



**PHONOLOGICAL PROCESSES IN ENGLISH COVER SONGS BY  
HANIN DHIYA**

**A THESIS**

**In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for  
the Sarjana Degree Majoring Linguistics in English Department  
Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University**

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## **PRONOUNCEMENT**

The writer honestly confirms that he composes this thesis by himself and without taking any results from other researchers in S-1, S-2, S-3 and in diploma degree of any university. The writer ascertains also that he does not quote any material from other publications or someone's paper except from the references mentioned.

Semarang, 18 October 2019

Ricky Giovani Reynaldi

## MOTTO AND DEDICATION

*Now faith is the assurance of things hoped for,  
the conviction of things not seen*

**Hebrews 11:1**

*It does not matter how slowly you go  
As long as you do not stop*

**Confucius**

*You can die anytime,  
but living takes true courage*

**Kenshin Himura**

*This thesis is dedicated to  
my beloved family, friends,  
and truth-seekers of life.*

## **APPROVAL**

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Semarang, 18 October 2019

Ricky Giovani Reynaldi

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

SL: Sundanese Language

RP: Received Pronunciation

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## ABSTRACT

Nowadays, there is a trend of covering English songs and uploading them on the *YouTube*. One of the famous Indonesian singers who like covering many English songs is Hanin Dhiya. As a non-English native speaker, Hanin sometimes pronounced English words differently from that of received pronunciation as seen from English dictionary. Based on that background, this thesis aims to explain the types of phonological process and the factors influencing the phonological processes found in the English cover songs by Hanin Dhiya whose first language is Sundanese. Data collection method used in this research is observation with a note-taking technique. Ten cover songs were selected as the data. Then, the phonological processes were listed, the data were transcribed by using IPA symbols and analysed using theory of Phonological Process by Hayes (2009), Lass (1984), Odden (2005), and Generative Phonology by Schane (1973). The findings show some phonological processes which are insertion, deletion and assimilation. The findings also show that the factors influencing phonological processes are mostly related to the difference of phonological system between English and the Sundanese language.

**Keywords:** Phonological process, english cover song, distinctive features, phonological system

## ABSTRAK

Pada masa sekarang, terdapat sebuah tren untuk menyanyikan kembali lagu-lagu bahasa Inggris dan mengunggahnya ke *YouTube*. Salah satunya adalah penyanyi terkenal asal Indonesia bernama Hanin Dhiya yang sering menyanyikan lagu-lagu bahasa Inggris. Hanin terkadang melaftalkan kata-kata bahasa Inggris berbeda dengan pelafalan bahasa Inggris yang terdapat pada kamus bahasa Inggris karena Hanin bukan penutur asli bahasa Inggris. Dilatarbelakangi hal tersebut, skripsi ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan tipe-tipe proses fonologis dan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi terjadinya proses tersebut yang ditemukan pada lagu-lagu bahasa Inggris yang dinyanyikan kembali oleh Hanin Dhiya yang bahasanya ibunya adalah bahasa Sunda. Metode pengumpulan data yang digunakan pada penelitian ini adalah observasi dengan teknik pencatatan. Sepuluh lagu yang dinyanyikan kembali oleh Hanin Dhiya dipilih untuk digunakan sebagai data. Setelah itu proses fonologis dicatat dan datanya ditranskripsikan menggunakan simbol IPA dan dianalisis menggunakan teori Proses Fonologis oleh Hayes (2009), Lass (1984), Odden (2005), dan Fonologi Generatif oleh Schane (1973). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat proses-proses fonologis seperti penyisipan, penghilangan dan asimilasi. Hasil penelitian juga menunjukkan bahwa faktor-faktor terjadinya proses fonologis sangat berkaitan dengan perbedaan sistem fonologis antara bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Sunda.

**Keywords:** Proses fonologis, lagu bahasa Inggris yang dinyanyikan kembali, fitur distingtif, sistem fonologis

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter elaborates background of the study, research problems, objectives, previous studies, and writing organization.

#### **1.1. Background of the Research**

Language is a medium that people use to communicate with each other. However, some difficulties are often faced by some people when they are communicating with people from a different country. This is due to the fact that people from different countries have different languages used to communicate and every language has its own phonological system and grammar.

Indonesia is a country consisting of a lot of local languages spoken by people from different cultures. In many varieties of local languages of Indonesia, the Sundanese language is one of widely spoken local languages in Indonesia. It has approximately 42 million Sundanese speakers.

English is one of the languages used as an international language in the world. In this era of globalization, the number of English users in Indonesia has increased rapidly. English is used not only to communicate, but also to express feeling and creativity through songs. Songs have many genres, such as rock, pop, jazz, R&B and almost every person in the world likes listening to songs. Songs, especially from the United States of America, have become the center of music nowadays. Because of this reason, there are so many people other than the original singers or composers singing English songs, also known as “covering the

songs”, and they upload the covered songs on the video-sharing website called “*YouTube*”. This also happens to Hanin Dhiya, a Sundanese singer who was born in Bogor, February 21<sup>st</sup> 2001. As one of the famous singers in Indonesia and a runner-up winner of well-known singing competition “*Rising Star Indonesia*” in 2014, Hanin Dhiya likes to make cover songs and she uploads the cover songs in her youtube channel afterwards.

As a non-English native speaker, Hanin Dhiya often mispronounce words when covering English songs. This problem may be related to the phonetic difference between the Sundanese language which is the first language of Hanin Dhiya and English.

According to Ramelan (1977) foreign language learners as non-native speakers face difficulties relating to learn new sound systems, new vocabularies, and methods to arrange words into sentences. The first language of the learners used in daily social interactions has influenced the production of foreign language. The methods of producing foreign language sounds are adjusted to follow the rules of the native language. Therefore, non-native speakers of English find it difficult to adapt sound differences between English and their native language in producing foreign language sounds.

The language transfer from Sundanese to English is not always positive even though there are many similarities between Sundanese sounds compared to English sounds. Some sounds in English do not exist in Sundanese phonological systems. For example, Sundanese speakers tend to change the labiodental fricative sounds

[f, v] into bilabial stop [p] because Sundanese do not have labiodental fricatives (Robins 1983:184).

Sometimes, the phonological system differences between English and Sundanese result in a phonological process. Schane (1973) described that phonological process is a process when the segments of neighbouring morphemes become juxtaposed and undergo changes.

The focus of the research is the phonological processes made by Hanin Dhiya in her cover songs. The writer conducts this research in order to show phonological processes made by an English non-native speaker and find the factor influencing the phonological processes. Some studies conducted by Febriyanti (2015) and Nuha (2017) reveal the phonological processes in a language, but they do not explain phonological processes of English words when they are pronounced by English non-native speakers and the reasons why such phenomena can happen.

## **1.2. Research Problems**

There are three research problems raised in this study as follows:

1. What kinds of phonological processes are found in English cover songs?
2. How are the phonological processes explained using distinctive features?
3. What are the factors influencing the phonological processes?

## **1.3. Objectives**

Based on the research problems, this study has three objectives as in the following:

1. To describe the types of phonological processes in the cover songs by Hanin Dhiya
2. To explain the phonological processes occurring in the cover songs using distinctive features
3. To explain the factors influencing phonological processes

#### **1.4. Previous Studies**

There have been some studies discussing phonological processes. The first is “English Phonological Processes a Study of Generative Phonology Theory” conducted by Sutomo (2012). This study investigated the phonological processes that occur in word level focusing on assimilation process and morpho-phonemic changes. The findings of this study showed that there are indeed phonological processes, for instance /m/ becomes [ɪ m] when it occurs before [p, b, m] and /t/ becomes zero when it occurs before [d, g, m, n]. By learning phonological processes and morpho-phonemic changes, the readers could have a better understanding about it which occurs when two sounds are linked. The shortage of this study is the inexistence of the research method within, so the readers do not know what methods used to acquire the data.

Another study is “A Comparative Analysis between English and Indonesian Phonological Systems” conducted by Andi (2013). This study focused on comparative analysis of the English and Indonesian phonological systems concerning the different features of each phoneme. The findings showed that phonological systems of English and Bahasa Indonesia have some similarities and differences regarding phonemic oppositions and phonetic features.

Another study is “Assimilation, Reduction and Elision Reflected in the Selected Song Lyrics of Avenged Sevenfold” conducted by Febriyanti (2015). This study investigated phonological rules focusing on assimilation, reduction, and elision in song lyrics of Avenged Sevenfold. The findings of this study showed that there are fifteen cases of assimilation, six cases of reduction, twelve cases of elision, and four cases of double processes in the first song. In the second song, there are fourteen cases of assimilation, six cases of reduction, seven cases of elision and two cases of double processes. This study only showed the occurrence of phonological processes, so it would be better if the author of this journal could extend the discussion.

Another study is “*Perubahan Fonologis Kosakata Serapan Sansekerta dalam Bahasa Jawa*” conducted by Zen (2016). The objective of this study was to examine phonological changes in Javanese vocabularies which were taken from Sanskrit language. The findings showed that there are forty-three phonological rules found in Javanese language that were taken from Sanskrit language. There were also internal and external factors that affect sound changes. This study was lacking in terms of explanation on some uncommon terminologies for some readers.

Another study is “The Phonological Process of Verb Nasalization in Banyumasan dialect of Javanese” conducted by Huda (2017). The study investigated the phonological process of forming verb nazalisation in Banyumas dialect. The results showed that there are four phonetic forms of nasal prefix in Banyumasan dialect of Javanese. The nasal prefix has functions to show the active transitive marker and verbal marker. The shortage of this study is the limitation on

research's purpose that makes this study has less extensive object. It can be more extended by using other theories.

The last is “American, British or Norwegian English? : A Phonological Analysis of Songs by Norwegian Singers Sung in English” conducted by Asgautsen (2017). This study compared phonological differences between American English and British English as well as how they are different from Norwegian English. The findings of this study showed that the singers would sing in a standard dialect and have less Norwegian influence the younger they are. The shortage of this study is the author used some uncommon terms which make some readers could not have better understanding.

From all of the previous studies above, there are no studies that investigate phonological processes in cover songs by English non-native speakers, using distinctive features to show the phonological differences.

### **1.5. Writing Organization**

In order to form a good organization of writing, research should be constructed with systemical explanation. Writing organization is the way to present the ideas as well as writing paragraphs and sentences in research. Therefore, the research is constructed with the following organization.

Chapter I is Introduction. This chapter elaborates the background of the research, the research problems, the objectives, and a review of previous studies.

Chapter II is Review of Literature. This chapter presents the theories to analyse and examine the data.

Chapter III is Research Method. This chapter explains the methods used to collect and analyse the data. This chapter gives a limit in collecting the data. It controls the boundaries of collecting data so that the acquired data is adequate to be analysed.

Chapter IV is Data Analysis. It is a crucial step to find both analysis of the data and findings of the research. This chapter uses the theories referred to chapter II in order to accomplish the objectives of the research.

Chapter V is Conclusion which contains conclusion of the whole research from topics to results. It also shows the findings and the suggestions of the whole research.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE**

The writer uses some relevant theories to conduct this research. This chapter will discuss the theories related to the topic of the research that has been elaborated in Chapter I. The writer used the theory of Transformational Generative Phonology and Distinctive Features by Schane (1973) and the theory of Phonological Process by Hayes (2009), Odden (2005), Lass (1984), and Schane (1973). Furthermore, this chapter will elaborate the phonological system of English and Sundanese language discussed in this research in order to better understand the similarities and differences between these two languages.

The writer elaborates some major issues of phonological process in order to capture notable theory easily. The major issues are: (1) Generative Phonology (2) Distinctive Features (3) Phonological Process (4) Phonological System of English and Sundanese Language.

