

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In order to make a better understanding about this research, this thesis uses particular theories from some experts to come into the analysis. There are any related theory of study used in this study which is supporting this research, namely :linguistics ,phonology allophone, phoneme, the production of phoneme /r/ and uvular phoneme

#### 2.1 Linguistics

As have been discussed previously, Linguistics is derived from the Latin word that means “language”. The following lingua linguistic definition according to some linguists. Linguistic also has connected with the language. Experts define linguistic as language itself.W.N.Francis (1985: 13) defines that language change as an articulation or pronunciation of the sound system used by humans as a group of their own community.David Crystal says that linguistic is the scientific study of language (2008:283). Jack C. Richards and Richard Schmidt’s view that The linguistics also includes a variety of different approaches to the study of language and the various fields of investigations, especially on the sound system instance phonology and phonetics (2002:311). Based on the definition above, the researcher can be conclude that, linguistic is fundamental in the study of language skills ,language as a system communication of human.

## **2.2 Phonology**

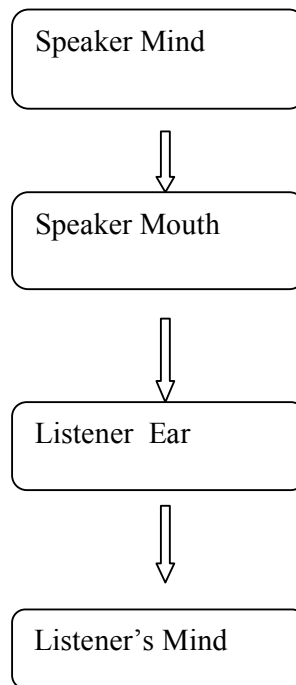
Andrew Moore states that Phonology is the study of the sound system of languages (2001:1). Some defines phonology as the study of the function of speech sounds and one of the few aspects of the language. It is related to other aspects such as phonetics, morphology, syntax, and pragmatics. Yule states that phonology is essentially a description of the speech sound patterns and systems in a language (1996:54)

In Philip Carr's view phonology is study of sound systems found in human language (2008:130). Several phonological defines the study of the functions of speech sounds. At the definition, phonology is as functional phonetics. Phonology can be described as an aspect of language that deals with rules for the structure and sequence of speech sounds. Every language has a many variety of speech sounds namely phonemes.

Phonological problems themselves in ways in which each language uses sounds to distinguish from each other words. Based on Delahunty and Garvey phonology is the study of how speech sounds that the language used in the language to distinguish meaningful units like words, and how the sound should be patterned in a language. (p.107)

In addition Brue Hayes says that phonology is interfaced with other component of the syntax, morphology, and grammar. Furthermore, there are rules that characterized the way in which sound pattern reflects information ((2007:2)

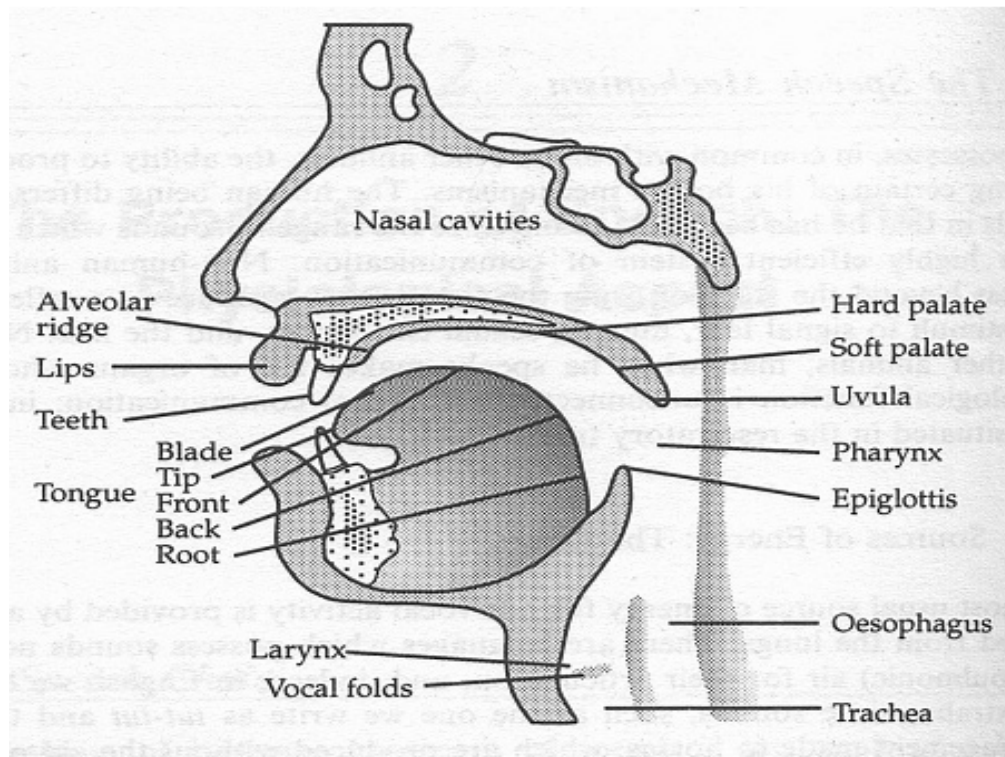
Iyabode Omolara Daniel states that Phonology is concerned with the arrangement that governs the phonetic realisations of sounds in words of a language. Phonology actually delineates the function of sounds in particular contexts. It looks at and tries to establish a system of sound distinctions relevant to a particular language (2011:1). Based on the previous explanation, the researcher concludes that phonology on the other hand looks at the behavioral patterns of sounds in actual speech, their realizations in different environments or context, whatsoever these may be. Phonology is about the organization of the sound patterns in the language. Phonology is also a linguistics or science field that investigates language, learns, analyzes, and discusses the sequence of language sounds produced by the human vocal organs along its function.



