



**PHONOLOGICAL PROCESSES IN THE  
PRONUNCIATION OF ENGLISH LOANWORDS  
IN INDONESIAN ON *THE WEB SERIES*  
*“REWRITE”***

**A FINAL PROJECT**

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement

For S-1 Degree in Linguistics

In English Department, Faculty of Humanities

Diponegoro University

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## **PRONOUNCEMENT**

The writer honestly confirms that she writes this project by herself and without taking any results from other researchers in S-1, S-2, and S-3 degree and in diploma of any university. In addition, the writer ascertains that she do not take the material from other publications or someone's work except for the references mentioned.

Semarang, June 2020

Margareta Adinda Prasetyani

## MOTTO AND DEDICATION

*Be joyful in hope, patient in affliction, faithful in prayer.*

**Romans 12 : 12**

*Life is like riding a bicycle. To keep your balance, you must keep moving.*

**Albert Einstein**

*I find that the harder I work, the more luck I seem to have.*

**Thomas Jefferson**

*This thesis is dedicated to*

*My beloved dad, mom,*

*and those who I love the most*

**APPROVAL**

**PHONOLOGICAL PROCESSES IN THE PRONUNCIATION  
OF ENGLISH LOANWORDS IN INDONESIAN ON *THE WEB*  
*SERIES “REWRITE”***

**Written by**

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On June 11<sup>th</sup>, 2020

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## **VALIDATION**

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The writer realizes that this final project is still far from perfect. Therefore, the writer will be glad to receive any suggestion and constructive criticism to make this final project better.

Finally, the writer expects that this final project will be useful to the reader who wishes to learn something related to the topic of this study.

Semarang, June 2020

Margareta Adinda Prasetyani

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## ABSTRACT

Nowadays, many people say a word that comes from borrowing a word. In Indonesia, there are many words included in the loanword from English. This study analyzes pronunciation of English loanwords in Indonesian on the web series titled Rewrite. Thus, the writer is focused on the phonological process that occurs in the pronunciation of English loan words to Indonesian using distinctive features supported by phonological rules. The data was collected through observations on seven episodes of the Rewrite web series in Viu. After that, it starts recording and taking note of the data. The result shows that some phonological processes namely devoicing, syllable structure, stopping, weakening and strengthening, and fronting. The phonemic of these words have similarities between English and Indonesian.

*Keywords: Phonological process, distinctive features, phonological rule, pronunciation.*

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1. Background of the Study**

Language is any form of communication in which a person's thoughts and feelings are symbolized in order to convey meaning to others. We as social creatures must need help from others, but if not by communicating we cannot find or get what we need. When we speak a language that is often used, sometimes we are not aware that the language we often speak is not our native language. Indonesia is a country that has a lot of population with different diversity, uses a variety of languages as well. They can use it in their daily life with their pronunciation and grammar. The population also has differences in cultural elements. In the process of using a language, many people mention a few words that are a loan word from other language. English is a language often many people used by. Not all peoples in the countries can speak in English fluently, but it turns out English is a very popular language. English also commonly used in movies or songs. Many countries in the world, not all people use English as a loanwords. Therefore, English has become a language that can be used so flexibly because many people use it when they communicate with strangers who do not understand our native language.

Language is a symbol system that is meaningful and articulates an arbitrary and conventional voice, which is used as a communication tool by a group of men to give birth to thoughts and feelings (Wibowo, 2001: 3). Loanwords are a one-language process for taking words from other languages and making them part of their own vocabulary. When the word borrowing process happens, we need to see the difference that occurs. When we mention a loanword from English, the pronunciation is the same or different. We must understand the concept of borrowing words in that language first. When we pronounce a correct loanword, it needs to be considered because if we mention it wrongly or differently, it would be different meaning from the true meaning of the word. A contrastive analysis of the sound systems of the two languages is, indeed, of

paramount importance for the students to facilitate them in improving their pronunciation of the foreign language speech sounds (Ramelan, 1977).

The analysis focused on the phonological process that occurs in the pronunciation of English loan words to Indonesian using distinctive features. The phonological process that occurred in this study became an important part of this topic. Phonological process theory from Schane (1992) that used such as syllable structure processes and weakening and strengthening that mix with devoicing, stopping, and fronting process. Long and short vowels will be used as a reference in grouping vowel types. Those distinctive features based on Schane (1973). This study brought up three research problems, namely; 1) What phonological processes that occurring in the pronunciation of English Loanwords into Indonesian? 2) What factors that influence the process of phonological processes? 3) How the phonological processes explained using distinctive features are?. The purposes of this research is; 1) To explain the phonological processes that occurring in the pronunciation of English Loanwords into Indonesian 2) To explain the factors that influence the process of phonological processes 3) To explain the phonological processes in the loanwords using distinctive features.

