

Prosody in AT Mahmud's Selected Children's Songs Lyrics

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Abstract: This study examines the speech sound in selected children's song lyrics by AT Mahmud. The speech sound is divided into two characteristics, segmental and suprasegmental characteristics. Segmental characteristics are characteristics of sound that refers to orderly arranged sound units, while suprasegmental features or called prosody traits are sound features that cover more than one sound segment, namely pressure, joints, length of sound, and pitches that include tone and intonations. The objective of this study is to describe the characteristics of speech sound in a suprasegmental manner on selected children's songs by AT Mahmud, especially the musical speech sound by paying attention to the words or lyrics in the children songs. The lyrical and musical characteristics which are mutually integrated create beautiful harmonies in children's songs. This study uses a descriptive method with three stages, namely data provision stage, data analysis stage, and the presenting of data analysis results stage. The data analysis is conducted after the data classification. The result shows that the speech sound of the chosen Dendang Kencana's song lyrics has nearly the same characteristics of language and musical sounds which based on the identification of the suprasegmental characteristics of the musical lyrics.

1 INTRODUCTION

Sound is the main element in the music. It can be produced by speech organs or musical instruments. Sound produced by speech organs usually called vocal music. These vocals can be explained as sounds produced by speech organs. Whereas in language, technically, according to Kridalaksana (1983: 27) sound is the impression on the ganglion as the result of the eardrum vibration which reacts due to the changes in the air pressure. While speech sounds are units of sound produced by speech organs which observed as "phone" and in phonemic as "phonemes" (Chaer, 2007: 43). Accordingly, the speech sound and the vocal music sound are interpreted as the sounds produced by speech organs. Songs as chants that are recited have interesting peculiarities.

The importance of pronunciation for the understanding of a conversation also applies in singing at the time when the lyrics in a song are pronounced based on a series of melodies. If a conversation cannot be understood properly just because of the pronunciation error, the grammatical and lexical elements in a meaning will disappear. Likewise in pronunciation of lyrics in a song, good

pronunciation will make it easier to understand the spoken words. So that fluent reading is not enough because there are melodies or tones that accompany the lyrics or words

2 SPEECH AND MUSICAL SOUNDS

2.1 Syllable Sounds

When you hear people talking or singing, you will hear a continuous sequence of speech sounds, sometimes the sound rises and falls, sometimes you hear a short stop or along with stop along with loud or soft pressure, once in the while the sound also prolong or regular. After orthographic transcription in the next stage, segments of the sound sequence can be more segmented into the units of sound sequence called syllables. For example, if we take the segment of sequential sound [kerlap kerlip bintang], then we find the syllable [ker], [lap], [ker], [lip], [bin], [tang]

Syllable is a sequence of speech sounds marked by one of the loudest unit of sound, accompanied with or without precede or simultaneous sounds. The

presence of loudness or sonority is what marks the syllable (Chaer, 2007: 101). Further explained that the loudness is indicated by a vowel sound. Therefore, some say to determine how many syllables there are in a single unit of sound, we see that there are several vowels in it. Syllable can also be interpreted as the smallest rhythmic unit in a speech flow or sequence of speech sounds. One syllable usually includes one vowel, or one vowel and one consonant or more.

Example of the word [earth], this word consists of sounds [b], [u], [m], [i]. Sounds [b] and [m] are consonant sounds, while sounds [u], and [i] are vowels. The [u] and [i] sounds are said to be the top of the syllabic and the high sonority. The word earth consists of two syllables [bu] and [mi]. Vocal sounds may always be the high sonority in a syllable. But in certain rhythmic units, a consonant, both voiceless and silent, also has the possibility to become the high sonority. The word [kelapa] in Indonesian, consists of six sounds, namely [k], [e], [l], [a], [p], [a]. However the word kelapa is often pronounced as [klapa] so that the first syllable is only one consonant sound, namely [k]. Whereas in music it is known as the notation (note) to symbolize one tone that can be filled by syllables as part of the song lyrics. The following is an example:



Figure 1: Notation 1. Bars 2/4

Excerpt from the example of 1 song notation, there are four syllable [na], [ik], [tang], [ga] which represent one note for one syllable. In the last 2/4 each one note also represents one beat so that in one bars there are two beats.



