

ENGLISH VS JAPANESE : THE PHONOLOGICAL SYSTEM ENGLISH LANGUAGE INTO ABSORPTION IN JAPANESE

BAHASA INGGRIS VS BAHASA JEPANG : SISTEM FONOLOGI BAHASA INGGRIS YANG MENJADI BAHASA SERAPAN DALAM BAHASA JEPANG

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to explain phonological processes and phonological rules foreign language absorption words into Japanese through the study of generative phonology transformational. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method. Data sources obtained from written sources, namely in the form of words derived from a dictionary of absorption words Japanese language. The results of this study are that it is known that there are 7 phonological processes that occur on the process of absorption of English words into Japanese is as the following: (1) the process of adding the /u/ segment at the end of the word, (2) adding the /o/ segment in the end of the word, (3) the addition of the /u/ segment in the middle of the word, (4) the addition of the /o/ segment in the middle word, (5) substitution of phoneme /l/ into /r/, (6) substitution of phoneme /v/ into /b/, (7) addition segment /i/, (8) Substitute the phoneme /t/ into the phoneme /c/. The process of phonological change in the absorption of English into Japanese is influenced by internal factors namely the difference between the phonological systems found in English and Japanese.

Keywords: *Phonological process, phonological rules, Japanese language, transformational.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Alongside the quick improvement of science and innovation, Japanese individuals are progressively utilizing unknown dialects or words assimilation, hereinafter alluded to as gairaigo. Iwabuchi in Dahidi, (2009: 104) clarified that gairaigo are words taken from an unknown dialect back Japanese and utilized in Japanese exercises. Kawarazaki in Dahidi, (2009: 22) recommends that syllable1 in language Japanese comprises of open syllables, accordingly all unfamiliar words utilized are Japanese language (dirtying words) should observe the guidelines of Japanese syllables. For instance, Japanese words taken from English that contain syllable components, the syllable in the word should be changed to an open syllable by adding one vowel toward the finish of the end syllable like (milk) becomes miruku, test becomes tesuto, etc. Close syllables t and d in addition to o, while the end syllables c, b, f, g, k, l, m, p, and s are added with u. Concur with Kawarazaki, Igarashi (2007: 158-159) expressed that the syllable

construction of Japanese not the same as English. The fundamental design of Japanese words is CV (Consonant Vocal), while English is more described by CVC. To take on an English word into Japanese, a vowel inclusion system is utilized to make up for the distinctions underlying.

That is, all syllable designs in English are reshaped as CV in Japanese. Consequently, CCCVCC (1 syllable) in English converted into CVCVCVCVCV (5 syllables) in Japanese. For instance, Strict becomes ストリクト (sutorikuto). Momentarily Tsukishima Hiroshi added that the words taken from an unknown dialect that has been gone into the Japanese language framework is called gairaigo or shakuyooigo (2009: 104). The utilization of gairaigo isn't self-assertive in light of the fact that it should be proper with the standards that exist in Japanese are remembered for the methodology articulation. As a rule, the way to express gairaigo is free of the way to express the word the first since it was adjusted to the sound standards of the Japanese language (Dahidi, 2009: 105). Gairaigo taken from a language with standards that incorporate four things, to be specific (1) shortfall of words in Japanese to depict something because of (2) subtleties of significance which is contained in an unfamiliar word can't be addressed by the same word that is in Japanese (3) unfamiliar words utilized as gairaigo are viewed as successful and effective (4) customized structure Outsiders as indicated by the feeling of language are viewed as having an incredible, great and agreeable feeling of significant worth (2009:107-108).

Some research on the word Japanese absorption or regarding the phonological process in the world conducted by previous researchers. As for the study of language absorption words Japan once done by Giovanni (2013) with his research entitled "Analysis of changes in the meaning of words" Japanese absorption (gairaigo) yang comes from England." His research mentions that gairaigo is changing meaning belongs to the class of nouns, adjective, narrowing of meaning, expanding meaning, and the roughing of meaning.

Then Nafisa research (2017), her research discusses about phonological processes of various languages with the study of generative phonology. Results research, it is said that the phonological process is basically the process of changing the sound of a word or phrase because of the process of changing the sound from basic form to derivative form. Change it is usually caused by affixation. Research by Officer (2016) which is about the process of language absorption Dutch into Javanese which are both studied using phonological studies generative. His research found 16 rules contained in the process phonological words that are absorbed from the language Dutch into Javanese. English phonological system different from the existing phonological system in Japanese.