## 2.2.1 Organs of Speech

The organs situated in the respiratory tract had been adapted by humans for speech production. Thus, from the lungs to the lips and the nose, the organs along this path are normally adapted for speech production. This is graphically presents below in Figure 1.

**Figure1. Organs of Speech**

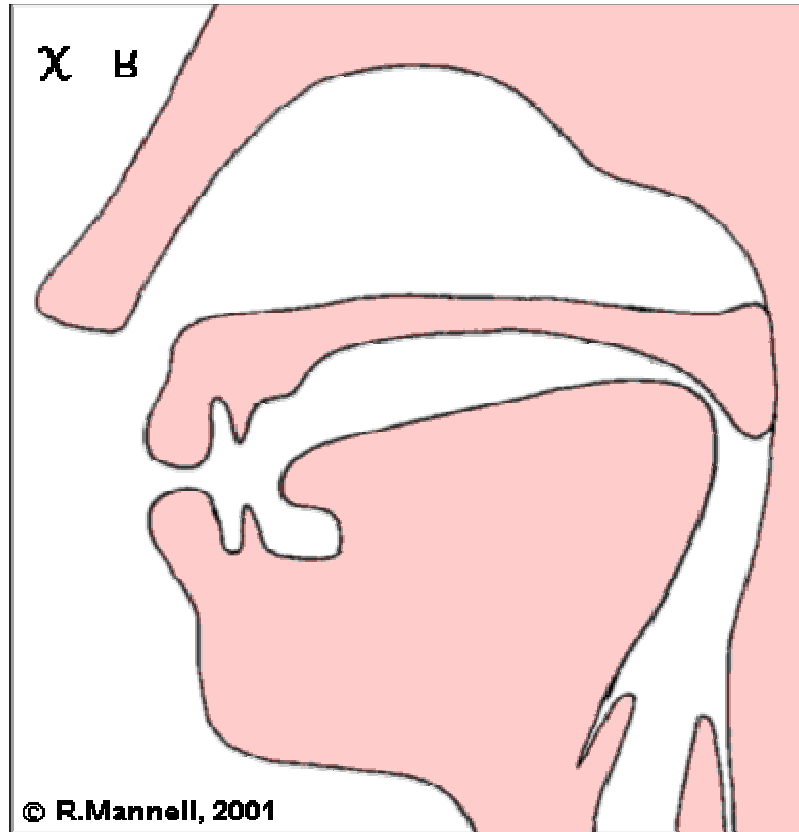


The diagram shows the major human organs in the vocal tract involved in speech production. All the organs shown on figure (1) contribute to the production of speech. All the sounds of English are made using air on its way out

from the lungs. Carmen Schmitz' view production of speech begins the lungs pull in and push out air, The air goes out via the trachea, where the first obstruction it meets is the larynx, which it has to pass through. Inside the larynx the air passes by the vocal folds, which, if they vibration, make the sound voiced. Afterwards the air goes up through the pharynx (2005:5). Organs of articulation are the parts within the vocal tract that actually move to achieve the articulator result. There are active and passive articulators

It should be mentioned that the human being does not possess the organs which are exclusively used for producing speech sounds. It is most important for a learner of a foreign language to know the functioning of the speaking .

