

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of findings and discussion of the study. The analysis is aimed to answer the problem of the study.

4.1 Finding

No	Dissimilation (substitution) process					
	English word		Indonesia word		Madurese loan word	
	Orthography	Phonetics transcription	Orthography	Phonetics transcription	Orthography	Phonetics transcription
1	Coffee	/ˈkɒfi/	Kopi	/kɔpi/	<i>Kopi</i>	/kɔpi/
2	Ice	/aɪs/	Es	/és/	<i>Es</i>	/és/
3	Ballpoint	/ˈbɔːl.pɔɪnt/	Bolpoin	/bɔlpɔin/	<i>Bulpen</i>	/bulpen/
4	Tourist	/ˈtʊərɪst/	Turis	/turis/	<i>Tores</i>	/tɔres/
5	Counter	/ˈkaʊntər/	Konter	/kɔntər/	<i>Konter</i>	/kɔntər/
6	Double	/ˈdʌbl/	Dobel	/dɔbəl/	<i>Dobel</i>	/dɔbəl/
7	Cable	/ˈkeɪbl/	Kabel	/kabel/	<i>Kabel</i>	/kabel/
8	Cassette	/kæˈset/	Kaset	/kasét/	<i>Kaset</i>	/kaset/
9	Bus	/bʌs/	Bus	/bus/	<i>Bes</i>	/bes/
10	Plastic	/ˈplæstɪk/	Plastik	/plastik/	<i>Plastek</i>	/plastek/

11	Radio	/'reɪdiəʊ/	Radio	/radio/	<i>Radiu</i>	/radiu/
12	Pension	/'penʃən/	Pensiun	/pénsiun/	<i>Pansion</i>	/pansiən/
13	Shampoo	/'ʃæm'puː/	Sampo	/sampo/	<i>Sampo</i>	/sampo/
14	Computer	/'kəm'pjʊ:tə(r) /	komputer	/kɔmpʊtər/	<i>komputer</i>	/kɔmpʊtər/
15	Video	/'viðiəʊ/	Video	/vidéo/	<i>Pidi/fidio</i>	/pidiəʊ/ /fidio/
16	Music	/'mju:zɪk/	Musik	/musik/	<i>Musik</i>	/musik/
17	Keeper	/'ki:pə(r)/	Kiper	/kipər/	<i>Giper</i>	/gipər/
18	Photo	/'fəʊtəʊ/	Foto	/fɔtə/	<i>Bhoto/foto</i>	/bhɔtəʊ/ /fɔtə/

Insertion Process

No	English words		Indonesia words		Madurese words	
	Orthography	Phonetics transcription	Orthography	Phonetics transcription	Orthography	Phonetics transcription
19	Glass	/glɑ:s/	Gelas	/gəlas/	<i>Gellas</i>	/gəllas/
20	Stress	/stres/	Stres	/strés/	<i>Setres</i>	/sətres/
21	Restaurant	/'rɛstrɒnt/	Restoran	/réstoran/	<i>Lestoran</i>	/lestɔran/
22	Book	/bʊk/	Buku	/buku/	<i>Buku</i>	/buku/
23	Accessory	/ək'sesəri/	Aksesori	/aksəsori/	<i>Aseoris</i>	/asesɔris/

No	Deletion process					
	English words		Indonesia words		Madurese words	
	Orthography	Phonetics transcription	Orthography	Phonetics transcription	Orthography	Phonetics transcription
24	Telephone	/ˈtɛlɪfəʊn/	Telepon	/télépon/	<i>Telpon</i>	/telpon/
25	Antenna	/ænˈtɛnə/	Antena	/anténa/	<i>Anten</i>	/anten/
	Metathesis process					
No	English words		Indonesia words		Madurese words	
	Orthography	Phonetics transcription	Orthography	Phonetics transcription	Orthography	Phonetics transcription
26	Helmet	/ˈhɛlmɪt/	Helm	/hélm/	<i>Helem</i>	/heləm/
	Do not undergo to any kinds of phonological processes					
27	Cream	/kri:m/	Krim	/krim/	<i>Krim</i>	/krim/
28	Guitar	/giˈtɑ:(r)/	Gitar	/gitar/	<i>Gitar</i>	/gitar/
29	Gossip	/ˈgɒsɪp/	Gossip	/gɒsɪp/	<i>Gosip</i>	/gɒsɪp/
30	Juice	/dʒu:s/	Jus	/jus/	<i>Jus</i>	/jus/

