

**AN ANALYSIS OF COARTICULATION EFFECT IN
SANDIAGA UNO'S SPEECH: PHONOLOGICAL
APPROACH**

THESIS



By:

Riel Akmal Ikhsan

171210030

**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES**

UNIVERSITY OF PUTERA BATAM

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**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of English
Sarjana Sastra**



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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
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2021

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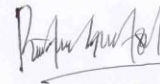
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RIEL AKMAL IKHSAN
171210030

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SANDIAGA UNO'S SPEECH: PHONOLOGICAL
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By:

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THESIS

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of English
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**Mhd. Johan, S.S., M.Hum.
SUPERVISOR**



Abstrak

Penelitian ini diwujudkan sebagai pembahasan utama dalam cakupan ilmu kebahasaan (linguistik) berdasarkan konsep penting dalam jangkauan linguistik, yaitu fonologi, sebagai salah satu pembahasan utama dalam teori linguistik pada Bahasa Inggris. Komponen fonologi memiliki beberapa aspek untuk dibahas dan beberapa dampak dalam kehidupan masyarakat yang menerapkan aspek pemahaman dan produk linguistik, yaitu bahasa. Berdasarkan penelitian terkait, hal ini menjelaskan tentang penelitian tentang efek koartikulasi dalam sebuah pembicaraan yang diujarkan oleh seorang tokoh masyarakat di Indonesia, yaitu Sandiaga Uno. Tujuan utama dari penelitian berikut adalah untuk menemukan wilayah terjadinya salah ejaan bunyi dari fonem yang dituturkan oleh Sandiaga Uno dalam pembicaraan beliau dalam ruang lingkup fonologi dan juga untuk menemukan tipe efek koartikulasi dalam pembicaraan Sandiaga Uno dalam ruang lingkup fonologi. Teori fonologi yang akan diterapkan dalam penelitian adalah teori dari Yule, Chomsky, Yavas, dan Mcmahon. Metode yang ditetapkan untuk melakukan penelitian ialah metode pengamatan dalam metode deskriptif kualitatif. Cara melaksanakan analisa penelitian dengan menggunakan teknik penyamaan penyeimbangan yang dikembangkan oleh Sudaryanto. Hasil yang diperoleh dari penelitian menunjukkan adanya fenomena dari efek koartikulasi di dalam pembicaraan responden pada wilayah tempat artikulasi, cara artikulasi, dan dalam pengembangan fonem. Penelitian menunjukkan adanya fenomena dalam fonologi sebagai bagian dari pembahasan linguistik.

Kata kunci: koartikulasi, Bahasa Inggris Britis, fonologi, fonem.

Abstract

This study is conducted to be the main subject in the field of linguistic due to the important concept in linguistic area, that is phonology, one of the pointed subjects in linguistic theory in English. The component of phonology has several aspects to be discussed and several effects in the life of society who applies the linguistic understanding and product, that is language. Based on the related research, it is about the analysis of the coarticulation effect in the speech articulated by a public figure in Indonesia, who is Sandiaga Uno. The main purposes for this research are to find out the fields of misled sound of phoneme pronounced by Sandiaga Uno in his speech in the area of phonology and also to find out the types of coarticulation effect in Sandiaga Uno's speech in the area of phonology. The phonology theories that will be applied in the research will be the theories from Yule, Chomsky, Yavas, and McMahon. The chosen method for doing the analysis will be the observational method in descriptive qualitative method. The way to do the analysing section in the data will be the equalising technique developed by Sudaryanto. The taken result of the analysis shows the phenomenon of coarticulation sound is existent in the speech by the respondent in the area of articulation place, articulation manner and in phoneme development. The research points out the existence of the phenomenon in phonology as the part of linguistic subject.

Keywords: Coarticulation, British English, phonology, phoneme.

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

Motto:

“Be merciful to whoever and whatever creature in the earth, and the one who is in the Heaven will be merciful towards you.” – Rasulullah Shallallahu Alaihi Wasallam, Nabi Muhammad Shallallahu Alaihi Wasallam. The best mankind in this earth.

Dedication:

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim, Alhamdulillah, this paper is dedicated to my beloved parents, Mama and Papa – Abi Wa Ummi, my beloved sister and brother – Kakak dan Abang, my beloved family – Ahli keluarga semua Hafizhahullah, my beloved friends – Ikhwah Fillah, to every person and mankind who knows me and who can take the benefit side from this paper. May Allah Azza Wa Jalla give us Hidayah and Rahmat, Aamiin.

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Penulis

Riel Akmal Ikhsan



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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Research

The pattern of sound in study aspect in the area of linguistic is taken as phonology. The whole meaning of phonology is a unit in the study of pure linguistic which points out the pattern of the sound in a language and how the words get articulated within the sound from the human and the system from the phonological concept. This means the phonology is related to the sound of a language and how to pronounce the word in one language. In general life, people have their own perception that phonology and pronunciation are the same in some aspects; but actually, that phonology is wider and specified than pronunciation. In phonology, there are the concepts such as the phonetic symbol, phonemes, phones and allophones, syllable, and other materials. It is definitely different from the pronunciation stage which has mostly the rule of pronouncing the word and the phonetic spelling such as the vowels and consonants. Phonology is more specified in linguistic study because every part in the related pattern of sound is taken from the phonology aspect (McMahon, 2002).

Phonology is applied in daily life, moreover, it occurs to society in natural way, when the speaking condition is existent. When the group of person in social life tries to use English in public and daily side, the phonological phenomenon happens. The result that related to the phonology pattern, it is about the condition of changing the phoneme in one word, exactly the pronunciation of each person. This phenomenon is also accepted as the misleading in pronouncing the standard pronunciation. Furthermore, this fact will be back to the language acquisition in linguistic concept. In the whole understanding, there are three kinds of language for human, there are the first language or mother tongue, second language or the formal and daily language, and the third language is foreign language. People who develop their first language have started their knowledge from the background of their parents, and also from the social life in childhood and it starts with the beginning pronunciation related with their first language as the influenced condition (Yule, 2010).

They understand about how the words are made and also how to say the words in a proper way, that is known as pronunciation and how to articulate the words. For instance, when people in community talk to each other and speaking condition exists, they say the language in the form of sentence, word, and the smallest part called as phoneme. People with first language will master their language until the adult stage in period of human stage; and this first language is usually the effect of the mother tongue, but it does not happen in every type of condition in the aspect of linguistic pathology. In contrast, the second language will take its position in the formal language applied in daily conversation and occasion. People speak with the second language in formal occasion, to the society which they do not recognise closely, and also for the pointed situation. After all, the language and pronunciation have the connexion towards each other as the component of communication, product of linguistic, and relationship development in social life, the phenomenon that is existent will be collected as the statement of applying the language nature by the life of human. The phenomenon inside the related problem that describes about the non-standard formation of phoneme, is completely connected to the study of coarticulation effect in phonology field (Yavas, 2011).

The acquisition of English as foreign language is also important to be involved in this field of study, because this case will be related to the previous first language in use (Broughton, 2003). As the part in southeast Asia, that is Indonesia, English is a foreign language, and it is a bit rare to be used in daily life. People use English only for several conditions: for connecting with the foreign communication, business, or in education term. The general statement could be said that English is formally studied in school, but when the students get back home, they use Indonesian to speak, or they will simply use their mother tongue, because there are no places to practise the language like English. Moreover, because of there is no time to apply English language, they say the words in English in the non-standard aspect. The reason of this phenomenon is shown that English in the school of Indonesian just gets taught in the study of sentence structure. It is not familiar to find the school which teaches the phonology material, even in a very simple way that related to the phonetic symbol, due to the case of English as a foreign language. This problem will be taken as the rarity condition related to the English acquisition as a foreign language in Indonesia.