The meaning of uvula is the hanging back tip of the soft palate as an active articulator in can vibrate in the upper pharynx .However, it can easily be seen by practicing in a mirror as a hanging lump of tissue at the back of the mouth .The uvula it is possible to make it vibrate and so produce a uvular trill [R].Sometimes, a similar sort of effect ear is obtained by gargling with water. Then, the meaning of uvular is active body of tongue to passive uvula, or active uvula (cited in Collin p.177)



**Figure.2** The position of uvula is the hanging back tip of the soft palate as an active articulator in producing uvularized /r/

### **2.3 Phoneme**

Andrew Moore states that a phoneme is a speech sound that helps us construct meaning. Thus, if we replace it with another sound where this is possible we get a new meaning or no meaning at all (2001:6). The smallest unit of sound in a language can distinguish two words. Phonemes—at least in Daniel Jones's view—the sound system of any language it is necessary to distinguish between speech sounds. A phoneme may be as a family of sounds made of an important sound of the language. It means that generally, the most frequently

used member of that family itself together with other related sound which take its place (1976:49).

Casilde Isabelli sees a phoneme as a contrastive phonological segment whose phonetic realizations are predictable by rule. The phoneme is usually seen between slashes / /, are the individual sounds and are abstract mental units (p.7). They are not physical sounds. According to Peter Roach, the meaning of phonemes is an abstract alphabet as the basis, so there is an abstract set of units as the basis of our speech. It means that the units of basis can be called phonemes (1991:38).

Trubetzkoy defines that significant language phoneme is the sound or set of sounds of a language. The contrast is usually indicated by the presence of at least a couple or contrast in identical environments (1939:1). Therefore, the phoneme may have more than one realization. Phonemes are recognized by speakers as a separate sound. Phoneme is a sound that is an integral part of the language as the smallest contrastive unit in the sound system of language. Contrastive unit is in the sound system of a particular theory of addition language. Phoneme is a unit of sound that differentiate words from each other. Based on the previous explanation, the researcher conclude that the phoneme is a sound that can distinguish one word from another that is usually seen between slashes / /. There is a set of abstract in the alphabet base unit when we speak.

### 2.3.1 The Production of Phoneme / r /

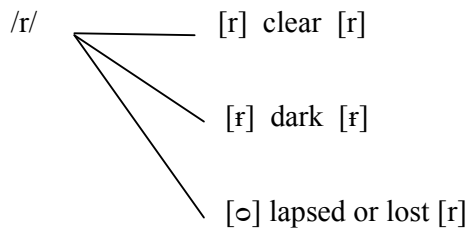
The / r / phoneme is one of the most difficult. Problem of longterm phoneme / r /. Identifying the exact nature of the problem with the / r / production. Typical problems correctly found in human / r / production, include: rounding the lips, tongue placement is wrong, the lack of tension in the tongue, the tongue is too low in the oral cavity, and the production of false errors from time to time. Phonemes in one language does not always other phoneme. It means every language has its own phonemes. (Cited in Raymond Hickey p. 2). Despite all the sound according to the exactly the same way that phonemes cannot be produced, for each phoneme, we can describe how 'typical' in which it is produced by humans.

The voice that suits all English phonemes supported by lung air is pushed out. Display P. Coxhead then the sound are produced in two ways. Firstly, the vocal cords vibrate into two folds of skin down to the lower position of the throat muscles can be made to vibrate. Exactly, the vibration frequency can be changed by the Second, by changing the position of the components of the throat and mouth between the vocal cords and from the air (2006:1) English pronunciation is also divided into two main accent groups such as rhotic and non-rhotic, depend on when the phoneme / r / is pronounced. Rhotic speakers pronounce written "r" in all positions (Cited in M. Boyanoya 2010).



### 2.3.2 The Allophones of /r/

P. Coxhead states that each phone sets that corresponds to a single phoneme is called allophones of the phoneme itself. The differences realization of phonemes are called allophones (2006:5). Allophone is variants of phonemes. Dr. Tarkan Kacmaz. Allophone class mobile suit a particular variant of a phoneme for example: aspirated [ph] and unaspirated [p] in the pit and spit words Example: / t / sound in the words tub, stub, but, and butter. According to Jong-Bok Kim allophone thus mobile class members, which is the actual phonetic segments generated by the speaker. An allophone is a phonetic variant of a phoneme (2006:5).



Allophones are also variants of phonemes. How to pronounce the phonemes in a given language is considered as an alternative voice. This is usually characterized by (notation: [...]). But in general, conditioned allophone and phoneme variants are generated by phonological conditioning means about the pronunciation of the language-specific settings. Allophone can be seen between [], which is the actual pronunciation of abstract units in different environments. However, considers that the allophone, the non-significant linguistic variants of each phoneme exist there.