#### **2.1 Generative Phonology**

Generative phonology is a component of generative grammar which was created by Noam Chomsky and Morris Halle in 1968 through their book entitled “The Sound Pattern of English”. The idea of generative phonology was to serve the correct phonetic representation to utterances in such a way so it can depict the internalized grammar of a speaker.

According to Zheng (2013:1681), generative phonology is the study of surface structure of language which relates to its deep structure such as grammar,

meaning, lexicology and context. The generative phonologists attempted to explain phonology as the grammar component consisting of the elements and principles which define how sounds and patterns can vary in a language. These theories carry a concept of allophones and syllables which proved that different contexts can influence the changing of speech sounds. Zheng (2013:1682) also stated that different sounds occur in different linguistic contexts and show the same phoneme which is called allophones of the phoneme.

## **2.2 Distinctive Features**

Distinctive features have something to do with the phonological aspects. The smallest feature of the sound or the basic unit of phonological structure in distinctive features can be analysed using phonological theory.

### **2.2.1 Binary Features**

Distinctive features can be elaborated by binary values. Schane (1973:25) stated that indicating opposite traits of features are applied with binary system, which implies we can put pluses or minuses to show the traits of the attribute. When the attribute is present, it can be symbolized with a positive value [+], while the attribute is absence, it can be symbolized with negative one [-]. For example, we need to identify that /k/ and /g/ are different phoneme. The feature separating the two sounds is [voiced], so we can specify /k/ as [- voiced] as it is not voiced, and /g/ as [+voiced] as it is voiced or that voiced feature is present.

### **2.2.2 Major Class Features**

Schane (1973:26) elaborates that major class features are used to divide consonants and vowels by their similarities and differences. This class features have

three features which are [syllabic], [consonantal], and [sonorant]. A [syllabic] used as a feature to determine if the phoneme can be syllabic nucleus or not. It means that [+syllabic] segments can be a syllabic nucleus of sound, otherwise [-syllabic] segments not. All vowels are [+syllabic] since it can use as syllabic nucleus while all consonants are [-syllabic]. Segments which have the feature of [consonantal] are defined as a narrowed constriction in the oral cavity. Therefore, all consonants are [+consonantal], while vowels are [-consonantal] because it does not have narrowed constriction in oral cavity. The [+consonantal] segments are stops, fricatives, affricates, nasals, and liquids. On the contrary, vowels, semivowels, glides and approximants are stated with [-consonantal] segments. The last feature is [sonorant] which described as a segment which do not make any vibration automatically in the vocal cords. The [+sonorant] segments are vowels, nasals, semivowels, and liquids. Contrarily, the [-sonorant] are called [obstruent] for example stops, fricatives, and affricates.

### **2.2.3 Manner Features**

Manner features deal with the manner of articulation of sounds. The production of sound which allows the airflow passes the oral cavity and it does not completely close is called [continuant]. All fricatives are always [+continuant], while stops and affricates are [-continuant].

Stops and affricates have the same attribute of total occlusion in the beginning, but they are released differently. Affricates are distinguished from stops in the way they are released. Stops are produced without delay, but affricates are delayed thus it is called delayed release [+delayed release].

Another manner feature is called [strident]. Strident is applied to distinguish consonants according to the height of noise frequency. The [+strident] sound has high frequency of noise, while [-strident] has less frequency. Labiodental, alveolar, palate-alveolar, and uvular are [+strident], whereas bilabial, dental, palatal, and velar are [-strident].

#### **2.2.4 Place of Articulation Features**

This features are dealing with place of articulation. Firstly, it based on whether the main constriction of airflow is at the forward zone of the oral cavity which named [+anterior] or it is constricted at the farther back of the oral cavity which named [-anterior].

Secondly, it based on whether the segment is articulated with moving blade of the tongue [+coronal] or not [-coronal]. Labials and dentals are the [+anterior] consonants, while velar and palate-alveolar are [-anterior] consonants. On the contrary, dentals and palate-alveolar are [+coronal] consonants, while labials and velars are [-coronal] consonants.

#### **2.2.5 Body of Tongue Features**

Schane (1973:30) stated that vowels are divided based on some parameters such as high, mid, low, front, back, rounded, and unrounded. Vowels can be divided based on its height, high vowels are symbolized with [+high], low vowels are [+low], and mid vowels are symbolized both [-high] and [-low]. Vowels can also be divided based on lip shape. The vowels can be produced with rounded lip [+rounded] or unrounded lip [-rounded]. Vowels can also be divided according to

the position of the tongue. It is produced with backed tongue [+back] or fronted tongue [-back].

### **2.2.6 Subsidiary Features**

Tense, voiced, aspirated and glottalized are consisted in subsidiary features. The feature [tense] is used to divide vowels and consonants. It also can divide lateral and non-lateral liquid so that trill /r/ sound is [+tense] and flap is [-tense]. The [voiced] feature is used to divide voiceless and voiced aspect in obstruent sounds, while voicing feature are rarely found in sonorants. The [aspirated] and [glottalized] features are also connected to consonants or obstruent, they are especially used to explain the differences of /h/ and /?/.

## **2.3 Phonological Process**

Schane (1973:49) stated that phonological process occurs when combining morphemes into words, the segments of neighbouring morphemes undergo change. Moreover, Hayes (2009) elaborated phonological process as the generalizations about the different ways where a specific sound can be pronounced in different neighbouring phonemes.

### **2.3.1 Insertion**

Insertion is a process of sound addition. According to (Lass 1984:198) insertion is a process where segments emerge from zero. Schane (1973:70) stated that consonants or vowels may be inserted to break up consonants clusters or vowels sequences. For example, voiceless stop with the same place of articulation as the nasal consonant is inserted between a nasal consonant and a voiceless fricative. In English, the word “hamster” is not pronounced by ['hæmstər] but ['hæmpstər] with

voiceless bilabial plosive sound [p] is inserted between bilabial nasal consonant [m] and voiceless fricative [s].

### **2.3.2 Deletion**

Deletion is a process of sound omitting. Lass (1984:198) stated that deletion is a process where segments are merged with another segment. He also said there are three kinds of deletion which are: aphaeresis (deletion in initial position), syncope (formative-internal deletion), and apocope (deletion in final position). For example, the word “history” is not ['histəri] but ['histri] with omitting unstressed vowel [ə].

### **2.3.3 Assimilation**

Assimilation is a process when a sound become more like its adjacent sound. According to Lass (1984:186) assimilation is a process where a segment can become identical to neighbouring sounds. Lass (1984) also classified assimilation according to the direction and contact.

Assimilation classified into two kinds according to the direction, they are progressive assimilation which a segment can influence the following sound and regressive assimilation which a segment can influence the preceding sounds.

Assimilation also can be classified into two kinds based on the contact, they are contact assimilation and distant assimilation. For example, prefix *in-* becomes *im-* when preceding a bilabial sound (*in- + possible = impossible*).

### **2.3.4 Weakening and Strengthening**

Weakening is a process in which a sound becomes weaker, while strengthening is a process in which a sound becomes stronger. Lass (1984:192)

stated that there are two hierarchies among the consonants, any movement to the right is weakening and movement to the left is strengthening. The hierarchies are:

(a) Stop > Fricative > Approximant > Zero and (b) Voiceless > Voiced. The example of strengthening is voiceless stop sounds become aspirated when they occur at the beginning of a stressed syllable such as the word “top” which is pronounced as [t<sup>h</sup>ɒp].

### **2.3.5 Devoicing**

Devoicing is a process of changing voiced consonants into voiceless one. For instance, words in Russian language always end with a voiceless obstruent. (Odden 2005:71).

### **2.3.6 Cluster Reduction**

Cluster reduction is a process of reducing cluster containing consonants or vowels in a word. Leung and Brice (1983) stated cluster reduction is a process of consonant omission in a cluster or sequence. For example, the word “clean” [klin] is pronounced as [kin].

### **2.3.7 Vowel Deviation**

Vowel deviation is a process of substituting one vowel into another. This process often leads to mispronunciation and it is caused by indolent tongue placement of the speaker. Leung and Brice (1983) said that vowel deviation could be caused by the phonological system difference between native language of the speaker and the target language.

Vowel deviation can occur in various forms. It can be raising of vowel, lowering of vowel, vocalization, and monophthongization. Fronting of vowel is a

process of substituting a back vowel into a front vowel. Backening of vowel is the converse of fronting which is substituting a front vowel into back vowel. Vocalization is a process of changing liquids, semi-vowels, or rhotic vowels into neutral vowels. Monophthongization is a process of substituting a diphthong into monophthongization. Lowering is a process of substituting a vowel which produced with higher position of tongue into with a vowel which produced with lower position of tongue. Raising is the converse of lowering, it is substituting a vowel produced with lower position of tongue into a vowel produced with higher position of tongue. For example, vowel [i] in word “police” [p ə'l i s] becomes vowel [ɪ] [p ə'l ɪ s].

### **2.3.8 Fronting and Backening.**

Fronting is a process of substituting a sound produced with posterior organ of speech into a sound produced with anterior organ of speech (Lahey, 1988). For example, velar plosive sounds /k/ and /g/ are substituted by alveolar plosive sounds /t/ and /d/.

Backening is the converse of fronting, it is substituting a sound produced with anterior organ of speech into a sound produced with posterior of organ of speech. For example, alveolar plosive sounds /t/ and /d/ are substituted by velar plosive sounds /k/ and /g/.

### **2.3.9 Lip-rounding**

Lip-rounding is a process of changing unrounded sounds into rounded sounds or conversely. Leung and Brice (1983) stated that this kind of deviation could be caused by the phonological system difference and lack of phonological knowledge

of the speaker. Lahey (1998) also stated that this kind of phonological process is used to simplify phonological system by replacing one sound into another. For example, vowel /ʌ/ becomes /ɔ/.

## 2.4 Phonological System of English and Sundanese Language

Phonological system of English and Sundanese language are presented here. There are similarities and differences in sounds and distribution between these languages.

### 2.4.1 Consonant and Vowel Contrast of English and Sundanese

There are similarities and differences between English and Sundanese language in term of consonants and vowels. The classification of consonants and vowels between these two languages is presented below;

Table 1. Consonant contrast of English and Sundanese language

Place	Manner	Plosives		Nasals		Trills		Fricatives		Affricates		Laterals		Approximants	
		E	S	E	S	E	S	E	S	E	S	E	S	E	S
<b>Bilabial</b>	Voiceless	p	p												
	Voiced	b	b	m	m										w
<b>Labio-dental</b>	Voiceless							f							
	Voiced							v						w	
<b>Dental</b>	Voiceless		t					θ							
	Voiced		d					ð							
<b>Alveolar</b>	Voiceless	t						s	s	tʃ					
	Voiced	d		n	n	r	z			dʒ	l	l	j		
<b>Palato-alveolar</b>	Voiceless							ʃ	tʃ						
	Voiced							ʒ	dʒ						
<b>Palatal</b>	Voiceless													j	y
	Voiced				p										
<b>Retroflex</b>	Voiceless														
	Voiced														
<b>Velar</b>	Voiceless	k	k												
	Voiced	g	g	ŋ	ŋ										
<b>Glottal</b>	Voiceless									h	h				
	Voiced														

E: English

S: Sundanese language

The table above shows the similarities and differences of consonant sounds between English and Sundanese language in their phonological systems. English language has a bigger number of consonants with twenty four consonants than Sundanese language with eighteen consonants. Some sounds exist in both English and Sundanese phonological system. For example, bilabial sounds [p, b]. There are some sounds that exist in English but does not exist in Sundanese. For example, labiodental fricative [f, v], voiced alveolar fricative [z]. There are also some sounds that exist in both English and Sundanese phonological system, but the place of articulation is different. For example, English's [t, d] sound are produced in alveolar while Sundanese's [t, d] sound are produced in dental.