Table. 4.1. Display data

In this chapter the researcher presents the finding and discussion relate to phonological processes of Indonesian loan words used by Madurese speakers in Sumberkerang Gending Probolinggo. Finding and discussion are to answer the problems of study based on the analyzed data which were gathered on January 3rd,

2016. The researcher presents the data in the form of table to classify each phonological process.

The researcher takes 30 English words that are borrowed by Bahasa Indonesia and also used by Madurese speakers in Sumberkerang. In this case, 30 words that the researcher uses are indirect borrowing of English which Bahasa Indonesia as the intermediary between English and Madurese. The finding indicates that there are 26 words that undergo change in the pronunciation out of 30 English words, and 4 words which do not undergo changing in the pronunciation. That means the four words do not undergo phonological processes. The changing was classified into 3 phonological processes, dissimilation which divided into three types those are substitution, deletion and reduction, insertion and metathesis.

4.1.1. Dissimilation

a. Substitution

Substitution is replacing a segment in a word with closely similar sound.

The researcher found eighteenth words which undergo substitution processes.

The data are presented in table 4.2.

No	Original word		Madurese loan word	
	Orthography	Phonetic transcription	Orthography	Phonetic transcription
1	Coffee	/ˈkɒfi/	Kopi	/kopi/
2	Ice	/aɪs/	Es	/es/
3	Ballpoint	/'bɔ:l.pɔɪnt/	Bulpen	/bulpen/
4	Tourist	/'tʊərɪst/	Tores	/tores/
5	Counter	/'kaʊntər/	Konter	/kɔntər/
6	Double	/'dʌbl/	Dobel	/dɔbəl/
7	Cable	/'keɪbl/	Kabel	/kabel/
8	Cassette	/kæ'set/	Kaset	/kaset/
9	Bus	/bʌs/	Bes	/bes/
10	Plastic	/'plæstɪk/	Plastek	/plastek/
11	Radio	/'reɪdɪəʊ/	Radiu	/radiu/
12	Pension	/'penʃən/	Pansion	/pansion/
13	Shampoo	/'ʃæm.pu:/	Sampo	/sampo/
14	Computer	/'kɒm.pju:tər/	komputer	/kɔmputer/
15	Video	/'vɪdɪəʊ/	Pidio/fidio	/pidiɔ/, /fidio/
16	Music	/'mju:zɪk/	Musik	/musik/
17	Keeper	/'ki:pər/	Giper	/gipər/
18	Photo	/'fəʊtəʊ/	Bhoto/foto	/bhɔtɔ/, /fɔtɔ/

Table. 4.2. Substitution process of Madurese loan word

First, the word “coffee” is pronounced as /ˈkɒfi/ in English. In Madurese the word “coffee” is pronounced as “kopi” /kopi/. There are two substitutions process in this word those are, the changes of fricative /f/ which belongs to

labiodental sound into plosive /p/ which belongs to bilabial sound and the change of sound /v/ into /ɔ/. The change towards consonant /f/ into /p/ is caused by Madurese language does not have /f/ sound in the sound system and the change towards the sound /v/ into /ɔ/ is caused by the two sound is closely similar each other.

Second, the English word “ice” /aɪs/ is pronounced as “es” /es/ in Madurese. In this word Madurese pronunciation changes a diphthong /aɪ/ into vowel /ɛ/.

Third, the English word “Ballpoint” /ˈbɔːl.pɔɪnt/ is pronounced as “bulpen” /bulpen/ in Madurese. This word experiences two substitution processes in its vowel. Madurese pronunciations substitute the vowel /ɔː/ open-mid back rounded vowel into /u/ and substitute the diphthong /ɔɪ/ into /e/. Those changing happen towards the two vowels because Madurese language does not have those sounds in the sound system.

