CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

This chapter contains an analysis and the result of this research. It has some sub-chapter explained below: Those are analysis and discussion of phonological analysis at Korean YouTuber.

4.1 Analysis of Segment Insertion, Add New Feature, and Phoneme Change of The Indonesian Pronounced by Korean YouTuber

4.1.1 Analysis of Segment Insertion

This sub-chapter presents the analysis of three subjects, the table present one by one from the first subject to the third subject. As information, the segment insertion was found at the all subject of this research. Presentation of the analysis in the form of parts can make it easier for the reader to understand the analysis of this research. So, the explanations use paragraphs as interpretation data in segment insertion.

Table 4.1 Data of Segment Insertion from the First Subject

No.	No. Data	Words	Segment Insertion
1.	**8.**	dibuka	[dibukaʔ]
2.	**10.**	juga	[ʤugaʔ]

The data from the table above obtain two data at segment insertion by first subject. Then, the description of the data analysis above is as follows: In the first data, the insertion phoneme was found at the last phoneme of the word. The data

referred to is the word *dibuka* [dibuka]. The word *dibuka* [dibuka] combines two words that become one word, namely *di + buka*. As understanding, this word has three syllables, namely [di $ bu $ ka]. The phoneme inserted in the sound [dibuka] is the phoneme glottal voiceless stop [ʔ]. The location phoneme glottal voiceless stop [ʔ] in the sound *dibuka* [dibuka] was found after phoneme low central vowel [a] or the last phoneme of the word. Based on the explanation above, the sound of the word *dibuka* [dibuka] becomes [dibuka(ʔ)] when spoken by this subject.

The following data is the word *juga* [ʤuga]. This word was found to have one phoneme insertion at the last phoneme of the word. The word *juga* [ʤuga] has two syllables: [ʤu $ ga]. So, the insertion phoneme was found at the second syllable. The phoneme inserted in the sound of the word *juga* [ʤuga] is the glottal voiceless stop [ʔ]. The location phoneme [ʔ] in the sound of the word *juga* [ʤuga] was found after the phoneme low central vowel [a] or the last phoneme of the word. As a simple word, the sound of the word *juga* [ʤuga] becomes [ʤugaʔ] when spoken by this subject.

Table 4. 2 Data of Segment Insertion from the Second Subject

No.	No. Data	Words	Segment Insertion
1.	**27.**	kucing	[ku(ʧ)ʧiŋ]
2.	**35.**	pokoknya	[pɔ(k)kɔʔɲa]
3.	**38.**	telur	[tə(l)lur]
4.	**39.**	tidur	[tidur(ə)]

Based on the table above, the description of the data analysis is as follows: The first word for this data, namely *kucing* [kuʧiŋ]. In the word *kucing* [kuʧiŋ],

was found insertion phoneme at the middle word. As understood, the amount syllable of this word, namely [ku $ ʧiŋ]. It means the word *kucing* [kuʧiŋ] has two syllables. Then, the insertion phoneme was found at the second syllable. The insertion phoneme at the word *kucing* [kuʧiŋ] is palatal voiceless affricate [ʧ]. The position of the insertion phoneme [ʧ] was located after phoneme [u] or before the phoneme palatal voiceless affricate [ʧ]. An impact of the insertion phoneme at the word *kucing* [kuʧiŋ] makes phoneme [ʧ] become a double consonant when spoken. Based on the explanation above, the sound of the word *kucing* [kuʧiŋ] changes to become [ku(ʧ)ʧiŋ].

The next data from the word *pokoknya* [pɔkɔʔɲa] was found a phoneme velar voiceless stop [k]. Based on the data, the phoneme [k] was inserted in the middle of words. In other words, the insertion phoneme was found at the first syllable. For information, this word has three syllables, namely [pɔ $ kɔʔ $ ɲa]. So, the position of insertion phoneme was found at the word *po* [pɔ]. The specific location of the phoneme [k] was found after the phoneme low back vowel [ɔ] or before phoneme [k] at the second syllable. Then, the impact of the insertion phoneme at the word *pokoknya* [pɔkɔʔɲa] makes phoneme [k] become a double consonant when spoken. So, the sound of word *pokoknya* [pɔkɔʔɲa] becomes [pɔ(k)kɔʔɲa].

The word *telur* [təlur] inserts a phoneme [l] in the middle of the word. This word has two syllables, namely [tə $ lur]. Based on the number of syllables, the insertion phoneme was found at the first syllable of the word *te* [tə]. At the word *te* [tə], there is an insertion phoneme [l] after a phoneme mid-central vowel

[ə] or before the phoneme alveolar lateral liquid [l]. The phoneme [l] in the middle word makes a sound of [l] become a double consonant when spoken *telur* [təlur]. So, the simple explanation above shows the sound of the word *telur* [təlur] becomes [tə(l)lur].

At the number four, there is the word *tidur* [tidur]. This word has two syllables. Then, the breaking syllable of this word is [ti $ dur]. The phoneme mid-central vowel [ə] was found insertion at the second syllable. So, this insertion phoneme makes the word of *dur* [dur] becomes [dur(ə)]. The analysis shows the location of the phoneme [ə] was found after the phoneme alveolar central liquid [r]. Based on the explanation above, the sound of the word *tidur* [tidur] becomes [tidur(ə)].

Table 4.3 Data of Segment Insertion from the Third Subject

No.	No. Data	Words	Segment Insertion
1.	**44.**	apa	[a(p)pa]
2.	**47.**	keliatannya	[kə(l)lijataŋna]
3.	**51.**	manis	[mani(s)sə]
4.	**55.**	alasan	[a(l)lasan]
5.	**60.**	sebelum	[səbe(l)lum]
6.	**61.**	dulu	[du(l)lu]
7.	**62.**	sekali	[səka(l)li]
8.	**63.**	walaupun	[wa(l)lawpun]
9.	**66.**	puluh	[pu(l)luh]
10.	**67.**	masalah	[masa(l)lah]

Then, the data analysis above is as follows: For the first data analysis is, the word *apa* [apa]. This word has two syllables, namely [a $ pa]. At the first syllable was found an insertion phoneme, namely phoneme bilabial voiceless stop

[p]. The insertion phoneme [p] was found after the phoneme low central vowel [a] or before the phoneme bilabial voiceless stop [p]. An impact of the insertion phoneme makes phoneme [p] becomes a double consonant when spoken [apa]. So, the simple explanation above shows the sound of the word *apa* [apa] becomes [a(p)pa] when spoken by this subject.

