CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Approach

2.1.1 Phonology

The areas underlying linguistic knowledge are those areas that affect certain basic structures. The phonetic structure of a language, some of which are called "phonetics" and "phonology," the word structure called "morphology," the structure between words in a sentence called "syntax," a matter of meaning or meaning, whose name is "semantics" (Akhyaruddin et al., 2020). This research, with the subject of three Korean YouTubers, used the field of phonological studies.

Based on the word's origin, phonology comes from *phone* which means sound and *logos,* which means science. So, phonology means the science of sound. Phonology is the study related to sounds. Every inanimate object or living thing produces various sounds, for example, the sound of someone snoring, a baby crying, the sound of animals, and others. However, the sound referred to in phonology is the sound of the language.

The human speech organ, or the articulatory organ, produces the sound of the language. Some examples of human speech organs include the nasal cavities, lips, tongue, teeth, etc. So, people snoring are not the sound of language because the human vocal organs do not produce it. The mean of the explanation above, the sounds [a], [i], [b], and others are sounds of language because the human speech

organ has them. The sound [a] is produced by lowering the front of the tongue. The sound [i] is produced by the raised front part of the tongue. Both lips have the sound [b] (Reyhant, 2020).

The study phonology is a field of linguistics that studies how speech sounds form a pattern produced by each utterance (Fromkin et al., 2017). The purpose of this understanding is to analyze the sound of each utterance by using phonology. The conclusion from the statement above is that phonology is part of grammar or the field of linguistics which analyzes the sounds of language in general.

Phonology describes the systems and patterns of speech sounds in a language. It was based on theories about all speakers of language unconsciously knowing about the sound patterns of that language. It concerns the abstract or mental aspects of sounds in language rather than physical articulation. Phonology is about the underlying design, the blueprint for each phonetic type that serves as a constant basis for all variations in different physical articulations of that phonetic type in different contexts (Yule, 2010).

Another definition of phonology is one of the core areas of linguistics, defined as the scientific study of language structure. One of its ways of understanding the subject of phonology is to contrast it with other areas of linguistics. A straightforward explanation is that phonology is the study of the sound structure of language (Odden, 2005).

Phonology is a branch of linguistics that studies human language's structure and systematic sound patterns. In other words, phonology refers to

describing particular speech sounds and the rules of propagation of these sounds. Besides that, phonology refers to that part of the general theory of human language, which deals with the universal nature of the phonetic system of natural languages. In a broad sense, phonology is a branch of linguistics that deals with the "sounds of language." In a narrower sense, phonology deals with the function, behavior, and construction of sounds as linguistic elements (Broselow & Lass, 1987; Dardjowidjojo, 2009; Kamjian et al., 2001).

Phonology differs from phonetics in that it has a different research focus. As stated by Robins, phonology is a branch of linguistics that studies patterns and formation of language according to phonetic characteristics and categories, while phonetics is a branch of linguistics that studies speech organs. The arrangement of sounds into syllables or words is related to phonology; for example, the structure of syllables is based on a set of linguistic rules (Reyhant, 2020). Based on the explanation above, phonology is more concerned with how sounds are arranged concerning other sounds than how those sounds are formed, produced, or perceived. In other words, phonology studies the acoustic system of language.

The relationship between phonology theory and this research is theory as a method or concept used to explain language phenomena to South Korean YouTuber. The explanation regarding the phonology theory used produces a sentence structure that describes the data of the research object. Every linguist has a different understanding of phonology.

Based on the definitions of phonology, it can conclude that studied by phonology is the sounds of language. The mean sound of language is the smallest

unit of speech between sounds that form syllables or syllables. What is meant by a syllable or syllable is a sound unit that can mark with the sound unit. The series of sounds in these syllables can be further segmented. The sounds of this language are the object of study in a branch of linguistics called phonology. So, the object of phonological study is the sounds of language produced by the speech organs or human speech organs.

2.1.1.1 Segment Insertion

The first analysis used in this research are segment insertion. Victoria Fromkin etc., called segment insertion an epenthesis (Fromkin et al., 2017). Epenthesis is the addition of a sound in the middle of a word (El Karima, 2020). According to Kridalaksana explain that epenthesis is the insertion of sounds or letters into words, especially loan words to match the phonological pattern of the borrower's language; for example the insertion of /e/ in the word class (Nasrullah, 2022). The conclusion notion of epenthesis is the insertion of a letter or sound located in the middle of a word.

One example of a language phenomenon in this study in the form of epenthesis or insertion is /c/ after the letter /u/ in the word *kucing*. The insertion word makes the pronunciation of a *kuccing* become a cat because the letter /c/ is inserted in the word. However, the insertion of the letter /c/ in the word *kucing* does not change the word's meaning or differ from the initial definition. Therefore, the segment insertion is called an add a non-distinctive feature (Fromkin et al., 2017).

