

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of background of research, statement of problem, purposes of research, research significances, clarification of key terms, previous studies and organization writing.

1.1 Background of Research

There are two sub-disciplines in linguistics which deal with sound namely phonetics and phonology. Phonetics provides objective ways of describing and analyzing the range of sounds humans use in their languages (McMohan, 2002:1). It deals with the production of speech sounds by humans, often without prior knowledge of the language being spoken. While phonology is the specific language selection and organization of sounds to signal meaning (2002:2). It is about patterns of sounds, especially different patterns of sounds in different languages or within each language, different patterns of sounds in different positions in words.

How human produces sound exist in speech production material. There are seven organs of speech (articulators); they are pharynx, velum, alveolar, tongue, teeth, lips, and hard palate. It produces vowel and consonant sound. It will be assumed that the sounds are clearly divided into vowels and consonants. Vowel is a sound produced by making the vocal chords vibrate and letting the air pass through the oral cavity without obstruction. Meanwhile consonant are sounds that are produced with the articulators more or less close.

In this research the writer focus on consonant study. Consonant sounds are classified into three dimensions; place of articulation, manner of articulation and voicing. The theories are used for analyzing the sound production of Yaseer Arafat which means he as the active user of Arabic language. The sources are taken from Baker Institute YouTube channel.

Nowadays, more and more social media are emerging. YouTube is one of the most popular websites in this era. YouTube is a video sharing website where users can fill the content, watch and share video clip freely. Originally, YouTube was used for the purpose of sharing and watching videos. Over time, YouTube

becomes a site that develops into a means where everyone could use it for various new purposes, such as educational media, entertainment media, promotional media, and others. Today YouTube have been being the opium for modern people. More than billion contents could be found on this site.

According to kompasiana.com, YouTube has been active since February 15, 2005 it is in great demand by many people in the world ranging from children to adults. The turn up of YouTube in society brings pro-contra perception. For those who are pro, they use it as a media for learning music and on the other hand as a means to gain the instant popularity and expand to be *money printing machine* due to its popularity. However, for those who are contra, YouTube is harmful. YouTube has been blocked by some countries such as Saudi Arab, Armenia, Brazil, Iran, Morocco, Thailand, and some others. They have the different reasons for this censorship. That is a form of counter-action (the data taken from kompasiana.com).

YouTube is not only used by individual. It is also used by instance, organization, institute, TV channel, TV program and so on. One of the instance which has the YouTube channel is Baker Institute. Cited from bakerinstitute.org, Rice University's Baker Institute for Public Policy Founded in 1993, it has established itself as one of the premier nonpartisan public policy think tanks in the country. The institute is ranked No. 3 among the top university-affiliated think tanks in the world, according to a 2017 study by the University of Pennsylvania's Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program. The survey ranked the institute's Center for Energy Studies No. 1 among the world's energy- and resource-policy think tanks.

When the writer searches "Palestine speech in English" on YouTube, so appearing some videos of Yaseer Arafat, but the writer select Arafat speech on Baker Institute channel entitle "*Yaseer Arafat, President of The Palestine National Authority*" because it is the real speech of facing the audience directly. It is an event when he visits Rice's University, then who is Arafat? Cited from www.biography.com, Yaseer Arafat was born in Cairo in 1929. From this post, he was at the forefront of years of violence, border disputes and the Palestinian liberation movement, all centering on neighboring Israel. Arafat signed a self-governing pact with Israel in 1991, at the Madrid Conference, and together with

Israeli leaders made several attempts at lasting peace soon after, notably through the Oslo Accords (1993) and the Camp David Summit of 2000. Stemming from the Oslo Accords, Arafat and Israel's Yitzhak Rabin and Shimon Peres shared the Nobel Peace Prize, but the terms were never implemented. Arafat ceded his PLO chairman post in 2003, and died in Paris in 2004. In November 2013, Swiss researchers released a report containing evidence suggesting that his death was the result of poisoning.