## **2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

### **2.1. Previous Studies**

To develop this research, the previous studies are needed. First of all “The Phonological Changes of Loanwords in Indonesia” by Widayaningsih, M.D (2010). This research aims to determine the phonological changes that occur in English loanwords in Indonesia. The result shows English loanwords in Indonesian can be divided into two groups. The second is “English Phonological Processes a Study of Generative Phonology Theory” by Sutomo. (2012). This study investigated the phonological processes that occur in word level on morpho-phonemic and assimilation changes. The findings show by learning assimilations, regressive and progressive, and other morpho-phonemic changes such as elision and addition of sounds, we will get a better understanding of the phonological changes which occur when two sounds are linked together. Next is “The Sound Changing of English Loanwords in Indonesian Vocabulary” by Pratika, D. (2016). This research is more focused to find out English loan words whose pronunciation is modified from the original language. The result show that all 14 loanwords have been modified in the vowel and consonants. The next study is “The Phonological Process of The Suffix /-i/ in The Javanese Language: A Generative Phonology Approach” by Nuha, Ulin. (2017). This research explains about changes caused by affixes / -i /, and phonologically that occur due to changes in the form of basic words that affect the -I in the distribution of Javanese sounds. The results shows that the distribution is divided into two based on their position. The last is “Phonological Processes in English Cover Songs by Hanin Dhiya” by Reynaldi, Ricky. (2019). This study is focused on the phonological processes and factors that influence them. The findings show some phonological processes which are insertion, deletion, and assimilation, and the factors influencing related to the difference of phonological system.

## **2.2. Phonology**

The study of language in general is called linguistics. Some other linguists define phonology as the study of the function of speech sound (Carr, 2008), while morphology is the study of words. In every process of pronouncing a word, it is not spared from differences in pronunciation or pronunciation errors caused by several things, partly because the word is included in the word loan. Fromkin and Rodman (1998: 459) stated borrowing occurs when one language adds to each other's lexicon a word or morpheme from another language, often altering its pronunciation to fit the phonological rules of the borrowing language.

## **2.3. Distinctive Features**

A distinctive feature is the smallest unit of phonetics in generative phonology. For indicating opposite traits from a phonetic parameter, we use a binary system which uses pluses and minuses to show whether or not the attribute is present. Here are the distinctive features based on Schane (1973) such as binary features, major class features, manner features, place of articulation features, body of tongue features, and subsidiary features. The sign of (+) is given to the segments that have the features, otherwise (-) mark is for segments which don't have the features.

## **2.4. Phonological Process**

Schane (1973:49) stated that phonological process occurs when combining morphemes into words, the segments of neighbouring morphemes undergo change. Phonological processes that occur will be an important part of this research. Changes also occur when two morphemes come together, when morphemes are combined to form words, and some other changes that occur can also be called phonological processes. Here it is two categories of phonological processes based on Schane (1992), such as syllable structure processes and weakening and strengthening that mix with devoicing, stopping, and fronting process.

- **Syllable Structure** affect distribution consonants or vowels in words that can be deleted or entered. There are syllable structure used by the writer, which are:

a. Vowel Deletion

In this process, it occurs in French. The examples may prevent two vowels produce together. The example of vowel deletion can be seen in the following data,

[ləgarsɔ]	“the boy”	[l ami]	“the friend” (masculine)
[lafiyə]	“the girl”	[l ami]	“the friend” (feminine)

(Schane, 1973: 53)

The examples explain the deletion of the vowel in the following word begins with a vowel. They prevent two vowels coming together.

b. Vowel Insertion

This process happens in many languages, such as in Latin. In this language, the word cannot end in a consonant-liquid cluster. In such cases, the vowel *e* is inserted to break up this cluster. The example of vowel insertion can be seen in the following data,

[patris]	“father” (genitive)	[pater]	“father” (nominative)
[agri]	“field” (genitive)	[ager]	“field” (nominative)

(Schane, 1973: 54)

The examples above show in a certain language that word cannot end in a consonant-liquid cluster, so word final will be inserted by [e] to break this cluster.

c. Vowel Coalescence

Vowel coalescence cause the producing single vowel to the same backness and rounding vowel, so the new syllabic-structure becomes simpler. The example of consonant coalescence can be seen in the following data,

Latin	Spanish	
[aidifikium]	[edifisio]	“building”
[káusa]	[kósa]	“thing”

(Schane, 1973: 55)

This process happens in many languages, such as in Spanish. In this language, Spanish modifies Latin words to become simpler with single vowels in each word by changing the diphthong to single vowel.