Table 2. Vowel contrast between English and Sundanese language

Backness	Mouth Closeness	Close		Near-close		Close-mid		Mid		Open-mid		Near-open		Open	
		E	S	E	S	E	S	E	S	E	S	E	S	E	S
Front	Unrounded	i	ɪ	I		e:		e	ɛ	ə	æ				a
	Rounded														
Central	Unrounded							ə	ə, ʌ	ʌ					
	Rounded														
Back	Unrounded														ɑ
	Rounded	u	ʊ	ʊ		ɔ		o:	o						ɒ

E: English

S: Sundanese language

It can be seen from the table above, there are similarities and differences between English and Sundanese language in terms of vowels. English has a bigger

number of vowels with twelve vowels than Sundanese with seven vowels. Some vowels exist in both English and Sundanese phonological system such as [i] and [u]. There are also some vowels that exist only in English phonological system, for example [ʌ].

There is also a difference between English and Sundanese language in terms of diphthongs. English has seven diphthongs, they are [ai], [au], [əʊ], [eɪ], [iə], [eə] and [ɔɪ] while Sundanese has no diphthong.

### **2.4.2 Distribution and Problematic Contrast**

English and Sundanese language have different distribution of consonants in their phonological systems. The sounds of these two languages are also different. The table below compares the sounds existence and distribution between English and Sundanese language;

Table 3. Distribution of sounds in English and Sundanese

No.	Phonemes	Availability		Distribution					
				Initial		Medial		Final	
		E	S	E	S	E	S	E	S
1	/p/	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
2	/b/	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	Yes	yes
3	/t/	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes	Yes	yes
4	/d/	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	Yes	yes
5	/k/	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
6	/g/	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
7	/m/	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
8	/n/	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
9	/ŋ/	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no	no
10	/ɳ/	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
11	/r/	yes	Yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
12	/f/	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no
13	/v/	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no

14	/θ/	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no
15	/ð/	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no
16	/s/	yes							
17	/z/	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no
18	/ʃ/	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no
19	/ʒ/	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no
20	/h/	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes
21	/tʃ/	yes	no						
22	/dʒ/	yes	no						
23	/l/	yes							
24	/w/	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes
25	/j/	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes

It can be seen from the table above, the phonological system of the English and that of Sundanese have some similarities and differences. Some sounds are available in one language, but they are absent in the other languages. Even if a sound exists in both English and Sundanese language, their distribution is what distinguishes one sound to another.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

The writer used some methods and techniques to collect and analyse the data. This chapter presents the type of the research, source of the data, methods of collecting data, and methods of analysing data.

#### **3.1 Type of the Research**

This study belongs to descriptive qualitative research because it describes facts and characteristics of acquired data accurately and systematically. According to Creswell (1994:21) qualitative research should be conducted in consistent and structural prejudice. In other words, the research should acquire the findings based on the objective of the research without directly regarding to the research questions proposed by the researcher.

#### **3.2 Data, Population, Sample and Sampling Technique**

This study used spoken data in the forms of pronunciations by a non-English speaker who sang English songs. The writer took ten cover song videos of the speaker to make data reliable.

According to Arikunto (1998), population is all of the research object that will be analysed in the research. Therefore, the population of this research is all words or word clusters that undergo phonological processes by a non-English speaker.

To find the sample of the data, the writer chose purposive sampling techniques referred on the theories as explained in Chapter II. The technique only

caught the phonological processes as the representation of the total utterances in the videos.

### **3.3 Method of Collecting Data**

In collecting data of the research, the writer used some methods and techniques. The methods are ways how to collect the data aiming to analyse the data referring to the theories. The technique is to find the data in conformity with its barriers.

The writer used observation method to gather the data. According to Sudaryanto (2015:203) observation is a way of data collection by listening to or observing the usage of language. The observation was conducted by taking the cover song videos of the speaker in *YouTube*.

Note taking is a way to catch the supporting ideas of data based on the context of the pronunciation. The writer used a note-taking technique to note additional informations of the videos so that the data could be more admissible. This technique is used to list the data which will then be classified into several categories based on phonological process. In the paper note, the data transcription can be converted into certain forms based on the object of the research whether it is formed as orthographic, phonemic or phonetic transcription.

The transcription of the data must be correct in order to get valid analysis. The researcher must listen to the audio recording where the entire utterance should be analysed. To get the phonetic transcription, the writer listen to the audio carefully and compare the sound deviation in [www.ipachart.com](http://www.ipachart.com) afterwards.

### **3.4 Method of Analysing Data**

After all the data have been acquired, the final step is to analyse the data using a distributional method because the writer organizes the acquired data into groups based on kinds of phonological processes. The acquired data were transcribed and analysed by using IPA symbols. All the phonetic transcription of English and Sundanese language are compared to find the pronunciation deviation afterwards. Next, the writer caught and classified the sounds made by Hanin Dhiya to find out the phonological processes and its reasons.

The reasons of phonological processes can be found by comparing the correct phonetic transcription of English based on English Dictionary to the phonetic transcription of Sundanese language by Hanin Dhiya. The data are presented based on the phonological processes which are insertion, deletion, assimilation, weakening and strengthening, devoicing, cluster reduction, fronting and backening, vowel deviation, and lip-rounding. The comparison between correct phonetic transcription of words in English and the transcription of the speaker are presented in a table. The phonological processes of the speaker are presented by using Transformational Generative Phonology theory which is explaining about distinctive features.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **DATA ANALYSIS**

In this chapter, the writer presents the analysis of the phenomena occurring in English cover songs. First, the writer explains phonological processes such as assimilation, deletion, spirantization, cluster reduction, insertion, devoicing, fronting, vowel deviation, and lip-rounding. After that, the writer discusses the phonological processes using Distinctive Features by Schane (1973) to explain the changing features of sound. The last, the writer explains the reasons why phonological process can occur in the English cover songs by a non-native speaker.

#### **4.1 Kinds of Phonological Processes in English Cover Songs**

There are nine phonological processes found in the English cover songs by Hanin Dhiya. They are insertion, deletion, assimilation, spirantization or weakening of consonant, devoicing, cluster reduction, fronting, vowel deviation, and lip-rounding. The phonological processes found in the English cover songs are presented in the table below;

Table 4. Kinds of phonological processes and their frequency

Kinds of Phonological Processes	Frequency	Percentage
Insertion	3	5.7%
Deletion	17	32%
Assimilation	2	3.8%
Spirantization	1	1.9%
Devoicing	5	9.4%
Cluster Reduction	4	7.5%

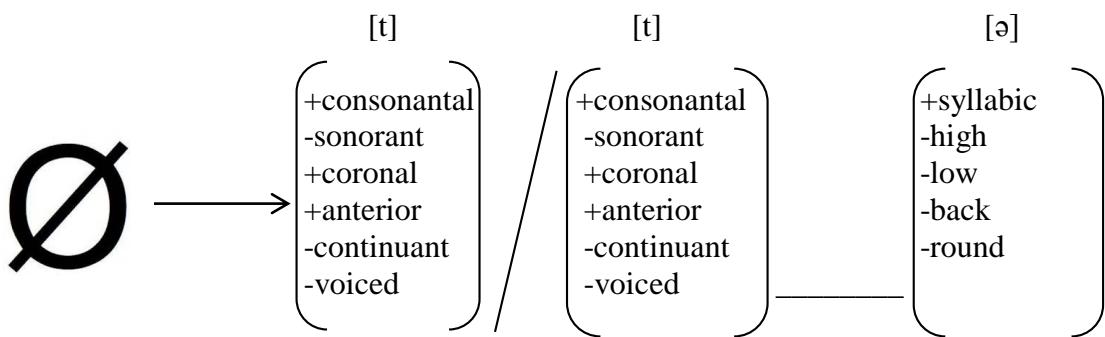
Fronting	1	1.9%
Vowel Deviation	18	34%
Lip-rounding	2	3.8%
	Total: 53	Total: 100%

The table shows that the vowel deviation process has the highest frequency followed with the deletion process. The table also shows that spirantization and fronting have the lowest frequency. The following is the explanation of each of the processes.

#### 4.1.1 Insertion

There are three cases of insertion found in the data which are the insertion of [t] between [t] and [ə], the insertion of [ə] between [v] and [r] and the insertion of [ə] between [m] and [n].

In the case of [t] insertion, the word cluster “best of” which should be pronounced [b e s t ə v] is pronounced as [b e s t t ə v] by Hanin. This case is an example of epenthesis which is a process of sound addition that occurs between sounds. This case of [t] insertion above can be explained using distinctive features as follows;



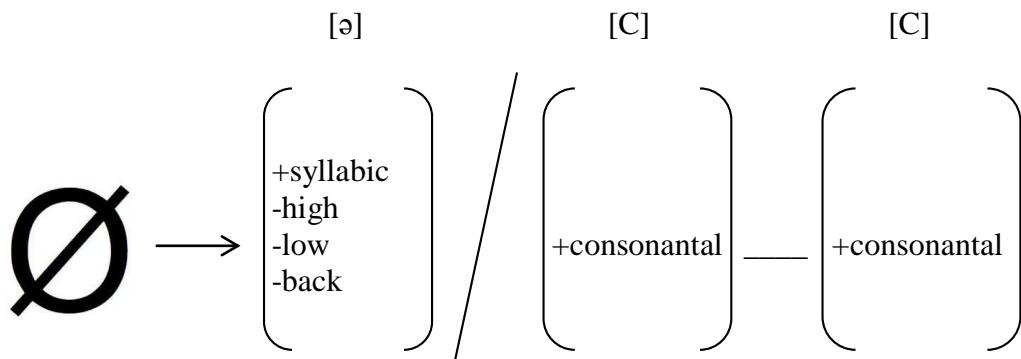
From the distinctive features above, it can be seen that [t] sound which has some features such as [+consonantal], [-sonorant], [+coronal], [+anterior], [-continuant] and [-voiced] emerges from zero when it occurs after [t] sound and before [ə] sound.

In the cases of [ə] insertion, they can happen because the speaker is unfamiliar with the words that contain two neighboring consonants and syllable break inside. Therefore, the speaker tend to insert vowel [ə] between them to make the words easily pronounced.

Table 5. The insertion of [ə]

Words or Word Clusters	SL Transcription	RP Transcription
Every	[e v ə r i]	['e v .r i]
Chimney	['tʃɪmənɪ]	['tʃɪm. nɪ]

The process of [ə] insertion can be described using distinctive features as follows;

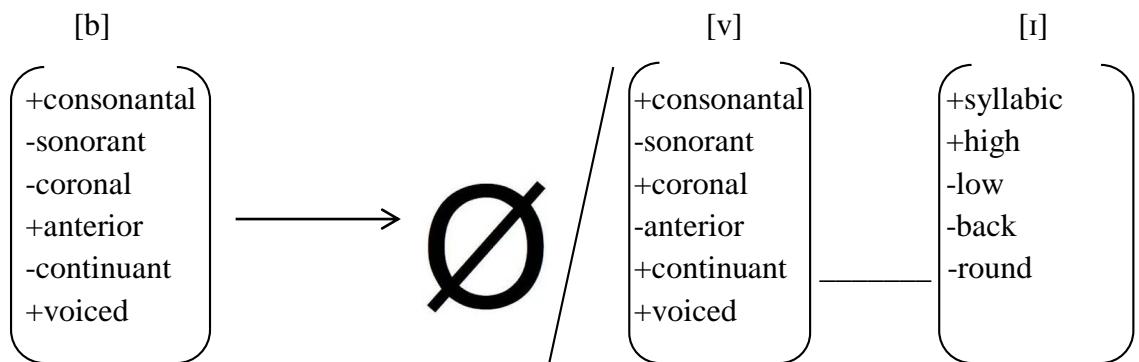


From the distinctive features above, [ə] sound which has features such as [+syllabic], [-high], [-low] and [-back] emerge from zero between two consonants.

