

Unveiling Phonological Patterns: An Introductory Exploration

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Unveiling Phonological Patterns: An Introductory Exploration

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Abstract : *Phonology is one of the main subjects that make up the study of language, which is called the scientific study of the structure of language. One way to understand the meaning of language is to compare it to other parts of language. Basically, phonology is a science that studies the sound structure of language, as opposed to the study of sentence structure (grammar), word structure (morphology), and language variation over time (history). This definition is too simplistic and unnecessary. The research method used in writing this article is library research, this method is to search for reference materials through previous scientific works, in the form of journals, theses, books, etc. According to Seewoester (2009), humor is the manipulation of language at the linguistic level. Creating confusion and ambiguity with your words can influence many reactions from your audience, including laughter and confusion. Be careful with your language. Some strategies for creating humor in comic situations use sound effects such as sound substitution, deletion, addition, deductive pairing, metathesis, and sound compatibility.*

Keywords : *Phonology; Introductory; Exploration*

INTRODUCTION

Speaking is the main source of language learning, writing is a secondary source. Speech is the combination of sounds that make up speech. Speech sounds are sounds that come from human speech, and these sounds combine their meaning. Therefore, not all sounds produced by the human speech organ (eg whistling or coughing) are considered speech. In the study of language, these two sounds are insignificant, so they cannot be classified as speech sounds. Even if the speech signs produced by communicative organs are combined, they are still useless and cannot be classified as speech signs. Phonology is therefore the systematic study of the production of individual sounds, called sound combinations and isolated sounds. (Gordon, M. (2014).

Rowe and Levine (2016) and Gordon (2014) similarly argue that phonology is the study of the sound system and structure of language (see also Katamba, 1989; Davenport and Hannahs, 2005; Nathan, 2008). Rowe and Levine make similar comments. Phonology also studies the general sound systems of languages, including the sound systems of all languages. This means that each language is structured differently. Fromkin, Rodman and Hyams (2011) developed phonological theory, the study of the pattern of sounds in language. Furthermore, they argue that phonology can represent not only the basic sounds of a speaker's language, but also the sounds of other languages.

A set of speech sounds can be manipulated for a purpose, for example to create a joke.

Manipulating sound segments while producing speech sounds is perhaps the simplest strategy

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for creating humor in everyday speech. Speakers can change the order or arrangement of speech sounds to create humor. In fact, this comes close to the theme of humor, one of the main themes of the language. This theory focuses on the linguistic and social aspects of humor production. According to Wijana (2004) humor is a word that provokes people, makes the listener or the viewer laugh. According to Berger (1976) humor can occur in many ways, including creating some form of verbal non-verbal communication. Words, phrases and meanings. The concept of dissonance is the difference between what is expected and what actually happens. Furthermore, Marmysz (2003) points out that the concept of dissonance is characterized by conflict, difference and contrast. These differences sometimes represent specific differences from what many people believe to be true.

Another theory proposed by Attardo (1994) is that humor arises from the discovery of unexpected information and ideas. This theory of humor looks at humor through linguistic features. The creation of humor, under this theory, must be understood in all linguistic situations that violate the rules of language and errors that violate common ideas or concepts. In fiction, the gap between expectations and reality creates humor. Wijana (1994) also suggests that humor is a combination of two different methods, perspectives or concepts that lead to unpredictability or deception in the creation of humor. Comedy themes such as conflict, shock and surprise are used to create humor in the Mind Your Language style of comedy. (Marmysz, J. 2003).

METHODE OF RESEARCH

The research method used in writing this article is library research, this method is to search for reference materials through previous scientific works, in the form of journals, theses, books, etc. The research method is a series of activities in seeking the truth of a research study, which begins with a thought that forms a problem formulation to give rise to an initial hypothesis, with the help and perception of previous research, so that the research can be processed and analyzed which ultimately forms a conclusion. There are two types of research methods: qualitative and quantitative. In this study, the author used qualitative research methods. Coding is a method of continuous data analysis based on pattern recognition and descriptive analysis to identify the nature of sentences. Qualitative research must be supported by the general knowledge of the researcher.