## 2.4 Uvular

Philip Carr states that the uvular is a sound that has made the place as the back of the tongue and uvula as active articulator articulator passive uvular (2008:130) Another opinion, Jack C. Richards found that the back of the tongue against the uvular end of the soft palate or uvula consonant sound produced by a speech (2002:585). The / r / is used by some speakers in the east of England, and by some English speakers of Scotland, is denoted roll uvular [r].

The occurrence uvular is narrowing in the uvula; available in English, French / r / in rouge. That left labeled uvular place of articulation (involving the tip of the soft palate). The / r / sound used in standard French and German uvular, (Cited in Ricardo Gutierrez).

Peter Roach says that sport uvula is a small lump of soft tissue that can be observed in the mouth with the back hanging from the tip of your soft palate. If you look at the mirror with your mouth open it is something that the human race could well manage it (2009:94).

The roof of the mouth has some specific areas, namely in the very back, just before the nose, is that the small bag called the uvula. Its main function seems to humidify the air and make certain sounds called, obviously, uvular (cited in by Dr. C. George Boeree in: p.2).

Salsabila Shabrina view the sound vibrations which are released quickly due to the sound produced by the tip of the tongue on the alveolar articulate, owned vibration is [r]. (2014:3). This means that vibration is the sound produced

by the base of the tongue close to the alveolar or tooth, then it goes again the alveolar tongue, and so on as it happens over and over again quickly, so that the air blowing out is vibrated. Peter Roach sees that vibration of the body parts that is used in speech vocal apparatus can be made to vibrate. When this type of vibration created as a speech sound (93:2009). According to Trask, the most familiar vibration is the alveolar trill [r] (1996:214). Then, Trask also adds that vibrating fricative sound articulation occurs involve friction, s during the open phase of the vibration, and the closed phase, if it is less than fully experiencing blockage (1996:151). According to Arthur the /r/ trilled may be made either in the alveolar area (1960:121). The previous definition can be concluded that the uvular constriction in the vocal tract is near the uvula. Uvular is sound produced by the back of the tongue towards the uvula. Uvular sound does not exist in English, but the French "r" is pronounced as a uvular sound.

#### **2.4.1 uvular phoneme**

Marcus Uneson see this study by questioning the classic account of the production of uvular consonants (eg Jones, 1964), that the dorsum of the tongue is raised towards the uvula, and uvula to vibrate rolled [R]. Firstly, it is unclear how the uvula vibrates to produce acoustic energy typical rolled [R] (145:2006). Producing "uvular" stops, fricatives and trills most suitable place is the upper pharynx of the uvula. Soft smooth elastic surface of the posterior part of the tongue and the posterior pharyngeal wall allows perfect opponent. Phoneme / r / is a uvular sound of the airflow is channeled between the uvula and the back of the tongue. Several other Western European languages, have uvular articulation

of /r/ eg France, Germany, and Denmark (but not English). Uvular [ʀ] are rare in the languages of the world and the event seems to require additional explanation .

Trubetzkoy defines that phonemes are the linguistically contrastive or significant sounds (or sets of sounds) of a language. A contrast is usually demonstrated by the existence of minimal pairs or contrast in identical environment (1939:1). Therefore, a phoneme may have more than one realization. Phonemes recognized by speakers as separate sounds. Phonemes are the separate sounds of a language. phoneme is the smallest contrastive unit in the sound system of a language. A contrastive unit in the sound system of a particular language. In addition theory phoneme is sound units that distinguish words from each other. Based on the previous description, the researcher concludes that the phoneme is sounds which can distinguish one word from another is usually seen between slashes / /. There is figure out an abstract set of units basis inside our speech.

#### **2.4.2 Uvularized /r/**

Peter Burleigh define that uvular sounds are made by moving the root or back of the tongue against the uvula which is the appendage that hangs down from the velum (2005:22) . There are no uvular phonemes in English

Richard Ogden, Uvular sounds are made with the uvula which is Latin for 'little egg', the shape of the uvula. The uvula is the little fleshy appendage that hangs down in the middle of your mouth at the back. If you gargle, the uvula vibrates. French, German, Dutch and Danish all use uvular articulations for

orthographic <r>,(2009:15). Anita C. Bickford Uvular is tongue back as articulator active and back of soft palate or uvula as passive articulator (2006:6)

Svantesson in S.J Hannahs describes the phoneme inventory of his own southern Standard Swedish idiolect. Instead of the apical trill or fricative, this variety has a uvular fricative (2003:85)

One of the forms of uvular is uvularized /r/.emphasized in the letter that the uvula is /r/ uvular are consonants articulated with the back of the tongue against or near the uvula, that is, further back in the mouth than velar consonants.Uvular may be stops, fricatives, nasals, trills, or approximants