#### 4.1.2 Deletion

There are seventeen cases of deletion process found in data. They are the deletion of [b] between [v] and [ɪ], the deletion of [t] in the final position, between [e] and [s], between [ʊ] and [n], between [s] and [a], between [s] and [t], between [a] and [l], between [n] and [s], between [n] and [i], and between [ʒ] and [m], the deletion of [v] in the final position, the deletion of [s] between [v] and [m], the deletion of [ɪ] between [a] and [n] and between [p] and [dʒ], the deletion of [ʊ] between [o] and [z], between [o] and [p] and between [o] and [ð].

In the case of [b] deletion, the word cluster “you’ve been” which should be pronounced as [j ə v **b** ɪ n] is pronounced as [j ə v ɪ n] by Hanin. The [b] sound in the word ‘been’ is deleted between sound [v] and [ɪ]. Distinctive features are used to explain this deletion process of [b] as follows;



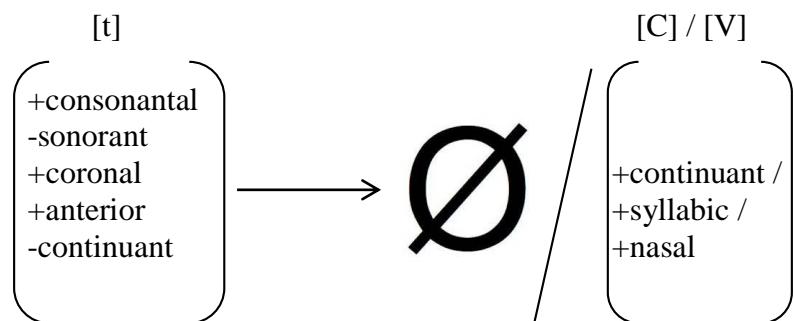
It can be seen from distinctive features above, [b] sound which has some features such as [+consonantal], [-sonorant], [-coronal], [+anterior], [-continuant] and [+voiced] becomes zero when it occurs between [v] sound which has some contrast features from [b] sound such as [+coronal], [+continuant] and [ɪ] sound.

In the cases of [t] deletion, [t] sound is deleted by the speaker even though the sound exists in both of English and Sundanese phonological system. The difference is the place of articulation in producing this sound, the place of articulation of [t] sound in English is alveolar while Sundanese is dental.

Table 6. The deletion of [t]

Words or Word Clusters	SL Transcription	RP Transcription
start	[s t a: r]	[s t a: r t]
let's	[l e s]	[l e t s]
'bout (about) nothin'	[b aʊ̯ 'nʌθɪn̩]	[b aʊ̯ t 'nʌθɪn̩]
wrist icicle	[rɪs̩ 'aɪsɪkl̩]	[rɪst̩ 'aɪsɪkl̩]
used to	[ju: s t u]	[ju: s t t u]
hotline	['həʊ̯l aɪn̩]	['həʊ̯t̩ l aɪn̩]
different song	['dɪfərənt̩ səŋ]	[dɪfərənt̩ səŋ]
granted	['græn̩t̩ɪd̩]	['græn̩t̩ɪd̩]
desert	[dɪz̩ɜːt̩ɪm̩ɪ]	[dɪz̩ɜːt̩ɪt̩ɪm̩ɪ]

The distinctive features are used to explain this kind of phenomenon as follows;

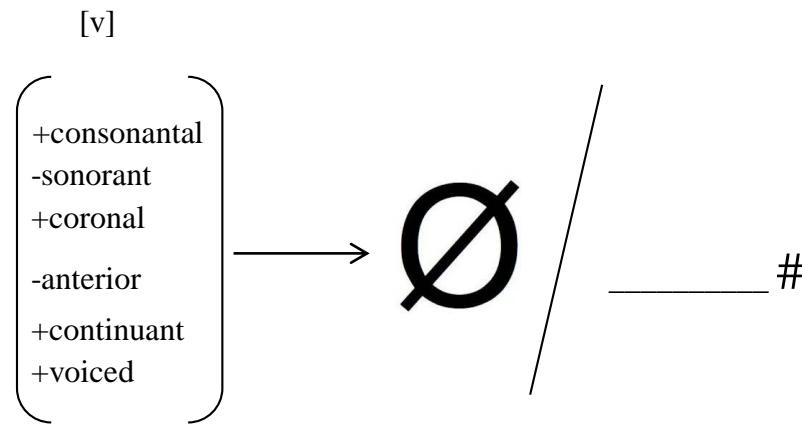


-voiced

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It can be seen from the distinctive features above, [t] sound which has some features such [+consonantal], [-sonorant], [+coronal], [+anterior], [-continuant] and [-voiced] becomes zero when it occurs after a sound which has [-continuant], [+syllabic] or [+nasal] features.

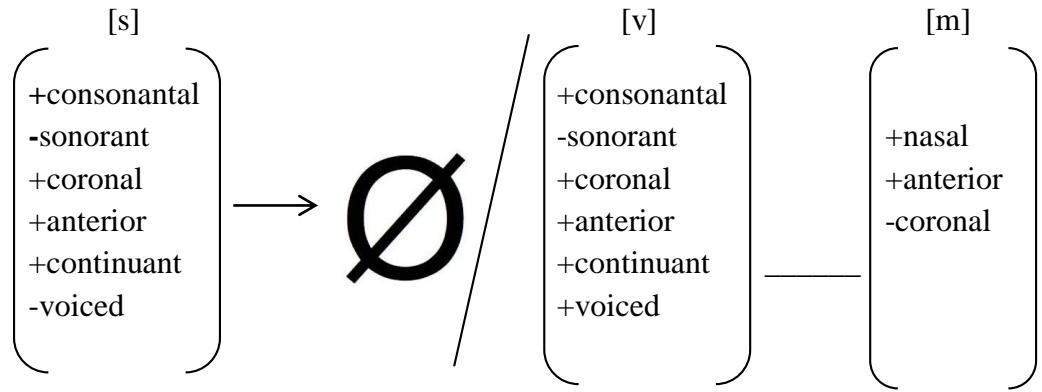
In the case of [v] deletion which occurs in the final position, the word “give” which should be pronounced as [g i v] is pronounced as [g i] by Hanin. The process of deletion of [v] sound can be explained using distinctive features as follows;



It can be seen from distinctive features above, [v] sound which has some features such as [+consonantal], [-sonorant], [+coronal], [-anterior], [+continuant] and [+voiced] becomes zero when it occurs in final position.

In the case of [s] deletion, the word cluster “of smoke” which should be pronounced as [ə v s m oʊ k] is pronounced as [ə v m oʊ k] by Hanin which means the [s] sound is deleted. This case is an example of aphaeresis because the

deletion process of [s] sound occurs in initial position of word. The process of [s] sound deletion can be explained using distinctive features as follows;



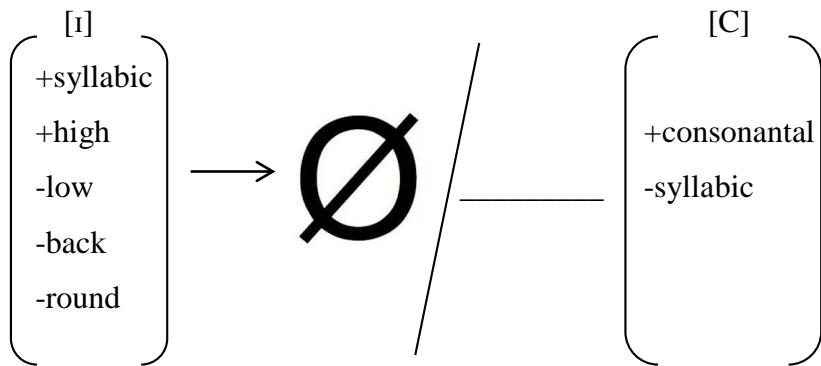
It can be seen from distinctive features above, [s] sound which has [+consonantal], [-sonorant], [+coronal], [+anterior], [+continuant] and [-voiced] features becomes zero when it occurs between [v] and [m].

In the cases of the [ɪ] deletion, the word cluster “i knew” and the word “pages” which should be pronounced as [a ɪ n u:] and [p e ɪ dʒ ə z] are pronounced as [a n u:] and [p e dʒ ə z] by Hanin. The case of [ɪ] deletion in the word cluster “i knew” is an example of apocope because the deletion occurs in the final position.

Table 7. The deletion of [ɪ]

Words or Word Clusters	SL Transcription	RP Transcription
i knew	[a ɪ n u:]	[a i n u:]
pages	[p e dʒ ə z]	[p e ɪ dʒ ə z]

Distinctive features can be used to explain the process of deletion of [ɪ] sound as follows;



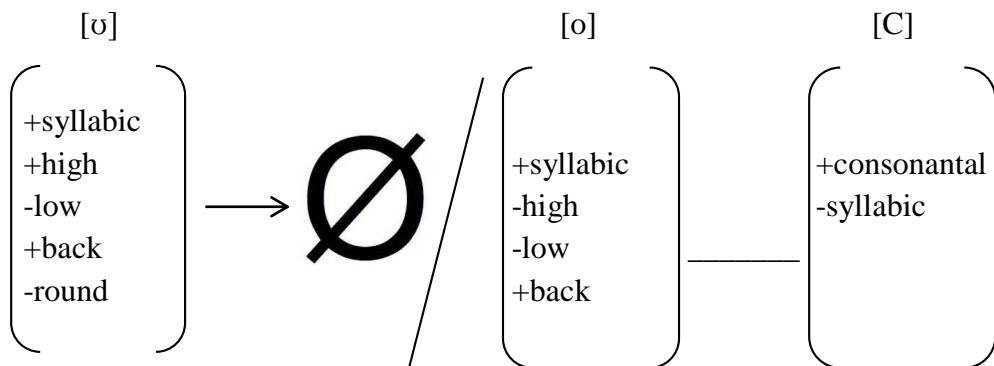
It can be seen from the distinctive features above, [ɪ] sound which has [+syllabic], [+high], [-low], [-back] and [-round] becomes zero when it occurs preceding a consonant.

In the cases of [ʊ] deletion, the word “clothes”, “kaleidoscopes” and “those” which should be pronounced as [k l oʊ əz], [k ə'laɪ.də.skəʊpəz] and [ðəʊz] are pronounced as [k l o əz], [k ə'laɪ.də.skəʊpəz] and [ðəʊz] by Hanin.

Table 8. The deletion of [ʊ]

Words or Word Clusters	SL Transcription	RP Transcription
clothes	[k l o əz]	[k l oʊ əz]
kaleidoscopes	[k ə'laɪ.də.skəʊpəz]	[k ə'laɪ.də.skəʊpəz]
those	[ðəʊz]	[ðəʊz]

These cases of [ʊ] deletion can be elaborated using distinctive features as follows;



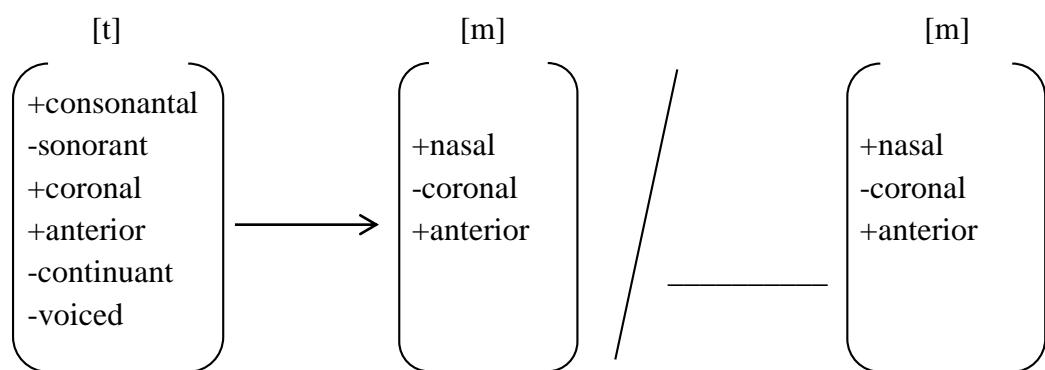
+round

It can be seen from the distinctive features above, [ʊ] sound which has [+syllabic], [+high], [-low], [+back] and [-round] becomes zero when it occurs between [o] and a consonant.

