

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### **A. The Background of the Research**

Linguistic is scientific study of language, also called linguistic science. Linguistics program strives to develop a general theory that reveals the rules and laws that govern the structure of particular languages, and the general laws and principles governing all natural languages. Linguistics covers several aspects which includes Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, Semantics and also some other sciences that are related to linguistics like Sociolinguistics, Psycholinguistics, and Comparative linguistics.

Linguistics is the study of language. How it is put together and how it functions. Various vocabularies of different types and sizes are combined to make up a language. Sounds are brought together and sometimes when this happens, they change their form and do interesting things. Words are arranged in a certain order, and sometimes the beginnings and endings of the words are changed to adjust the meaning. Then the meaning itself can be affected by the arrangement of words and by the knowledge of the speaker about what the listener will understand.

Linguistic communication takes place in the following way. Speaker A, in his/her mind, selects words from the language and combines them according to the rules of the language, that is encodes the message. Then his/her articulatory organs or, in the case of writing, his/her hands realize the

signs transmit the string of words into a physical signal, a stretch of sound or writing. This signal is perceived by the ears or, in the case of writing, by the eyes of Speaker B, who then decodes the message, that is reconstructs the message in his/her mind.

Language is generally described as a system of sounds used to link sound using words and sentences to meaning. Language can be described as a symbolic system in which sounds and meanings are assigned to each other, allowing humans to communicate what we are thinking and how we are feeling. In other words, there is an arbitrary aspect of language with meanings assigned to words and sounds. As native speakers of a language, we know that words are arbitrarily given meaning to express ideas. As a system, the language consists of components - components which are regularly arranged according to certain patterns. Language is a human system of communication that uses arbitrary signals, such as voice sounds, gestures, and/or written symbols.

Language is behavior which utilizes body parts such as the vocal and the auditory system for oral language. Such as body parts are controlled by none other than the brain for their functions. A language consists of symbols that convey meaning, plus rules for combining those symbols, that can be used to generate an infinite variety of messages. We can define language as a system of communication using sounds or symbols that enables us to express our feelings, thoughts, ideas, and experiences.

Phonology is studied by English students in formal college. This is known as a study of human sound system in oral speaking of particular language. Not much different from the other linguistic branches such as syntax or semantics, phonology contributes essential knowledge for those are learning language. Phonology is the knowledge, or the description, of how speech sounds are organized in a particular language there are units called phonemes which combine in various possible ways but not all possible ways to express meaningful units such as words. These phonemes contrast with one another to make different units of meaning.

Any knowledge learnt by people which has been approved by expert will be surely possible to give beneficial things in life and to enrich the field of knowledge. This is not only restricted to certain subject but also for any kind of science. In general, the benefit of arranging phonetical or phonological writing is supported by experts. Clarck and Yallop (2007: 6) conveyed their opinion regarding this matter that many works on English phonetics and phonology have been written as a good contribution to foreign learners where the research of these discipline of knowledge has led to the publication of pronouncing dictionaries which the benefit can be achieved by both English learners and native speakers themselves.

What the writer chooses as a major discussion is about six plosives phonemes only. Phonology has broad science such as the understanding of phonemes, allophone, articulatory organ, and place of articulation, manner of

articulation, and classification of phonemes as vowels and consonant, and classification of voiceless and voiced consonants.

When the writer takes Aspirated and Unaspirated in this research, this matter will automatically relate to the other insight in phonology. Aspirated and Unaspirated phonemes usually have correlation with some places of articulation, allophone, aspiration and non-aspiration, voiceless and voiced consonant, phonetic transcription, etc. The readers will obtain that additional knowledge by reading this Aspirated and Unaspirated phonemes research.

The focus of six voiceless plosives consonants in this research is about the analysis of which is aspirated and unaspirated. Understanding the insight of aspiration as the feature of plosive is crucial. In the next chapter, the writer gives example how the aspiration and unaspirated can be identified by using a songs.

However, the availability of these books does not always cause the students to feel interested in learning phonology deeply especially for plosives or another science included within. The factors are various, they assume it as difficult subject or they will take a long time to analyze one knowledge into from many books or perhaps there are many other reasons. In order to make them interested, the writer has a notion to summarize this knowledge into a form of research. Many theories from different sources are formulated in one composition, in this case is this research.

The writer concludes that people who study English are classified into two group: first, they are people who learn it to be able in speaking English

well like those who take English course, meanwhile the second group is the people who study not only to master English conversation but also to study the culture and linguistic aspects in this language like students who take major in Universities or Formal institutions.

Even though English students have studied linguistic, it does not always guarantee that they can understand phonology. This can be assumed that phonology is rather complicated for common students unless for those who have anxiety in this subject. It will be something is fear if English students who have already taken linguistic do not know concerning phonological things.