The following data is there word *keliatannya* [kəlijataŋna]. The word *keliatannya* [kəlijataŋna] was inserted phoneme alveolar lateral liquid [l] in the middle of the word. The insertion of the phoneme [l] was found after the phoneme mid-central vowel [ə] or before a phoneme alveolar lateral liquid [l]. The impact of the insertion phoneme [l] makes a sound of the phoneme [l] become a double consonant when spoken. So, the main explanation above, the sound of the word *kelliatannya* [kəlijataŋna] becomes [kə(l)lijataŋna].

The word manis [manis] was found to be an insertion phoneme. This word has two syllables, namely [ma $ nis]. Then, the insertion phoneme was found at the second syllable. There are two phoneme insertions at the word *nis* [nis]. The first phoneme is alveolar voiceless fricative [s]. The position of phoneme [s] was found after phoneme [s]. Then, after inserting phoneme [s], there is a phoneme mid-central vowel [ə] as the last phoneme of the word. The simple explanation, the word *nis* [nis] change becomes [nis(s)(ə)]. An impact of insertion phoneme [s] makes a sound of [s] at the word *manis* [manis] becomes a double consonant. So, the sentences show the sound of the word *manis* [manis] becomes [manis(s)(ə)].

The following data is the word *alasan* [alasan]. The word *alasan* [alasan], there are three syllables. The syllables breaker of this word, namely [a $ la $ san].

The word *a* [a] as the first syllable was found insertion a phoneme. The phoneme in question is phoneme alveolar lateral liquid [l]. The specific position of an insertion phoneme [l] is after the phoneme low central vowel [a] or before phoneme [l] in the word [alasan]. The insertion makes a sound of the phoneme [l] becomes double consonant. So, the sound of word *alasan* [alasan] becomes [a(l)lasan].

The insertion of phoneme was found in the word *sebelum* [səbəlum]. For information, this word has three syllables. Then, the syllables breaker of this word, namely [sə $ bə $ lum]. The phoneme insertion was found in the middle word or the second syllable. The phoneme inserted in this word is alveolar lateral liquid [l]. Then, the position insertion of the phoneme was found before the phoneme [l] or after the phoneme mid-central vowel [ə]. As understood, the insertion phoneme makes a sound of the phoneme [l] become a double consonant when spoken *sebelum*. In the simple word, the explanation above shows the sound of the word *sebelum* [səbəlum] becomes [səbə(l)lum].

There is a word of *dulu* [dulu] at the number six. The word *dulu* [dulu] has two syllables: [du $ lu]. In the word *dulu* [dulu], a phoneme alveolar lateral liquid [l] was found in the middle word or at the first syllable. The located phoneme [l] was found after the phoneme high back vowel [u] or before the phoneme [l]. The insertion makes a sound of the phoneme [l] becomes a double consonant. So, the sound of the word *dulu* [dulu] becomes [du(l)lu].

At the word *sekali* [səkali] was found the insertion of the phoneme. The word *sekali* [səkali] has three syllables, namely [sə $ ka $ li]. Based on the

syllable, the insertion phoneme was found at the second syllable or can be called in the middle word. The middle word insertion phoneme is the alveolar lateral liquid [l]. The position of the phoneme [l] was found after the phoneme low central vowel [a] or before the phoneme [l] at the word *ka* [ka]. The impact of the insertion makes the sound of the phoneme [l] becomes a double consonant. So, the main explanation above shows the sound of the word *sekali* [səkali] becomes [səka(l)li] when spoken by the third subject.

The following data is the word *walaupun* [walawpun]. The insertion of phonemes was found in the middle word. For information, this word has three syllables, namely [wa $ law $ pun]. Then, by the syllables, phoneme insertion occurs at the first syllable. As understood, the first syllable, namely the word of *wa* [wa]. The phoneme inserts at this word are alveolar lateral liquid [l]. The location of the phoneme [l] was found after the phoneme low central vowel [a] or before the phoneme [l]. So, the insertion phoneme makes a sound of the phoneme [l] become a double consonant. As the explanation above shows, this subject makes the sound of the word *walaupun* [walawpun] become [wa(l)lawpun].

Puluh [puluh] is one word of data analysis that was found insertion phoneme. The word *puluh* [puluh] has two syllables: [pu $ luh]. At the first syllable was found the insertion of the phoneme, namely phoneme alveolar lateral liquid [l]. The phoneme [l] was found after the phoneme high back vowel [u] or before the phoneme [l]. Then, the insertion phoneme makes a sound of the phoneme [l] become a double consonant. So, the sound of the word *puluh* [puluh] change becomes [pu(l)luh] when spoken by this subject.

In the last segment insertion data is the word *masalah* [masalah]. This word has three syllables: [ma $ sa $ lah]. The phoneme insertion was found in the middle word or at the second syllable. The phoneme inserted in the word sa [sa] is the alveolar lateral liquid [l]. The location of the phoneme [l] was found after the phoneme low central vowel [a] or before the phoneme [l]. The impact of the insertion makes the sound of the phoneme [l] becomes a double consonant. Based on the analysis, the sound of word *masalah* [masalah] becomes [masa(l)lah].

4.1.2 Analysis of Add New Feature

At this sub-chapter add new feature of phonological analysis present the analysis from three subject at this research study. As information, the segment insertion was found at the all subject of this research. The table of add new feature presented and described one by one from the first subject until the third subject.

Table 4.4 Data of Add New Feature from the First Subject

No.	No. Data	Words	Add New Feature
1.	**1.**	di	[dʰi]
2.	**2.**	botol	[bʰɔtɔl]
3.	**3.**	bening	[bʰəniŋ]
4.	**4.**	lagi	[lagʰi]
5.	**5.**	beda	[bʰɛdʰa]
6.	**6.**	besar	[bʰəsar]
7.	**7.**	dari	[dʰari]
8.	**8.**	dibuka	[dʰibʰuka]
9.	**9.**	baru	[bʰaru]
10.	**10.**	juga	[ʤʰugʰa]
11.	**11.**	baju	[bʰaʤʰu]
12.	**12.**	tebal	[təbʰal]

No.	No. Data	Words	Add New Feature
13.	**13.**	dibakar	[dʰibʰakar]
14.	**14.**	dikubur	[dʰikubʰur]
15.	**15.**	jadi	[ʤʰadʰi]
16.	**16.**	bisa	[bʰisa]
17.	**17.**	bapak	[bʰapaʔ]
18.	**18.**	sendiri	[səndʰiri]
19.	**19.**	boleh	[bʰoleh]
20.	**20.**	dua	[dʰua]
21.	**21.**	ada	[adʰa]
22.	**22.**	tiga	[tigʰa]
23.	**23.**	gini	[gʰini]
24.	**24.**	sudah	[sudʰah]
25.	**25.**	disediakan	[dʰisedʰijakan]
26.	**26.**	sedikit	[sedʰikit]

As understood, the table above show there are twenty-six word of the data by first subject. The description below shows the explanation one by one of this table. At the first data of adding a new feature is the word *di* [di]. The aspiration [ʰ] in the word *di* [di] was found at the first phoneme of the word. In other words, the aspiration of [ʰ] was found at the first syllable. The location of aspiration [ʰ] was found after the phoneme alveolar voiced stop [d] or before the phoneme high front vowel [i]. In other words, aspiration [ʰ] was found in the middle word or there between phonemes [d] and [i]. Based on the explanation above, the sound of the word *di* [di] change becomes [dʰi] when spoken by this subject.