#### 4.1.3 Assimilation

There are two cases of assimilation process which are the assimilation process of [t] sound become [m] when it precedes [m] sound and the assimilation of [e] between [t] and [v].

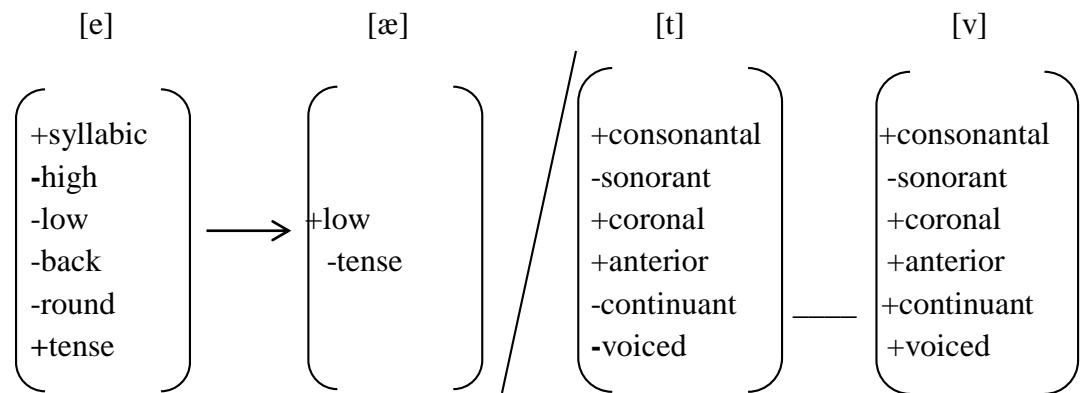
In the case of [t] assimilation, the word cluster “got me” which should be pronounced as [g a: t m i] is pronounced as [g a: m m i] by Hanin. The process of [t] sound assimilation can be explained using distinctive features as follows;



It can be seen from distinctive features above, [t] sound which has [+consonantal], [-sonorant], [+coronal], [+anterior], [-continuant] and [-voiced] becomes [m] when it occurs before [m] sound.

In the case of [e] assimilation, Hanin pronounced the word cluster “that every” as [ð æ t æ v. r i], but it should be pronounced as [ð æ t e v. r i]. The [e]

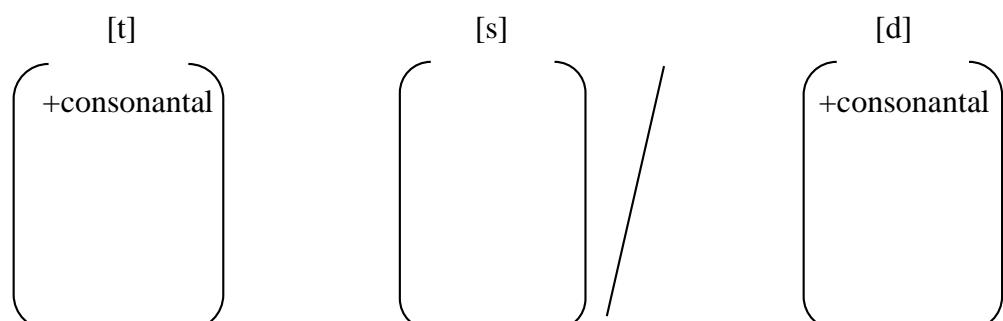
sound in the initial position of word “every” is substituted by [æ] sound. This case of [e] assimilation can be explained using distinctive features as follows;

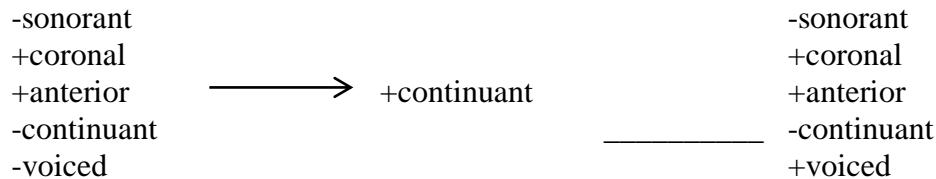


It can be seen from distinctive features above, [e] sound which has some features such as [+syllabic], [-high], [-low], [-back], [-round] and [+tense] becomes [æ] sound which has changing features from [e] sound such as [+low] and [-tense] when it occurs between [t] and [v].

#### 4.1.4 Spirantization

Spirantization is a process of consonant weakening. It is a phonological process of substituting plosive sound to fricative sound. There is only one process of spirantization of [t] found in the data which is the spirantization of [t] sound between [æ] and [d]. The word cluster “that dress” which should be pronounced as [ðæt d r e s] is pronounced as [ðæs d r e s] by Hanin. Spirantization of [t] become [s] as showed in the table above can be elaborated using distinctive features as follows;





It can be seen from the distinctive features above, [t] sound which has [+consonantal], [-sonorant], [+coronal], [+anterior], [-continuant] and [-voiced] becomes [s] which has changing feature from [t] such as [+continuant] when it occurs before [d] sound.

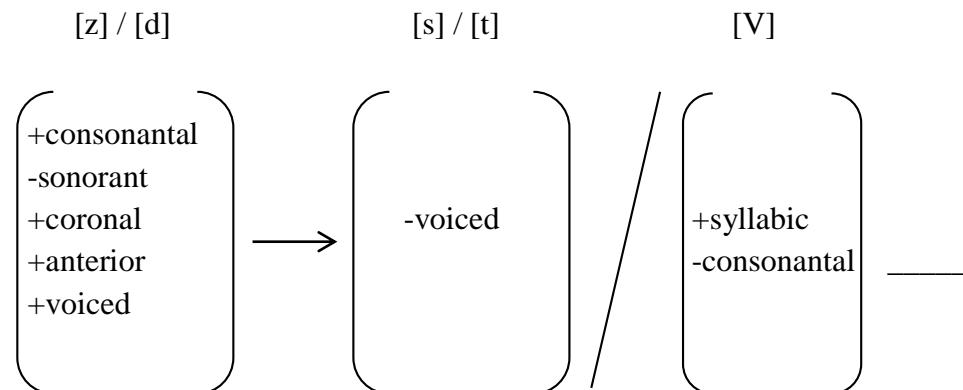
#### 4.1.5 Devoicing

There are five cases of devoicing found in the data which are the devoicing of [z] sound between [i] and [j], between [i] and [b], between [ɪ] and [ʒ] and in final position and the devoicing of [d] sound in the initial position.

Table 9. The devoicing of [z] and [d]

Words or Word Clusters	SL Transcription	RP Transcription
cause you	[k i s̥ j u]	[k a: z̥ j u]
leads back	[l i: s̥ b æ k]	[l i d z̥ b æ k]
desert me	[d i s̥ ʒ̥ m i]	[d i z̥ ʒ̥ t̥ m i]
miles	[m aʊ s̥]	[m aɪ l z̥]
dirt all	[t̥ ʒ̥ t̥ a l]	[d ʒ̥ t̥ a l]

Phonological process of devoicing can be described with distinctive features as follows;



It can be seen from the distinctive features above, [z] or [d] sound which has [+consonantal], [-sonorant], [+coronal], [+anterior] and [+voiced] becomes [s] or [t] which means [-voiceless] when it occurs after a vowel.

#### 4.1.6 Cluster Reduction

There are four cases of cluster reduction acquired in the data. Two cases are suffix loss, suffix –ing in the word “staring” and suffix –ed in the word “started” are deleted, one case is [ɪ t] reduction in the word cluster “night when”, and one case is [ɪ l] reduction becomes [ʊ] when it occurs between [a] and [s].

Table 10. The cluster reduction process

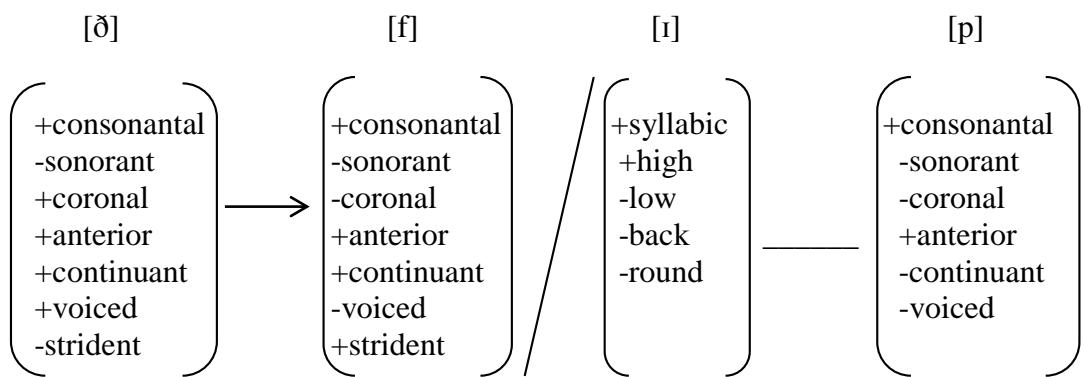
Words or Word Clusters	SL Transcription	RP Transcription
night when	[n a w e n]	[n a i t w e n]
staring at	['s t e r æ t]	[s t e r. iŋ æ t]
started wearing	[s t a r t 'w e r. iŋ]	[s t a r t ə d 'w e r. iŋ]
miles	[m aʊ s]	[m aɪ l z]

Each case of cluster reduction can be elaborated using phonological rules as follows;

$$\begin{array}{l}
 [ɪ] [t] \longrightarrow \emptyset / [a] \_ [w] \\
 [i] [\eta] \longrightarrow \emptyset / [r] \_ [æ] \\
 [ə] [d] \longrightarrow \emptyset / [t] \_ [w] \\
 [ɪ] [l] \longrightarrow [ʊ] / [a] \_ [s]
 \end{array}$$

#### 4.1.7 Fronting

There is only one fronting process found in the data which is the fronting of the voiced dental fricative [ð] sound become voiceless labiodental fricative [f] between [ɪ] and [p] sound. The word cluster “with pride” which should be pronounced as [w i ð p r a i d] is pronounced as [w i f p r a i d] by Hanin. The process of fronting of [ð] sound can be depicted using distinctive features as follows;



It can be seen from the distinctive features above, [ð] sound which has [+consonantal], [-sonorant], [+coronal], [+anterior], [+continuant], [+voiced] and [-strident] becomes [f] which has changing features from [f] such as [-coronal] and [+strident] when it occurs between [ɪ] and [p] sound.

#### 4.1.8 Vowel Deviation

There are eighteen cases of vowel deviation which are three cases [ɔ̄] deviation, four cases of [ɪ] deviation become [e], two cases of [i] deviation become [e], one case of [e] deviation become [ɛ], one case of [æ] deviation become [ɛ], one

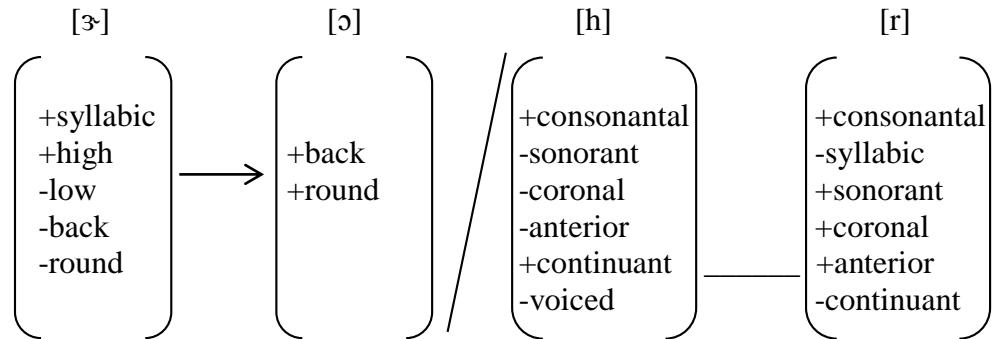
case of [a] deviation become [ʌ], one case of [au] deviation become [ɑ], three cases of [ʌ] deviation become [ɔ], one case of [a] become [i], and one case of [ɔ] deviation become [ʊ].