- Weakening and Strengthening happen when the change of simple syllabic structure lead to a complex syllable structure, which are:

a. Syncope

Syncope occurs when a vowel near a stressed vowel is deleted. In the other hand, it may occur when the stressed syllable is followed by two unstressed vowels, the vowel which following the stressed syllable is often followed by a single sonorant consonant. The example of syncope can be seen in the following data,

Latin	French	
[pópulum]	[poeplə]	“people”
[tábula]	[táblə]	“table”

(Schane, 1973: 57)

French modifies Latin by changing the end of nouns with sonorant consonant attached by unstressed vowel [e].

b. Apocope

Schane (1973: 57) states that apocope occurs when the deletion of a final unstressed vowel, often more schwa-like vowel

occurs. The example of apocope can be seen in the following data,

Formal French	Colloquial French	
[eglizə]	[egliz]	“church”
[ruʒə]	[ruʒ]	“red”

This process happens in many languages, such as in French. In this language, the words above reduce the end of words with schwa. In order to replace schwa ending, it deletes schwa to show the final unstressed vowel [i] or [u].

- Devoicing

Devoicing is a process of substituting voiced consonants into voiceless one. Based on (Odden, 2005), words in Russian language always end with a voiceless obstruent.

For example,

/ˈpleʒə/ (pleasure) → /ˈpleʃə/

- Stopping

Stopping is a process of substituting fricatives with stops (Nicolosi, Harryman, & Kresheck, 2004).

For example,

/ðiz/ (these) → /diz/

- Fronting

According to (Lahey, 1988), fronting is a process of substituting a sound produced with posterior organ of speech into a sound produced with anterior organ of speech.

For example,

Velar plosive sound /k/ and /g/ are substituted by alveolar plosive sounds /t/ and /d/.



## 2.5. Phonological System of English and Indonesian Language

Here, the phonological system of English and Indonesian language are delivered. The differences of phonetic characteristics are very evident between English and Indonesian language.

- **English sounds**

According to Schane (1973), English has five front unrounded vowels, exemplified in *bet*, *bit*, *bait*, *bet*, *bat*. English vowels can be further classified as *tense* or *lax*. The high and mid tense vowels are represented phonetically as diphthongs, hence the *y* and *w* in the transcriptions. Tense vowel is produced with greater strong tension, they are retained longer, and the articulatory organs deviate more from the rest position in their formation. Tense vowels are more distinct. There is an interesting distributional constraint on lax vowels, when stressed they appear only in a closed syllable.

According to Fromkin (2009), vowels form the nucleus of syllables. They differ according to the position of the tongue and lips: high, mid, or low tongue; front, central, or back of the tongue; rounded or unrounded lips. vowels form the core of syllables. They differ according to the position of the lips and tongue: round or uneven lips; high, medium, or low tongue; front, middle, or back of the tongue.

**Table 3.A Phonetic Alphabet for English Pronunciation (Fromkin, 2009:233)**

Vowel			
a	Bar	ɪ	bit
i	Beet	ɔ	bore

ʊ	<b>Foot</b>	ə	sofa
ɛ	<b>Bet</b>	ao	bout
æ	<b>Bat</b>	ɔɪ	boy
ʌ	<b>Butt</b>	aɪ	bite
e	<b>Bait</b>	u	boot
o	<b>Boat</b>		

The vowels in English may be tense or lax. Tense vowels are slightly longer in duration than lax vowels. Vowels may also be stressed (longer, higher in pitch, and louder) or unstressed. Vowels, like consonants, may be nasal or oral, although most vowels in all languages are oral.

- **Indonesian sounds**

Vowels are sounds that do not experience obstacles in the articulator area. Vowels can also stand on their own and can turn on consonants. Chaer (2009: 68) states that Indonesian has 6 vowels, which were /a/, /e/, /ə/, /i/, /o/, and /u/. Diphthong → au, ai, oi. Long vowels were not found in Indonesian as in English.

Based on the shape of the lips there are vowel classification, such as rounded vowel (a, o, u), and oval vowel (i, e), based on high low tongue there are high (i), medium (e), and low (a), based on back and forth of the tongue there are front (i, a), middle (e), and back (o).

### **3. RESEARCH METHOD**

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

These research is descriptive qualitative research because it reflects the facts and characteristics of the data gained conscientiously and systematically. In accordance with Creswell (1994), qualitative research should be conducted in a consistent and structural prejudice. This research must obtain findings based on research objectives without directly about research questions posed by researchers.

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

This study uses oral data in the form of pronunciation by the cast of Rewrite web series in Viu who say English loanwords. The writer took seven episodes from this website to make reliable data. This data is taken from Viu because there are various types of films, web series, dramas, and other entertainment that are very interesting. No wonder Viu has 6 million active monthly users. The author takes data from the Rewrite web series because it has many English loan words are spoken by Indonesian and the author wants to examine how pronunciation and phonological processes occur. The author took the data presented orally and writing.

According to Sugiyono (2010:80), the population means generalization region consisting of: object/subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics are determined by investigators to be studied and then drawn conclusions. Therefore, the population of this research is all the loanwords that undergo Phonological Processes.

The sample of this study is the loanwords from the web series. The writer give an example, the word "dokter" in Indonesia and "doctor" in English. The word is included in voice consonants because there is vibration when the word is spoken. The technique used in this study was random sampling technique because the data is studied not only spoken but also contain written aspects.