The following data is from the word *botol* [bɔtɔl]. At the word *botol* [bɔtɔl], the sound of aspiration [ʰ] was found in the word's first syllable. This word

has two syllables, namely [bɔ $ təl]. In other words, the sound of aspiration was found in the middle of the word *botol* [bɔtəl]. The specific location of aspiration [ʰ] was found after the phoneme bilabial voiced stop [b] or before the phoneme of the low back vowel [ɔ]. So, based on the table of data shows the sound of the word *botol* [bɔtəl] change becomes [bʰɔtəl].

At number three of adding new feature data is the word *bening* [bəniŋ]. The sound of aspiration [ʰ] was found in the middle of the first syllable of the word *bening* [bəniŋ]. The location sound of aspiration [ʰ] was found between phoneme bilabial voiced stop [b] and mid-central vowel [ə]. In other words, the position of the sound of aspiration [ʰ] was found after phoneme [b] or before phoneme [ə]. So, based on the explanation above shows, the sound of the word *bening* [bəniŋ] becomes [bʰəniŋ].

The data from the word *lagi* [lagi] sounded of aspiration [ʰ]. The word *lagi* [lagi] has two syllables: [*la $ gi*]. An aspiration of [ʰ] in the word *lagi* [lagi] was found at the second syllable. The mean of explanation, aspiration of [ʰ], was found after the phoneme velar voiced stop [g] or before the phoneme of the high front vowel [i]. Besides that, aspiration [ʰ] was located in the middle of the word *lagi* [lagi]. So, the sound of the word *lagi* [lagi] changes to become [lagʰi].

In the middle word, *beda* [bəda] was found the sound of aspiration [ʰ]. There are two syllables in the word *beda* [bəda], namely [bə $ da]. A sound of aspiration [ʰ] was found in the beginning syllable. Based on the explanation above can describe if aspiration [ʰ] was found after bilabial voiced stop [b] or can describe if an aspiration of [ʰ] was found between phoneme [b] and mid-central

vowel [ə]. So, based on the explanation above, the sound of the word *beda* [bəda] changes to become [bʰəda].

An aspiration [ʰ] was found in the middle of the word *besar* [bəsar]. The location of aspiration [ʰ] was found between phoneme bilabial voiced stop [b] and mid-central vowel [ə]. Based on the syllable of the word, the word *besar* [bəsar] has two syllables. According to the syllable, the sound of aspiration [ʰ] was found in the first syllable of the word *besar* [bəsar]. A brief explanation of the description above, the sound of the word *besar* [bəsar] changes into [bʰəsar].

The word *dari* [dari] was found an aspiration of [ʰ] between phoneme alveolar voiced stop [d] and low central vowel [a]. According to the word *dari* [dari], there are two syllables, namely [da $ ri]. So, based on the syllable of the word, an aspiration [ʰ] was found in the first syllable. The main explanation above is that the sound of the word *dari* [dari] changes into [dʰari].

The following data at number eight is the word *dibuka* [dibuka]. This word has three syllables: [di $ bu $ ka]. The aspiration of [ʰ] was found in the first and second syllables. There is two addition of aspiration [ʰ] in the word *dibuka* [dibuka]. The first position of aspiration [ʰ] was found after the phoneme alveolar voiced stop [d] or before the phoneme high front vowel [i]. Then, the second location was found between the phoneme bilabial voiced stop [b] and phoneme high back vowel [u]. So, the simple explanation above is that the sound of the word *dibuka* [dibuka] changes become [dʰibʰuka].

The following data from the word *baru* [baru] was found an aspiration of [ʰ] after phoneme bilabial voiced stop [b]. The specific location of aspiration [ʰ]

was found between [b] and the phoneme low central vowel [a]. The word *baru* [baru] has two syllables: [ba $ ru]. In other words, an aspiration [ʰ] was found at the first syllable of the word *baru* [baru], namely the word *ba* [ba]. So, the analysis of this data shows the sound of the word *baru* [baru] changes to become [bʰaru].

Juga [ʤuga] is another word found to be an aspiration of [ʰ]. For information, this word has two syllables: [ʤu $ ga]. The position of aspiration [ʰ] was found at the first phoneme of *juga* [ʤuga]. Besides that, aspiration of [ʰ] sets after phoneme [ʤ] or before phoneme [u]. Therefore, this subject makes a sound the word *juga* [ʤuga] change becomes [ʤʰuga]. As understood, phoneme [ʤ] is the first letter of palatal voiced affricate and was found aspiration in the data of the first subject.

In the following data, there are two phonemes found aspiration [ʰ], namely, bilabial voiced stop [b] and palatal voiced affricate [ʤ]. The following data of aspiration is from the word *baju* [baʤu]. In addition, in the word *baju* [baʤu], there are two syllables, namely, [ba $ ʤu]. For information, both syllables were found aspirations of [ʰ]. A simple explanation above, namely, aspiration [ʰ], was found after phoneme [b] and after phoneme [ʤ] at the word *baju*. Therefore, the first subject makes a sound of *baju* [baʤu] change becomes [bʰaʤʰu].

The following analysis data is from the word *tebal* [təbal]. This word has two syllables: [tə $ bal]. An aspiration of [ʰ] was found at the second syllable, namely the word of *bal* [bal]. The word *tebal* [təbal] was found an aspiration [ʰ]

after the phoneme bilabial voiced stop [b]. This data was found an aspiration [ʰ] in the middle word. The position of aspiration [ʰ] was found after phoneme [b] or before phoneme [a] as a low central vowel. Based on the explanation above, the first subject makes the sound of the word *tebal* [təbal] change becomes [təbʰal].

At the number thirteen, there is the word *dibakar* [dibakar] as the next data of this analysis. This word was found aspirations [ʰ] at two phonemes. An understanding, this word has three syllables. The first and two syllables found an aspiration of [ʰ] at the word *dibakar* [dibakar]. A simple explanation, the position of aspiration [ʰ] at the first syllable was found after the phoneme alveolar voiced stop [d] or before the phoneme high front vowel [i]. The position of aspiration [ʰ] at the second syllable was found after the phoneme bilabial voiced stop [b] or before the phoneme low central vowel [a]. So, the subject makes a sound of word *dibakar* [dibakar] change becomes [dʰibʰakar].