2.1.1.2 Add New Feature

An adding a new feature is an aspiration (Fromkin et al., 2017). Aspiration is the pronunciation of a sound accompanied by a strong exhalation of air so that the sound [ʰ] (Chaer, 2013). For example, the sound of a popping consonant sound [b, d, j, g], if distributed at the beginning and middle of the word, tends to be aspirated so it sounds as [bh, dh, jh, gh]. An example of this explanation is that a *baru* word becomes *bharu* when the phenomenon of aspirational language occurs.

One example of an aspiration word in English is pen ➔ [phɛn]. Based on the example above, the word language phenomenon in the word does not eliminate or change the true meaning of the word. It can conclude that add an aspiration is a sound of a letter accompanied by a breath of air as if the sound of the letter [h].

2.1.1.3 Phoneme Change

Phoneme changes are pronunciation errors because specific phonemes are replaced or not pronounced according to the rules (Idora et al., 2021). Based on Maharani's explanation, phoneme change is the process of changing one phoneme into another phoneme because it avoids having two identical sounds (Istiqomah et al., 2018).

The phoneme change is a different phoneme utterance caused by the environment (Chaer, 2012). Abdul Chaer's theory has been used for two previous researches on Korean speakers who can speak Indonesian. The example analysis carried out in this study found that the word *sama* has changed the letter /s/ to /θ/, which should be the *sama* as [θama].

However, the phoneme change does not change the meaning of an initial word into another word. But it is possible for foreigners to produce a different meaning. This language phenomenon is common among foreign speakers. Based on the statement above, it can conclude that phoneme changes from South Korean speakers in this study using Abdul Chaer's theory.

2.2 Review of the Previous Study

Phonological research based on various experts has been carried out by researchers who focused on the phonology of Indonesian. This sub-chapter mentioned some of the previous phonological studies. The first previous research was from Intan Safitri, Ayu Puspita Harnoto Putri, and Dewi Masitoh Nur Sahadati in 2020 from Ahmad Dahlan University. The form of this previous study is a journal. This study aims to analyze language errors at the phonological level on the "Net Drama" YouTube channel. This study, *"Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa Dalam Tataran Fonologi Pada Kanal Youtube "Net Drama,"* used a descriptive qualitative method. The source of the data in this study is the form of a video on the Net Drama YouTube channel entitled "International Class Season 2–Episode 47". The method of collecting data in this study uses observing and noting. The theory used in this study did not mention. But, the bibliography can describe this study using the theory of Abdul Chaer. Based on the research, it can conclude that there are still many phonological errors on the YouTube channel "Net Drama" with a total of 27 data. The errors found include phoneme reduction, phoneme substitution, and phoneme addition. The most common phenomena of

language or phoneme change found were replacing phonemes with a total of 12 data, then adding 10 data phonemes, and 5 data reducing phonemes.
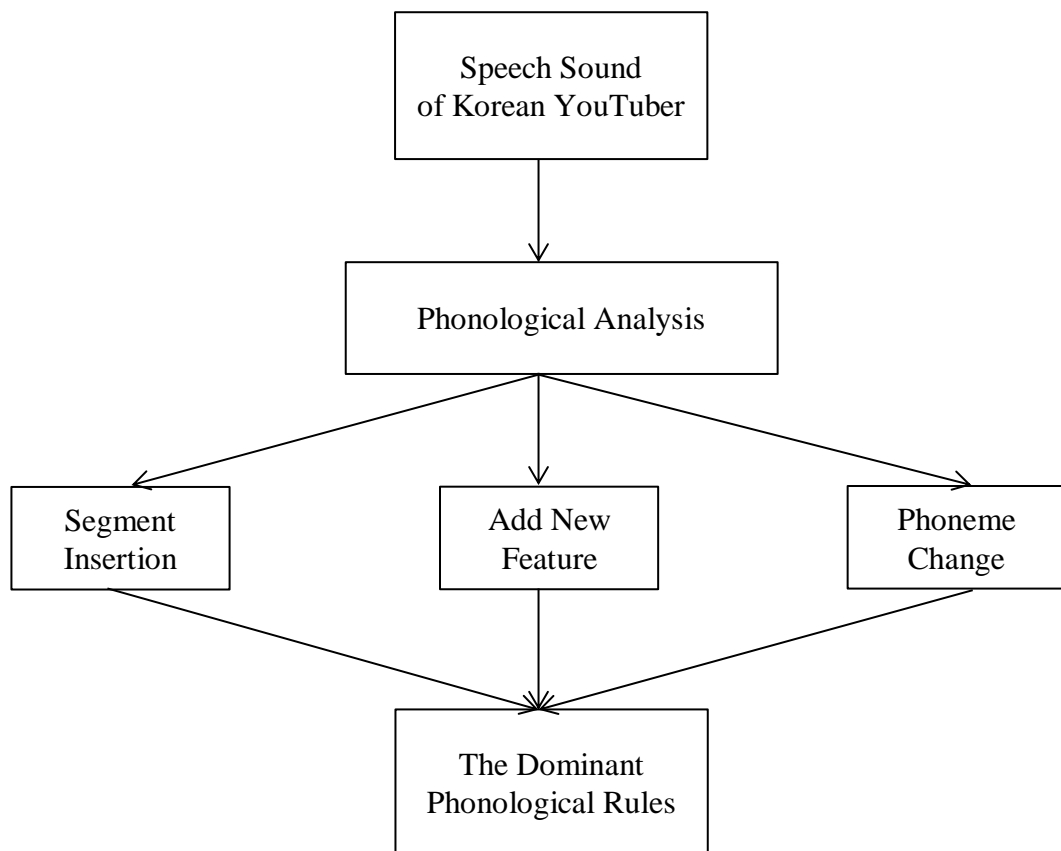
The second research was in 2021 by Dapika Maharani, Nindia Ayu Septianingsih, and Regina Sahan Putri from Ahmad Dahlan University titled "Analysis of Language Errors at the Phonological Level in the Super Junior South Korean Band Group." The research conducted aims to analyze errors in the use of Indonesian at the phonological level by the band from South Korea, "Super Junior." Language errors made by Super Junior members were obtained through several YouTube channels. This study, *"Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa Tataran Fonologi Pada Grup Band Korea Selatan Super Junior"* used a descriptive qualitative method. Qualitative descriptive research is a method used to describe, analyze, and summarize various situations and conditions from various data in the form of observations about problems. The data collection used observe and note-taking techniques. The data was obtained by listening to the language using listening techniques. The note-taking technique is a technique that provides data by recording the data obtained. The theory used in this study did not mention. But, the bibliography can describe this study using the theory of Abdul Chaer. The results of this study indicate phonological errors made by the band "Super Junior" in several video shows on YouTube. Language errors found as many as 42 pronunciation errors of language sounds. The errors consisted of 18 phoneme subtraction, 9 phoneme addition, and 15 phoneme substitution errors. The phonological mistakes made by the band "Super Junior" are prevalent mistakes made by someone learning a second language which in this study is Indonesian.