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

In collecting data of the research, the writer uses several methods and techniques. The methods are ways of collecting data that aims to analyze data that refers to the theory, while the technique is to find the data matches with the information needed. In this study, the writer uses observation method in the process of collecting the data. According to Arikunto (2006: 124), observation is collecting data or information that must be carried out by making observational efforts directly to the place to be investigated. The author made observations on seven episodes of the Rewrite web series on Viu.

In conducting the research, the writer used a recording technique to collect the data. Note taking is a way to capture or obtain recording ideas to record additional information from the video so that data can be more acceptable. This technique is used to list data which will then be classified into several categories based on phonological processes. According to the method of obtaining it, this study includes primary data. Primary data is data collected and processed by the researcher directly from the subject or object of research.

### **3.4. Method of Analyzing Data**

To analyze the data, the writer uses the distribution method to analyze the data because the writer organizes the data obtained into groups based on the type of phonological process. The writer classifies the vowels in the loan word obtained to find out the phonological process. The data obtained is then analyzed using the IPA symbol.

The data are presented based on the phonological processes which are assimilation, syllable structure processes, weakening and strengthening, and neutralization. In this study, the authors focus more attention on the use of vowels in loan words used by players in the web series. The phonological processes of this study are presented by using Transformational Generative Phonology theory which is explaining about distinctive features.

#### 4. DATA ANALYSIS

The discussion explain phonological process that occurs in the pronunciation of English loan words to Indonesian, especially in vowels that use distinctive features that become no phonological changes and which become phonological changes. After being analyzed and grouped according to their respective categories, the Syllabic Structure Process is the most dominant.

Indonesian itself, of course, must have a system in regulating phonological sound. Indonesian and English have some difference in vowels, diphthongs, or consonants. When the two orthographic methods of languages look the same, it doesn't apply to the way speakers speak the words. See the table below for comparison.

- **No Phonological Change**

There are several loan words that the writer found and there is no phonological changes. This is due to the phoneme of the loanwords has some characteristics as the Indonesian language. So, Indonesian people do not find any difficulty to pronounce the word, such as:

a.	Gown	[gaun]	»	Gaun	[gaun]
b.	Discipline	[dɪsɪplɪn]	»	Disiplin	[dɪsɪplɪn]
c.	Film	[film]	»	Film	[film]
d.	Lyric	[lɪrɪk]	»	Lirik	[lɪrɪk]
e.	Bank	[bæŋk]	»	Bank	[bank]

- **Phonological Change**

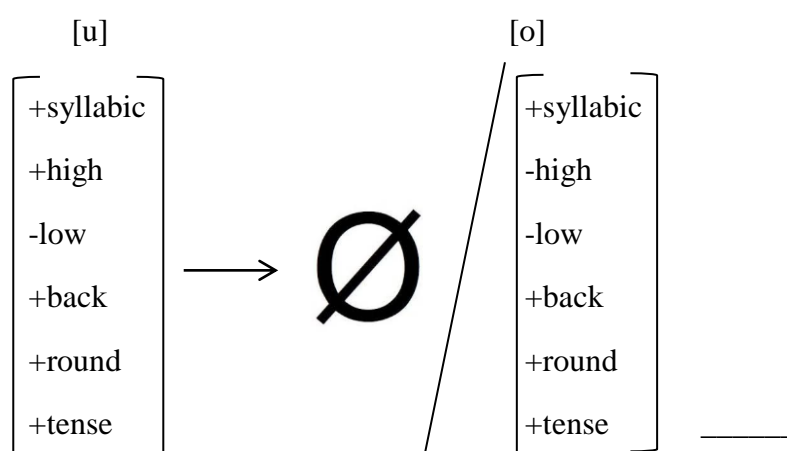
##### **Syllable Structure**

- **Vowel Deletion**

Here are three points in the data that sustain deletion process. First is sound [u] deletion after [o], sound [u] deletion in the final position, and the sound [a] deletion between [k] and [u].