When the writer watches and hears the speech of Arafat, the writer realizes that he speaks in unique accent. He talks in English clearly but sometimes it is hard to understand him. Based on that experience, the writer is interested in making his recorded videos as the research object. He has a little difficulties in speaking English well because he still has Arabic accent which cannot be vanished. The similarity sounds of word make the speaker hard to spell it and make the hearer hard to understand that. Such as word “fi(rst)” like “tsa” in Arabic. Properly, when people speak English, they actually have to make hearers understand to what they spoke, minimally hearers know the word is. However the reality so far away from native should be. Not all non-native can speak as well as native and why it can be?

1.2 Statement of problem

When people speak English, they actually have to make hearers understand to what they spoke, minimally hearers know the word is. However the reality so far away from native should be. Not all non-native can speak as well as native.

Many problems can be studied in analyzed the sound, such as the tongue twister, speech error, vowels sound and so on. In this research the writer focuses on English consonant production of Yaseer Arafat speech. The problem is formulated in the following problem question.

1. How did Arafat produce consonant sounds in his speech?
2. How did the place, manner, and voicing of consonant articulation in Arafat speech based on the theory of English consonant?

1.3 Purpose of Research

The purposes of research in this study are as follows:

1. To know the produce of consonant sound on Arafat speech.
2. To find out the place, manner, and voicing of consonant articulation in Arafat speech based on the theory of English consonant.

1.4 Research Significance

This study is expected to give academics and practical contribution. The significances of this are:

1. Theoretically, this research is expected to improve the quality of the writer and enriching the findings of previous research also to apply what the writer knows about articulation theories and knowing to apply that theory in reality, as well as to develop the ability of mastering English.
2. Practically, the findings of the study are also expected to give practical contribution to other writers who interest to conduct further study about place, manner and voicing of articulation.

1.5 Clarification of Key Terms

On order to avoid unnecessary misunderstanding, some terms used in this chapter is clarified in this chapter as follows:

1. Phoneme: meaning distinguishing sound in a language, indicated by slash marks /t/ (McMahon:2002)
2. Phonetics: The study of the characteristics of speech sounds (McMahon: 2002).
3. Phonology: The description of the systems and patterns of speech sounds in a language (McMahon: 2002).
4. Consonant articulation: Consonants are sound that are produced with the articulators that are more or less close (Jansen, 2004).
5. Place of articulation: area in one of the resonating cavities (larynx, mouth) where the articulators are opposing some kind of stricture or obstacle to the passing of air (Roach, 1991).

6. Bilabial: the sound that use bottom lip and top lip as an active articulator (Roach, 1991).
7. Labiodental: the active articulator is again the bottom lip, but this time it moves up to the top front teeth.
8. Dental: the top front teeth, the active articulator is the tip of the tongue.
9. Alveolar: alveolar ridge or alveolus
10. Postalveolar: producing sound that use hard palate and soft palate.
11. Velar: velar sounds, the active articulator is the back of the tongue.
12. Manner of articulation: refers to the way the articulators are set so that the resonance effect is possible.
13. Plosive: an oral occlusive, where there is occlusion (blocking) of the oral vocal tract, and no nasal airflow, so the airflow stop completely.
14. Nasal: there is occlusion of the oral tract, but air passes through the nose.
15. Fricative: the active and passive articulators are brought close together, but not near enough to totally block the oral cavity.
16. Flap: A momentary closure of the oral cavity.
17. Trill: the articulator (usually the tip of the tongue) is held in place and the airstream causes it to vibrate.
18. Approximant: the articulators alters the shape of the oral cavity, and leads to the production of a particular sound quality.
19. Voicing: the activity of the vocal folds
20. Voiceless: the vocal folds are wide apart.
21. Voiced: closely together and vibrating.

1.6 Previous Studies

In doing this analysis, the writer refer to some literature from some previous analysis, they are:

Frisch A, Stefan and Wright Richard (2000) *“The Phonetics of Phonological Speech Errors: An Acoustic Analysis of Slips of the Tongue”*. It focuses on tongue twister error. The writers found the phonetic transcription approach that used also by the writer; that is the similarity among our analyzing.

Then the international journal by Mani, Nivedita and Plunkett Kim (2006) "*Phonological Specificity of Vowels and Consonants in Early Lexical Representations*". The analyze point of this journal is mispronunciations of initial consonants of familiar words.