RESEARCH RESULT

A. Defenition Of Phonology

Phonology is one of the main subjects that make up the study of language, which is called the scientific study of the structure of language. One way to understand the meaning of language is to compare it to other parts of language. Basically, phonology is a science that studies the sound structure of language, as opposed to the study of sentence structure (grammar), word structure (morphology), and language variation over time (history). This definition is too simplistic and unnecessary. An important aspect of sentence construction is the way in which the sound structures are pronounced. The pronunciation of a word is an important part of its construction. It is true that the pronunciation of a language changes over time. Therefore, language learning also affects other areas of language.

The big question is how does the volume change based on how close the phone is. It is difficult to separate physics from chemistry, sociology and anthropology, and it is difficult to separate language from language. The main difference between speech and sound is that speech technology deals with the "real" physical sounds produced by the human voice, focusing on measurements of sound waves, pitch value, and duration, measured in thousands. This includes the basic principles of sound production, learning frequency or pitch, and the muscles and other structures used to produce the physical sound. Phonology is said to be a microscopic system of thought based on the rules of cognitive grammar, that is, the "cognitive" principles of the sounds of language. However, when it comes to linguistic issues, the border between speech and language is not so clear. As research progresses in these two areas, it becomes clear that we must consider the meaning of communication in order to understand more clearly the nature of language. In fact, language analysis is a language learning technique.

B. Concerns of phonology.

As a way of understanding what a phoneme is, especially as it differs from a phoneme, we consider some aspects of sound production as part of our analysis of language. The important thing to understand at this point is that the "sounds" involved in phonology are symbolic sounds, that is, mental abstractions that represent, but are not identical to, physical sounds. The sounds of language. One aspect of phonology deals with the "sounds" of language. We like to use the following definition: What is phonology?

According to English, some words are missing, such as schön 'beautiful'. French (spelled eu, as in jeune "boy"), or Norwegian (ol 'beer'). The consonant A, written as th in English, also has this sound (in Icelandic it is written as p, in modern Greek it is written as #, in Sami it is written as f) . It does not appear in German or French, and is not used in Latin American

Spanish. However, in native Spanish it appears in words like beer beer. Here, according to Spanish spelling rules, the letters c and z represent the same sound. (Greek) or th (English).

Law of unity. Another aspect of phonology that is considered in linguistic analysis is that some sounds are acceptable in a language and others are not. Since English has the words brick, broken, bridge, and bread, there is no restriction for words beginning with the consonant br. Besides these words, there are many others beginning with br, such as pat, before, etc. It also shows that there are many words that start with bl, such as blue, light, drum, mix, lightning, etc. There are no rules for words starting with bl. Although words like "blick" and "brick" sound the same, there is no such thing as "blick" in the English language. The question is, why is there no word for "blick" in English? The best explanation for the lack of this word is random location. The following sound combinations cannot be recognized in the following English contexts: Maori speakers know the English word blick, even though it is not an English word. Introduction: 50 years ago a new brand of laundry detergent was born. In English, there is no word like bick, but there are words like big and pick, so adding words is still not good. In fact, modern English uses the Bic script, which is a type of pencil.

The lack of blick in English is surprising, but the adoption of other English words is not based on linguistic restrictions. There are words that begin with sn, such as snake, snip, and tube, but no words that begin with bn. So "buick," "bnark," and "bniddle" are not English words. There are no English words that start with bn. It is also easy for native speakers to recognize that 'nick,' 'bnark' and 'bniddle' cannot be spelled. .became an English word. Also, there are no English words that start with on. Because the spelling of the word comes from pneumatic (a language that allows combining consonants). Mentioned without p. English speech is the basis for creating these pronunciation restrictions..

Changes in pronunciation. In addition to explaining which words can and cannot be used in a language, lexical analysis also explains other common patterns of word pronunciation. For example, in English, the plural form of a noun is [iz], but the front consonant is [. 5] (note sh) is used for trees, [] (note ch) is used for churches, and []] (note j.gr, dge) is used for prisons and bridges. This pronunciation pattern is not limited to many variations, so even though the spelling is different, the s² suffix follows the same pronunciation rules. Therefore, many forests are called formal forests. Druches is pronounced like a church. Phonology deals with the sounds of language. From the phonological point of view, a "sound" is an individual unit combined with other units to represent a physical sound.