Figure 2: Notation 2. Bars 3/4

Examples of examples of notation 2 show there are nine syllables of [ku], [nang], [ku], [nang], [hen], [no], [to], [ma], [na] -one note for one silabe. In time 3/4 there are three beats in each time and each note in the example notation 2 represents one silabe too. Silabe [nang] and [na] which have two beats on the bar 3/4 are pronounced rather long because they represent two beats.

2.2 Sound Changing

Here, changes is referred to the sounds that change due to their environmental effect (Muslich, 2011). The environment in this sense is when the sound adjusts to the musical sound of the notes on each bars in every song. The sound change does not differentiate meaning. The following is one example of sound changes in the song lyrics:



Figure 3: Notation 3. Bars 2/4

On the song *Siapa Namamu*, the word *Siapakah* pronounced with seven breath blows, consisting of 7 syllables in the first row (si-a-pa-kah na-ma-mu) and 6 syllables in the second row (na-ma-ku re-vi-na). Nevertheless in the musical notation that the first line has becomes 6 syllables because it is pronounced as fast as its heard (sya-pa-kah na-ma-mu) because of one note for one syllable so that the pronunciation is in one breath.

Here are some examples of children's songs in the song *Dendang Kencana 2017* children's song that can explain the sound changes:

2.2.1 Zeroization

Zeroization is phonemic sound removal as an effect of pronunciation reduction. This event usually occurs in the narrative of languages all over the world, including Indonesian. Zeroization is a common abbreviated model called contraction. The following example of zeroization in the form of syncope is the process of removing or dating one or more phonemes in the middle of the word. In the song *Aku Cinta Indonesia* there is a word [negeri] from the word [negeri] there is a phoneme disappearance [e], a word [karna] from the word [karena].

2.2.2 Accompaniment

Accompaniment sounds are often found in pronunciation of words to adjust the existing tone. This adjustment occurs due to the syllabic system in Indonesia, that one syllable for one note. So that if there are two notes for one syllable there will be an accompaniment that accompanies as in the word [teduh] to be [teheduh], the word [burung] becomes [buhurung]] in the song *Danau*. Accompanying sound [he] on pronunciation [shade] and [hu] on

[bird]. It can also be seen in the song Kerlip Bintang with the pronunciation [gelap] becomes [gehelap] because there is an accompaniment sound [he].

This accompaniment sometimes occurs scientifically by someone as a result of the participation of other means, when the first utterance is sounded. The other possibility of this accompaniment is to sound [bu], so that it overlaps the road by inserting a sound [h] behind it, so that the sound [bu] can be easily pronounced and deliver to the next syllable, namely [rung].

From a musical point of view, the accompaniment sounds arise because it fills in the syllable void that should be present in the note, usually because there is a legato in the note so that the accompanying sound appears to fill the note. On the side of pronunciation, the articulation will be clearly heard and easy in pronounce.

Teduh - KV-KVK becomes Teheduh - KV-KV-KV
 Gelap - KV-KVK becomes gehelap - KV-KV-KVK
 Burung - KV-KVKK becomes Buhurung KV-KV-KVKK

Besides sound accompaniment there are sounds that are omitted for example in the word [karna] of the origin word [karena], the letter [e] is omitted. This omission due to the adjustment of one note for only one syllable, so that if there are two syllables, it will be eliminated into one syllable as well as in the pronunciation.

3 CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the descriptive and analytical data, it can be concluded that in the song lyrics, the children pay attention to the syllable which is adjusted to the number of notes. One syllable for one note, if found outside of these provisions, the song lyrics will experience adjustments with the sound changes in the form of zeroization and accompaniment sound to match the beats and notes in the song.

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