In the cases of [ʒ] sound deviation found in the data, the [ʒ] sound becomes [ɔ] sound when it occurs between [h] and [r] in the words “hurt” and “hurry”.

Table 11. The deviation of [ʒ]

Words or Word Clusters	SL Transcription	RP Transcription
hurt	[h ɔ r t]	[h ɔː r t]
hurry	['h ɔ r .i]	['h ɔː .i]
hurt	[h ɔ r t]	[h ɔː r t]

Distinctive features are used to explain the process of [ʒ] deviation becomes [ɔ] as follows;



From distinctive features above, it can be seen that [ʒ] sound which has [+syllabic], [+high], [-low], [-back] and [-round] becomes [ɔ] which has changing feature [+round] when it occurs between [h] and [r].

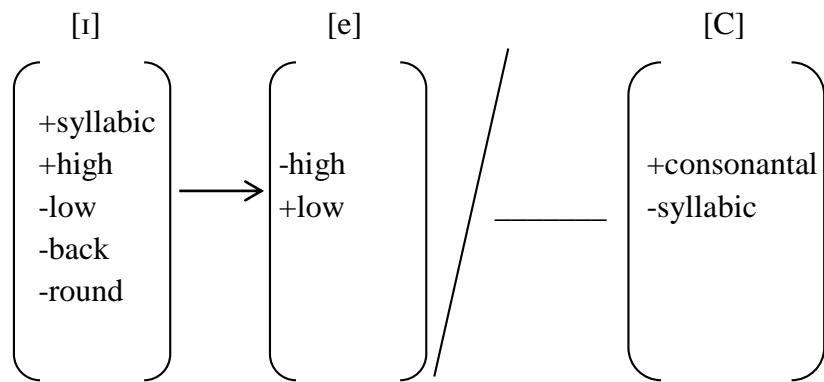
In the cases of [ɪ] deviation, [ɪ] sound becomes [e] sound when it occurs between two consonants. These cases are an example of lowering of vowel because

[ɪ] sound which produced with high position of tongue is substituted by [e] sound which produced with lower position of tongue.

Table 12. The deviation of [ɪ]

Words or Word Clusters	SL Transcription	RP Transcription
needed	[nɪ:d e d]	[nɪ:d ɪ d]
beating	[bɪ:tɪŋ]	[bɪ:tɪŋ]
believe in	[bɪ'� i:v e n]	[bɪ'� i:v ɪ n]
these	[ðe z]	[ðɪ z]

The process of [ɪ] becomes [e] sound can be elaborated using distinctive features as follows;



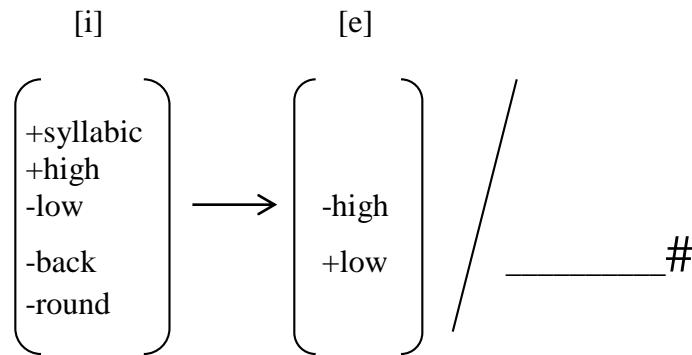
It can be seen from the distinctive features above, [ɪ] sound which has some features such as [+syllabic], [+high], [-low], [-back] and [-round] becomes [e] which has changing feature [+low] when it occurs preceding a consonant.

In the cases of [ɪ] deviation, [ɪ] sound becomes [e] sound in the final position. These cases are also example of vowel lowering process.

Table 13. The deviation of [ɪ]

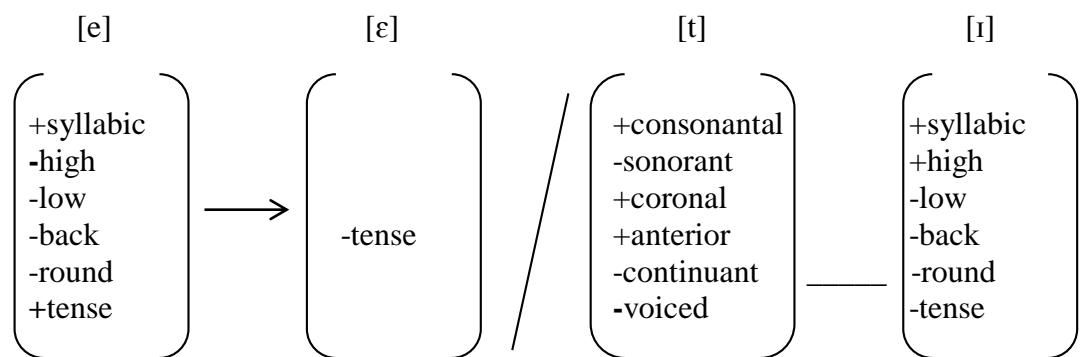
Words or Word Clusters	SL Transcription	RP Transcription
baby	[b ei. b e]	[beɪ. b i]
me	[m e]	[m i]

These cases of [i] deviation can be explained using distinctive features as follows;



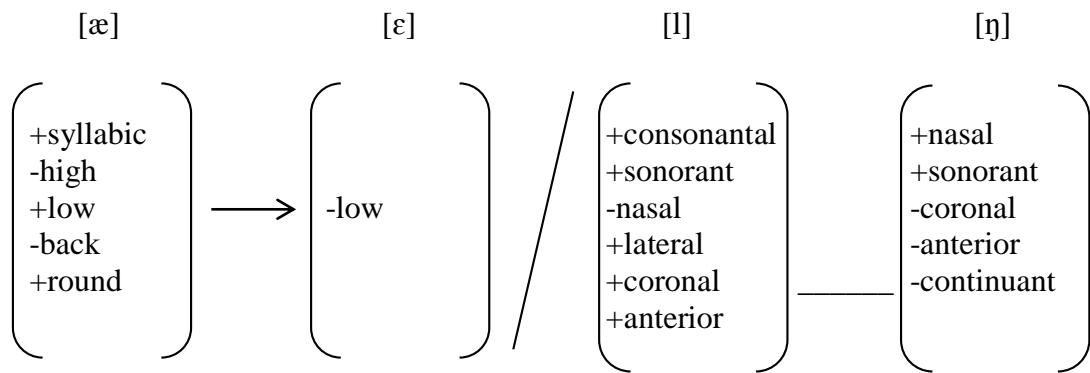
It can be seen from the distinctive features above, [i] sound which has [+syllabic], [+high], [-low], [-back] and [-round] becomes [e] sound which has changing feature [-high] and [+low] when it occurs in final position.

In the case of [e] deviation which occurs between [t] and [i], the word “take” which should be pronounced as [t eɪ k] is pronounced as [t εɪ k] by Hanin. This case of vowel lowering can be explained using distinctive features as follows;



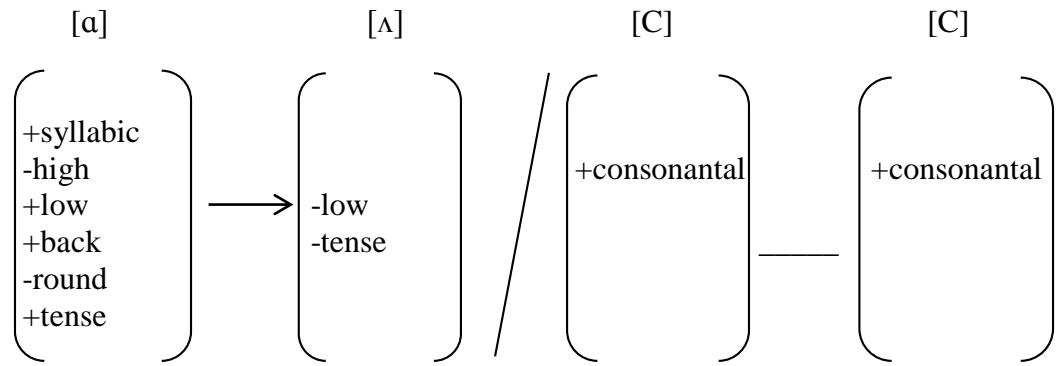
It can be seen from distinctive features above, [e] sound which has [+syllabic], [-high], [-low], [-back], [-round] and [+tense] becomes [ɛ] sound which has changing feature [-tense] when it occurs between [l] and [ɪ].

In the case of [æ] deviation become [ɛ] between [l] and [ŋ], the word “blankly” which should be pronounced as ['b l æ ŋ k. l i] is pronounced as ['b l ɛ ŋ k. l i] by Hanin. This case is an example of vowel raising because [æ] which produced with low position of tongue is substituted by [ɛ] sound which produced with higher position of tongue. Distinctive features are used to explain this process of vowel deviation as follows;



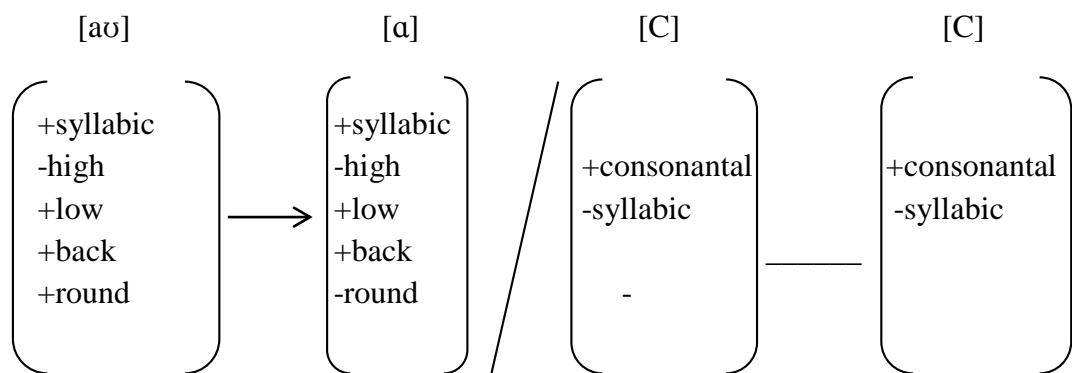
It can be seen from distinctive features above, [æ] sound which has [+syllabic], [-high], [+low], [-back] and [+round] becomes [ɛ] sound which has changing feature [-low] when it occurs between [l] and [ŋ].

In the case of [ɑ] become [ʌ] sound between [k] and [z], the word “because” which should be pronounced as [b ɪ 'k ɑ: z] is pronounced as [b ɪ 'k ʌ z] by Hanin. This case is also an example of vowel raising. The process of [ɑ] sound becomes [ʌ] sound can be elaborated using distinctive features as follows;



From the distinctive features above, it can be seen that [a] sound which has [+syllabic], [-high], [+low], [+back], [-round] and [+tense] becomes [ʌ] sound which has changing features such as [-low] and [+tense] when it occurs between two consonants.