DISCUSSION OF RESEACH

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According to Seewoester (2009), humor is the manipulation of language at the linguistic level. Creating ambiguity and confusion through your speech can influence many audience reactions, including laughter and confusion. Be careful with your language. Some strategies for creating humor in comic situations use phonetic features such as phonetic substitution, deletion, addition, diminutive pairing, metathesis, and phonetic compatibility. These strategies manipulate the subtleties of language to capture the structure of humor, as explained below..

1. Sound Substitution

Structured speech, based on the phonological system of a language, shows that sound segments have meaning. When a constellation is replaced by another tone, the characteristics of those unit tones are replaced. These sound substitutions can be thought of as sound substitutions that can be used to make jokes, as in the example below. (Attardo, S. 1994).

Example 1

Su Lee : Mr Blown.
 Mr Brown : Yes.
 Su Lee : Forgive my opinion! We felt it, but we were lost.
 Mr Brewon : Not to worry! What is your name?
 Su Lee : Chung Su Lee.
 Mr Brown. : Su Lee. Where are you from?
 Su Lee : Democlatiic Lepublic of China.

If you look at the example sentence (1), you can see that Isu [l] changes to [r] and [r] changes to [l] every time. Su Lee's Chinese example sentences are said [pr'iz] to [pl'iz], [r'ertnas] to [l'catnos], [r'ertnas] to [l'catnos] 1]. Many people change the pronunciation to [r]. It's the end, [d'iplom æt] or [d'iprom, æt]. Similarly, Su Lee is the son of [r] and [farg'rv] in [filg'iv] to [l], [r] son of [br'aun] in [bl'aon] to [l] and [d] , son [r] in eməkl'ætɪk] changed to [l]. For [d,eməkr'ætɪk], [gutu ablak] for [rip' ablak], [s'eklat, eli] for [s'ekrot, eri]. Turning a cry into laughter is a sign of humor. These phonetic substitutions confirm that deviations from the English system violate the rules of phonetic construction, have different sounds, and do not correspond to the correct pronunciation of English. Because Isu's native language, Chinese, is no different [l]. The [r] sound is heard as a speech sound, but in English the two sounds are different.

Example 2

Anna: I don't have time to write again! I'm always busy with Ms. Balker. Anna will do it, Anna will do it!
 Mrs. Brown: Walker is Anna's slave driver.

Anna: VAT?

Mr. brown. : Say "Uri"! Your employer's name is Walker.

Anna : Yes, Valker. Do you know how many shirts Mrs. Balker washed last night?.

2. Sound Addition

In everyday speech, it is common to add artificial sounds to speech forms for special purposes. The process of inserting a consonant or vowel is called epenthesis (Fromkin, Rodman, & Hyams, 2011). O'Grady, Dobrovolsky, and Aronoff (1997) also defined integration as the process of adding a separate sound to a sound sequence. For the English language, certain rules have been incorporated into the admissions process to create official or third-party programs. However, if a work involves the addition of sound and violates the principles of unity of work, the work is offensive.

Example

Brown: Bam! What is the relationship between Japan and China?

Tarot : It depends on your political views! Japanese Wingo Lite! Chinese defender Wingo.

Brown : good! Are you right-wing or left-wing? Right or Left?.

The words produced by a speaker are a series of meaningful sounds. In addition to the characteristics of different parts, different languages also have different characteristics. Some languages have closed words. Try opening a word or two. Pan, a Japanese example, shows the Japanese character in examples (5) and (6). Based on the above examples, Tarot tries to avoid creating closed words like in English. According to Ohata (2004), Japanese words show the characteristics of open words. The structure of Japanese words is cv-cv-cv, with consonants immediately after the vowels. Open words end in a vowel. Therefore, Japanese speakers prefer to slightly modify closed words in the second language they are learning. Also, according to Nakamura (2016), there are no consonant clusters in Japanese, which shows that the Japanese language is highly structured.

In the two examples above, the Tarot adds vowel sounds in some places: [vʲ'up,ant], [wʲ], [l'eft], [l'æm], [l 'arm) and [l'ingly . work]].]. He said [vʲ'up, suma], [wʲ'ujo], [r'efto], [l'æmo], [l'srnmal and [l'ingali]. The tarot also combines the sounds [l] and [r]. Adding vowels to final words and changing the [l] and [r] sounds is a feature of Japanese that influences English in Toro. Example (5) shows that the way Tam pronounces certain words in English has influenced Mr Brown's pronunciation of the words left, right and wing.