The real other cases in the area of pronunciation that can be taken are based from what happened near with the life of the researcher, and there is also

the coarticulation effect happened here in the researcher's environment. Several people and children who are living near with the researcher in the real society, they are able to speak several English words, like the words 'think', 'thing', 'thank you', and other words. Even though they seemed to be familiar with the words in English, the way they pronounced the words were not really clear or even incorrect from the real English pronunciation, as the phoneme /t/ is always used every time those children meet the word 't' in front of the English word, and they do not know the phoneme /θ/ in pronouncing 'thank you', 'think', and 'thing'. This condition happened because of the lack of understanding phonology, exactly in pronunciation (Hancock, 2003). This phenomenon is called as assimilation in coarticulation effect. Having a mispronouncing in articulating the phoneme happened as the process of pronouncing the words in a language.

The meaning of the word will be the other aspects to be concerned here in pronunciation term. When people pronounce the word in a language, it will also reflect the meaning of the word itself. When people speak up a word in a correct pronunciation, then the message and meaning of the speech will be clear and accepted. However, if the pronunciation is unclear or even incorrect, then the intention of message and the meaning will be ambiguous, and the conversation will be unsuccessful in understanding to each other. For instance, when people say 'thank you' with the pronunciation as /tæŋk/, the meaning will be absolutely different (Bull, 2008). As we see in 'I thank you' means 'I am grateful for what you do', but then this becomes 'I tank you' means 'I make you lost or failed'. It is about the pronunciation between the words in English such as 'thank' and 'tank', they are known as verb, the phonemes are between /t/ sound and /θ/ sound, alveolar and dental part. The area of alveolar is developed by the phoneme /t/ and /s/ as the voiceless sound, while the dental sound is developed by the sound /θ/ and /ð/ as the voiceless and voiced sound in the articulation place.

Furthermore, the other phenomena that really attracted the researcher were the way of some community of people, exactly the people that close with the researcher, they spoke English with the different way of the real English pronunciation. Some people who did not know how to pronounce the word in English correctly, then tried to pronounce in the way of Indonesian language. For instance, some people pronounce the English word like 'language' as /laŋ'uagɛ/, the word 'colour' as /kɔlur/, and the word 'table' as /tebəl/. Some phenomena in pronouncing the English word that happened near with the

environment of the researcher made the researcher tried to figure it out, why the English pronunciation is still a hard thing to be applied by the people who learn English as foreign language. By analysing deeply and having the clear data of related people, the researcher will find the result and try to reduce the lack of having a low skill in pronouncing the correct English word. This phenomenon of replacing the vowel or consonant sound and phoneme is also known as an assimilation problem in phonology (Lacy, 2007).

The problem in pronunciation like in the words ‘colour’ and ‘table’ is also the phenomenon of misled pronunciation. It is not the same like the previous example in the word ‘thank’, when people create a different pronunciation and the result will be absolutely different in the meaning aspect. When this condition happens in the words like ‘colour’ and ‘table’, this condition creates no meaning if the pronunciation is incorrect. Some words in English language can have more than one meaning if the pronunciation is incorrect, but the other ways, sometimes the incorrect pronunciation has no change even though the pronunciation is different from the correct pronunciation or the pronunciation is not following the standard form or even it is false (Hancock, 2003).

The meaning change in pronunciation can be taken from two aspects. The first aspect is when people try to speak up a language, and they pronounce the incorrect pronunciation and in contrast, their incorrect pronunciation also develops the other meanings in the same language. This condition can be seen in the example like the word ‘thank’ as /əæŋk/, and ‘tank’ as /tæŋk/, in English pronunciation . The second aspect is there is no change of meaning at all in the incorrect pronunciation of people. Even though that people pronounce a word in a language incorrectly, but then it does not develop any other meanings at all, unless people just consider this phenomenon as the pure misled pronunciation in language. The first aspect creates a new meaning, but the second aspect creates no new meaning at all in language and conversation (McMahon, 2002).

Another phenomenon that is closely similar to the phonological subject and coarticulation effect happened when the analysis developer was still in the high school and the year of study was 2016. When the teacher of English language taught the study about pronunciation, the teacher wanted the students to articulate the utterance ‘**thank you**’, and one of the students was the analysis developer of this phonological study. In that exact time, all of the students

articulated ‘thank you’ as /teŋ’kiu/, not the standard British accent in the view of pronunciation, that is /əæŋ’kju/, based on Oxford dictionary (Bull, 2008). This problem occurred in the area of dental place that is the phoneme /θ/ into the alveolar place that is /t/ as the voiceless sound. Based from this phenomenon, the researcher can take the small analysis that the phoneme /θ/ had been changed into phoneme /t/, and this condition is called as assimilation in coarticulation effect in phonology of English. This condition of misled pronunciation constructed a new meaning like what we see in the utterance like ‘I thank you’ or ‘I tank you’. The meaning of the utterance will be different in meaning aspect of English language (Yule, 2010).

As the main statement to be concerned, that the researcher chose the area of phonology, that is pronunciation to be analysed, because of the phenomena of English language itself when it gets position as a foreign language in Indonesia. Based from this condition, the researcher of this research will try to find out the problem and how to point out a main phenomenon of assimilation towards the English Phonology and Pronunciation (Lacy, 2007). When linguistics point out the phonology and pronunciation, it will come to the function of sound in language. This condition happens when someone speaks up the language with the related sound from his or her speech.

Phonology is laid down basically on phoneme. Phoneme is the smallest part in the sound patterns of language (Chomsky, 1968). For example, if there is a word like “think” in English, then the phoneme structure for this word is /θɪŋk/; there are 4 phonemes in here, such as the /θ/ sound, /ɪ/ sound, /ŋ/ sound, and /k/ sound. The researcher studies about this theme because in everyday use of English, especially the phenomenon in reality, people pronounced the words in the incorrect way of pronunciation. Even then some people pronounced the English word “think” as /tɪŋ/, the changing sound of phoneme happened in the area of dental and alveolar place. The related phenomenon usually happened in the area of articulation place. This related case will conduct an ambiguous meaning and pronunciation, especially in the area of articulation of phoneme. Based from this small data, the researcher would like to choose the theme from phonology study which is assimilation phenomenon related to the phoneme. The intention of this research is to make people aware in general view about how to pronounce the English word in a sensible way by reading the related research, based from the phoneme structure in phonology study.

Phonology is developed in an absolute concept of study and also related to the use of language with the acquisition of a language to the society and people. As the main point, that English acquisition as the foreign language in Indonesia is stated, exactly in the related speech of Sandiaga Uno for this study and research as the main topic, and he is likely able in speaking English, by saying the words or phrases in English, or even, he is able to construct the sentence in English. The respondent here from Indonesia as a non-native speaker of English, Sandiaga Uno – that is being studied here in this research, is able to use English language properly, with his own English pronunciation. However, the coarticulation effect occurred by Sandiaga Uno. The phenomena that occurred in Sandiaga Uno's speech can be related to phenomenon of phonological aspect in English phonology and other phenomena, where English is used in several business areas in the land of Indonesia, for instance in the market advertisement, public announcement, and information in publicity. These all places of society and public life use English to make people interested in reading their news. In other conditions, when they pronounce the language product, the coarticulation sound phenomenon occurred. This problem attracted the researcher to analyse deeper about the effect of coarticulation field in phonology (Yule, 2010).

The good improvement in understanding a language and also the linguistic features inside of it will create a good environment in applying a language to the society. Together with the grammar, phonology study should be involved in the area of education and study, for every type of people. Speaking and understanding the way to pronounce the word will be the important skill as the basic knowledge for the people in community, or even in Sandiaga Uno's speech, as the person who uses English as his foreign language. Although English is not used for daily reason, but inside the speech of Sandiaga Uno, he met the person from the different atmosphere that came from the other area, they can use English with the correct pronunciation to create a clear communication with the better feature of language.

As the main object for this phonological analysis and research, the researcher will take the speech from Sandiaga Uno from The Newsmaker of TRT World from Turkey in November 06, 2019. TRT means Turkish Radio and Television Corporation in acronym term. In the related speech made by Sandiaga Uno as the speaker – and also that Sandiaga Uno was also a vice presidential candidate for Indonesia in 2019 --, he used English as his language

to explain his vision and mission to introduce the audience of the related speech that is the people in general to grab people's support and understanding. Moreover, Sandiaga Uno has a very good skill of speaking English, as we see in his speech, he used a correct pattern of English grammar when he talked to the interviewer of his speech.