The next international journal from Sulaeman dedi, nuraeni jenny rahmi, latifah khaerunisa siti, winiyarti popi "*The Intonation of Tahu Bulat Traders in West Java*". This journal uses the same theory with the writer, it is from Roach.

"*Visual Character of Consonant [F] Spoken By Sundanese*" by Maryamah Siti, Prihandini Asih. This journal has the same field with the writer, it is consonant. The differences among us are the analysis method, the analysis limit, analysis media and so on.

"*Articulation of English Consonants, Vowels and Diphthongs by Pashto Speakers in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan*". By Aafzal Khan, Inayat Ullah, Wasima Shehzad. This journal published at www.ccsenet.org Vol. 7, No. 5 2017. This journal examines the articulation of English Consonants, vowel and diphthongs. Here the team with the writer use the same theory about English consonant.

"*Perspectives on Interlanguage Phonetics and Phonology*" by Sajavaara, K., & Dufva, H (2001). This is the international journal that is published on revistas.um.es. The journal focuses to discuss about phonetic and phonology in language learning and teaching as developed by the finnish-English Cross-Language. This journal has the same object with the writer. The writer also discuss about human cross-language, which is Arafat who as the writer's object is from the country that have not using English as the common language.

"*Is Phonological Consonant Epenthesis Possible? A Series of Artificial Grammar Learning Experiments*" by Morley L, Rebecca (2018). Morley discusses about consonant epenthesis as a typical assumed to be part of the basic repertoire of phonological grammars. She has the same basic theory that is also used by the writer. This journal was published on www.cambridge.org.

"*A Phonotic and Phonological Study of the Consonants of English and Arabic*" by Alhattami, Abdulghani (2010). It is about the contrastive analysis of

two languages and pointed in phonological study of the consonant of English and Arabic.

“*A Phonological Analysis on the English Consonants of Sundanese EFL Speakers*” by Risdianto, Faizal (2017). This journal is about consonant production of English as foreign language speakers with Sundanese native language. Between Rusdianto and the writer have the same topic and theory

“*Context-Dependent Articulation of Consonant Gemination in Estonian*” by Helen Turk, Partel Lippus, Juraj Simko (2017). This journal had been published on 03 November 2017. The paper is about articulatory (EMA) recordings from four native Estonian Speakers producing all possible quantity combinations of intervocalic bilabial stops in two vocalic contexts.

“*Viewing Speech in Action: Speech Articulation Videos in the Public Domain that Demonstrate the Sounds of the International Phonetic Alphabet*” by Satsuki Nakai (2016). The object in this journal is same with the writer. The writer is also analyzed Arafat when he talks in front of Baker Institute students and journalism. This journal was published on 14 December 2015 volume 3 at tandfonline.com.

“*Articulatory Distinctiveness of Vowels and Consonants: A Data-Driven Approach*” by Jun Wang, Jordan R. Green (2016), this journal is about the quantified the articulatory distinctiveness of eight major English vowels and eleven English consonants based on tongue and lip movement time series data using a data-driven approach. Although using the different approach, this journal still has the same.

The last one by Lock, John (1972) “*Ease of Articulation: Children Research Center, Champaign, Illinois*”. It has the same theory with different object. Adult ease ratings and children's articulatory mastery of manner, place, and voicing features generally were in fairly close agreement.

1.7 Organization of Writing

The frame of discussion from this study to give guidance for the readers of this research, and it arranged as follows:

Chapter I Introduction, this chapter presents research background, problem statement, research questions, research purposes, research significances, key terms clarification, previous studies and organization writing.

Chapter II Literary Review, this chapter deals with the main and supporting theories, they are also some definition that is relevant to the main analysis of this research.

Chapter III Research Method, this chapter presents, research design, research instrument, the sample of data, technique of collecting data and technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV Finding Discussion, in this chapter, the writer analyses the data in order to achieve the aim of the research.

Chapter V Conclusion and Suggestion, the last chapter provides the conclusion and the suggestion of the discussion.

