Prince. And the little Swallow began to think, and then he fell asleep. Thinking always made him sleepy. When day broke he flew down to the river and had a bath. "What a remarkable phenomenon," said the Professor of Ornithology as he was passing over the bridge. "A swallow in winter!" And he wrote a long letter about it to the local newspaper. Every one quoted it, it was full of so many words that they could not understand.

"To-night I go to Egypt," said the Swallow, and he was in high spirits at the prospect. He visited all the public monuments, and sat a long time on top of the church steeple. Wherever he went the Sparrows chirruped, and said to each other, "What a distinguished stranger!" so he enjoyed himself very much.

When the moon rose he flew back to the Happy Prince. "Have you any commissions for Egypt?" he cried. "I am just starting."

"Swallow, Swallow, little Swallow," said the Prince, "will you not stay with me one night longer?" "I am waited for in Egypt," answered the Swallow. "To-morrow my friends will fly up to the Second Cataract. The river-horse couches there among the bulrushes, and on a great granite throne sits the God Memnon. All night long he watches the stars, and when the morning star shines he utters one cry of joy, and then he is silent. At noon the yellow lions come down to the water's edge to drink. They have eyes like green beryls, and their roar is louder than the roar of the cataract."

"Swallow, Swallow, little Swallow," said the Prince, "far away

across the city I see a young man in a garret. He is leaning over a desk covered with papers, and in a tumbler by his side there is a bunch of withered violets. His hair is brown and crisp, and his lips are red as a pomegranate, and he has large and dreamy eyes. He is trying to finish a play for the Director of the Theatre, but he is too cold to write any more. There is no fire in the grate, and hunger has made him faint." "I will wait with you one night longer," said the Swallow, who really had a good heart. "Shall I take him another ruby?" "Alas! I have no ruby now," said the Prince; "my eyes are all that I have left.

They are made of rare sapphires, which were brought out of India a thousand years ago. Pluck out one of them and take it to him. He will sell it to the jeweller, and buy food and firewood, and finish his play." "Dear Prince," said the Swallow, "I cannot do that"; and he began to weep.

"Swallow, Swallow, little Swallow," said the Prince, "do as I command you." So the Swallow plucked out the Prince's eye, and flew away to the student's garret. It was easy enough to get in, as there was a hole in the roof. Through this he darted, and came into the room. The young man had his head buried in his hands, so he did not hear the flutter of the bird's wings, and when he looked up he found the beautiful sapphire lying on the withered violets.

"I am beginning to be appreciated," he cried; "this is from some great admirer. Now I can finish my play," and he looked quite happy.

The next day the Swallow flew down to the harbour. He sat on the mast of a large vessel and watched the sailors hauling big chests out of the hold with ropes.

"Heave a-hoy!" they shouted as each chest came up. "I am going to Egypt!" cried the Swallow, but nobody minded, and when the moon rose he flew back to the Happy Prince.

"I am come to bid you good-bye," he cried.

"Swallow, Swallow, little Swallow," said the Prince, "will you not stay with me one night longer?" "It is winter," answered the Swallow, "and the chill snow will soon be here. In Egypt the sun is warm on the green palm-trees, and the crocodiles lie in the mud and look lazily about them. My companions are building a nest in the Temple of Baalbec, and the pink and white doves are watching them, and cooing to each other. Dear Prince, I must leave you, but I will never forget you, and next spring I will bring you back beautiful jewels in place of those you have given away. The ruby shall be redder than a red rose, and the sapphire shall be as blue as the great sea."

"In the square below," said the Happy Prince, "there stands a little match-girl.

She has let her matches fall in the gutter, and they are all spoiled. Her father will beat her if she does not bring home some money, and she is crying. She has no shoes or stockings, and her little head is bare. Pluck out my other eye, and give it to her, and her father will not beat her." "I will stay with you one night longer," said the Swallow, "but I cannot pluck out your eye. You would be quite blind then." "Swallow, Swallow, little Swallow," said the Prince, "do as I command you." So he plucked out the Prince's other eye, and darted down with it. He swooped past the match-girl, and slipped the jewel into the palm of her hand.

"What a lovely bit of glass," cried the little girl; and she ran home, laughing.

Then the Swallow came back to the Prince. "You are blind now," he said, "so I will stay with you always." "No, little Swallow," said the poor Prince, "you must go away to Egypt." "I will stay with you always," said the Swallow, and he slept at the Prince's feet.

All the next day he sat on the Prince's shoulder, and told him stories of what he had seen in strange lands. He told him of the red ibises, who stand in long rows on the banks of the Nile, and catch gold fish in their beaks; of the Sphinx, who is as old as the world itself, and lives in the desert, and knows everything; of the merchants, who walk slowly by the side of their camels, and carry amber beads in their hands; of the King of the Mountains of the Moon, who is as black as ebony, and worships a large crystal; of the great green snake that sleeps in a palm-tree, and has twenty priests to feed it with honey-cakes; and of the pygmies who sail over a big lake on large flat leaves, and are always at war with the butterflies.