In contrast, Sandiaga Uno also made some assimilation problems in his speech, for instance, when Sandiaga preceded the **sound** /e/ into /t/, when he said the word '**think**' in his English speech. Sandiaga said, "*I think, umm, they want to project a message, a very clear message...*", the correct pronunciation of the word '**think**' is /θɪŋk/, and not /tɪŋ/. This phenomenon in pronunciation occurred in the area of articulation place. In the specific term, this condition was existent in the area of dental and alveolar. Sandiaga also pronounced the word '**they**' with the pronunciation is /dei/, he totally made the assimilation phenomenon of the pronunciation, whilst in the Oxford dictionary in fourth edition, the correct pronunciation is /ðei/, not using the /d/ from the alveolar position phoneme as the coarticulation sound – this phenomenon is the part of coarticulation called as assimilation speech, moreover, this condition happened in the area of dental articulation in the voiced sound /ð/, with the change in meaning. The meaning will be from 'they' as referring to people or 'day' as referring to the period of 24 hours. Based from these two phenomena, the researcher will analyse more about the coarticulation effect in the speech made by Sandiaga Uno in this phonological analysis and approach (Carr, 2013).

Based from this present research, then the study in this research examines about how to point out the assimilation problem in English Phonology especially by analysing in a very simple way "What is the coarticulation effect in English Phonology", towards the English-spoken person who is Sandiaga Uno's speech. That means, every time when there is an occasion of the non-native person in speaking a foreign language, this person would be more connected with the phonology structure in pronouncing the word in each language to minimise the coarticulation phenomena. The assimilation will be smaller when the reader understands the effect in coarticulation in phonology field. The reader will understand more the study of linguistics especially about the phonology and sound pattern in an easy way (Yule, 2010).

Phonology is the main theory in this research. That is the main statement for the research to explain more about phonology in English, in this part of study. Phonology is one of the main studies in pure linguistics which is focused in the patterns of sounds in a language. Moreover, phonology is also a study that is across the languages like for the second language or foreign language. In the term of formal and general side in study of language and linguistics, phonology is the study of the categorical organisation and structured form of speech sounds in languages; how speech sounds are organised and got listed in the mind and used to describe the meaning by the sound. In this section of the study field, the researcher will explain the general phonological processes generally and in theoretical way and introduce the concepts of basic representations for the sounds and what is actually produced by the sound, the base form of the speech. Specifically, this research will explain the process in English phonology (McMahon, 2002).

Phonology is wide in the view of linguistic. In specific explanation, phonology is one of the structured linguistics which is complex in the theory of the sound pattern in language and related to the syntax and the vocabulary of a language. Phonology's main material is the phoneme, and also gets the relation with the study of speech sound, that is phonetics. Moreover, in general, that phonology will be concerned in such materials like the area of sound – like what we see in articulation place, articulation manner and vowels, and also the language sound pattern. These all parts are the building structure inside the phonology, even inside the English phonology (Chomsky, 1968).

In this session of analyses, the researcher will relate the study of the related finding with the article about the developed study about linguistic phenomenon. This study has one point in the term of linguistic analysis, it is about the phonology of English. English phonology will concern about the structure of the sound in English, and how the word in language gets pronounced and articulated by giving the sound of the word itself, symbols, and also the sound pattern of English word. Every language in the world has their own rules for the phonology, but in this case of study, English phonology will be the “mother” of the main analysis. To understand about the English phonology, the first step is that we have to examine the developed study about the phonology analyses in English (Roach, 1991).

The first developed study will be about the English phonology in the area of a relation in phonology study – phoneme, pronunciation, with the other field in language, that is the translation field analysed by Şimon, Kilyeni, and Suciu in 2015. The purpose of this research is to find out the strategy of having an accurate English pronunciation. Moreover, this research used the theory from the expert named Kenworthy in the book with the title “Teaching English Pronunciation” by Longman publisher. The theory was used in the area of the first-year students of the bachelor’s degree programme “translation-interpreting” in Politehnica University Timișoara in Romania. In several ways of phonology, especially in pronouncing the word, the pronunciation of a language will be an important part to make the listener understands correctly. In this case of study, the first-year students of the bachelor’s degree program “translation-interpreting” of the faculty of communication sciences in the Politehnica University Timișoara (Romania), the students just face the difficulties in pronouncing English accurately. Due to the problems of pronouncing the word in a language, then there will be the strategies to improve the pronunciation of English in the area of Romanian students. This will indicate that phonology is definitely important to be taught in the area of classroom for the students. The end of related research found the strategy to wake up the awareness in the knowledge in English phonetics and phonology, and this strategy was the result of the research here (Şimon et al., 2015).

The second developed study will have relation in the term of phonology; related to the phonological approach, an analysis about the inconsistency in English pronunciation (Ambalegin & Arianto, 2019). The theory that was used in this research was the theory from George Yule, and also the theory from the expert named Finegan and Kelly. The related theory was applied in the area of people with English as a foreign language in acquisition with the qualitative method. This developed study analysed about the different sounds in pronouncing the vowel sound in English that happened in daily life in society as the problem of inconsistency. For example, when the persons saw the alphabet or the letter ‘a’ as the schwa aspect, they made some varied sounds in pronouncing the phoneme sound, they could make the phoneme term such as the sound /ɑ/, /ɒ/, and the sound /ə/. At the concluded stage, this analysis showed the result that the areas of inconsistency in English pronunciation happened in the same letter different sounds, same sound different letters, silent

letters and sound production with no letters. This phenomenon is related to the effect of coarticulation, in the view of inconsistency pronunciation.

Both of the researches above as the developed study used the phonology subject as the main issue for analysing the related problem. Based from the previous researches above and the present research in this term, it can be concluded that the previous researches and the present research are different in the related aspect. In the first research, the related researchers used the theory from Kenworthy and applied the phonological approach in the area of students at university, and the researchers related the phonology study with the term of interpreting study. Moreover, the second research here also used the phonology subject as the main study, with several experts like Yule, Finegan and Kelly, but the source of the data is different with the previous research and the present research – this research used the people and society of English as a foreign language for their study. The researcher will use the speech from Sandiaga Uno as the Indonesian vice-presidential candidate as the data source and point on coarticulation effect whilst analysing the speech sound from Sandiaga Uno. The theory used to explain the speech sound is from the linguistic subject that is phonology in linguistic area and the same expert that is George Yule in the previous study.

The researcher of the related study will conduct the study in the area of phonology. According to the phenomena occurred in the related background, the researcher decides to conduct the study about the phonology in linguistic view, with the structured theory of sound pattern (Yule, 2010). The researcher believes that the phenomenon of coarticulation effect in English pronunciation is an important issue in the subject of Linguistic, especially in the area of English language, to make people feel aware about how important to articulate the word in a language clearly is. This theory from Yule will be used in the speech from Sandiaga Uno as the speaker of English in previous time. Moreover, the related phenomena happened are chosen by the researcher to conduct the research named “An Analysis of Coarticulation Effect in Sandiaga Uno’s Speech: Phonological Approach”.

1.2. Identification of the Problem

It is based on the problem that the researcher got. After the phenomenon is founded, then there are the general problems which will be explained in this research. There are 5 problems in this phonology study:

1. The misleading of pronunciation related to acquisition of language in community of people in general.
2. The relation of meaning and pronunciation in English phonology as the effect in speaking up a language by the community of people in general society.
3. The mispronouncing in replacing the phoneme /e/ and /t/ related to assimilation by several people in the real society as the effect in coarticulation in phonology.
4. The fields of misled sound of phoneme pronounced by Sandiaga Uno in his speech in the area of phonology.
5. The types of coarticulation effect in Sandiaga Uno's speech in the area of phonology.