In the case of [au] deviation become [a] sound between [r] and [n], the word cluster “runnin’ round” which should be pronounced as ['rʌn.ɪn.rəʊnd] is pronounced as ['rʌn.ɪn.rəʊnd] by Hanin. This case is an example of monophthongization because a diphthong is substituted by a monophthong. This process of [au] become [a] can be explained using distinctive features as follows;



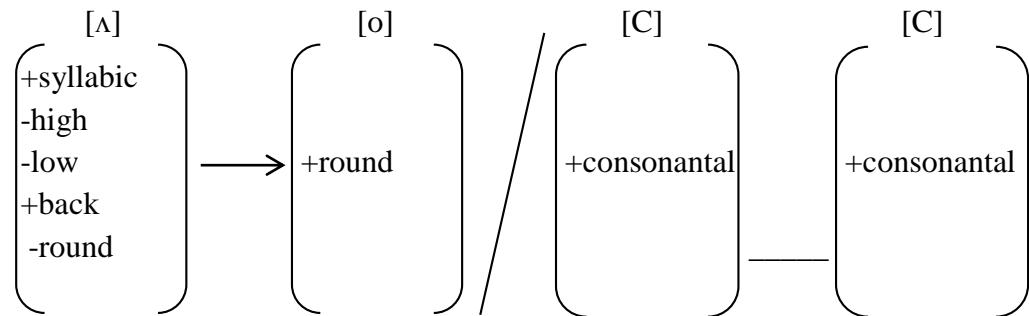
It can be seen from the distinctive features above, [av] sound which has [+syllabic], [-high], [+low], [+back] and [+round] becomes [a] sound when it occurs between two consonants.

In the cases of [ʌ] deviation between two consonants found in the data, all of them are the process of [ʌ] sound become [o] which are an example of vowel lowering and lip-rounding.

Table 14. The deviation of [ʌ]

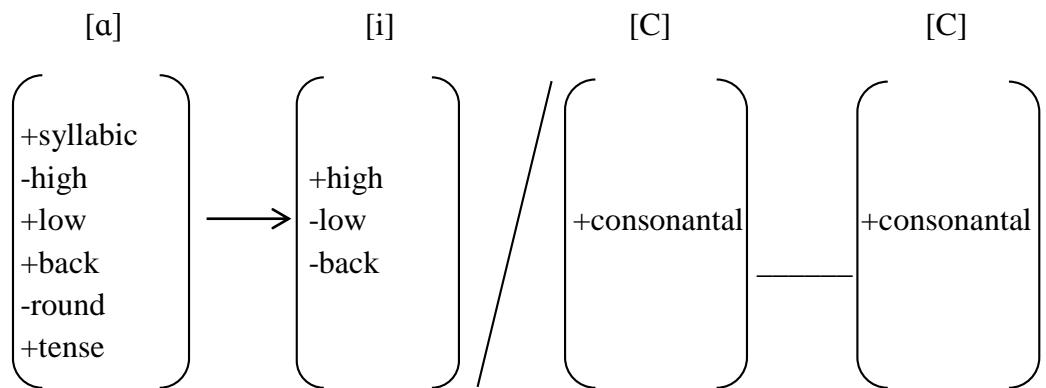
Words or Word Clusters	SL Transcription	RP Transcription
nothing	['n o θ. ɪ ŋ]	['n ʌ θ. ɪ ŋ]
someone	['s o m. w ʌ n]	['s ʌ m. w ʌ n]
love	[l o v]	[l ʌ v]

The process of [ʌ] sound becomes [o] sound can be elaborated using distinctive features as follows;



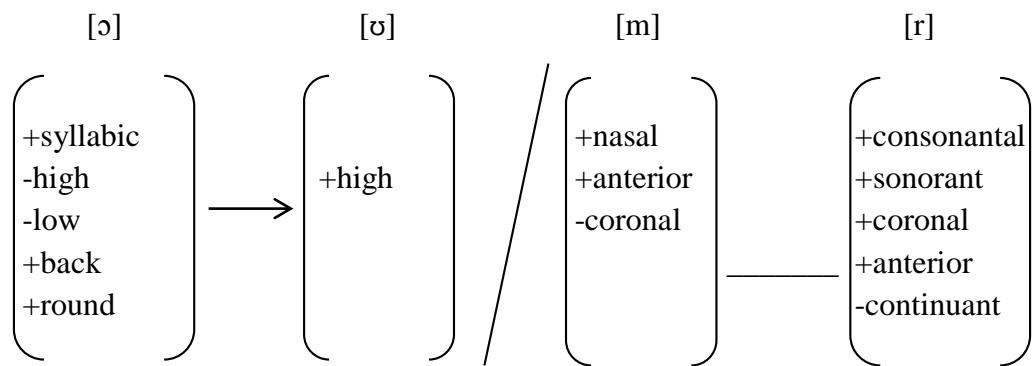
It can be seen from the distinctive features above, [ʌ] sound which has some features such as [+syllabic], [-high], [-low], [+back] and [-round] becomes [o] which has changing feature [+round] when it occurs between two consonants.

In the case of [a] deviation become [i] between [k] and [s], the word “cause” which should be pronounced as [k a: z] is pronounced as [k i s] by Hanin. The process of [a] deviation can be explained using distinctive features as follows;



It can be seen from the distinctive features above, [a] sound which has [+syllabic], [-high], [+low], [+back], [-round] and [+tense] becomes [i] sound which has three changing features [+high], [-low] and [-back] when it occurs between two consonants.

In the case of [ɔ] deviation become [ʊ] between [m] and [r], the word “anymore” which should be pronounced as [e n. i' m ɔ: r] is pronounced as [e n. i' m ʊ r] by Hanin. The process of [ɔ] become [ʊ] can be explained using distinctive features as follows;



It can be seen from distinctive features above, [ɔ] sound which has [+syllabic], [-high], [-low], [+back] and [+round] becomes [ʊ]sound which has changing features such as [+high] when it occurs between [m] and [r].

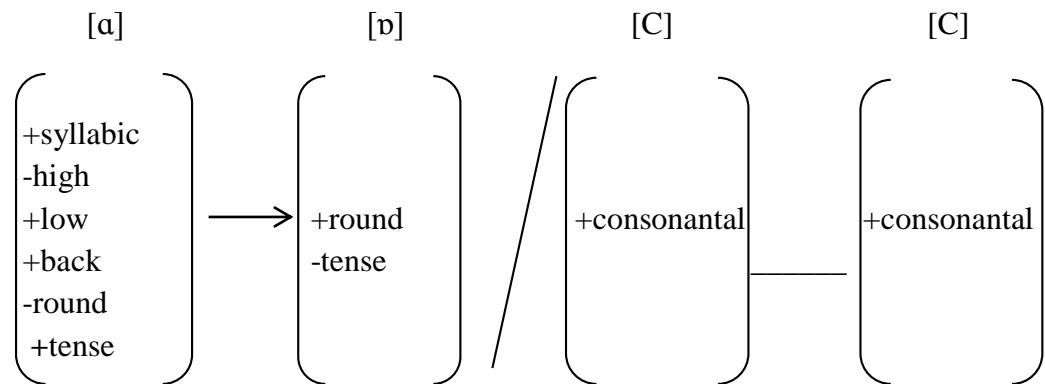
#### 4.1.9 Lip-rounding

There are two cases of lip-rounding of [ɑ] lip-rounding found in the data which are the lip-rounding of [ɑ] become [ʊ] between two consonants.

Table 15. The lip-rounding of [ɑ]

Words or Word Clusters	SL Transcription	RP Transcription
fall	[f ʊ l]	[f ʊ: l]
walk	[w ʊ k]	[w ʊ: k]

The cases of [ɑ] become [ʊ] can be explained using distinctive features as follows;



From distinctive features above, it can be seen that [ɑ] sound which has [+syllabic], [-high], [+low], [+back], [-round] and [+tense] becomes [ɒ] sound which has changing features [+round] and [-tense] when it occurs between two consonants.

## **4.2 Factors Influencing The Phonological Process**

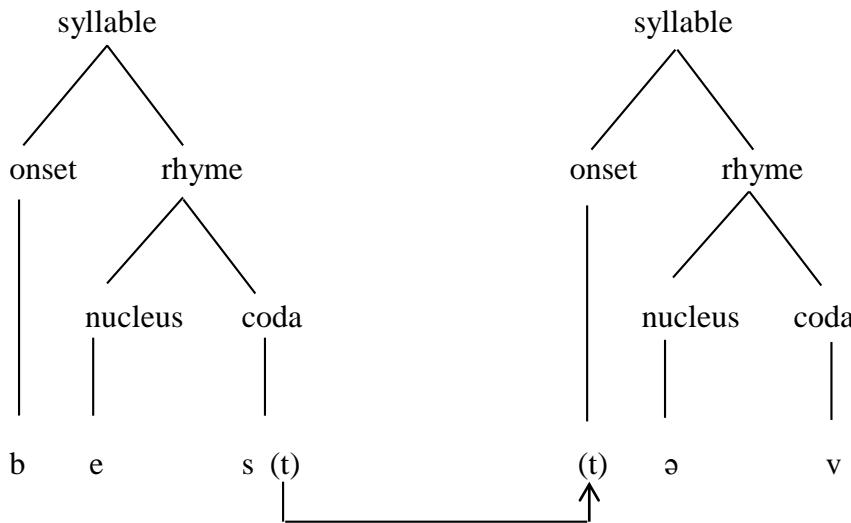
There are phonological processes such as insertion, deletion, assimilation, devoicing, raising and lowering of vowel, fronting and backening found in the data. In the following, the writer will explain the factor(s) influencing each of the phonological processes.

### **4.2.1 Insertion**

According to the findings, insertion can occur because the addition of sound tends to take some features of the following sound. For instance, there is an addition of [t] in initial position of the word “of” because the preceding sound is [t]. This kind of process is related to syllable structure. Syllable structure is a organization unit for a speech sounds sequence. According to Clements and Keyser (1983) the general syllable structure ( $\sigma$ ) usually consists of two segments: onset ( $\omega$ ) which is filled by a consonant or a consonant cluster and rhyme ( $\rho$ ). Rhyme can be divided into two: nucleus which is always filled by a vowel or syllabic consonant and coda which is usually filled by a consonant or a consonant cluster.

In the case of [t] insertion process of word cluster “best of”, the word “of” has no onset, which is usually filled by a consonant or a consonant cluster. The

process of [t] insertion in the word cluster “best of” can be depicted in the graph below;



It can be seen from the graph above, the coda of word “best”, which is [t] sound, is duplicated and has a tendency of becoming onset in the word “of”.

The process of insertion can also happen because the speaker is not familiar with the words containing two neighbouring consonants or consonant cluster (CC), for example, in the words “every” ('e v .r i) and “chimney” ('tʃ i m. n i) which contains two neighbouring consonants inside, the speaker tends to insert [ə] sound between the two consonants because of the speaker tends to avoid producing a consonant cluster sound.