At the number fourteen, is there the word *dikubur* [dikubur] as a data from adding a new feature. The word *dikubur* [dikubur] has three syllables: [di $ ku $ bur]. The first and third syllables present an aspiration of [ʰ] in the word dikubur [dikubur]. In another description, the first position of aspiration [ʰ] was found after the phoneme alveolar voiced stop [d] or before high front vowel [i]. The description of the third syllable, an aspiration, was found after the phoneme bilabial voiced stop [b] or before the phoneme high back vowel [u]. Based on the explanation above, this word has two aspirations of [ʰ], and this subject makes the sound of the word *dikubur* [dikubur] change becomes [dʰikubʰur].

The following data has two syllables from the word *jadi* [ʤadi]. The breaker syllables in this word interpret by [ʤa $ di]. An aspiration was found at the first syllable, the word *ja* [ʤa]. In other words, the aspiration of [ʰ] was found in the middle word. The position of aspiration [ʰ] was located after the phoneme palatal voiced stop [ʤ] or before the phoneme low central vowel [a]. Therefore, the sound of the word *jadi* [ʤadi] change becomes [ʤʰadi] when spoken by this subject.

An aspiration often was found after phoneme bilabial voiced stop [b]. The next word of this data is the word *bisa* [bisa]. This word has two syllables for the data, namely [bi $ sa]. The location of aspiration [ʰ] in this word is at the first syllable of the word *bi* [bi]. This data shows the position of aspiration [ʰ] was found after phoneme [b] or before phoneme high front vowel [i]. Based on the explanation above, the sound of the word *bisa* [bisa] becomes [bʰisa] when spoken by this subject.

The following analysis data is from the word *bapak* [bapaʔ]. This word has two syllables, namely [ba $ paʔ]. An aspiration of [ʰ] was found at the first syllable of the word [ba]. In other words, the position of aspiration [ʰ] was found in the middle word. An aspiration of [ʰ] was found after the phoneme bilabial voiced stop [b] or before the phoneme low central vowel [a]. This data show that the first subject makes the sound of the word *bapak* [bapaʔ] change becomes [bʰapaʔ].

At the number eighteen, there is a word of *sendiri* [səndiri] as data by this subject. This word has three syllables: [sən $ di $ ri]. At the word [di] as a second

syllable, an aspiration of [ʰ] was found. Besides that, this analysis data can claim if the aspiration of [ʰ] is in the middle of the word *sendiri* [səndiri]. The position of aspiration [ʰ] was found after the phoneme alveolar voiced stop [d] or before the phoneme high front vowel [i]. Based on the explanation above, the sound of the word *sendiri* [səndiri] changes to become [səndʰiri] when spoken by this subject.

In the middle of the word *boleh* [bɔləh] was found an aspiration of [ʰ]. The word *boleh* [bɔləh] has two syllables, namely [bɔ $ ləh]. Based on the syllable, an aspiration of [ʰ] is there at the first syllable, namely of the word [bɔ]. The position of aspiration [ʰ] at the word *boleh* [bɔləh] was found after the phoneme bilabial voiced stop [b] or before the phoneme low back vowel [ɔ]. As a simple explanation above, the first subject makes the sound of the word *boleh* [bɔləh] change becomes [bʰɔləh].

At the analysis before, any word was found an aspiration of [ʰ] after phoneme bilabial voiced stop [b]. Then, this data analysis shows aspiration of [ʰ] was found after phoneme [d]. The analysis data is a word of *dua* [duwa]. This word has two syllables, namely [du $ wa]. An aspiration of [ʰ] is at the first syllable of the word [du]. The position of aspiration [ʰ] was found after the phoneme alveolar voiced stop [d] or before the phoneme high back vowel [u]. The simple explanation above defines the sound of the word *dua* [duwa] change becomes [dʰuwa] when spoken by this subject.

The following analysis data find an aspiration of [ʰ] in the middle word. The word that becomes the following data is a word of *ada* [ada]. This word has

two syllables: [a $ da]. An aspiration of [ʰ] was found in the second syllable or the middle word. The position of aspiration [ʰ] was located after the phoneme alveolar voiced stop [d] or before the phoneme low central vowel [a]. Based on syllables, an aspiration of [ʰ] was found at the second syllable, namely of the word *da* [da]. So, the sound of the word *ada* [ada] changes into [adʰa] when spoken by this subject.

At twenty-two, there is word *tiga* [tiga] as a new feature data. The first subject adds an aspiration of [ʰ] in the middle word. There are two syllables in the word tiga [tiga], namely [ti $ ga]. Based on the data, an aspiration of [ʰ] arise at the second syllable, namely of the word *ga* [ga]. Another description of the word *tiga* [tiga] in this research was found an aspiration of [ʰ] after the phoneme velar voiced stop [g] or before the phoneme low central vowel [a]. Based on the explanation above, the sound of the word *tiga* [tiga] changes become [tigʰa] when spoken by this subject.

The following data is the word *gini* [gini]. This data found an aspiration of [ʰ] at the first phoneme of the word *gini* [gini]. The word *gini* [gini] has two syllables, and an aspiration of [ʰ] was found at the first syllable. Based on the data, an aspiration of [ʰ] was found after the phoneme velar voiced stop [g] or before the phoneme high front vowel [i]. A simple explanation above is that the sound of the word gini [gini] changes into [gʰini] when spoken by the first subject.

The following data has two syllables. An aspiration of [ʰ] was found at the second syllable. The data mentioned in the explanation above is the word *sudah* [sudah]. The breaker syllables of this word, namely [su $ dah]. An aspiration of [ʰ]

was found after the phoneme alveolar voiced stop [d] or before the phoneme low central vowel [a]. In other words, the aspiration of [ʰ] was found in the middle word. Based on the explanation above, the first subject makes a sound of the word *sudah* [sudah] change becomes [sudʰah].

In the data analysis at number twenty-five, there is the word *disediakan* [disədijakan]. The word *disediakan* [disədijakan] combines two words that become one word, namely *di* + *sediakan*. An aspiration of [ʰ] was found two aspirations, namely in the first and middle phoneme of the word *disediakan* [disədijakan]. The position of aspiration [ʰ] in the first phoneme was found after the phoneme alveolar voiced stop [d] or before the phoneme high front vowel [i] at the word *di* [di]. Then, the second position of aspiration [ʰ] was found after phoneme [d] or before phoneme [i] at the word *sediakan* [sədijakan]. As an explanation above, the sound of the word *disediakan* [disədijakan] changes become [dʰisədʰijakan].