1.3. Limitation of the Problem

The limitation of the problem in this phonology research will be smaller than the previous identification. In this case, the problem would be divided into two problems:

1. The fields of misled sound of phoneme pronounced by Sandiaga Uno in his speech in the area of phonology.
2. The types of coarticulation effect in Sandiaga Uno's speech in the area of phonology.

1.4. Formulation of the Problem

The formulation of the research in this phonology research will be divided into the question form of the statement based from the identification and limitation of the problem's part. In this part of this chapter, the formulation would be divided into two questions:

1. What are the fields of misled sound of phoneme pronounced by Sandiaga Uno in his speech in the area of phonology?
2. What are the types of coarticulation effect in Sandiaga Uno's speech in the area of phonology?

1.5. Objective of the Research

This objective part will be related to the purpose of the problem-solving in this phonology research. This research has some purposes especially in the way of assimilation phenomenon that will be examined to get the purpose of understanding the problem in phonology. In Sandiaga Uno's speech, there are some phenomena of coarticulation effect occurred in English pronunciation. Sandiaga Uno changed the phoneme structure in pronunciation of English. Although in an informal situation, this condition is likely rejected. Language has to be formal and structured in every occasion because it will be related to the politeness and getting the clear understanding of communication. In phonology view then, the language has to be clear in the sound of the speech, then the assimilation phenomenon will be understood by the speaker of language over the world, in this case, inside the utterance of Sandiaga Uno's speech.

After all, the purposes of this research are here:

1. To find out the fields of misled sound of phoneme pronounced by Sandiaga Uno in his speech in the area of phonology.
2. To find out the types of coarticulation effect in Sandiaga Uno's speech in the area of phonology.

1.6. Significance of the Research

In this related research, it also contains several benefits for the field of study and knowledge about the linguistic area. The research significance points out the function of the research as the study of related knowledge in a field of subject matter. It also talks about the important of an issue in the chosen subject by the researcher. The research significance expresses the main point of related phenomena with the function in both theoretical and practical side. These terms will talk about the beneficial side of the research in two sides of study.

1. Theoretical significance

The significance of theoretical points out the use of research with the theory in daily side. In the view of theoretical significance, this related research about phonology will talk about the main issue that is being discussed as an important subject in linguistics, that is the phonology in English. As the view for the main theory, by reading the study about the coarticulation effect in phonology field, the particular reader of this research will get more understanding in phonology study. the reader will realise more about how important the subject called phonology and also the issue inside of this related study. Moreover, when the reader or people read and try to understand about the phenomenon in phonology like in coarticulation effect in this research, people will understand deeply about how important phonology and pronunciation are in daily life – in the term of speaking, communication, and learning, especially by having known the theory and phenomenon inside the subject in phonology and pronunciation of English language.

2. Practical significance

This part of significance talks about the use of research in the point of daily application. As the other view in significance called practical side, it will point out the function of the research in the real life of people or exactly for the reader. According to this phonology research, when the people or readers read this study, they will try to fix up their pronunciation in English as their foreign language. In this related research, some phenomena of

misspelling in pronunciation of English occurred, and this study will be explained in a structural way and get the result. Based from the result, the particular readers or people will recognise more the importance of using the correct phoneme – pronunciation in speaking the foreign language that is English in society. People will speak more articulate and correctly with the correct pronunciation, and people will be aware of pronunciation matter in English.

1.7. Definition of Key Terms

Phonology: A study of the description in speech sound with the related system and pattern of a particular language in linguistics (McMahon, 2002).

Coarticulation: An action in speech area which talks about the process of making one sound almost at the same time as the next sound in a quick way and spontaneously without stopping (Yule, 2010).



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Phonology

The study in linguistic which describes about the sound pattern of a language is called as phonology. Phonology is different in every language over the world. As the first theory, we will explain about phonology in English in this part of study. Phonology is one of the main studies in pure linguistics which is focused in the patterns of sounds in a language and across languages like the second language or foreign language. In the term of more formally in study of language and linguistics, phonology is the study of the categorical organisation and structured form of speech sounds in languages; how speech sounds are organised and got listed in the mind and used to describe the meaning by the sound. In this section of the study field, the researcher will explain the general phonological processes generally and in theoretical way and introduce the concepts of basic representations for the sounds and what is actually produced by the sound, the base form of the speech. Specifically, this research will explain the process in English phonology (Yule, 2010).

The study of phonology is matched with the present research. In communicating process, human as the social creature use the language as the medium to share their opinion, thought, and feeling. When they speak up their statement as their expression by using this medium called as the language, they will produce the sound, related to the language itself. The way people produce the sound in speaking in society needs the correct pattern in sounding the language they use. In daily conversation, the case of misunderstanding sometimes occurred, and one of the reasons is the incorrect sound pattern made by the speaker in social community. It is based from the related case happened in communication, the study about the rule of making sound in speaking is present, and it is called as the phonology in linguistic. Phonology will point out the side of sound pattern in the language (Chomsky, 1968).

The language sound pattern that is called as the phonology is eligible for the present research, especially in understanding the phenomenon in sound pattern in the

related speech. As what has been explained, this phonology describes about the way of sound made by the speaker inside the communication with the language as the tool for expressing the opinion. Moreover, this study about the pattern of the sound contains the material of human sound, phenomenon of making the sound, and the use of phoneme as the material in speech sound. Based from the explanation about this subject, the speech for the present research is matched with the phonological approach, as in the speech, it contains the phenomenon in phonology study. In the specific term, the phenomenon in this study will be existent in conversation or speech spoken by people. Based from the related phenomenon, the phonology study comes as the way to resolve the present case that occurs in communication process made by person as the human creature. The existent phenomenon which has the relation with the sound pattern in language is called as the coarticulation effect in phonology (McMahon, 2002).

2.1.1 The area of phoneme

01. Place of articulation

1. Bilabial

The sound that is created by the condition of having the upper and lower side of lips is accepted as the bilabial sound. It is taken as the bilabial due to the use of two features which is 'bi', and both features of lip named as 'labia'. The sounds that are developed from this stage are the sounds like pen, bat, and map. In the theory explanation, the phoneme /p/ is voiceless, whilst the sounds /b/ and /m/ are the voiced sounds. In the other case, the sound of /w/ in the words like wind and whip is also the condition of bilabial. It is about the starting way of the sound (McMahon, 2002).

2. Labiodental

The sound that is managed by the upper side of teeth and the lower part of lip is taken as the labiodental. These types of sound can be proven in the words like volt and fulfill. In the last unit of the word, these phonemes also can be shown in the words like tough and give. The phoneme for the presented material is in the symbol /f/ as the voiceless sound and /v/ as the voiced phoneme. Some words such as the cough and peripheral are different in spelling concept, but they are articulated by using the sound /f/ (Roach, 1991).

3. Dental

The sound that is developed by the last feature part of tongue behind the upper side of front teeth is recognised as the dental sound. This type of sound can be accepted in the sounds like thought and thigh. For the first condition is presented as the voiceless dental and occurred in the symbol /θ/. For the voiced phoneme, it is shown in the symbol /ð/, this sound can be met in the words like thence and thereupon. This condition is also the part of consonant material (Yavas, 2011).

4. Alveolar

The sounds that are pronounced by the use of the front part of the tongue on the side of high place in surface is taken as the alveolar sound. This type of sound can be detected in several words. For instance, as the related understanding in the words like tips, sea, deer, zenith, and number. these all examples take the alveolar sound. The symbols of phoneme to be recognised as in the symbol /t/, /s/, these first two sounds are voiceless, and /d/, /n/, and /z/ are the voiced sounds (Yavas, 2011).

5. Palatal

The sound that occurred in the back side behind the alveolar feature with the hard part on the highest feature inside the mouth is chosen as the palatal sound. These sounds can be categorised in the voiceless field, and named in the form /ʃ/ and /tʃ/. In the words of English, it can be detected in the words like chink and chef. In the other stages, for the voiced sound, it is represented in the word jelly. This jelly uses the phoneme /dʒ/ on the first sound (Yule, 2010).