Fourth, the English word “Tourist” /ˈtʊərɪst/ is pronounced as “tores” /tores/ in Madurese. This word experiences two substitutions toward the change of diphthong /ʊə/ becoming /ɔ/ and the change of vowel /ɪ/ becoming /e/. The first changing happen because Madurese language does not have diphthong /ʊə/, while the second change happen because sound /ɪ/ and /e/ are closely similar.

Fifth, English word is “Counter” /ˈkaʊntər/ is pronounced as “konter” /kɔtər/ in Madurese. The substitution happens toward the diphthong /aʊ/

becoming vowel /ɔ/. This substitution is caused by Madurese language that does not have the sound of diphthong /aʊ/.

Sixth, English word is “double” /ˈdʌbl/ which pronounced as “*dobel*” /dɔbəl/ by Madurese speakers in Sumberkerang. The substitution happens to its vowel. The change of open-mid back unrounded vowel /ʌ/ becoming /ɔ/. It is caused by the two sound are closely similar one other.

Seventh, the English word “cable” /ˈkeɪbl/ is pronounced as “*kabel*” /kabel/ in Madurese. The substitution of this word can be analyzed by the change of diphthong /eɪ/ into vowel /a/, it is caused by Madurese language does not have the sound of diphthong /eɪ/ in the sound system.

Eighth, the English word “cassette” /kæˈset/ is pronounced as “*kaset*” /kaset/. Madurese pronunciations substitute the open front unrounded vowel /æ/ become /a/ because the two vowel sounds are closely similar.

Ninth, word is “bus” /bʌs/ is pronounced as “*bes*” /bes/ by Madurese speakers. The change of vowel /ʌ/ into /e/ because the two vowel sounds are closely similar.

Tenth, the English word “plastic” /ˈplæstɪk/ is pronounced as “*plastek*” /pastek/ by Madurese speakers in Sumberkerang. First substitute is changing the vowel /æ/ into vowel /a/ and /ɪ/ become vowel /e/. Those substitution happens are caused by the similarity of those sounds.

Eleventh, the English word “radio” /ˈreɪdɪəʊ/ is pronounced as “*radiu*” /radiu/ in Madurese. The first substitution is diphthong /eɪ/ into vowel /a/ and second substitution is changing diphthong /əʊ/ become /u/. Those substitution

processes happen because Madurese language does not have those two diphthongs.

Twelfth, the English word "pension" /'pɛnʃən/ is pronounced as "pansion"/pansion/ in Madurese. First substitution process is replacing the open-mid front unrounded vowel /ɛ/ become /a/ and changing the vowel /ə/ into diphthong /io/ because those vowels and diphthong sounds are closely similar, then end by replacing fricative /ʃ/ which belongs to palatoalveolar into fricative alveolar /s/ because Madurese language does not have consonant /ʃ/. In this case consonant /ʃ/ and /s/ sound are closely similar one other.

Thirteenth, the English word "shampoo" /ʃæm'pu:/ is pronounced as "sampo" /sampo/ in Madurese. This word begins with substituting the fricative /ʃ/ into /s/ followed by substituting close back rounded vowel /u:/ into vowel /ɔ/ and end by substituting vowel /æ/ into /a/. Those substitutions happens because the similarity of those sounds.

Fourteenth, the English word "computer" /kəm'pjʊ:tər/ is pronounced as "komputer" /kɔmpʊtər/ in Madurese. The substitution process is in the change of the vowel /ə/ into vowel /ɔ/ followed by substituting the sound /ju:/ into /u/. The substitution process in this word happens because the similarity of sounds that those vowels have. The substitution process is needed to make the pronunciation of word suitable with the sound system of language borrower.