#### 4.2.2 Deletion

The process of deletion is the most frequent process found in the data. There are some factors influencing deletion process. First, phonological aspects of a sound

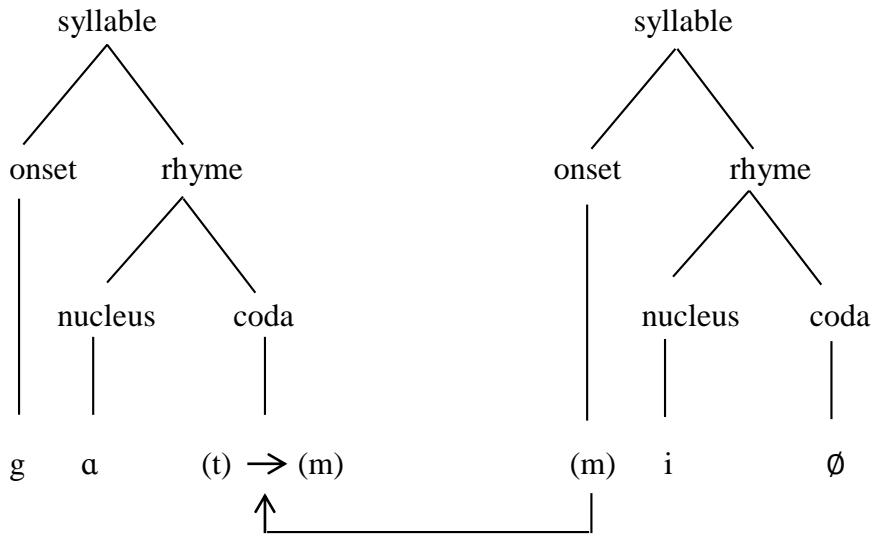
is having counterpart aspects in its neighbouring environment. For instance, in the case [b] deletion in the phrase “you’ve been”, The voiced bilabial plosive [b] which has [-coronal], [+anterior], and [-continuant] aspects is adjacent with the voiced labiodental fricative [v] which has counterpart aspects such as [+coronal], [-anterior], and [+continuant]. Thus, the singer deletes [b] sound to simplify the pronunciation of the phrase. Second, there is phonological contrast between two languages, so the speaker is having difficulty in producing English words containing some sounds that do not exist in its L1 phonological system. For example, the process of [v] deletion occurs because [v] sound is not exist in Sundanese phonological system, so the speaker tend to delete the sound.

The effect of deletion process found in the data can result in changing the meaning. In the case of [t] deletion, the word “start” [s t a: r t] which means “to begin doing something” is pronounced by Hanin as [s t a: r] which means “a fixed luminous point in night sky”.

#### **4.2.3 Assimilation**

The process of assimilation can be influenced by a factor. The assimilation occurs because a sound is substituted by its neighbouring sounds.

First example, the [t] sound is substituted by [m] sound in the phrase “got me”. It is an example of contact assimilation which involving segments in the word ( [t] and [m] ) are in contact. This case is also related to syllable structure. The case of [t] assimilation process in the word cluster “got me” can be depicted in the graph below;



It can be seen from the graph above, the [t] sound which is the coda of the word “got” becomes [m] sound which is a onset of the word “me”.

Second example, the [e] sound in the word “every” is substituted by [æ]. This case is an example of distant assimilation because it is influenced by [æ] sound in the word “that” although there is one consonant intervening.

#### 4.2.4 Spirantization

There is a factor influencing the process of spirantization. This process occurs because it is influenced by neighbouring sound. For, example, [t] sound is substituted by [s] sound in the word “that” (ð æ t), the /æ/ sound which produced without any constriction is influencing the process of producing [t] sound which produced by fully blocking the air. Because of the permeability of vocal tract, the speaker tend to produce [s] instead of [t]. It is also known as weakening of consonant.

#### 4.2.5 Devoicing

The process of devoicing found in the data occurs on [z] sound. It is influenced by the difference of phonological system between English and Sundanese. In the phonological system of Sundanese, the [z] sound is not exist. Thus, the speaker substitute voiced alveolar fricative [z] into the voiceless one [s] because it is exist in the phonological system of Sundanese.

#### **4.2.6 Cluster Reduction**

The process of cluster reduction can be influenced by some factors. Phonological system difference between English and Sundanese becomes a factor influencing the cluster reduction process. For instance, semi-vowel [w] is produced with bilabial manner in English while it is produced with labio-dental manner in Sundanese. In the acquired data, the reduced cluster is followed by vowels or semi-vowels. For example, the [ɪ t] sounds in the word “night” is deleted because it is followed by semi-vowel [w] in the word “when”. Same case occur in the phrase “started wearing”, the –ed suffix is deleted when it is followed by [w].

#### **4.2.7 Fronting**

Fronting process found in the data can be influenced by many factors. First, it can be influenced by neighbouring sounds. Second, it can occur because of the phonological system difference. For example, the [ð] sound in the word “with” is substituted by [f] sound when it is followed by [p] sound. Because of [p] sound which is produced in bilabial, the speaker substitute the voiced dental fricative [ð] to voiceless labiodental fricative [f]. The [ð] sound is also not exist in the

phonological system of Sundanese language, so it becomes main factor why the process of fronting can happen.

#### **4.2.8 Vowel Deviation**

The process of vowel backening found in the data can happen because it is influenced by its neighbouring sound. For instance, the near-front vowel [i] is substituted by near-back vowel [u] because it occurs preceding voiceless alveolar fricative [s]. Thus, the [i] sound which produced with fronted tongue is backened because of [s] sound which produced in alveolar.

Vowel deviation found in the data is influenced by phonological system difference between two languages. For instance, in Sundanese phonological system, rhotic vowels are not exist. Thus, the speaker tend to substitute the rhotic vowel with normal vowel.

#### **4.2.9 Lip-rounding**

The process of lip-rounding is influenced by phonological system difference. The Sundanese speaker do not familiar with long vowels, so the speaker changes [a:] sound to [ɒ] because it is also produced with rounded lip.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION**

This chapter consists of the conclusion of the research. The results of the research are to deduce from the whole research. It refers to the findings and the

analysis of data presented in chapter IV. The writer deduces from whole previous chapters to grasp the conclusion. The writer also divided this chapter into two, they are conclusion and suggestion. The writer will elaborate both sub-chapters below.

### **5.1 Conclusion**

In this research, the writer concluded that there are many different pronunciations compared to Received Pronunciation (RP) in form of phonological process acquired from the speaker's utterances. The first language of the speaker can influence the process of pronouncing second language. Sundanese and English language have similarity and dissimilarity of phonological features. The speaker tends to follow the phonological rule of its first language. Therefore, negative transfer between first language and second language happened because of the difference in phonological system. An important factor that resulted in phonological process is the speaker's lack of awareness of the sound in pronouncing the English words. In many occasion the speakers are not familiar with the words and the spelling. For example, sound [v] does not exist in the phonological system of Sundanese language, thus the speaker tend to delete it. There is also a process of deletion that could change the meaning of the word, for example, Hanin says the word "start" [s t a: r t] but she pronounced it as [s t a: r] which has different meaning. Deletion is the most frequent phonological process occurring in the speaker's utterances.

Some phonological process can also be influenced by neighbouring environment of the deviated sound. For example, the sound [t] in the phrase "got

me” becomes [m] because it is followed by sound [m]. The process of assimilation occurs because the sound is influenced by its neighbouring sound.

## **5.2 Suggestion**

This research only focuses on the consonants and vowels pronunciation. Study on the phonological processes is still need to be done. This research did not examine the suprasegmental aspects such as intonation, rhythm, and stress level. Some factors that cause phonological processes can also be influenced by suprasegmental aspects that this research did not investigate. Other factors outside language such as the motivation and learning strategies of the speaker can also be investigated. Therefore, there is still more comprehensive investigation about Sundanese speakers in pronouncing English as a second language.

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## APPENDIX

### 1. English words or phrases list

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. You've been    | 27. Of            |
| 2. Runnin' round  | 28. Give          |
| 3. Dirt all       | 29. Nothing       |
| 4. I              | 30. Someone       |
| 5. Every          | 31. Every         |
| 6. Cause          | 32. Granted       |
| 7. Start          | 33. Love          |
| 8. Let's          | 34. Smoke         |
| 9. That           | 35. Hurt          |
| 10. Anymore       | 36. Desert        |
| 11. Baby          | 37. Because       |
| 12. 'Bout (about) | 38. Hurry         |
| 13. Got           | 39. Kaleidoscopes |
| 14. Wrist         | 40. Hurt          |
| 15. Chimney       | 41. Needed        |
| 16. Night         | 42. Beating       |
| 17. Used          | 43. Those         |
| 18. Hotline       | 44. In            |
| 19. Started       | 45. Blankly       |
| 20. Pages         | 46. Fall          |
| 21. Staring       | 47. Walk          |
| 22. Take          | 48. Miles         |
| 23. Leads         | 49. These         |
| 24. With          | 50. Me            |
| 25. Different     |                   |
| 26. Clothes       |                   |

2. English words or phrases transcription based on Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary 4<sup>th</sup> edition (2013)

- |                  |                        |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 1. [jəvbi:n]     | 27. [əv]               |
| 2. ['rʌnɪnraʊnd] | 28. [gɪv]              |
| 3. [dʒɔ:tɔ:l]    | 29. ['nʌθɪŋ]           |
| 4. [aɪ]          | 30. ['sʌmhwʌn]         |
| 5. ['ev.rɪ]      | 31. ['ev.rɪ]           |
| 6. [kɑ:z]        | 32. ['græn.tɪd]        |
| 7. [stɔ:rɪt]     | 33. [lʌv]              |
| 8. [lets]        | 34. [smoʊk]            |
| 9. [ðæt]         | 35. [hɔ:rtɪ]           |
| 10. [en.i'mɔ:rɪ] | 36. [dɪzɔ:tɪ]          |
| 11. [beɪ.bɪ]     | 37. [bɪ'kɑ:z]          |
| 12. [baʊt]       | 38. ['hɔ:.i]           |
| 13. [gɑ:t]       | 39. [kə'lær.də.skoʊps] |
| 14. [rɪst]       | 40. [hɔ:rtɪ]           |
| 15. ['tʃɪm.nɪ]   | 41. ['nɪ:dɪd]          |
| 16. [naɪt]       | 42. ['bɪ:.tɪŋ]         |
| 17. [ju:sɪt]     | 43. [ðoʊz]             |
| 18. [hɑ:t.laɪn]  | 44. [ɪn]               |
| 19. [stɑ:təd]    | 45. ['blæŋk.Lɪ]        |
| 20. [peɪdʒəz]    | 46. [fɑ:l]             |
| 21. ['stɛr.ɪŋ]   | 47. [wɑ:k]             |
| 22. [teɪk]       | 48. [maɪlz]            |
| 23. [lɪ:dz]      | 49. [ðɪ:z]             |
| 24. [wɪð]        | 50. [mɪ]               |
| 25. ['difər.ənt] |                        |
| 26. [kloʊðz]     |                        |

3. Sundanese language speaker transcription

- |                  |                       |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. [jəvɪn]       | 31. [æv.rɪ]           |
| 2. ['rʌn.ɪnrənd] | 32. ['græn.i.d]       |
| 3. [tʒtəl]       | 33. [lo.v]            |
| 4. [a]           | 34. [mʊk]             |
| 5. ['evəri]      | 35. [hɔrt]            |
| 6. [kɪs]         | 36. [dɪsʒ:]           |
| 7. [stɑ:r]       | 37. [bɪ'kʌz]          |
| 8. [les]         | 38. ['hɔr.i]          |
| 9. [ðæs]         | 39. [kə'lai.də.skops] |
| 10. [en.i'mʊr]   | 40. [hɔrt]            |
| 11. [beɪ.bɛ]     | 41. ['nɪ:dəd]         |
| 12. [baʊ]        | 42. ['bi:.təŋ]        |
| 13. [gɑ:m]       | 43. [ðoz]             |
| 14. [ris]        | 44. [eŋ]              |
| 15. ['tʃiməni]   | 45. ['blɛŋ.k.li]      |
| 16. [na]         | 46. [fɒ:l]            |
| 17. [ju:s]       | 47. [wɒ:k]            |
| 18. ['ha:.laɪn]  | 48. [maʊs]            |
| 19. [star.t]     | 49. [ðe.z]            |
| 20. [pe'dʒəz]    | 50. [mɛ]              |
| 21. [ste:r]      |                       |
| 22. [tɛɪk]       |                       |
| 23. [lis]        |                       |
| 24. [wɪf]        |                       |
| 25. [dɪf.ər.ən]  |                       |
| 26. [klo.ðz]     |                       |
| 27. [təv]        |                       |
| 28. [gi]         |                       |
| 29. ['nɔθ.ɪŋ]    |                       |
| 30. ['som.wʌn]   |                       |