By system there are some phonemes that are not acceptable in Japanese. By because it's the words adapted from English will adapt to system in Japanese. Thus causing sound change that aims to make pronunciation easier. Phonology is the study of sound language, so in this case phonology is an appropriate study for observe sound changes in words absorption of English into the language Japan in this study. Based on the description above the difference this research with research The former was on theory, focus, and the object under study. On research The first is to focus on the study of semantics or meaning formed from loanwords English to Japanese. Whereas difference with the second study namely the object of research. On previous research, namely the word absorption from Dutch into Java. So that this research is felt has a new value in the study linguistics in the future, especially in phonology field. Researchers will describe the forms as well as phonological processes in loanwords English into Japanese.

a. Phonology System in Japan

Japanese vowels there are five pieces, namely あ、い、う、え、お (a, i, u, u, e, o) . The vowel sound if you write it down with the phonetic transcription it will becomes [a], [i], [u], [e], and [o]. Differences in vowel sounds in English language with Japanese i.e. vowels /u/ with the phonetic symbol [u], because vowel /u/ in Japanese is pronounced with a lip shape that is not round, while in English in general pronounced with round lips. Japanese consonants phonemically consists of the consonant /k/, /g/, /s/, /z/, /t/, /d/, /n/, /h/, /b/, /p/, /m/, r/ and /N/.

Fonem	Alofon
a. /s/	[s] + [a,ɯ,e,o] [ʃ] + [i]
b. /z/	[z] + [a, ɯ, e, o] [ʒ] + [i]
c. /t/	[t] + [a, e, o] [tɛ] + [i] [tɕ] + [ɯ]
d. /d/	[d] + [a,e,o] [dʒ] + [i] [dz] + [ɯ]
e. /n/	[n] + [a, ɯ,e,o] [ɲ] + [i]
f. /h/	[h] + [a,e,o] [ç] + [i] [φ] + [ɯ]
g. /N/ (ン)	[m] + [p, b, m] さんぽ [read : sampo]
h. /Q/ (ツ)	[p] + [p] ippai [read : ippai]
	[t] + [t] いった [ittai] [t] + [tɕ] いった [read : ittsu]

[t] + [tʃ] ばっちり [read : batchiri]

[s] + [s] べっそう [read : bessou]

[f] + [f] いっしょう [read : isshou]

[k] + [k] いかい [read : ikkai]

The first generative phonology presented by Noam Chomsky in his book entitled *Syntactic Structure* (1957). In the book discussed about the most common way of framing sentences. Chomsky clarifies that during the time spent shaping sentences that must through three cycles, in particular the first is an expression structure recipe, equation change, and morphophonemic recipe (Yusuf, 1998: 92). In the review generative phonology started by Chomsky, by and large, in particular talking about in regards to the phonological cycle, with the goal that it contains the constituent principles in a course of sound change in language phonological cycles. Schane (1992: 51-62) states that, the phonological interaction is a cycle where is the adjustment of the language brought about by multiple ways, in particular because of osmosis, dispersal, debilitating and reinforcing in the design syllables, balance, and metathesis. At the point when morphemes consolidate to shape words, fragments of contiguous morpheme now and then encountering a change that is the thing that This is known as the phonological course of language.

b. Distinctive Features

Distinctive Features by Yusuf (1998: 77) argues that if the basic unit of phonology is feature distinction, then the phoneme is an element segmentation consisting of a series of features distinctive. The distinguishing features of a segments in generative phonology based on (1) main class features (syllabic, sonorant, consonantal); (2) feature articulation areas (anterior, coronal); (3) features of articulation (continuous, detachment) delayed, strident, nasal, lateral); (4) stem tongue (high, low, back); (5) shape lips (round); (6) additional (tense, voice, aspiration, glottalization); and (7) prosody (pressure and length) (Schane, 1992: 28-35). Based on these It can be understood that there are units of a language that is smaller than a phoneme that can be explained through the features distinctive. So the distinctive feature function to find out the smallest unit in speech analysis.

c. Generative Phonology

Phonological rules can be formulated when we get it right determine the conditions for change a language sound. If we are able that means we can too give a rule to the process phonology that occurs. Therefore Schane explains (1992), if we want to group formulas phonology that can be done with observe the symptoms of sound changes in a language, namely, among others, the release of segment (deletion) and addition segment (addition), permutation (permutation),

changes in the order of segments (metathesis), changes in characteristics segment distinction (feature change), assimilation and dissimilation, unification segment (coalescence).

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research is a type of descriptive research with approach qualitative. Use of qualitative methods because the data under study is in the form of words undergoing a phonological process or change in the sound of loanwords foreign language into Japanese. There are several stages of this research are as follows :

Data Collection Method

This research uses the method of literature study, because the data studied in the form of absorption words obtained from written sources, namely from the word dictionary Japanese absorption by Bachtiar please. Data of loan words from the dictionary is selected which includes the absorption words that come from the language English.