6. Velar

This velar sound is created by the use of soft side inside the mouth, beside the hard part inside the mouth like the palatal. These velars also contain two sounds like voiced and the voiceless sound. For the voiced sound, it is existent as the /g/ sound, in the English word like gap and gift. In the voiceless sound, it is presented as the phoneme /k/, in the words cat and kick. In other sounds, like what we see in the word 'think', that contains the 'angma' sound in the middle part presented as /ŋ/, is also the part in velar sound (Roach, 1991).

7. Glottal

The sound in the form /h/ that is applied in the words hill and hut is the glottal sound. This sound is produced by having no participation side on tongue and other side of mouth. This sound is connected to the voiceless sound. For the other theories, this sound appears in the other words like horse and hovel. This sound has the other concepts like the aspect of glottis (McMahon, 2002).

02. Manner of articulation

1. Stop

This kind of sound is managed by the flow of air that is blocked and it lets the pointed flow go at time. This type of sound is pointed and fully stopped by the manner of articulating. The related sound in this type is shown in the phoneme /p/, /g/, /k/, /t/, /b/, and /d/. the words as the example can be seen in the words like pencil, glow, keep, ten, been, and down. This sound also develops the effect of stopping in the air flow (McMahon, 2002).

2. Fricative

This kind of sound is managed by closing the flow of air and holding the push on the air through the very limited start. The group of the sound is laid down in the sounds such as /f/, /v/, /s/, /z/, /ʃ/, /ʒ/, /θ/, and /ð/. These all sounds are understood by the pushed air and the air can be ‘touched’ by having our hand in front our mouth. The sound contains the air and the related push from the speaker. The related sounds can be seen in the words like shield, vague, and zest (Yule, 2010).

3. Affricate

This sound is created by the immediate stop and air flow with the rubbing inside the mouth, it is known as the affricate. For example, this type of sound can be found in the words like chop and jam. The symbols to show the related aspects are the phoneme /tʃ/ and /dʒ/. The sound in the word chop is accepted as the voiceless sound. In the other views, the voiced term is presented in the word jam (Yavas, 2011).

4. Nasal

This type of articulation is produced with no spoken sound in the real pronunciation. As the real combination, in the words like mean, nine, and long. The represented phonemes are the phonemes /m/, /n/, and /ŋ/. These all sounds are known as the voiced sounds. Moreover, this type of sound prevents the flow from the air in our mouth (Yule, 2010).

5. Liquid

This kind of sound is known as liquid because of the development with the tongue and the flow of the air inside the mouth. In the taken English word, as what is shown in the words long and rope. This aspect is chosen as the voiced sounds. The sounds are put in the symbol /l/ and /r/. The pointed sounds are created by the tone of high sound and curly form in the tip of tongue in the feature of mouth (Chomsky, 1968).

6. Glide

This sound is considered to be a semi-vowel sound in the related material for the articulation manner. In the formation, the sounds as the part of this glide are the phoneme /w/ and /j/. In the English words like wet and yet, it contains the glide side. The glide side is presented with the motion of tongue. From the related tongue motion, it also relates the function to the vowel and called as the semi-vowel (Yule, 2010).

7. Glottal stop and flap

This theory about the glottal flap and glottal stop is served in material by the phoneme such as /ʔ/, /ɒ/ and /r/ inside the pronouncing feature. This stop part in glottal can be found in the exclamation like argh in English. In other view, the flap of glottal also can be found in the word like powder and daddy. This concept in phonology is connected to the sound of consonant in pronunciation of English. The speech with the related course is proved as the part in getting to know the sound of middle consonant (Lacy, 2007).

03. Vowel

The sounds that are created with no connexion with the air flow are trusted as the vowel sound in articulation material. In contrast, different from the sound of consonant, vowels are simply to be independent in sounding period. The development with tongue is still used in this principle, even though the air flow is usually free in shape. The vowels are put into division into several units, such as in the front vowels in sounds /i/, /ɪ/, /e/, /ɛ/, /æ/, and the central vowels such as the phonemes /ə/, /ʌ/, and /ɑ/, and the back vowels are the phonemes /u/, /ʊ/, /o/, /ɔ/, and /ɒ/. These all are the aspects for the vowels in English (Yavas, 2011).

1. Diphthong

This term in pronouncing the word is a condition of mixing more than one vowel inside the speech. When there is a word with the mixed sound of vowel, then the condition of the related sound is called as the diphthong sound. In English, inside the

words like my and pie. Both of the related words are pronounced by using the diphthong sounds /aɪ/. This mixed sound is part in diphthong case (Yule, 2010).

2.1.2 Types of coarticulation effect

1. Assimilation

The explanation about assimilation will be described here with the theory. Assimilation process talks about the “copied” sound, two words become one in pronouncing process, or one phoneme is changed into the other form of phoneme. This happens because of the regular process which is related to the quick response of speaking or saying the word of a language. In addition, like the phrase is *have to*, it gets pronounced as /h^æftə/, not even become /h^æv/ anymore. This condition happened because that the word “to” is a voiceless sound, and it gets joined with the previous word like “have”. Both words are joined together in pronunciation but not in grammar structure. There is also nasal quality in this assimilation like the phoneme /^{æ̃}/ with the “~” (nasal) symbol, but this is hardly ever used in feature of English speakers’ pronunciation, for example like the word *croissant* in French. The phoneme /^{ɔ̃}/ in the last vowel contains nasal quality (~). Not alike the elision, which we omit the phoneme inside the word of a language (Lacy, 2007).

2. Elision

The way of deletion, or omitting the phoneme in pronouncing the word is called as elision phenomenon. For the introduction in elision part, let us see the English word *every*. How do people pronounce it? Of course, it will be like /evri/ or /^ɛvri/. The middle phoneme gets no action in pronouncing, it does not become /everi/ at all. In the process named elision here, there is no change of sound or phoneme replacement, but the sound

inside the word or the phoneme inside the real word is deleted or removed. This condition of sound deletion is also related to the effect of coarticulation. Based from this condition, the meaning of the word in a language can also be ambiguous or even incorrect and the meaning can change from the real meaning. Sometimes people call this condition as “a laziness” in speaking, but actually it does not even a laziness at all, it is just a phenomenon in pronouncing a language. Moreover, this step is also related to the nasal quality, but the process will be different from the assimilation. Elision is the process of omitting the stop sound like *duh* /d/, and the words are not joined together like the assimilation. Others like *friendship* become /fren^ʃp/, the /d/ sound is not pronounced because of elision condition. In the other words, this elision is also called as an isolation and deletion process of word (Yule, 2010).

It is more popular to know about the deletion process rather than the elision process, especially if it is about the material in linguistic aspect. Even though it is just about the naming term, after all, the deletion process and the elision process are the same in composition. Deletion is the general name of sound omitting phenomenon, whilst elision is the specific name of sound omitting phenomenon in linguistic view. The phoneme or sound that is omitted will be the main problem here to be concerned. This deleted sound of phoneme usually happened when the speaker of the language speaks too fast or even in some cases, it occurred in teaching process of language (Broughton, 2003).

The example of elision process can be seen in several words. In the past tense form of word like ‘hated’, it must be articulated as /heitɪd/ based from Oxford’s dictionary, but some people who are not familiar with foreign language like English, they pronounce it as /heitd/, they omit the second vowel sound /ɪ/. This process is accepted as the elision phenomenon in English pronunciation. The other conditions that are existent like inside the word ‘hopeful’ with the correct pronunciation is /’həʊpfl/, it becomes /’həpfl/, some people omit the sound /ʊ/ in this pronunciation term (Broughton, 2003).