Word of *sedikit* [sədikit] is the first subject's last data of adding new features. This research found an aspiration [ʰ] in the middle of the word *sedikit* [sədikit]. Based on the number of syllables, the word *sedikit* [sədikit] has three syllables, namely [sə $ di $ kit]. An aspiration of [ʰ] was found at the second syllable. In another description, an aspiration of [ʰ] was found after the phoneme alveolar voiced stop [d] or before the phoneme high front vowel [i]. The simple explanation above, the sound of the word *sedikit* [sədikit] changes become [sədʰikit].

Table 4. 5 Data of Add New Feature from the Second Subject

No.	No. Data	Words	Add New Feature
1.	**30.**	babi	[bʰabi]
2.	**31.**	bayi	[bʰaji]
3.	**40.**	bapak	[bʰapak]

The data from the table obtained three data at adding a new feature. Based on the table above, three cases of aspiration were found in three short YouTube content videos. The data source of the three data is the second subject. There is aspiration on the voiced stop sound [b] in the second subject's data. An aspiration of [ʰ] in the second subject data was found after the phoneme bilabial voiced stop [b] or before the phoneme low central vowel [a]. The table above shows there is an aspiration sound [ʰ] in the bilabial voiced stop sound, namely [bʰabi], [bʰaji], and [bʰapaʔ]. Besides that, the analysis table shows an aspiration was found at the first syllable. The data from the second subject showed there was only one bilabial voiced stop [b] which occurs in an aspiration case.

Table 4.6 Data of Add New Feature from the Third Subject

No.	No. Data	Words	Add New Feature
1.	**43.**	coba	[ʧɔbʰa]
2.	**45.**	banget	[bʰaŋət]
3.	**46.**	berwangi	[bʰərwaŋi]
4.	**49.**	bau	[bʰau]
5.	**50.**	jengkol	[ʤʰɛŋkɔl]
6.	**52.**	juga	[ʤʰugʰa]
7.	**54.**	bentar	[bʰəntar]
8.	**56.**	bandung	[bʰanduŋ]
9.	**57.**	daripada	[dʰaripadʰa]
10.	**58.**	jakarta	[ʤʰakarta]

No.	No. Data	Words	Add New Feature
11.	**59.**	banyak	[bʰaɲaʔ]
12.	**64.**	berubah	[bʰərubʰah]
13.	**67.**	jarang	[ʤʰaraŋ]
14.	**68.**	jauh	[ʤʰauh]
15.	**69.**	beda	[bʰɛda]

The data obtained by the third subject are fifteen data. Then, the analysis of the data above is as follows: At the word *coba* [ʧɔba] found an addition of phoneme [ʰ]. An amount syllable of the word *coba* [ʧɔba] has two syllables, namely [ʧɔ $ ba]. The data show an aspiration of [ʰ] at the word [ba] as a second syllable. In another explanation, the position of aspiration of [ʰ] was found after the phoneme bilabial voiced stop [b] or before the phoneme low back vowel [ɔ]. Based on the description above, the sound of the word *coba* [ʧɔba] change becomes [ʧɔbʰa].

The data at number two is there word *banget* [baŋət]. This word has two syllables: [ba $ ŋət]. The position an aspiration of [ʰ] was found at the first syllable, namely [ba]. As understood, an aspiration of [ʰ] was found after the phoneme bilabial voiced stop [b] or before the phoneme low central vowel [a]. Based on the explanation, the sound of the word *banget* [baŋət] changes become [bʰaŋət] when spoken by this subject.

The word *berwangi* [bərwaŋi] was found aspiration of [ʰ]. For information, the word *berwangi* [bərwaŋi] has three syllables: [bər $ wa $ ŋi]. The analysis shows the position of [ʰ] in the middle word. In other words, an aspiration of [ʰ] was found at the first syllables, namely the word of *ber* [bər]. At the word

berwangi [bərwaŋi], an aspiration of [ʰ] was found after the phoneme bilabial voiced stop [b] or before the phoneme mid-central vowel [ə]. Based on this explanation, the sound of the word *berwangi* [bərwaŋi] changes become [bʰərwaŋi].

In another data, an aspiration of [ʰ] also was found in the word *bau* [bau]. The word *bau* [bau] there are two syllables, namely [ba $ u]. An aspiration of [ʰ] is there in the first syllable. The phoneme [ʰ] was found after the phoneme bilabial voiced stop [b] or before the phoneme low central vowel [a]. As a simple description, the sound of the word *bau* [bau] changes become [bʰau].

The following data of add new feature is the word of *jengkol* [ʤɛŋkɔl]. An aspiration of [ʰ] was found at the first phoneme, namely the phoneme palatal voiced affricate [ʤ]. Besides that, this word has two syllables: [ʤɛŋ $ kɔl]. And the aspiration occurs in the first syllable. The position of aspiration [ʰ] was found after phoneme [ʤ] or before the phoneme mid-front vowel [ɛ]. Based on the explanation above, this subject makes a sound of the word *jengkol* [ʤɛŋkɔl] change becomes [ʤʰɛŋkɔl].

The word [ʤuga] was found at data thirty-five with two additional phonemes [ʰ]. This word has two syllables, namely [ʤu $ ga]. For this data, an aspiration of [ʰ] was found in both syllables. The first position of aspiration [ʰ] was found after the phoneme palatal voiced stop [ʤ] or before the phoneme high back vowel [u]. Then, the second position was found after the phoneme velar voiced stop [g] or before the phoneme low central vowel [a]. As a simple explanation, the sound of the word *juga* [ʤuga] changes become [ʤʰugʰa].

An aspiration often was found after phoneme bilabial voiced stop [b], namely the word *bentar* [bəntar]. Based on the word, an aspiration was found at the first phoneme of the word. This word has two syllables, namely [bən $ tar]. At the first syllable, an aspiration of [ʰ] was found. The specific position of [ʰ] was located after [b] or before the phoneme mid-central vowel [ə]. The mean of the description above, this subject makes the sound of the word *bentar* [bəntar] change become [bʰəntar].

For the same case, an aspiration of [ʰ] was found after the phoneme bilabial voiced stop, namely phoneme [b]. One example of a phoneme bilabial voiced stop is the word *bandung* [banduŋ]. Based on the number of syllables, the word *bandung* [banduŋ] has two syllables, namely [ban $ duŋ]. At the word *ban* [ban] as the first syllable was found an aspiration of [ʰ]. In another explanation, after phoneme [b] or before phoneme low central vowel [a], an aspiration [ʰ] was found. So, the mean of the description above, the sound of the word *bandung* [banduŋ] changes become [bʰanduŋ].