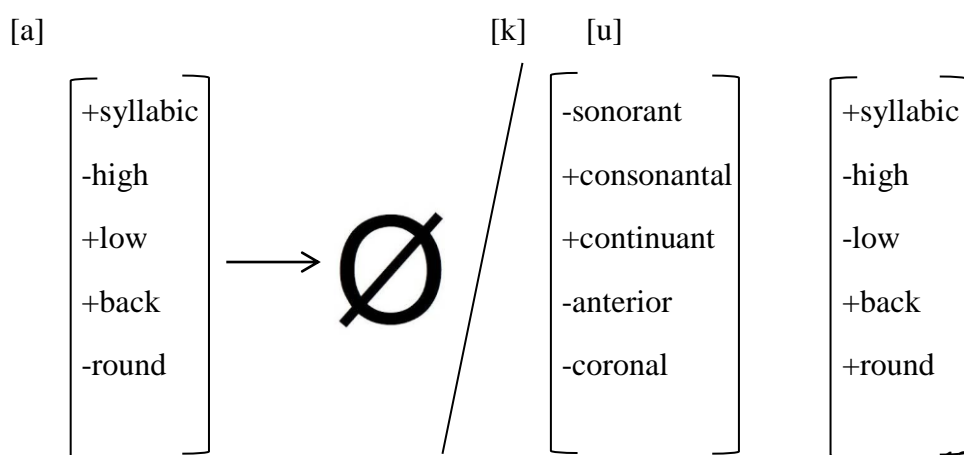
English	Indonesian
[ou'keɪ]	[oke]
[hə'lou]	[halo]
[ə'kaunt]	[akun]

In the point of [u] deletion, [o u' k e ɪ] in English is pronounced as [o k e] in Indonesian. The sound [u] is deleted after [o]. The distinctive features be used to clarify such phenomena such as :



It can be seen from the rules above, sound [u] becomes Ø when it happens after [o] sound.

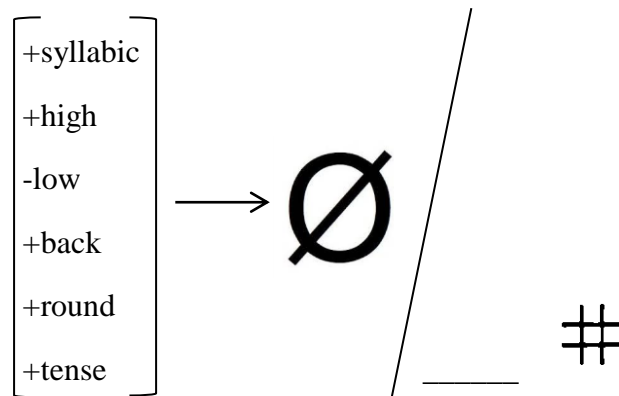
In the case [a] deletion, the word [ə'kaunt] in English is pronounced as [a k u n] in Indonesian. The sound [a] is deleted between [k] and [u] sound. Distinctive features are used to explain this deletion as follows :



+tense

The deletion of [u] which happens in the final position, [h əˈl o **u**] in English is pronounced as [h a l o] in Indonesian. The deletion process of sound [u] can be clarified like :

[u]



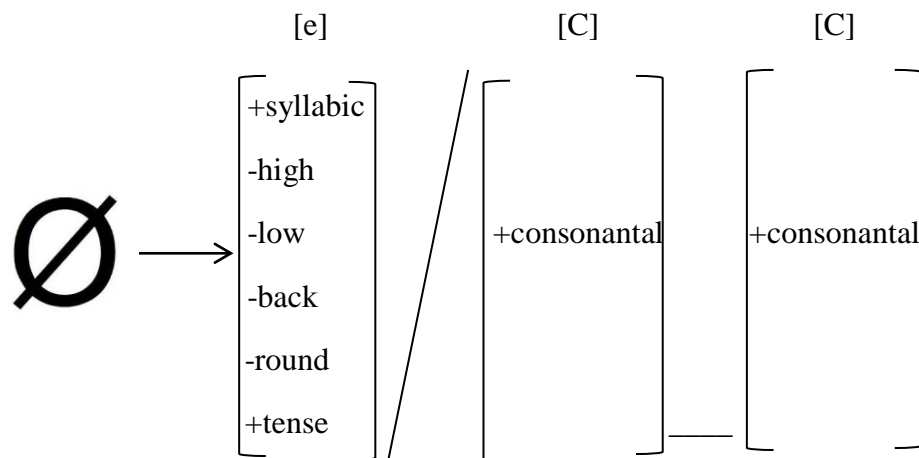
We shall see above, [u] sound becomes  $\emptyset$  when happens in the #.

- **Vowel Insertion**

There are four cases of insertion found in the data which are the insertion of [e] between [t] and [m], between [p] and [l], between [d] and [l], and between [k] and [l].

English	Indonesian
[æpəl]	[apəl]
[mɒdl]	[model]
[klɑ:s]	[kəlas]

In the case of [e] insertion, they can happen because the speaker accustomed to using it in everyday life. The process of [e] insertion can be describe using distinctive features as follows :