3. Normal speech

The last theory will be the normal speech. This speech as the conclusion in both assimilation and elision, says that assimilation and elision are not related to the laziness in speech. It is just a simple process in speaking that people will use it in a correct way or not at all. The point of these all investigating processes in phonology context is to get the understanding side in speaking of a language, especially in English. Although that it seems to break the rule of English phonology itself, but again after all the main point in the pattern of language is the actual use of voices or sounds in a language. Phonology could be flexible, but the patterns will vary to each condition which is not the same to each other. This normal speech can be said as the correct pattern of pronouncing the English made by the speaker from different background. Normal speech will be about the correct way in pronouncing the words, related from the real standard pronunciation of a language (Carr, 2013).

| <i>Manner of Articulation</i> | | <i>Place of Articulation</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | | <i>Bilabial</i> | <i>Labiodental</i> | <i>Alveodental</i> | <i>Apicalalveolar</i> | <i>Retroflex</i> | <i>Alveopalatal</i> | <i>Palatal</i> | <i>Dorsovelar</i> | <i>Uvular</i> | <i>Pharyngeal</i> | <i>Glottal</i> |
| Stops | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Plain | vl. vd. | p b | | | t d | ʈ ɖ | tʃ dʒ | k g | k g | q ɢ | | ʔ |
| Aspirated | vl. vd. | p ^h b ^h | | | t ^h d ^h | | | | k ^h g ^h | | | |
| Glottalized | vl. | pʰ | | | tʰ | | | | kʰ | | | |
| Labialized | vl. vd. | p ^w b ^w | | | t ^w d ^w | | | | k ^w g ^w | | | |
| Nasals | vl. vd. | ɱ m | | | ɲ n | ɳ ɳ | ɲ ɲ | ŋ ŋ | | ɴ | | |
| Affricates | vl. vd. | | | | c | | ʧ ʤ | ʃ ʒ | | | | |
| Fricatives | vl. vd. | ɸ β | f v | θ ð | s z | ʃ ʒ | ʃ ʒ | x χ | | | ħ ʕ | h |
| Liquids | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Laterals | | | | | l ɭ | ɭ | ɭ | | | | | |
| Central | | | | | r ɻ | ɻ | | | | | | |
| Flaps | | | | | ɾ | | | | | | | |
| Trills | | | | | ʀ | | | | | ʀ | | |
| Glides | | | | | | | y | | w | | | |

FIGURE 2.2. Classification of Consonants.

TABLE FIGURE 2.1. the table of articulation place in English language

When we see the table of articulation place in English language here, we can see the list of the phoneme or sound that is available in English phonetic structure. It is about the classification of the sound and phoneme for English language. It all has been placed into several classes as the position of sound for each unit. These all materials are accepted as the main material for both English phonetic and phonology (Bonvillain, 2003).

The manner of articulation in English phonology has some compositions such as the following term:

1. Stops: plain, aspirated, glottalised, labialised.
2. Nasals.
3. Affricates.
4. Fricatives.
5. Liquids: laterals, central, flaps, trills.
6. Glides.

The composition in place of articulation in English phonology can be seen here as the related understanding:

1. Bilabial.
2. Labiodental.
3. Apicodental.
4. Apicoalveolar.
5. Retroflex.
6. Alveopalatal.
7. Palatal.
8. Dorsovelar.
9. Uvular.
10. Pharyngeal.
11. Glottal.

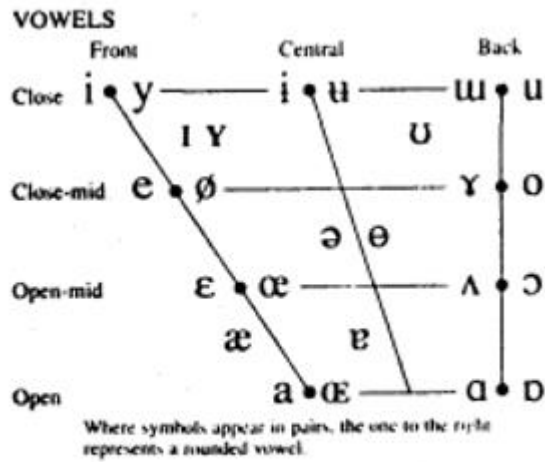


TABLE FIGURE 2.2. the table of vowel sound

English also has the table for the vocal sound. It is more popular to be called as the table of vowel sound in English language. We can see from the part of vowel pattern here. It is structured in close side, close mid, open mid, and open. It is also divided into front side, central side, and back side (Roach, 1991).

The vowel sound in English has been developed into more than just a sound. Whenever people listen to the speech in English language, they will find out that English has more than just a single sound to be detected whilst people are speaking out. It is started from the single vowel, it will come to the monophthong sound, the diphthong sound, triphthong sound, and these all indicate the variation in English vowel in sound pattern. The sound will be described into the symbol here as what is put inside the table here. The phenomenon in mixing sound in English has become a popular issue to be analysed in the view of linguistic, especially the field of phonology study (Yavas, 2011).

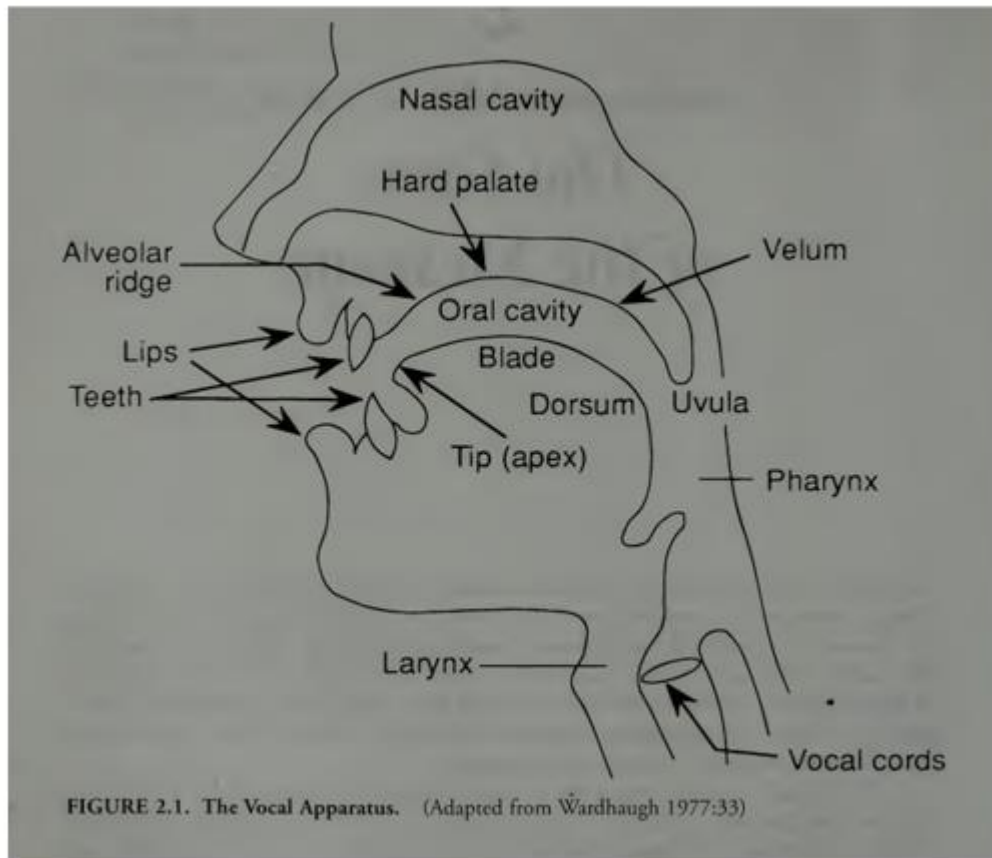


TABLE FIGURE 2.3. The vocal apparatus in the view of phonology

English phonology has developed the feature of speech inside the human's body which is related to the vocal and throat. As what is shown inside the table, it can be detected that the vocal feature and the feature in the throat of human are connected to be the medium of creating the sound and also its pattern. How the sound is managed will need all of these features as the source of the production of sound (Bonvillain, 2003).

2.2 Previous Research

The first developed study will have relation in the term of phonology; related to the phonological approach, a study about the use of phonology for the deaf signers examined by Andin, Rönnerberg, and Rudner in 2014, and the title is "Deaf Signers Use

Phonology to do Arithmetic”. The theory that was used in this research was the theory from the expert named Emmorey, Marshall, and Sandler with Lillo-Martin. The related theory was applied in the area of deaf students with phonology as medium for interaction with the qualitative method. This journal talks about the function of phonology in the area of deaf students for their interaction. At the conclusion, this study made a result that the study of phonology is important even for the deaf signers that are the students as the area of study (Andin, Rönnerberg, & Rudner, 2014).