An aspiration of [ʰ] at the following data of the word [daripada] was found. This word has two aspirations of [ʰ]. The first case is *da* [da] as a part of the word *dari* [dari]. Then, in the second case, *da* [da] is a part of the word *pada* [pada]. In another description, after the phoneme alveolar voiced stop [d] or before the phoneme low central vowel [a], an aspiration of [ʰ] was found. Based on the explanation above, the sound of the word *daripada* [daripada] changes become [dʰaripadʰa].

The following analysis data is from the word *jakarta* [ʤakarta]. This data has three syllables: [ʤa $ kar $ ta]. The position of aspiration [ʰ] was found at the first syllable. As understood, the first syllable is the word *ja* [ʤa]. In another description, after the phoneme palatal voiced affricate [ʤ] or before the phoneme low central vowel [a] was found an aspiration of [ʰ]. So, by the explanation above, the sound of the word *jakarta* [ʤakarta] change becomes [ʤʰakarta] when spoken by this subject.

An aspiration of [ʰ] was found at the word of *banyak* [baɲaʔ]. This word has two syllables: [ba $ ɲaʔ]. An aspiration of [ʰ] was found at the first syllable of the word *ba* [ba]. Based on the word, an aspiration of [ʰ] was found after the phoneme bilabial voiced stop [b] or before the phoneme low central vowel [a]. An impact of aspiration [ʰ] makes the sound of the word *ba* [ba] becomes [bʰa]. Therefore, this subject makes the sound of the word *banyak* [baɲaʔ] change become [bʰaɲaʔ].

For this analysis data, two phonemes bilabial voiced stop [b] adds an aspiration of [ʰ]. The data is from the word *berubah* [bərubah]. This word has three syllables: [bə $ ru $ bah]. At the first and third syllables was found an aspiration of [ʰ]. The first syllable is from the word *be* [bə], and the third syllables is from the word *bah* [bah]. Then, the description of this analysis, the first syllable position of aspiration [ʰ] was found after the phoneme bilabial voiced stop [b] or before the phoneme mid-central vowel [ə]. So, the aspiration of [ʰ] makes an impact of the word *be* [bə] become [bʰə]. Then, the third syllable position of aspiration [ʰ] was found after phoneme bilabial voiced stop [b] or before the

phoneme low central vowel [a]. And the impact makes the word *bah* [bah] become [bʰah]. Based on the explanation above, the sound of word *berubah* [bərubah] changes into [bʰərubʰah].

The following data in this analysis is the word *jarang* [ʤaraŋ]. For information, this word has two syllables: [ʤa $ raŋ]. An aspiration at this word was found in the first syllable: *ja* [ʤa]. The position of aspiration [ʰ] was found at the word *jarang* [ʤaraŋ] after the phoneme palatal voiced affricate [ʤ] or before the phoneme low central vowel [a]. Based on the explanation above, the sound of the word *jarang* [ʤaraŋ] changes become [ʤʰaraŋ] when spoken by this subject.

The word *jauh* [ʤauh] was found aspiration of [ʰ]. The position of aspiration [ʰ] was found after the phoneme palatal voiced affricate [ʤ] or before the phoneme low central vowel [a]. Based on the number of syllables, this word has two syllables, namely [ʤa $ uh]. As understood, an aspiration of [ʰ] occurs at the first syllable, namely the word *ja* [ʤa]. So, the sound of the word *jauh* [ʤauh] changes to become [ʤʰauh] when spoken by this subject.

At the last analysis data is the word *beda* [bɛda]. For information, this word has two syllables, namely [bɛ $ da]. Based on the syllable, an aspiration of [ʰ] was found at the first syllable, namely word of *be* [bɛ]. In another explanation, the position of aspiration [ʰ] was found after the phoneme bilabial voiced stop [b] or before the phoneme mid-front vowel [ɛ]. As a simple explanation, the sound of the word *beda* [bɛda] changes into [bʰɛda] when spoken by a third subject.

4.1.3 Analysis of Phoneme Change

At this sub-chapter present the analysis from three subject. The table of phoneme change presents one by one from the second subject then continue to the third subject.

Table 4.7 Data of Phoneme Change from the Second Subject

No.	No. Data	Words	Phoneme Change
1.	**28.**	Sama	[θama]
2.	**29.**	Kodok	[kodok]
3.	**32.**	bahasa	[bahaθa]
4.	**33.**	Kasar	[kaθar]
5.	**34.**	maklum	[maŋnum]
6.	**35.**	pokoknya	[bɔkɔŋ̩na]
7.	**36.**	rebahan	[lebahan]
8.	**37.**	Rambut	[lambut]
9.	**38.**	Telur	[tulul]
10.	**39.**	Tidur	[tidul]
11.	**40.**	Bapak	[bapak]
12.	**41.**	emak-emak	[ɛmaʔ-ɛmaʔ]
13.	**42.**	Suami	[θuwami]

Data from the table obtained thirteen data at phoneme change. Then, the data analysis above is as follows: At the word [sama] was found phoneme changes at the first word. Based on the research, the phoneme alveolar voiceless fricative [s] change becomes phoneme interdental voiceless fricative [θ]. The position of phoneme change [s] was found at the first syllable. In another description, the phoneme change was found before the phoneme low central vowel [a] at the word *sa* [sa]. Based on the explanation above, the sound of the word *sama* [sama] change becomes [θama] when spoken by this subject.

The following analysis data is the word *kodok* [kɔdɔʔ]. This data has two phoneme changes. The word *kodok* [kɔdɔʔ] has two syllables, namely [kɔ $ dɔʔ]. Based on the analysis, the first syllable was found a phoneme change, namely word *ko* [kɔ] change becomes [ko]. In other words, this first syllable was found phoneme low back vowel [ɔ] change becomes mid back vowel [o]. Then, two phoneme changes were found at the second syllable: word *dok* [dɔʔ] change becomes [dok]. In another description, at the second syllable was found phoneme low back vowel [ɔ] becomes the phoneme mid back vowel [o], and from the phoneme glottal stop [ʔ] change becomes the phoneme velar stop [k]. As a simple explanation above, this subject makes the sound of the word kodok [kɔdɔʔ] change into [kodok].

The word *bahasa* [bahasa] was found a phoneme change at the third syllable. For information, this word has three syllables, namely [ba $ ha $ sa]. The phoneme was found in the word *sa* [sa]. The subject changes phoneme alveolar fricative [s] becomes phoneme interdental fricative [θ]. So, based on the explanation above, show the sound of the word [bahasa] changes become [bahaθa] when spoken by this subject.