Fifteenth, the English word “video” /'vidiəʊ/ is pronounced as “*pidio*” /*pidio*/ by the first informant and “*fidio*” /*fidio*/ by the second informant of Madurese speakers. First informant Substitute the sound /v/ into /p/ because Madurese language does not have /v/ sound in the sound system. Second informant substitutes the sound /v/ into /f/. This different pronunciation is caused by the different education level of people. Based on the way of pronunciation, this word also changes the voiced /v/ becoming voiceless /p/ and in the second informant it changes the voiced /v/ into voiceless /f/. Next substitution happens in diphthong /əʊ/ into /ɔ/. Madurese language as a language borrower does not have diphthong /əʊ/ in the sound system. To make the pronunciation of this word suitable with Madurese sound system a substitution process is needed in replacing diphthong /əʊ/ into vowel /ɔ/

Sixteenth, word is “music” /'mju:zɪk/ is pronounced as “*musik*” /*musik*/ by Madurese speakers. First substitution process happen towards the sound /ju:/ becomes /u/ and /z/ into /s/, these sound are being substituted because these sounds are closely similar. Based on the way of pronunciation, this word also changes the voiced /z/ becoming voiceless /s/.

Seventeenth, the English word “keeper” /'ki:pər/ is pronounced as “*giper*” /*giper*/ by Madurese speakers. The substitution happens toward /k/ which belongs to velar sound into /g/ which also belongs to velar sound. These two consonant sounds are closely similar one another. Based on the way of pronunciation, this word also changes the voiceless /k/ into voiced /g/.

Eighteenth, the English word “photo” /'fəʊtəʊ/ is pronounced as “*bhoto*” /b^hɔtə/ by the first informant and “*foto*” /fɔtə/ by second informant of Madurese. The first informant substitutes the fricative /f/ into /b^h/, as in the first finding Madurese language does not have /f/ sound in the sound system. Based on the way of pronunciation, this word also changes the voiceless /f/ becoming voiced /b^h/. Second is substituting the diphthong /əʊ/ into /ɔ/, because Madurese language does not have diphthong /əʊ/ sound. The second informant does not substitute the sound /f/ in pronouncing the word. The substitution process in the second informant only happens toward the diphthong /əʊ/ into /ɔ/.

b. Deletion

Deletion is a type of dissimilation which concerned by losing a segment of in a word, Lass (1991).

No	Original word		Changing into loan word	
	Orthography	Phonetic transcription	Orthography	Phonetic transcription
1	Telephone	/'telɪfəʊn/	Telpon	/telpɔn/
2	Antenna	/æn'tenə/	Anten	/anten/

Table 4.3. Deletion process of Madurese loan word

First, the English word “telephone” /'telɪfəʊn/ is pronounced as “*telpon*” /telpɔn/ by Madurese speakers in Sumberkerang. The deleting

process happens toward vowel /i/ between the two consonant /l/ and /f/. Not only deleting a segment but this word also substitutes some segments of the word.

Second, the English word “antenna” /æn'tenə/ which pronounced as “Anten” /anten/ in Madurese. In this word deletion process happen towards final segment of the word /ə/. The same as the first word in this word not only deleting the final segment of word but also substituting segment.

4.1.2. Insertion

Insertion or epenthesis is a process of adding a new segment in a word, Lass (1991).

No	Original word		Changing into loan word	
	Orthography	Phonetic transcription	Orthography	Phonetic transcription
1	Glass	/gla:s/	<i>Gellas</i>	/gəllas/
2	Stress	/stres/	<i>Setres</i>	/sətres/
3	Restaurant	/'restrɒnt/	<i>Lestoran</i>	/lestɔran/
4	Book	/bɒk/	<i>Buku</i>	/buku/
5	Accessory	/ək'sesəri/	<i>Asesoris</i>	/asesɔris/

Table 4.4. Insertion process of Madurese loan word

First, the English word “glass” /gla:s/ is pronounced as “*gellas*” /gəllas/ by Madurese speakers in Sumberkerang. The change begins from adding vowel /e/ between the two consonant /g/ and /l/.

Second, the English word “stress” /stres/ is pronounced as “*setres*” /sətres/ in Madurese. The change happens in inserting a new vowel /e/ between the two consonants /s/ and /t/.

Third, the English word “restaurant” /'rɛstrɒnt/ is pronounced as “*lestoran*” /ləstɔran/ in Madurese. Inserting process happens toward the inserting new vowel sound /ɔ/ between the two consonant /t/ and /r/.

However, substitution process is also use in pronouncing this loan word.