The writer takes Two songs of Demi Lovato as the object of the research because The album received generally mixed to mostly positive reviews from music critics, with some who commended its ballad tracks and praised Lovato's vocals, but others who dismissed it as "immature" and criticized its amount of "party songs". Commercially, the album peaked at number four on the Billboard 200, with sales exceeding 97,000 copies in its first week of release. It was eventually certified Gold. Unbroken performed well internationally worldwide, and peaked in the top 40 in many countries including, Australia, Canada, Italy, Mexico, New Zealand, Spain and Switzerland. It was certified Platinum in Brazil, and Gold in Chile and the Philippines.

The writer gives two samples of those aspirated and unaspirated phonemes:

1. Paper ( Skyscraper : L.11)

Paper /**p**<sup>h</sup>eɪpə/ The aspirated in above sentence exist by the word /p<sup>h</sup>eɪpə/ The singer Put the back of your tongue against ( the soft bit of) the roof of your mouth. Try to breathe out, but don't let the air escape. Release the air suddenly. A small slip is dangled in front of the lips, and the two sounds are made in the paper should move more with /p/, due to the greater degree of aspiration (air) involved in producing the sound.

2. Like I'm made of glass ( Skyscraper : L10)

The Unaspirated in above sentence exist by the word /laɪk/ unaspirated stops by the presence, in aspirated stops, of a significant delay between the moment when the constriction for the consonant is released and the moment when voicing begins. Such sounds are typically perceived as having a “puff of air” at their release, due to the high volume of air flow during their production.

From this point, the writer decides to have a research of phonology where the result of this research is expected to give something useful. When there is no who tries to stimulate, to attract, and to expose this insight, it is possible that majority of English learners are just silent to have research like this.

From those above explanations, the writer chooses the title of the paper: *Analysis of Aspirated and Unaspirated Phonemes in Two Songs by Demi Lovato*

## **B. The Scope of the Research**

In this scientific paper, the limitation of knowledge and time make the writer surely cannot analyze all science included in the subject of Phonology. Like mentioned above in the previous sub-chapter, the research is focused on The Analysis of Aspirated and Unaspirated Phonemes in two songs by Demi Lovato. The writer tries to find the aspirated and unaspirated phonemes /p/,/t/,/k/ when they are aspirated and when they are unaspirated.

## **C. The Question of the Research**

The writer composed this research as a description and analysis of Aspirated and Unaspirated Phonemes in two songs by demi lovato

1. What kinds of the aspirated and unaspirated phonemes which exist in the two songs by Demi lovato?
2. What kinds of the phonemes which are aspirated and unaspirated the most?

#### **D. The Objectives of the Research**

There are three objectives of this research, they are:

1. To know the kinds of aspirated and unaspirated phonemes which exist in the two songs by Demi Lovato.
2. To find out the phonemes which are aspirated and unaspirated the most?

#### **E. The significance of the Research**

From the entire of the discussion which has been analyzed, the result of this research is expected to contribute educative benefits as follows:

1. For the writer

During the writing of this research, the writer had to learn and to analyze the theories deeply to produce accurate and credible result. Automatically, it will also enhance the writer's insight in the science of phonology generally and the knowledge of plosives phonemes especially. Moreover, this research has a role as a completing requirement to achieve the degree of undergraduate program at school of Foreign Language Japan Indonesia America (JIA)

2. For the English Learners

From general to specific purpose, the advantages given to English learners are: (a) as a new discussion which will be described in the field of English research especially for the college where the writer studied; (b) as a deeper description comprehended by English learners regarding



phonemes and the factor causing it to be aspirated and unaspirated ; (c) as something to stimulate English student's anxiety to have similar better research in the future.

3. For the college

This research will add the number of scientific paper in the library. And also, this can be a reference for the next researchs interested in the research of phonology.

#### **F. The Systematic of the paper**

To present this research in an organized composition, the writer arranged it in a sequence of five characters depending on the contents as follows:

Chapter I is an Introduction. This consists of the background of the research, the scope of the problem, the question of the research, the objective of the research, and the systematic of the research.

Chapter II is about Theoretical Description. This chapter consists of the explanation of Phonology, phonemes, aspiration and non – aspiration.

Chapter III is Methodology of Research. The subchapters within are setting of the research, subject of the research, method of the research, instrument of the research , technique of data analysis, and procedure of the research.

Chapter IV is Research findings and discussion. This consists of the data description, the data analysis, the data interpretation, and the data discussion.

Chapter V is Conclusion and Suggestion. In this last chapter, the writer conveys the ultimate summary through the entire of this research and also several advices regarding the effort of making similar in the future.