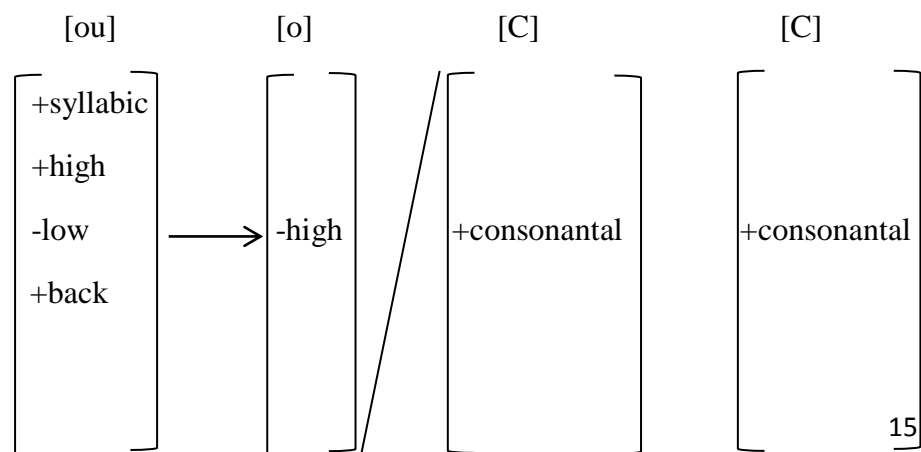
From the distinctive features above, [e] sound develop from zero between two consonants.

- **Vowel Coalescence**

There are five cases of coalescence found in data. They are the coalescence of [ou] become [o] occurs between [f] and [t] sound, the coalescence of [ai] become [i], the coalescence of [ai] become [e], the coalescence of [iə] become [e] in the final position and the coalescence of [ou] become [o] in the final position.

English	Indonesian
[fɔtɔu]	[foto]
[aɪ'dɪə]	[ɪdə]
[aɪs]	[es]

In the case of [ou] coalescence, the word [fɔtɔu] in English is pronounced [f o t o] in Indonesian and occurs between [f] and [t] sound. This case [ou] coalescence above can explained as follows :



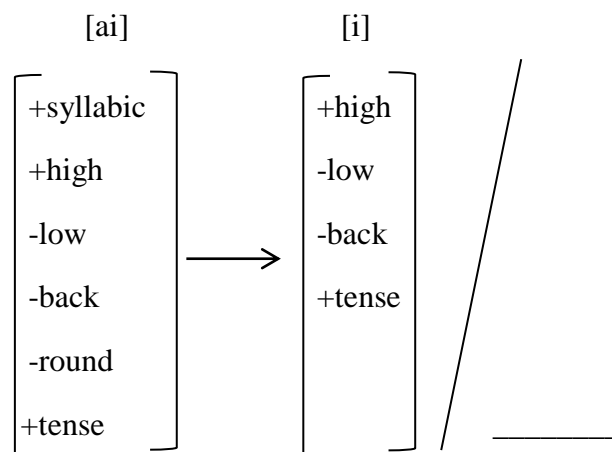


+round

+tense

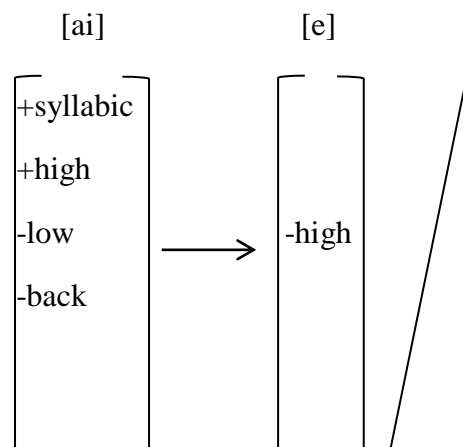
From the distinctive features above, [ou] sound becomes [o] which has some contrast features from [ou] sound, like [-high] when it occurs between two consonants.

In the case of [ai] coalescence, the word [a ɪ dɪə] in English is pronounced [ɪ d e] in Indonesian. This case [ai] coalescence above can explained as follows :



It can be seen from distinctive features above, [ai] becomes [i] sound which has some contrast features from [ai] sound, like [+high], [-low], [-back], and [+tense].

In the case of [ai] coalescence, the word [a ɪ s] in English is pronounced [e s] in Indonesian. This case [ai] coalescence above can explained as follows :