Mr Brown in Tarot pronunciation: [r'ait] is [l'ait], [l'eft] is [r'eft], [w'm] is [w'mo]. contaminated Another linguistic substitution for the Tarot can be seen in example (6).

Pan adds a vowel to some closed words, such as ['æm], ['arnn], ['inglif]. The combination of features of the first language and features of the second language represents a phenomenon of interference. This occurs when native speakers of a language use a second language. In the example sentences (5) and (6), humor and addition of voice show that humor occurs under the influence of the speaker because there is a sound in the story. (Suardi, M. 1. Sumarlam and Marmanto. 2017).

3. Sound Omission

The meaning of language reflects the way a person speaks. In addition to adding and adding sounds and removing or deleting sounds, this is common in everyday conversations, especially when the conversation is intense. In words without vowels, it is common to omit or cancel. Rowe and Levine (2016) and O'Grady et al (1997) describe the loss of high vowels [t] and schwa [ə] in English. In addition to English, some French words and consonants are also used. But if you go through the audio mixing process without breaking the sound, it will sound out of place and funny. For example:

Example

Anna Vell, ve set together on the bed and he vos stroking my 'end.

Mr Brown :Which end? This 'end.

Anna : Mr Brown Ah, your hand.

Extracting speech sounds, especially phonemes that need to be pronounced clearly, is interesting because it can cause problems in different ways, as in example (8). The shock came when Anna shared her embarrassing experience with her ex-boyfriend. When Ana mentions the hand, the introduction is weak at the beginning of her speech and is ignored. I think he mentioned ['End']. As Brown listened, Anna's friend heard her tail slap. He explained body parts to Ana, and Ana raised her right hand and cried again. Brown eventually realized that Anna meant [h'ænd], not [end]. The lack of sound leaves many meanings and assumptions in the listener's mind, especially negative humor since Ana does not speak in poetic language. (Nakamura, M. 2015).

At Giovanni Brown's request, we did an audio exercise asking him to provide examples of English words that begin with the letter O. Giovanni provides examples of English words that do not directly answer Brown's question. Giovanni gives some examples of correct words: ['ərəbəl], ['aləd er] and ['oopləs]. Giovanni has an active sound at the beginning of words, like [h'ərəbəl]. [h'aləd er] and [h'oupləs]. Giovanni took the dreamy sound out of the word, as if it started with an O. Giovanni used a word that was mispronounced in English in response to Brown's question. By reinventing the

meaning of negation, the novel demonstrates the principle of difference between what happens and what happens. Avoiding direct pronunciation is an interesting story.

4. Sound Compatibility

Linguistic compatibility is a linguistic technique that describes the meaning of a speech that matches or follows the pattern of previous speech in terms of number, order, and choice of parts. This sound characteristic is used in rhyme, verse and other meters. With creative strategies, you can create subtle effects by manipulating sound settings, as in the example below.

Example

Mr Brown. : Well then, how can you be possibly thinking of marrying Su Lee tomorrow?
Ali. : Why not?
Mr Brown. : It's bigamy.
Ali : Oh no, it's big of me.

Regarding Ali's wedding plans, Brown tries to explain British marriage laws to Ali. Because Ali was a Pakistani woman, Brown had to talk to her. Brown tells Ali that having two wives is illegal in England, even if Ali's religion allows it. The words of Mr. Brown told Ali he had a big job to do. Bigamy is a term for people who are married to two women or men. After hearing Brown use the word bigamy, Ali responded when Brown chose a word similar to [bigamy]. Ali says it's not a big deal, but it affects me. This speech sound has the same number of syllables as the vowel parts ['bigami] and [b'igavmi]. In fact, these two languages are not related. The ability to create sounds and speech mannerisms is a hallmark of Ali's sense of humor.

5. Minimal Pair

To determine whether a part of a sound is voiced, try using ambiguity. "If a pair of words has the same number of phonemes and only one phoneme is different from the picture, the two pictures have different meanings" (Rowe & Levine, 2016). decide which picture, if the isolated sound does not contribute to the sound difference, this is similar to Davenport and Hannahs (2005) suggested that a compound is a pair of words separated by phonemes, so the same sounds have different meanings. . Vocabulary In some humorous speeches, these words are used as part of a joke.