The phoneme change was found in the word *kasar* [kasar]. Based on the syllables, this word has two syllables, namely [ka $ sar]. The phoneme change was found at the second syllable, *sar* [sar]. This word changes the phoneme alveolar voiceless fricative [s] becomes the phoneme interdental voiceless fricative [θ]. As a simple explanation above, the sound of the word *kasar* [kasar] changes to become [kaθar].

The following data is the word *maklum* [maklum]. This word has two syllables, namely [mak $ lum]. The word *maklum* [maklum] has two phoneme changes. Both syllables occur the phoneme change. The first syllable, *mak* [mak], change the phoneme by velar voiceless stop [k] and becomes a phoneme velar voiced nasal [ŋ]. Then, the second syllable, *lum* [lum], changes the phoneme alveolar lateral liquid [l] becomes the phoneme alveolar voiced nasal [n]. The main explanation above, the sound of the word *maklum* [maklum] changes become [maŋnum] when spoken by this subject.

Based on the word of analysis data show, there are two phonemes changes in the word *pokoknya* [pɔkɔʔɲa]. The phoneme change was found in the first and the middle word. The first phoneme change was found at phoneme bilabial voiceless stop [p] becomes phoneme bilabial voiced stop [b]. As understood, the position of the phoneme [p] is phoneme change at the first word of *pokoknya* [pɔkɔʔɲa]. Then, a phoneme glottal voiceless stop [ʔ] change at the middle word becomes a phoneme velar voiced nasal [ŋ]. Based on the explanation above, this subject makes the sound of the word *pokoknya* [pɔkɔʔɲa] change becomes [bɔkɔŋɲa].

At the number seven is there word *rebahan* [rəbahan]. This word has three syllables: [rə $ ba $ han]. The word *rebahan* [rəbahan] was found to have one phoneme change at the first syllable. As the first syllable, the word *re* [rə] was found phoneme change by phoneme alveolar central liquid [r] change becomes phoneme alveolar lateral liquid [l]. So, the explanation shows the word *re* [rə]

change becomes [lə]. Then, the simple of the description above is the subject makes a sound of the word *rebahan* [rəbahan] change becomes [ləbahan].

The following data is the word *rambut* [rambut]. The breaker syllable of this word, namely [ram $ but]. So, the amount syllable of this word, namely two syllables. In this word, phoneme change was found at the first syllable, namely the word *ram* [ram]. The phoneme change occurs at the phoneme alveolar central liquid [r] and becomes the phoneme lateral liquid [l]. In another description, the word *ram* [ram] change becomes [lam]. For the simple explanation, the state above shows the sound of the word *rambut* [rambut] changes become [lambut] when spoken by the second subject.

The word *telur* [təlur] was found to have two phoneme changes. For the number of syllables, this word has two syllables, namely [tə $ lur]. The phoneme change was found in both syllables. At the first syllable by word of *te* [tə] was found phoneme change at phoneme mid central vowel [ə] change becomes phoneme high back vowel [u]. The shorter description is that *te* [tə] changes into [tu]. Then, the second phoneme change occurs at phoneme alveolar central liquid [r] change becomes phoneme alveolar lateral liquid [l]. In another description, the second syllable occurs phoneme change by the word *lur* [lur] becomes [lul]. As understood, the explanation above shows the subject makes the sound of the word *telur* [təlur] become [tulul].

At the word *tidur* [tidur] was found a phoneme change. This phoneme change was found at the last phoneme of the word. The amount syllables of this word have two syllables, namely [ti $ dur]. Then, the phoneme change was found

at the second syllable, namely the word *dur* [dur]. Based on the data, the phoneme change occurs at phoneme alveolar central liquid [r] becomes phoneme alveolar lateral liquid [l]. So, the main explanation above shows the sound of the word *tidur* [tidur] changes into [tidul].

The phoneme change was found in the word of bapak [bapaʔ]. The phoneme change was found at the last phoneme of the word. Besides that, this word was found to have only one phoneme change. For information, this word has two syllables. The word *pak* [paʔ] as a second syllable was found to have a phoneme change. So, the phoneme changes at the word *pak* [paʔ], namely phoneme glottal voiceless stop [ʔ] change becomes phoneme velar voiceless stop [k]. Then, the phoneme change makes the word pak [paʔ] sound become [pak]. Based on the explanation above, the sound of the word *bapak* [bapaʔ] changes become [bapak] when spoken by this subject.

The following data of phoneme change was found in the word *emak-emak* [əmaʔ-əmaʔ]. This word has two syllables: [ə $ maʔ]. The phoneme change was found at the first phoneme of a word. As understood, the first phoneme at the word *emak-emak* [əmaʔ-əmaʔ], namely phoneme [ə]. So, the description above, namely the phoneme mid-central vowel [ə], changes to the phoneme mid-front vowel [ɛ]. Therefore, this subject makes the sound of the word *emak-emak* [əmaʔ-əmaʔ] change becomes [ɛmaʔ-ɛmaʔ].

This subject's last data at phoneme change is the word *suwami* [suwami]. This word has three syllables. This word's breaker syllables are [su $ wa $ mi]. Then, the phoneme change was found in the first phoneme at the first syllable. As

understood, the first phoneme at the first syllable, namely phoneme [s]. The phoneme alveolar voiceless fricative [s] change becomes phoneme interdental voiceless fricative [θ]. In other words, the sound of *su* [su] changes into [θu]. So, the main explanation above shows the sound of the word *suami* [suwami] changes become [θuwami].

Table 4.8 Data of Phoneme Change from the Third Subject

No.	No. Data	Words	Phoneme Change
1.	**48.**	saya	[θaja]
2.	**53.**	terus	[təruθ]
3.	**63.**	sudah	[θudah]
4.	**66.**	masalah	[maθalah]
5.	**70.**	sama	[θama]
6.	**71.**	sekarang	[θəkaraŋ]
7.	**72.**	suami	[θuwami]

The data from the table obtained seven data at phoneme change. Then, the data analysis above is as follows: At number one, there is the word *saya* [saja] as the first phoneme change data. This word has two syllables. For the breaker syllables of the word *saya* [saja], namely [sa $ ja]. The phoneme change was found in the first phoneme at the first syllable. Based on the syllables, the first phoneme at the first syllable, namely phoneme [s]. The phoneme alveolar voiceless fricative [s] change becomes phoneme interdental voiceless fricative [θ]. So, the phoneme change makes the word sa [sa] sound change into [θa]. The main of the description above, the sound of the word *saya* [saja] changes becomes [θaja].

