

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of background of study, statement of the research problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study. Those sub-chapters are significant to be explained since they portray the main idea of this current study.

1.1 Background of the Study

People all over the world use various languages for communicate (Okeke, 2020). Due to this fact, English appears to not only become an international language, but it also becomes a bridge to communicate with other people in the other parts of the world. In order to smoothen the communication with other people from other countries, they agree that they need to improve their English skills by paying attention to pronunciations which are approved upon by linguists and can be understood by other speakers they are talking to either directly or indirectly.

On the other hand, speakers also adjust to the habits that exist in their everyday life. Through the daily habits of speakers, there are several factors that make English speakers speak rapidly, namely because of occupied environment, the necessity to speak rapidly, and so on. These factors make the speakers become ignorant toward the the rules set in English in which there are certain standards that make it a correct language and understandable to the listener.

Whether we realize it or not, native speakers of English frequently make simplification in English. This is very common for them who speak at high speed and make some changes or improvements in saying words to convey the intended message without making great effort in articulation. One of phenomenon related to this case is the emergence of the elision. Elision occurs where the speaker ‘deleted’ one of the vowel or consonant (Roach, 2009). It is done by the speaker in order to be able to speak quickly. This not only happens to native English speakers but also happens to English speakers as a second language due to their unfamiliarity in speaking English every day. It has become a prevalent phenomenon that occurs not only in English but also in various languages.

In general, English native speakers constantly use elision because of the rapidity of speech. One example of elision is *correct* which is pronounced /kə'rekt/ and it becomes /krekt/ after elision. It occurred because of the rapidity when the vowel ‘o’ appears after a consonant ‘k’ that makes the vowel sound weak. This case occurs when consonants such as, ‘k, p, t’ followed by vowels. Particularly, elision also occurs in African American Vernacular English (AAEV). This type of language is quite different from General American English (GA). BEV (Black English Dialect) or now is called African American Vernacular English (AAEV) offers more arbitrariness. For instance, in BEV, the elision of /t/ in /hʌntɪd / (hunted), which eventually turns into /hʌn.ɪd /, is probable. In the general phonological standpoint, the elision of the /t/ is unnecessary since /t/ and /n/ share the same place of articulation, which means their co-existence, indeed; do not hinder each other (Labov, 1972 as cited in Andana, 2018). Hence, it makes many

people assume that this kind of language African American Vernacular English (AAVE) is a ‘broken’ language and the speaker considered as ‘no education or stupid’ (Wolfram & Schilling, 2016).

Such a phenomenon that happens to African American Vernacular English (AAEV) encourages to analyze elision phenomenon as a the object of the study. In order to support the data obtained, a movie entitled *Straight Outta Compton* is selected as a source of elision data since the movie is about African American in which elision phenomenon constantly occurs. For instance, from data number 38/SOC/CE lots of them, the correct pronunciation for the word is [lats Δ v ð ϵ m] but the final sound that came up by the main character that has been analyzed is [lats Δ v ϵ m]. In which, after [ð] sound is omitted, the [v] sound from *of* [Δ v] in turns serves as the onset of [ϵ m], hereby resulting in [lats Δ v ϵ m].

There have been a number of previous studies related to the present study. Those previous studies were conducted by Rahman (2013), Febriyanti (2015), and Firdhani et al. (2018). Rahman (2013) explores the elision based on two dissimilar perspectives: morphology and phonology. It is found that there is a boundary between the morphology and the phonology of Dagbani when it analyzes the elision in language. In other words, Febriyanti (2015) investigates the phonological rules (assimilation, reduction, and elision processes) in song lyrics of *Avenged Sevenfold*. The findings reveal that those three processes are discovered in the song. The last previous study was conducted by Firdhani et al. (2018). The study delves into the rate of recurrence of consonant elision employed by Sri Mulyani and discovers the phonemes that are frequently being elision-ed by Sri Mulyani. The results indicate

that Sri Mulyani often employs consonant elision for 26 (twenty six) times and likely utilizes the omission to the phoneme /t/ (19 times), /d/ (5 times), /r/ (1 times), and /s/ (1 times). Unfortunately, none of them discussed elision comprehensively by using Giegerich's (1992) and Roach's (2009) theory. Thus, it triggers to carry out a related research with a deeper focus by employing those theories.

1.2 Statement of the Research Problems

According to the background of study above, there are two problem statements as follows:

1. What are the types of elision spoken by the main character in *Straight Outta Compton* movie?
2. In what cases does elision occur from the main character in *Straight Outta Compton* movie?

1.3 Objective of the Study

Based on the statement of the research problems, this study is focused:

1. To identify the types of elision spoken by the main character in *Straight Outta Compton* movie.
2. To explore the cases of elision emerged by the main character in *Straight Outta Compton*.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The significance of the study is to provide contribution theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this study provides information about elision problem found in English especially in BEV (Black American Vernacular) represented by *Straight Outta Compton* movie. In addition, it caters knowledge for further understanding in analyzing the similar problem. Practically, this study can be a fulfillment of self-developments and also valuable preference for other writers when they conduct the same study with broader scope in different occasion in the future.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

This study is concerned on analyzing elision phenomenon in American biographical drama film directed by American Movie director, Felix Gary Gray, entitled *Straight Outta Compton*. This movie was released in 2015 and distributed by Universal Pictures. The research of this study is focused on the differences between General American English (the umbrella of variety of American English which majority spoken by American) and African-American Vernacular English (AAVE) spoken by the main characterstarred by O'Shea Jackson Jr as O'Shea "Ice Cube" Jackson in *Straight Outta Compton* movie.