Example

Ali. : My name is Ali. Ali Nadim. I am coming to be learning the English.
Miss Courtney : Yes, yes! You wish to join our new class. English as a Foreign Language.
Ali. :Yes please. I am hopping to be unrolled.

Miss Courtney : Hopping to be unrolled?!

From a phonological point of view, the use of diminutive pairs can be very effective in creating jokes. Because substituting phonemes in a word order, as in examples (11) and (12), changes the meaning of what the speaker intended. When Ali arrived at the language center, she was looking for an English as a second language class. We hope you will be selected as a class participant. Meet our office manager, Ms. Courtney. After giving a brief introduction, Ali expressed his interest in joining the English class, saying, "I'm really looking forward to showing up." Use demonstratives differently throughout the speech. This is an interesting method because it is different. You must register with Ali, but it will be unlocked until further notice. The [e] sound in [enr'oold] was replaced by the [a] sound, which changed the meaning of the word. These neutral tones represent different mood concepts that express surprise, conflict and conflict. Ali had to explain that he wanted to sign for a fair trial (Adrjan, P. and Muñoz-Basols, J. 2003)..

6. Metathesis

Use lowercase letters to determine which parts of a sound are pronounced and which are not. "Small pairs have the same number of parts of speech and show the differences between the same phonemes at the same place in the form, and the two have different forms and meanings" (Rowe & Levine, 2016). If these sounds help to distinguish the meaning, we can conclude that the phones are different. On the other hand, if the partial sounds do not serve to distinguish the meaning, they are allophones of the same phoneme. This is similar to what Davenport and Hannahs (2005) suggested that diminutive pairs are pairs of words that are separated by the same sound but have different meanings. In some humorous speeches, these parts of words are used as part of the joke.

As part of linguistics, the phenomenon of metathesis is the rearrangement or modification of linguistic sequences. O'Grady et al (1997) emphasize that metathesis is a process of cellular remodeling. These rhetorical features often occur due to the speaker's ability to simplify the delivery of information. Metathesis can also be seen in the speech of infants and children who have not yet cried in adulthood. The words they pronounce are ['æsk] ~ ['æks], ['ænaməl] ~ ['æmənəl], [spog'eti] ~ [pasg'eti]. Be careful what you say. Jokes are told based on the meta-decomposition process.

Example

Mis Courtney. : "To be or not to be"! Does anybody know?

Dunielle. : William Shakespeare.

Mis Courtney : Correct.

Ranjeet : Excuse please! Who is this William Spearshake?

Mrs. Courtney has long taught Brown's classes on William Shakespeare, one of England's most famous writers. Ranjeet, who did not know Shakespeare, asked who was William Shakespeare and who was William Spearshake. Ranjeet's speech reproduces a number of quotes from Shakespeare such as Speareshake, illustrating the process of metathesis of words. Another example showing metathesis can also be seen in example (16). Juan's friend is Boris from Russia. They met in a village the day before, and Juan took her to where she was learning English. Juan asks Boris to wait in the cafeteria because he has to go to class. He also asks Boris not to tell anyone. To confirm Juan's request, Boris' response in the above example indicates the metathesis process of pronouncing ['ook'er] as [k'er'oo]. Boris makes sure that the pronunciation of the words is correct, different and funny. The process of metathesis in examples (15) and (16) implemented by Ranjeet and Boris is used as a humorous strategy. They manipulate the process of metathesis to create interesting stories (Adesoye, R.E. 2018).

CONSLUSION

The main questions are what different languages look like and how close they are. It is difficult to separate physics from chemistry, sociology and anthropology, and it is also difficult to separate language from language. The main difference between tone and pitch is that speech technology deals with the "real" physical sound produced by the human voice and focuses on measuring sound waves, pitch value and duration, measured in thousands.

Includes basic principles of sound reproduction, frequency or resonance research, mechanics, and other research. Language derives from a phonological system that describes meaning as a sequence of individual sounds. When one or more semitones are replaced by another, the properties of those semitones are replaced in that order. You can think of these phonetic substitutions as phonetic substitutions that you can use when telling jokes, as in the example below.

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