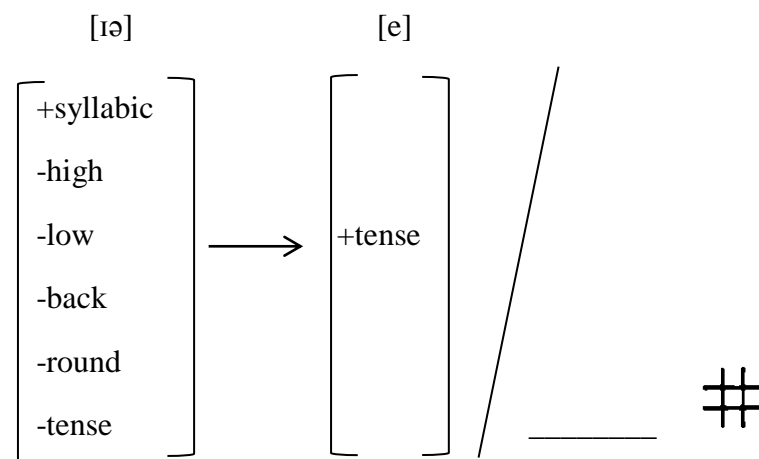


-round

+tense

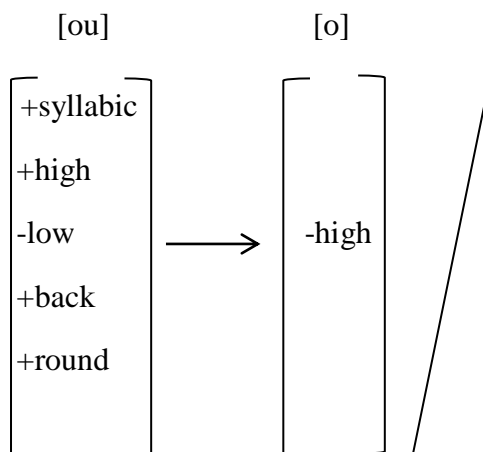
It can be seen from distinctive features above, [ai] becomes [e] sound which has some contrast features from [ai] sound, like [-high].

In the case of [iə] coalescence, the word [aɪ'dɪ ə] in English is pronounced [ɪ d e] in Indonesian. This case [iə] coalescence above can explained as follows :



From the distinctive features above, [iə] sound becomes [e] which has some contrast features from [iə] sound, like [+tense] when it occurs in the final position.

In the case of [ou] coalescence, the word [fɒt u] in English is pronounced [f o t o] in Indonesian. This case [ou] coalescence above can explained as follows :



+tense



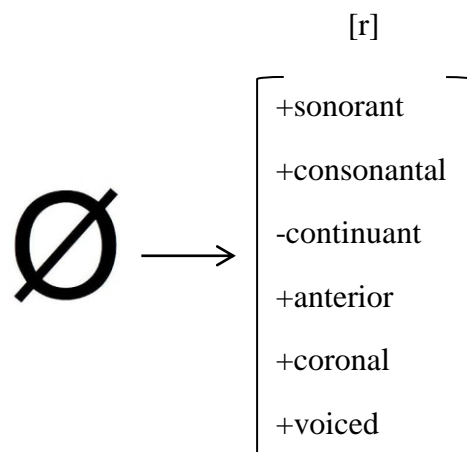
From the distinctive features above, [ou] sound becomes [o] which has some contrast features from [ou] sound, like [-high] when it occurs in the final position.

### Weakening and Strengthening

On this section, just founded six processes of phonological changes that occur, but all of them have similarities.

English	Indonesian
[kɑ:pɪt]	[karpet]
[si:njə]	[senior]
[ɪm'pɔ:t]	[impor]
[ɪnfɔ:'meɪʃən]	[informasi]
[gr'tɔ:]	[gitar]

In the case of  $\emptyset \rightarrow [r]$ , the words are spoken with emphasis. The process of  $\emptyset \rightarrow [r]$  can be describe using distinctive features as follows :



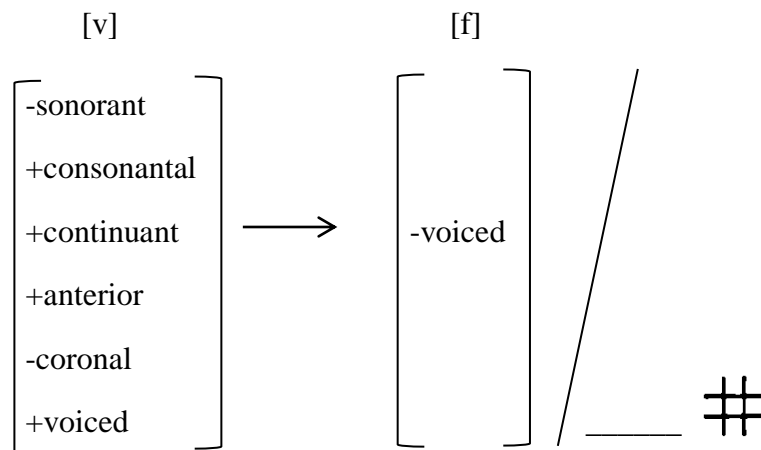
The words analyzed are the appearance of [r] sound in a word accompanied by a [:] sign which means the word in its pronunciation requires emphasis.

## Devoicing

Here were the devoicing process that happen is [v] become [f].