The English word “book” /bʊk/ is pronounced as “*buku*” /buku/ in Madurese. The phonological process is adding the vowel /u/ in the final word after the consonant /k/.

The English word “accessory” /ək'sesəri/ is pronounced as “*asesoris*” /asesoris/ in Madurese. Adding the fricative /s/ in the end of the word which preceded by vowel /I/. This word is also use a substitution process in pronouncing this loan word.

4.1.3. Metathesis

The last type of the whole segment process is metathesis. Metathesis is a process of reordering between two segments of a word.

No	Original word		Changing into loan word	
	Orthography	Phonetic transcription	Orthography	Phonetic transcription
1	Helmet	/'helmit/	<i>Helem</i>	/helem/

Table 4.5. Metathesis process of Madurese loan word

The English word is “helmet /'helmit/ which pronounces as “*helem*”/heləm/ in Madurese. Metathesis process happens toward shifting/reordering the vowel /ə/ sound with consonant /m/ sound. Substitution and deletion process are also found in this word.

The researcher found four words which do not undergo changing in the pronunciation and there is no phonological process in those two words.

No	Original word		Madurese Loan word	
	Orthography	Phonetics transcription	Orthography	Phonetic transcription
1	Cream	/kri:m/	<i>Krim</i>	/krim/
2	Guitar	/gɪ'tɑ:r/	<i>Gitar</i>	/gitar/
3	Gossip	/gɒsɪp/	<i>Gosip</i>	/gɒsɪp/
4	Juice	/dʒu:s/	<i>Jus</i>	/jus/

Table 4.6. Words which do not undergo changing in the pronunciation

The four words have the same pronunciation between the original word of English, intermediary language Indonesia and Madurese loan words.

4.2. Discussion

After analyzing the data, the researcher finds some phonological process experienced by 26 words out of 30 indirect borrowing words of English which Indonesian as the intermediary. From some phonological process that Lass (1991) purposed, the researcher classify the phonological process into 3 types to make the finding simple, those are Dissimilation which consists of substitution and deletion, insertion and metathesis.

In this case, the researcher found some phonological process occur when Madurese speakers pronounce Indonesian loan words from English words such, dissimilation, substitution, deletion, insertion and metathesis. The phonological processes happened toward the vowel, consonant and diphthong sounds.

First phonological process is dissimilation substitution. There are eighteenth words which experienced substitution process those are, 'coffee' /'kɒfi/ which pronounced as 'kopi' /'kɔpi/, 'ice' /aɪs/ which pronounced as 'es' /ɛs/, 'counter' /'kaʊntər/ which pronounced as 'konter' /'kɔntər/, "double" /'dʌbl/ which pronounced as "dobel" /'dɔbəl/, "cable" /'keɪbl/ is pronounced as "kabel" /'kabəl/, "cassette" /'kæ set/ is pronounced as "kaset" /'kaset/, "bus" /bʌs/ is pronounced as "bes" /bes/, "keeper" /'ki:pər/ is pronounced as "giper" /'gipər/. The finding also shows four words experience more than one substitution in a word those are

"ballpoint" /'bɔ:lpɔɪnt/ which pronounced as "bulpen" /'bulpen/. Second word is

“tourist” /tʊərɪst/” which pronounced as “tores /tɔrɛs/”, “plastic” /'plæstɪk/ is pronounced as “plastek” /plastɛk/, “radio” /'rɛɪdɪəʊ/ is pronounced as “radiau” /radɪu/, “pension” /'pɛnʃən/ is pronounced as “pansion” /pansɪn/, “shampoo” /ʃæm'puː/ is pronounced as “sampo” /sampɔ/, “computer” /kəm'pjʊ.tər/ is pronounced as “komputer” /kɔmpʊtər/, “video” /'vɪdɪəʊ/ is pronounced as “pidio” /pɪdɪɔ/ by the first informant and “fidio” /fɪdɪɔ/ by the second informant.