"Dear little Swallow," said the Prince, "you tell me of marvellous things, but more marvellous than anything is the suffering of men and of women. There is no Mystery so great as Misery. Fly over my city, little Swallow, and tell me what you see there." So the Swallow flew over the great city, and saw the rich making merry in their beautiful houses, while the beggars were sitting at the gates. He flew into dark lanes, and saw the white faces of starving children looking out listlessly at the black streets. Under the archway of a bridge two little boys were lying in one another's arms to try and keep themselves warm. "How hungry we are!" they said. "You must not lie here," shouted the Watchman, and they wandered out into the rain.

Then he flew back and told the Prince what he had seen.

"I am covered with fine gold," said the Prince, "you must take it off, leaf by leaf, and give it to my poor; the living always think that gold can make them happy."

Leaf after leaf of the fine gold the Swallow picked off, till the Happy Prince looked quite dull and grey. Leaf after leaf of the fine gold he brought to the poor, and the children's faces grew rosier, and they laughed and played games in the street. "We have bread now!" they cried.

Then the snow came, and after the snow came the frost. The streets looked as if they were made of silver, they were so bright and glistening; long icicles like crystal daggers hung down from the eaves of the houses, everybody went about in furs, and the little boys wore scarlet caps and skated on the ice.

The poor little Swallow grew colder and colder, but he would not leave the Prince, he loved him too well. He picked up crumbs outside the baker's door when the baker was not looking, and tried to keep himself warm by flapping his wings.

But at last he knew that he was going to die. He had just strength to fly up to the Prince's shoulder once more. "Good-bye, dear Prince!" he murmured, "will you let me kiss your hand?" "I am glad that you are going to Egypt at last, little Swallow," said the Prince, "you have stayed too long here; but you must kiss me on the lips, for I love you." "It is not to Egypt that I am going," said the Swallow. "I am going to the House of Death. Death is the brother of Sleep, is he not?" And he kissed the Happy Prince on the lips, and fell down dead at his feet.

At that moment a curious crack sounded inside the statue, as if something had broken. The fact is that the leaden heart had snapped right in two. It certainly was a dreadfully hard frost. Early the next morning the Mayor was walking in the square below in company with the Town Councillors. As they passed the column he looked up at the statue: "Dear me! how shabby the Happy Prince looks!" he said.

"How shabby indeed!" cried the Town Councillors, who always agreed with the Mayor, and they went up to look at it.

"The ruby has fallen out of his sword, his eyes are gone, and he is golden no longer," said the Mayor. "in fact, he is little better than a beggar!" "Little better than a beggar," said the Town Councillors. "And here is actually a dead bird at his feet!" continued the Mayor. "We must really issue a proclamation that birds are not to be allowed to die here." And the town Clerk made a note of the suggestion.

So they pulled down the statue of the Happy Prince. "As he is no

longer beautiful he is no longer useful," said the Art Professor at the University.

Then they melted the statue in a furnace, and the Mayor held a meeting of the Corporation to decide what was to be done with the metal. "We must have another statue, of course," he said, "and it shall be a statue of myself." "Of myself," said each of the Town Councillors, and they quarrelled. When I last heard of them they were quarrelling still.

"What a strange thing," said the overseer of the workmen at the foundry.

"This broken lead heart will not melt in the furnace. We must throw it away." So they threw it on a dust heap where the dead Swallow was also lying.

"Bring me the two most precious things in the city," said God to one of His Angels; and the Angel brought Him the leaden heart and the dead bird.

"You have rightly chosen," said God, "for in my garden of Paradise this little bird shall sing for evermore, and in my city of gold the Happy Prince shall praise me."

**THE END**

## **The Sphinx Without a Secret by Oscar Wilde**

An etching

One afternoon I was sitting outside the Cafe de la Paix, watching the splendour and shabbiness of Parisian life, and wondering over my vermouth at the strange panorama of pride and poverty that was passing before me, when I heard some one call my name. I turned round, and saw Lord Murchison. We had not met since we had been at college together, nearly ten years before, so I was delighted to come across him again, and we shook hands warmly. At Oxford we had been great friends. I had liked him immensely, he was so handsome, so high-spirited, and so honourable. We used to say of him that he would be the best of fellows, if he did not always speak the truth, but I think we really admired him all the more for his frankness. I found him a good deal changed. He looked anxious and puzzled, and seemed to be in doubt about something. I felt it could not be modern scepticism, for Murchison was the stoutest of Tories, and believed in the Pentateuch as firmly as he believed in the House of Peers; so I concluded that it was a woman, and asked him if he was married yet.