English	Indonesian
[æktiv]	[aktif]
[kɒfi]	[kopɪ]
[pɒzitiv]	[positif]

In the point of [v] sound, the word [æktiv] and [pɒzitiv] in English is pronounced as [a k t ɪ f] and [p o s ɪ t ɪ f] in Indonesian. The process of [v] devoicing can be explained using the following distinctive features :



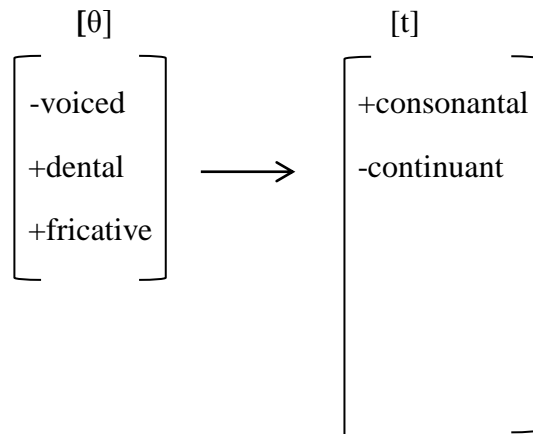
We can see from the distinctive features of the above, sound [v] becomes [f] when it happens in the final position because in Indonesian there is no voice sound [v] in the final position.

## Stopping

Here were the stopping process that happen is [θ] become [t].

English	Indonesian
[θi:m]	[tema]

In the point of [θ] sound, the word [θ i : m] in English is pronounced as [t e m a] in Indonesian. The process of stopping can be explained using the following distinctive features :



We can see from the distinctive features of the above, sound [θ] becomes [t] happen because in Indonesian there is no voiceless dental fricative used.

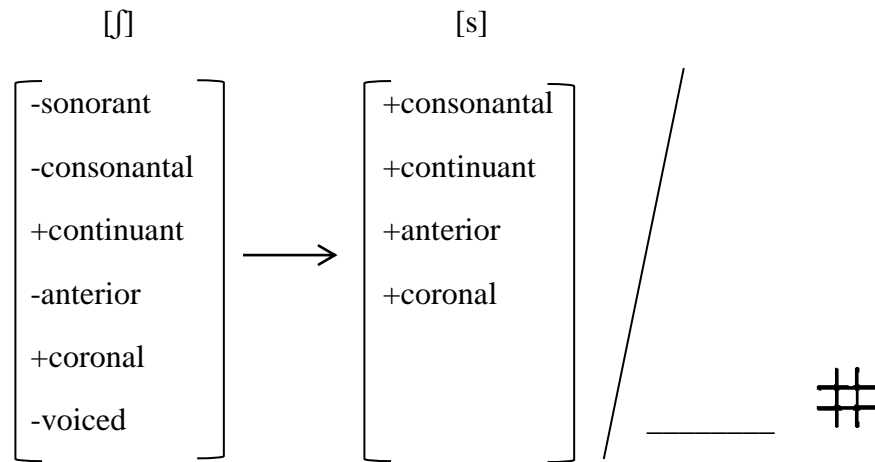
### Fronting

Fronting that can be found by the writer shows that a word that at the end is voiceless [ʃ], unstressed vowel [ə], and consonant [n] to be consonant [s] and vowel [i] experience the fronting process.

English	Indonesian
[mjuˈzɪʃən]	[musisi]
[louˈkeɪʃən]	[lokasi]
[mɪʃən]	[misi]
[ɪnfəˈmeɪʃən]	[informasi]
[prəˈmoʊʃən]	[promosi]
[ɪnspɪˈreɪʃən]	[inspirasi]

In the data, there is only one case of fronting that found in the data. Here is the fronting of [ʃən] → [si] and the writer will explain the changes that occurs in [ʃ] become [s] sound.

The process of [ʃ] → [s] fronting using distinctive features can be describe as follows :



From the distinctive features above, alveolar [ʃ] becomes post alveolar [s] which has some contrast features from [ʃ] sound, like [+consonantal], [-continuant], [+anterior], [+coronal], and [-voiced] when it occurs in the final position.

When morpheme combined to form words, part of neighboring morpheme become put in a row and sometimes changes. All of the changes will be called phonological processes. Based on Schane (1973), phonological processes organized into four categories.

Example, In Indonesian, there is no voiced sound [v] at the end. Then, when there is an English word that ends in voiced sound [v] it is replaced by the voiceless sound [f]. In English uses many voiced sound whereas in Indonesian it rarely happens.

## 5. CONCLUSION

Analysis that has been done from this writing shows that many of the words spoken had undergone phonological changes. The speakers who are very fluent in the initial language can cause different pronunciations when saying a loan word in English. Here, the writer finds that some words have not changed phonology, such as [fɪlm] from English to [fɪlm] in Indonesian, there are also [dɪsɪplɪn] to [dɪsɪplɪn]. This shows that it turns out that not all loan words in English spoken by Indonesian-speaking people produce different pronunciations, although indeed more words have experienced changes in phonology.

In each phonological process that occurs, the writer tries to explain using distinctive features. Distinctive features will be more visible functions if their use is coupled with the application of phonological rules to better understand how these changes occur. In Indonesian, it is rare for a sound [v] to occur in the final position, so by using the phonological process especially on assimilation the use of the sound changes to the sound [f] in Indonesian.

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Indonesia-English – English-Indonesia Dictionary

### **Other resources:**

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