The next study had examined the relation in the term of phonology; related to the speech production and the use of phonology investigated by Galluzzi, Bureca, Guariglia, and Romani in 2015. The name of this developed study is “Phonological Simplifications, Apraxia of Speech and the Interaction between Phonological and Phonetic Processing”. The theory that was used in this research was the theory from the expert named Darley, Duffy, and McNeil. The related theory was applied in the area of society and being examined the relation between phonology, speech production called as speech apraxia, and phonetic interaction with the qualitative method. This journal talks about the process of phonology in the area of society with the speech production named apraxia. The result showed that this study made the process in phonology and it is involved with the speech production in society for the study aspect (Galluzzi, Bureca, Guariglia, & Romani, 2015).

The related study investigated the phonology study in the area of foreign language learner in having their memory about the phonology study, examined by Povedano and Mora in 2015. The title of this taken study is “Spanish EFL Learners’ Categorisation of /i:-ɪ/ and Phonological Short-Term Memory”. The theory that was used in this research was the theory from the expert named Reiterer, and Morrison. The related theory was applied in the area of students with phonology as tool in speaking with the related result in qualitative method. This journal talks about the use of phonology in the area of students for their communication and conversation. The answer for this study is a phenomenon that the use of phonology occurred for the students in the developed research (Cerviño-Povedano & Mora, 2015).

The other study examined the relation of phonology with the cognitive linguistics with the samples from short messages in English made by society examined by Sharifi in 2015. The study has the title which is “Phonological Deletion in Text

Messages: A Cognitive View”. The theory that was used in this research was the theory from the expert named Lakoff, Nathan and Bybee. The related theory was applied in the area of short messages in English from society with phonology as the main phenomenon in deletion with the qualitative method. This journal talks about the effect of phonology in the area of short message with the deletion and cognitive linguistics. The concluded aspect is this research gave a result that the side of phonology is existent on the short message understanding for the linguistic side (Sharifi, 2015).

The next study will have relation in the term of phonology and the way to pronounce made by the foreign language learners investigated by Mirzaei, Gowhary, Azizifar, and Esmaeili in 2015. The name for this study is “Comparing the Phonological Performance of Kurdish and Persian EFL Learners in Pronunciation of English Vowels”. The theory that was used in this research was the theory from the expert named Varol and Cook. The related theory was applied in the area of foreign language students with phonology as the tool for interacting with the qualitative method. This journal talks about the phenomenon of phonology in the area of students for their speech and pronunciation. The taken result for this research is this study constructed a condition that the side of phonology is present for the foreign language students in the research area (Mirzaei, Gowhary, Azizifar, & Esmaeili, 2015).

The other study had investigated the use of phonology with the society in speaking the vowel in Indian English made by the society investigated by Phull and Kumar in 2016, which the title of the study is “Vowel Analysis for Indian English”. The theory that was used in this research was the theory from the expert named Wells and Kamper. The related theory was applied in the area of Indian English speakers with phonology as the medium for having communication with the related accent in pronunciation through the qualitative method. This journal talks about the phenomenon of phonology in analysing the vowel sound. The given answer to this research is this study developed a result about the vowel analysis in the Indian English society in the aspect of studied area (Phull & Kumar, 2016).

The phonology study is also related to the area of neurolinguistic study, as what had been analysed by Johan and Suri in 2019. The title of this developed study is “Speech Disorder for the Children under Three Years Old: The Study of Neurolinguistics”. The related study pointed out that even in the study of

neurolinguistic, it will give a significant result also in the area of speech and phoneme side. This study talks about the spoken sound from the correspondent here contained the phenomena in both neurolinguistic and sound aspect. The correspondent here that is a three-years-old child who could not pronounce the phoneme /r/ clearly, due to the problem in language and brain. The phoneme /r/ was changed into the phoneme /l/, from the same area of articulation, called as the liquid area. The result of this research can be seen in the phenomenon such as the dissolution, the change, and also the immersion in phonology field. This phenomenon talks that the phonology is also related to the neurolinguistic aspect, language acquisition, and the period of having language for the children in using language for communication to their family (Johan & Suri, 2019).

The last study had examined the use of phonology and ability in understanding the phonological study towards the society made by Li in 2019 and the name of this study is “Individual Differences in Subphonemic Sensitivity and Phonological Skills”. The theory that was used in this research was the theory from the expert named McDougall and Byrne. The related theory was applied in the area of society and speakers with phonology as the medium for understanding the communication with the related skill in phonology side through the qualitative method. This journal talks about the skill of phonology in understanding the subphonemic sensitivity and skill in phonology. At the end session of the research, this study made a result about the phonology in skill ability on society as the field of study (Li et al., 2019).

The developed studies and the present research have the same theory, that is about the phonology in the research with the different expert used in the research. In this present research, the main theory will be taken from Yule in 2010. The data to be analysed also will be different. The researcher of this present research will choose the speech from Sandiaga Uno as the main source for analysis, that is different from the previous research.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

The present researcher begins with the description of phonology as the basic analysis (Chomsky, 1968). This will bring the data to be analysed based on the

coarticulation effect in the theory from Yule. The coarticulation effect is divided into several parts which are known as assimilation, elision, and normal speech. In order to know the material of coarticulation effect, the researcher examines the coarticulation effect that is shown in three parts, named assimilation, elision and normal speech (Yule, 2010). Those theories are used to analyse the coarticulation effect and areas of phoneme in Sandiaga Uno’s speech as the speaker of English from Indonesia.