One of the phonemes on the word *terus* [tərus] occurs the phoneme change. The phoneme change was found in the last phoneme of the word. Before it, the word *terus* [tərus] has two syllables: [tə $ rus]. This word's phoneme changes in the second syllable, namely at the word *rus* [rus]. At the word *rus* [rus], the phoneme alveolar voiceless fricative [s] change becomes phoneme interdental voiceless fricative [θ]. So, the sound of the word *terus* [tərus] changes become [təruθ].

The next word was found phoneme change at the phoneme [s] too. The phoneme change was found in the word *sudah* [sudah]. As understood, phoneme [s] was found at the first phoneme of the word. In other words, phoneme change occurs at the first syllable. So, the explanation above shows the phoneme alveolar voiceless fricative [s] change becomes phoneme interdental voiceless fricative [θ]. And the phoneme change makes the sound of the word *su* [su] become [θu]. Then, the main on the description above, this subject makes the sound of the word *sudah* [sudah] become [θudah].

This data was found a phoneme change in the middle of the word. The data of this word has three syllables. The data referred to above is the word *masalah* [masalah]. For information, the breaker syllables of this word, namely [ma $ sa $ lah]. At the second syllable was found a phoneme change, namely at the phoneme [s]. The description of this data, namely phoneme alveolar voiceless fricative [s] change, becomes phoneme interdental voiceless fricative [θ]. It makes the sound of the word *sa* [sa] become [θa]. The simple explanation above is the

sound of the word *masalah* [masalah] changes become [maθalah] when spoken by this subject.

At the number five is there word *sama* [sama]. The word *sama* [sama] has two syllables: [sa $ ma]. And the position of phoneme change occurs at the first syllable. So, based on the word, the phoneme alveolar voiceless fricative changes [s] into the phoneme interdental voiceless fricative [θ]. It makes the sound of the word *sa* [sa] become [θa]. As a simple word of this data, the sound of the word *sama* [sama] changes become [θama].

The phoneme change at the first's word was found in the word sekarang [səkaraŋ]. This word shows three syllables, namely [sə $ ka $ raŋ]. As understood, the first phoneme of the first syllable at the word sekarang [səkaraŋ], namely the phoneme alveolar voiceless fricative [s]. At the word *se* [sə], phoneme [s] change becomes phoneme interdental voiceless fricative [θ]. Based on the explanation above, the sound of the word sekarang [səkaraŋ] changes become [θəkaraŋ] when spoken by this subject.

The last data of phoneme change is the word *suami* [suwami]. This word has three syllables: [su $ wa $ mi]. At the first phoneme of the first syllable was found a phoneme change. At the word *su* [su], phoneme alveolar voiceless fricative [s] change becomes interdental voiceless fricative [θ]. The phoneme changes of [s] become [θ] was found at the first phoneme or before the phoneme high back vowel [u]. A simple word, the sound of the word *suami* [suwami] changes become [θuwami] when spoken by the third subject.

4.2 Findings

4.2.1 Findings of The Segment Insertion of The Indonesian Pronounced by Korean YouTuber

Based on the analysis, the first analysis is looking for segment insertion data. Seven phoneme insertions were found in the segment insertion section in 16 data. The division of seven phonemes are: two phonemes glottal voiceless stop [g] in word lists numbers 8 and 10; one phonemes palatal voiceless affricate [ʧ] in word list number 27; one phonemes velar voiceless stop [k] in word list number 35; Nine phonemes alveolar lateral liquid [l] in word lists numbers 38, 47, 55, 60, 61, 62, 63, 66, 67; two phonemes mid central vowel [ə] in word lists numbers 39 and 51; one phoneme bilabial voiceless stop [p] in word list number 47; and the last phoneme is a phoneme alveolar voiceless fricative [s] in word list number 51. In the insertion of the phonemes [ʧ], [l], and [p], there is a repetition of consonants which results in double consonants when pronounced. Based on the amount of data in the segment insertion section, the dominant phoneme insertion that occurs is the repetition of consonants in the phoneme [l].

4.2.2 Findings of Add New Feature of The Indonesian Pronounced by Korean YouTuber

The second analysis of this research is add new feature. In the add new feature section or what is commonly referred to as aspiration, four phonemes are found followed by aspiration [^{h}], including fourteen phonemes alveolar voiced stop d] in the word list numbers 1, 5, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 18, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 38; twenty-five phonemes bilabial voiced stop [b] in the word list numbers 2, 3, 5, 6,

8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 30, 31, 40, 43, 45, 46, 49, 54, 56, 59, 65, 70; four phonemes velar voiced stop [g] in word lists 4, 22, 23, 52; and the last phoneme is eight phonemes palatal voiced affricate [ʤ] in the word list numbers 10, 11, 15, 50, 52, 58, 68, 69. Based on the four phonemes above, the dominant aspiration is found in the bilabial voiced stop phoneme [b].

4.2.3 Findings of Phoneme Change of The Indonesian Pronounced by Korean YouTuber

The last analysis is phoneme change. There are ten phoneme changes found from the object of this study, including: eleven phoneme changes in the phonemes alveolar voiceless fricative [s] to the phoneme interdental voiceless fricative [θ] in words list number 28, 32, 33, 42, 48, 53, 64, 67 , 71, 72, 73; one phoneme change in the phoneme low back vowel [ɔ] to the phoneme mid back vowel [o] in list word number 29; one phoneme change of phoneme velar voiceless stop [k] to phoneme velar voiced nasal [ŋ] in word list number 34; one phoneme change of phoneme alveolar lateral liquid [l] to phoneme alveolar voiced nasal [n] in word list number 34; one phoneme change in the phoneme bilabial voiceless stop [p] to the phoneme bilabial voiceless stop [b] in word list number 35; one phoneme change of phoneme glottal voiceless stop [ʔ] to phoneme velar voiced nasal [ŋ] in word list number 35; four changes of phoneme alveolar central liquid [r] to phoneme alveolar lateral liquid [l] in word lists numbers 36, 37, 38, 39; one phoneme change of phoneme mid central vowel [ə] to phoneme high back vowel [u] in word list number 38; one phoneme change of phoneme glottal voiceless stop [ʔ] to phoneme velar voiceless stop [k] in word list number 40; and

one phoneme change of the phoneme mid central vowel [ə] to a phoneme mid-front vowel [ɛ] in the word list number 41.

The phoneme change section shows that the dominant phoneme changes is the phoneme alveolar voiceless fricative [s] to an interdental voiceless fricative phoneme [θ]. As understood, data on phoneme change was found at the second and third subjects. But, the first subject was not found data on phoneme change. So, the data show only find data of phoneme change at the second and third subjects.