Analysis Method

After the data has been collected from the data collection process that has been done, the next step is data analysis process. Data analyzed systematically and described use phonological rules generative and distinctive features.

Data Presenting Method

This stage is the final stage after finishing analyzing the data obtained. The results of this study are an explanation of the phonological process what happens to English words which was absorbed into Japanese.

3. DISCUSSION

The following will explain how the process of changing sound studied using phonological studies generative. The phonological process consists of from segment changes in the form of segment addition, and substitution.

Table 1.

English		Japanese		Indonesi a
<i>Keyword</i>	[ki:wə:d]	キーワード	[kiiwaado]	'kata kunci'
<i>Standard</i>	[stændərd]	スタンダード	[sutandaado]	'standar'
<i>Interest</i>	[intərist]	インテレスト	[interesuto]	'menarik'
<i>Giant</i>	[dʒaɪnt]	ジャイアント	[zaianto]	'raksasa'
<i>Support</i>	[sə:port]	サポート	[sapooto]	'mendukung'
<i>Present</i>	[prezənt]	プレゼント	[purezento]	'hadiah'

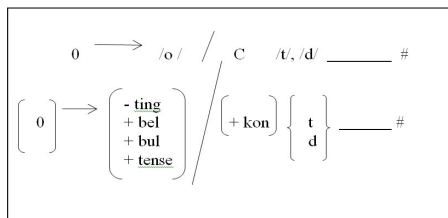
Table 2

English		Japanese		Indonesia
<i>type</i>	[taɪp]	タイプ	[taip <u>u</u>]	'jenis'
<i>address</i>	[ədres]	アドレス	[ədres <u>u</u>]	'alamat'
<i>space</i>	[speɪs]	スペース	[supes <u>u</u>]	'ruang'
<i>dress</i>	[dres]	ドレス	[dores <u>u</u>]	'gaun'
<i>mechanism</i>	[mekənizem]	メカニズ	[mekanizum <u>u</u>]	'mekanisme'
<i>gram</i>	[gram]	グラム	[guram <u>u</u>]	'gram'
<i>system</i>	[sistəm]	システム	[shisutem <u>u</u>]	'sistem'
<i>golf</i>	[gɒlf]	ゴルフ	[goruf <u>u</u>]	'golf'
<i>Life</i>	[laɪf]	ライフ	[raifu]	'kehidupan'

a. Adding Segment /o/ at the end of the word

In the phonological arrangement of Japanese language, there is the expansion of the phoneme /o/ in word endings for words assimilated into Japanese which works from consonants toward the finish of words. Table 1 above has augmentations phoneme /o/ in the English word that finishing in a consonant /t/, /d/ and went before by with the past consonant. The method involved with adding the above mentioned /o/ fragment happens on the grounds that in the phonological framework Japanese doesn't have a clue about the framework the way to express the alveolar plosive sound toward the end of the word. The phonological rule of expansion the sections are as per the following:

Table 1

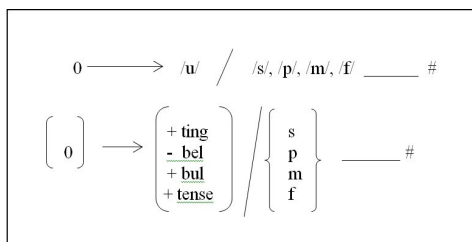


The principles in table 1 above can be clarified that there is an expansion phoneme/o/in the last situation later the consonant /t/, and/d/went before by a sound consonant.

b. Adding a /u/ segment at the end of the word

Based on the 2nd data above, it can be seen that that there is an additional phoneme /u/ on words ending in /s/, /p/, /m/, /f/, because in the phonological system Japanese doesn't know the system pronunciation of consonants at the end of words except the sound /n/. Resulting in phonemes /s/, /p/, /m/, /f/ if at the end the word will be added with phoneme /u/. Segment addition process This is called a paragog, i.e adding a segment at the end of the word yang serves to avoid the sound consonants at the end of words in the language Japan. Phonological process of addition The segment can be seen as following:

Table 2



The rules in table 2 can be explained that there is an additional phoneme /u/ in the final position after the consonant /s/, /p/, /m/, /f/ .

4. SUMMARY

Based on the discussion above, then researchers can provide conclusions based on the formula problems raised earlier. Conclusions that researchers can draw on the analysis of the language absorption process English into Japanese that is found eight phonological rules which consists of: (1) the addition process segment /u/ at the end of the word, (2) addition the /o segment at the end of the

word, The process of phonological change in absorption of English into The Japanese language is based on on internal differences in the system phonology in language English and Japanese alone. On Japanese phonological system no know the open syllable system, so that almost all of the words absorbed from English to Japanese will adapted to the phonological system is in Japanese.

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