'I don't understand women well enough,' he answered.

'My dear Gerald,' I said, 'women are meant to be loved, not to be understood.'

'I cannot love where I cannot trust,' he replied.

'I believe you have a mystery in your life, Gerald,' I exclaimed; 'tell me about it.'

'Let us go for a drive,' he answered, 'it is too crowded here. No, not a yellow



carriage, any other colour - there, that dark-green one will do;' and in a few moments we were trotting down the boulevard in the direction of the Madeleine.

'Where shall we go to?' I said.

'Oh, anywhere you like!' he answered - 'to the restaurant in the Bois; we will dine there, and you shall tell me all about yourself.'

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'I want to hear about you first,' I said. 'Tell me your mystery.'

He took from his pocket a little silver-clasped morocco case, and handed it to me. I opened it. Inside there was the photograph of a woman. She was tall and slight, and strangely picturesque with her large vague eyes and loosened hair. She looked like a clairvoyante, and was wrapped in rich furs.

'What do you think of that face?' he said; 'is it truthful?'

I examined it carefully. It seemed to me the face of some one who had a secret, but whether that secret was good or evil I could not say. Its beauty was a beauty moulded out of many mysteries - the beauty, in face, which is psychological, not plastic - and the faint smile that just played across the lips was far too subtle to be really sweet.

'Well,' he cried impatiently, 'what do you say?'

'She is the Gioconda in sables,' I answered. 'Let me know all about her.'

'Not now,' he said; 'after dinner;' and began to talk of other things.

When the waiter brought us our coffee and cigarettes I reminded Gerald of his promise. He rose from his seat, walked two or three times up and down the room, and, sinking into an armchair, told me the following story: -

'One evening,' he said, 'I was walking down Bond Street about five o'clock. There was a terrific crush of carriages, and the traffic was almost stopped. Close

to the pavement was standing a little yellow brougham, which, for some reason or other, attracted my attention. As I passed by there looked out from it the face I showed you this afternoon. I fascinated me immediately. All that night I kept thinking of it, and all the next day. I wandered up and down that wretched Row, peering into every carriage, and waiting for the yellow brougham; but I could not find ma belle inconnue, and at last I began to think she was merely a dream. About a week afterwards I was dining with Madame de Rastail. Dinner was for eight o'clock; but at half-past eight we were still waiting in the drawing-room. Finally the servant threw open the door, and announced Lady Alroy. It was the woman I had been looking for. She came in very slowly, looking like a moon-beam in grey lace, and, to my intense delight, I was asked to take her in to dinner. After we had sat down I remarked quite innocently, "I think I caught sight of you in Bond Street some time ago, Lady Alroy." She grew very pale, and said to me in a low voice, "Pray do not talk so loud; you may be overheard." I felt miserable at having made such a bad beginning, and plunged recklessly into the subject of French plays. She spoke very little, always in the same low musical voice, and seemed as if she was afraid of some one listening. I fell passionately, stupidly in love, and the indefinable atmosphere of mystery that surrounded her excited my most ardent curiosity. When she was going away, which she did very soon after dinner, I asked her if I might call and see her. She hesitated for a moment, glanced round to see if any one was near us, and then said, "Yes; to-morrow at a quarter to five." I begged Madame de Rastail to tell me about her; but all that I could learn was that she was a widow with a beautiful house in Park Lane, and as some scientific bore began a dissertation of widows, as exemplifying the survival of the matrimonially fittest, I left and went home.

'The next day I arrived at Park Lane punctual to the moment, but was told by the butler that Lady Alroy had just gone out. I went down to the club quite unhappy and very much puzzled, and after long consideration wrote her a letter, asking if I might be allowed to try my chance some other afternoon. I had no answer for several days, but at last I got a little note saying she would be at home on Sunday at four, and with this extraordinary *postscript*: "Please do not write to me here again; I will explain when I see you." On Sunday she received me, and was perfectly charming; but when I was going away she begged of me, if I ever had occasion to write to her again, to address my letter to "Mrs. Knox, care of Whittaker's Library, Green Street." "There are reasons," she said, " why I cannot receive letters in my own house."

'All through the season I saw a great deal of her, and the atmosphere of mystery never left her. Sometimes I thought that she was in the power of some man, but she looked so unapproachable that I could not believe it. It was really very difficult for me to come to any conclusion, for she was like one of those strange crystals that one sees in museums, which are at one moment clear, and at another clouded. At last I determined to ask her to be my wife: I was sick and tired of the incessant secrecy that she imposed on all my visits, and on the few letters I sent her. I wrote to her at the library to ask her if she could see me the following Monday at six. She answered yes, and I was in the seventh heaven of delight. I was infatuated with her: in spite of the mystery, I thought then - in consequence of it, I see now. No; it was the woman herself I loved. The mystery troubled me, maddened me. Why did chance put me in its track?'