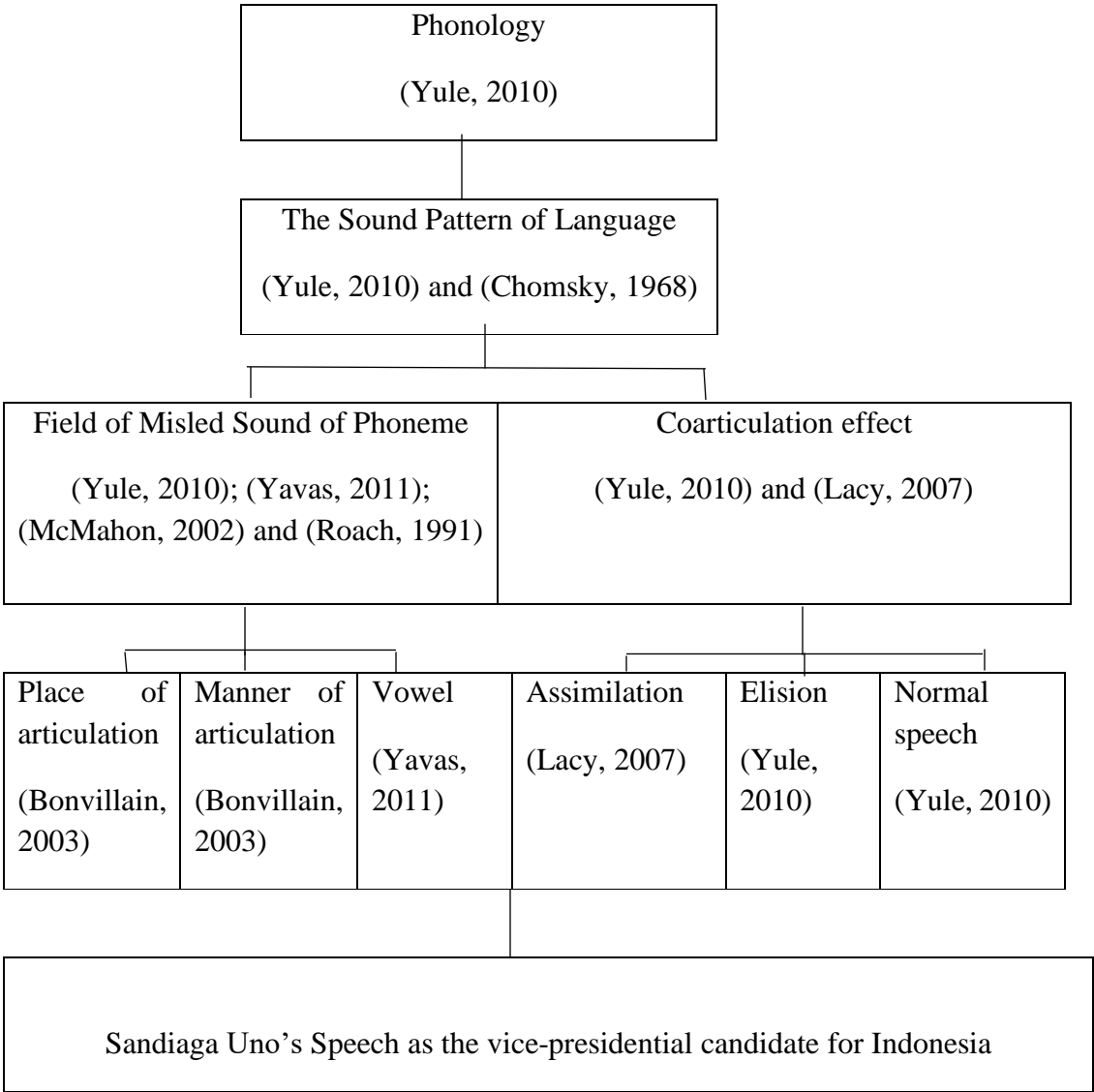


Table Figure 2.4 Theoretical Framework



CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

3.1 Research design

This present research will be developed in the descriptive qualitative research. This qualitative research will point out the picture side and text in analysing the data. This qualitative research describes about the research in social phenomenon and the real case in social life. The activities that are fulfilled in this qualitative research are commenting, interpreting, validating, and indicating the whole result of the study. These all are the procedures in conducting the qualitative research method (Creswell, 2014).

The phenomena inside this present research will be described by using words and sentences. Furthermore, the result of this related research will be presented in descriptive way. To be the main point, this present research is the descriptive qualitative research. This present research will apply the theory from Yule in 2010, that is about the phonology of English. This theory will be the main theory for the analysis inside the present research. The theory is used to analyse the phenomenon of coarticulation effect made by Sandiaga Uno in his speech as the speaker of English from Indonesia in 2019.

3.2 Object of the research

The research object is the main part in analysing the main issue in a research. This part of the research will analyse the areas of phoneme and coarticulation effect. The speech made by Sandiaga Uno as the speaker of English from Indonesia contains the phenomenon of pronunciation and effect of coarticulation. These phenomena are related to the phonological analysis. According to these several statements, Sandiaga Uno's speech is chosen as the data source for the present research. The object of the research will be the one of the English speeches from Sandiaga Uno, the speech from

Sandiaga Uno as a speaker of English from Indonesia from The Newsmaker of TRT World from Turkey in November 06, 2019.

3.3 Method of collecting data

The data of the research is collected by applying the observational method. This method of observational will be used in this analysis. This method is a procedure in taking the data by doing the observation towards the data. The researcher of this research has the observation by putting together the data and having a watch towards the speech, paying attention to the utterance, and listening to the utterance articulated by Sandiaga Uno who is the speaker of English from Indonesia as the respondent. The researcher will not take any position in being the part of the data in the related source. This condition means the activity of having the data, that is, the name of the technique is the non-participatory technique in analysing the data (Sudaryanto, 2015).

The ways of having all the data for the research will be described here. The first way is the research pays attention to the speech made by Sandiaga Uno. The second way is the speech is spoken lively and will be written into a written script. The third is the researcher will mark the utterance which contains the coarticulation effect based from the theory (Yule, 2010). These all the ways will be applied in analysing the data for the research.

3.4 Method of analysing data

This present research will apply the method of equalising technique in analysing the linguistic proposed by Sudaryanto (2015). The researcher of the related research will apply the phonological approach with phonology material whilst examining the data. Sudaryanto (2015) gave a statement that having the data with the related material as the theory is the same way in understanding the different side and the same side of the data. Phonology competence in equalising by Sudaryanto (2015) will be used for the technique to identify the data. The researcher will identify the data

presented in the related source and classify the data based from the theory from Yule in 2010 about the coarticulation effect in phonology.

The equalising technique will be related to the several ways in analysing the data of the research. The first way to be used in the equalising technique is the “segmenting immediate constituent technique”. This way of analysing the data will be used in studying the related analysis. The step of analysing the data will be explained into several patterns. The first step will be about the collecting the data of the research, then divide the data into several types. The types of the data will be the deletion side, substitution side and the changed side. The process of substitution will be existent in having the data changed from one process to the other process. This substitution process exists in phonological analysis, as what will be presented in the specific analysis. The change side can be seen in the process of assimilation phenomenon inside the analysis of phonology. when the data of the research are found different from the valid form, for instance like the result of the pronunciation is different from the correct pronunciation due to the sound change, then this condition will be called as the change process. For instance, the process in changing sound from the sound /ə/ to /t/, this phenomenon is one of the change processes of sound. The word in English as the data will be divided into the term of phoneme, and the process of dividing phoneme will be involved with the equalising technique (Sudaryanto, 2015).

The technique of analysing is divided into several ways as what has been explained inside the previous paragraph. For instance, when the analyser has collected the data for the research, then the data from the speech will be structured into the form of table. The data will be divided into three types, they are the deletion side, substitution side and the change side. For the deletion data, we can take the example when the pronunciation of the word is not completed because of the omitted sound from the speaker, like the word ‘every’ with the pronunciation is /evri/. Moreover, when the data will be shown into the substitution side, it will be shown in example like from the pronunciation /əɪŋk/ into /tɪŋ/. It is related to the process of changing the phoneme sound in phonology analysis inside the speech of Sandiaga Uno in this research. This step is followed by the researcher to get the result from the present research here. This following pattern of analysing the data will be crossed through the sound taken from the speech of the speaker, and also the way of speaker pronounces the word in a language (Johan & Susanto, 2018).

The equalising technique is going to be divided into several steps for analysing purpose. The first step in doing analysis here is the activity of choosing the segmenting immediate constituent technique as the main line in conducting analysis. It is about the segmenting the material of the data source inside the analysis and research (Sudaryanto, 2015). Moreover, the second step of doing the research is collecting the data source, and will be continued to the dividing technique. After the data source has been collected, the data source here that is the group of word pronunciation, will be classified into three classes, they are the deletion class, substitution class, and the changed class, based from the theory of phonology in linguistics. The data source that is related to the pronunciation of the English word will be structured into three classes and will be analysed with the phonology field. After the classifying activity of pronunciation, then the data source will be equalised with the Oxford dictionary as the tool for examining the data, between the correct pronunciation of British accent and the result of pronunciation made by the Sandiaga Uno. After this process, the explanation will be shown in the formal style of description to justify the phenomenon of phonological field (Bull, 2008).

The ways that the researcher will do in analysing the data will be in several terms. The first is the researcher will listen to the speech. The second is the researcher will identify the utterance from the related speech in the areas of phoneme and coarticulation effect. The third is the utterance spoken will be analysed based from the phenomenon in phonological area and the problem in pronouncing the words. These all terms will be the result in having the data of coarticulation made by Sandiaga Uno as the speaker of English from Indonesia.

3.5 Method of presenting the analysis result

The last term in doing the analysis in this related research will be the part of presenting the data and the present analysis. It will apply the way of having the informal and formal method stated by Sudaryanto (2015). The result of the present analysis will be presented by the use of words and sentences in describing the result. There will be no diagram to be used, not the table, or number side in having the result term. There

will be only the circle chart for counting the whole result from the respondent to state the conclusion. The present researcher will show the result in descriptive way or by using description. The present analysis result will be classified in an easy way. This way is used to make the reader easy in understanding the idea and the point of subject in the present research that will be conducted.