The different way of pronunciation from the two informants is caused by the different education level of informants. People with high education level will try to make it similar to the original word pronunciation. “music” /'mjʊ.zɪk/ is pronounced as “musik” /musɪk/, “photo” /'fəʊtəʊ/ is pronounced as “bhoto” /bʰɔtɔ/ by the first informant and “foto” /fɔtɔ/ by the second informant. The same as the word “video” the different way of pronunciation is caused by the education level of informants. The substitution that happens toward these words because Madurese language does not have the sound like the original words is pronounced. So, substitution is used to complete segment sound that Madurese language does not have and replacing the sound of original words into some segments sound that closely similar with the original word sound.

Second phonological process found in Indonesian loan words used by Madurese speakers in Sumberkerang is deletion process. Deletion is losing vowel or consonant sound from original words to pronounce the Madurese loan words.

Deletion process may occur in the first, middle or last segment of words. There are two words experience deletion processes those are “telephone” /'tɛlɪfəʊn/ is pronounced as “telpon” /telpɔn/ in this word the deletion process happens toward

a vowel sound in the middle of word, “antenna” /æ'nɛnə/ which pronounced as “*anten*” /*anten*/, while in the second word the deletion process happens toward the final segment of word. In these two words not only deletion process is used, but also some substitution process. The substitution happens toward the sound /æ/ into /a/.

Third phonological process is insertion. Insertion is adding a new segment sound in a word. It may happen in first, middle and last segment of words. There are five words which undergo insertion process those are “glass” /glɑ:s/ is pronounced as “*gellas*” /*gəllas*/ the new segments sound are /ə/ and /l/ which position is in the middle of word, “stress” /stres/ is pronounced as “*setres*” /*sətres*/ the new segment sound is /ə/ which position is in the middle of word, “restaurant” /'restɹɒnt/ is pronounced as “*lestoran*” /*lestɹɒn*/ the new segment sound is /ɔ/ which position is in the middle of word, “book” /bʊk/ is pronounced as “*buku*” /*buku*/ the new segment sound is /u/ which position is in the final segment of word, “accessory” /ək'sesəri/ is pronounced as “*asesoris*” /*asesɹis*/ the same as previous word the new segment position is in the final segment of word /s/. As the second phonological process type, this process not only use insertion process but also substitution. The substitution happens toward the sound /ə/ into /a/.

The last phonological process found is metathesis. Metathesis is a process of reordering or shifting between one segment sound and other segment sound. In this research, the researcher only found one word which undergoes metathesis process. The word is “helmet” /'helmit/ which pronounces as “*helem*” /*heləm*/ in

this word the reordering process happens after substitution process of /l/ into /ə/ then shifting /ə/ sound with /m/ sound, and then followed by deleting /t/ sound in the end of segment.

Not all phonological processes proposed by Lass (1991) occur in Indonesian loan word used by Madurese speakers in Sumberkerang such assimilation.

Assimilation is a phonological process that only happens toward phrase.

Meanwhile, the data of this research are single words. Based on the analyzing data the researcher only classify there types of the phonological process that proposed by Lass (1991) those are, dissimilation (substitution and deletion), insertion and metathesis.

From 30 Indonesian loan words used by Madurese speakers in Sumberkerang there are 4 words that do not undergo different pronunciation between the original word and the loan word either in Indonesian or Madurese. Here are the words, 'cream' /kri:m/ which pronounced as "krim /krim/", 'guitar /gi'ta:r/ which pronounced as 'gitar' /gitar/, 'gossip' /gɒsɪp/ which pronounced as 'gosip' /gɒsɪp/, and 'juice' /dʒu:s/ which pronounced as 'jus' /jus/. In this case, bahasa Indonesia adapted those words by full adaption process, so there is no different pronunciation find in those four words.

Based on the finding the researcher found the frequency of phonological process that occurs in Indonesian loan words used by Madurese speakers in Sumberkerang. The most frequent phonological process that occurs is substitution process with eighteen words. In this case, Madurese speakers in Sumberkerang

often use substitution process to pronounce a complete pronunciation of loan words.

NO	TYPE OF PHONOLOGICAL PROCESS	FREQUENCY
1	DISSIMILATION	
	Substitution	18
	Deletion	2
2	INSERTION	5
3	METATHESIS	1
Total		26

Table. 4.7. Phonological Process Frequency