'You discovered it, then?' I cried.

'I fear so,' he answered. 'You can judge for yourself.'

'When Monday came round I went to lunch with my uncle, and about four o'clock found myself in the Marylebone Road. My uncle, you know, lives in Regent's Park. I wanted to get to Piccadilly, and took a short cut through a lot of shabby little streets. Suddenly I saw in front of me Lady Alroy, deeply veiled and walking very fast. On coming to the last house in the street, she went up the steps, took out a latch-key, and let herself in. "Here is the mystery," I said to myself; and I hurried on and examined the house. It seemed a sort of place for letting lodgings. On the doorstep lay her handkerchief, which she had dropped. I picked it up and put it in my pocket. Then I began to consider what I should do. I came to the conclusion that I had no right to spy on her, and I drove down to the club. At six I called to see her. She was lying on a sofa, in a tea-gown of silver tissue looped up by some strange moonstones that she always wore. She was looking quite lovely. "I am so glad to see you," she said; "I have not been out all day." I stared at her in amazement, and pulling the handkerchief out of my pocket, handed it to her. "You dropped this in Cumnor Street this afternoon, Lady Alroy," I said very calmly. She looked at me in terror, but made no attempt to take the handkerchief. "What were you doing there?" I asked. "What right have you to question me?" she answered. "The right of a man who loves you," I replied; "I came here to ask you to be my wife." She hid her face in her hands, and burst into floods of tears. "You must tell me," I continued. She stood up, and, looking me straight in the face, said, "Lord Murchison, there is nothing to tell you." - "You went to meet some one," I cried; "this is your mystery." She grew dreadfully white, and said, "I went to meet no one," - "Can't you tell the

truth?" I exclaimed. "I have told it," she replied. I was mad, frantic; I don't know what I said, but I said terrible things to her. Finally I rushed out of the house. She wrote me a letter the next day; I sent it back unopened, and started for Norway with Alan Colville. After a month I came back, and the first thing I saw in the Morning Post was the death of Lady Alroy. She had caught a chill at the Opera, and had died in five days of congestion of the lungs. I shut myself up and saw no one. I had loved her so much, I had loved her so madly. good god! how I had loved that woman!

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'You went to the street, to the house in it?' I said.

'Yes,' he answered.

'One day I went to Cumnor Street. I could not help it; I was tortured with doubt. I knocked at the door, and a respectable-looking woman opened it to me. I asked her if she had any rooms to let. "Well, sir," she replied, "the drawing-rooms are supposed to be let; but I have not seen the lady for three months, and as rent is owing on them, you can have them." - "Is this the lady?" I said, showing the photograph. "That's her, sure enough," she exclaimed; "and when is she coming back, sir?" - "The lady is dead," I replied. "Oh, sir, I hope not!" said the woman; "she was my best lodger. She paid me three guineas a week merely to sit in my drawing-rooms now and then." - "She met some one here?" I said; but the woman assured me that it was not so, that she always came alone, and saw no one. "What on earth did she do here?" I cried. "She simply sat in the drawing-room, sir, reading books, and sometimes had tea," the woman answered. I did not know what to say, so I gave her a sovereign and went away. Now, what do you think it all meant? You don't believe the woman was telling

the truth?'

'I do.'

'Then why did Lady Alroy go there?'

'My dear Gerald,' I answered, 'Lady Alroy was simply a woman with a mania for mystery. She took these rooms for the pleasure of going there with her veil down, and imagining she was a heroine. She had a passion for secrecy, but she herself was merely a Sphinx without a secret.'

'Do you really think so?'

'I am sure of it,' I replied.

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He took out the morocco case, opened it, and looked at the photograph. 'I wonder?' he said at last.

## BIOGRAPHY



The writer was born in Bekasi on 31 January 1993, her mother is Suprapti, she was past away 4 years ago and her father is Toto Rianto. She is educated at Margahayu X Elementary School in 1999-2004. She continued studying to 2 Junior High School Ciasem in 2004-2007. The writer took Secretary Department when she was in Mandalahayu Vocational High School Bekasi in 2007-2010.

After she finished the study at Mandalahayu Vocational High School, she applied the requirements to company and became an employees at PT. NARUMI INDONESIA in 2010 till 2012. Then she applied the requirement to shipping company and became administration staff at PT. KARGO KONTAINER INDONESIA till 2013. In 2012, the writer decided to continue her study of English and joined the School of Foreign Language JIA Bekasi at English Department.

In 2014, she got married with Ade Junaedi and have one daughter named Syakila Althafunnisa at 2015.