The third previous research was in 2022 from Lia Amelia Nurkhazanah, Lia Maulia Indrayani, and Inu Isnaeni Sidiq from the Linguistics Masters faculty at Padjadjaran University with the title "*Proses Fonologis Pada Pidato Berbahasa Indonesia Opeh Duta Besar Korea Selatan – Indonesia."* This research aims to study the phonological process of the Indonesian ambassadors of South Korea-Indonesia Kim Chang-beom and Park Tae-sung, in 2019 and 2020. This research method is descriptive qualitative. The South Korean Ambassador, who has a phonological system, records this information via video in Indonesian. The technique used in this study is the technique of observing and noting. This study's steps of data analysis were 1) research data collection, 2) identification of the phonological process, 3) classification of the phonological process, and 4) explanation of the phonological process. This study used the theory put forward by Muchlis if looking at the bibliography in the survey. The theory is a change of phonemes (sounds) in the symptoms of phonological processes. Phonemic change by Muslich consists of eight parts: assimilation, dissimilation, vowel modification, neutralization, zeroization, anaptyxis, epenthesis, and paragoge. This research consists of 49 phonological processes. The result data in this study namely 19 data of assimilation, 3 dissimilations, 8 vocal modification, 5 neutralization, 4 zeroization, 5 anaptyxes, 1 epenthesis, and 4 paragoge. Based on the analysis of the eight phoneme changes, assimilation is the most common cause in the research object. Therefore, assimilation is the dominant cause of phoneme (sound) changes.

Based on the previous research information above, it can conclude that the previous research with this research has several different things. The differences include the theory used being different. However, despite the differences, there are still some similarities between this study and previous research, such as using phonological analysis in analyzing objects and using techniques in the same research method. From the results of the above comparison, it can conclude that this research is additional research in the field of linguistics with phonological studies.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework for this research is below:

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                    │   Speech Sound      │
                    │ of Korean YouTuber  │
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                    ┌─────────────────────┐
                    │ Phonological Analysis│
                    └─────────────────────┘
                    ╱         │          ╲
                   ▼          ▼           ▼
          ┌──────────┐  ┌──────────┐  ┌──────────┐
          │ Segment  │  │ Add New  │  │ Phoneme  │
          │Insertion │  │ Feature  │  │ Change   │
          └──────────┘  └──────────┘  └──────────┘
                   ╲         │          ╱
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                    ┌─────────────────────┐
                    │   The Dominant      │
                    │ Phonological Rules  │
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This research analyzes the change in the sound of the Indonesian word produced by Korean YouTubers on Short YouTube content. This research used three Korean YouTubers: Korea Reomit, Ujung Oppa, and Bandung Oppa. The data source from this study is the utterance by the three YouTubers at Short YouTube content. The sound change utterances by three YouTubers were analyzed using phonological studies from Fromkin and Abdul Chaer. The analysis of phonological research used in this study is segment insertion, adding a new feature, and phoneme change. Phonological analysis data using sound changes from every utterance of three Korean YouTubers. The results of the phonological analysis show dominant sound changes based on the three Korean YouTubers in the content of Short YouTube.