

Segmental Language Changes And Phoneme Comparison Developments

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ABSTRAK

komunikasi sing digunakake wong kanggo ngungkapake perasaan lan pikirane marang wong liya. Salah sawijining subsistem linguistik yaiku swara. Ing linguistik, unsur kasebut asring diarani fonem. Fonem inggih menika satuan linguistik ingkang paling alit ingkang saged mbedakaken teges. Perlu dimangerteni yen unen-unen basa iku wigati banget kanggo panutur supaya bisa mangerteni apa kang diwedharake utawa diwedharake dening penutur liyane ing jaringan komunikasi. Asring angel mangertos basa penutur sing lafal ora jelas. Nyatane, kesalahpahaman serius asring kedadeyan amarga lafal sing ora jelas. Panaliten menika gadhah ancas (1) ngandharaken ciri-ciri fonem segmental basa Indonesia. (2) Ngandharake ciri-ciri fonem segmental ing basa Jawa. (3) Njlentrehake bedane fitur fonem segmental basa Indonesia lan basa Inggris.

ABSTRACT

communication that people use to express their feelings and thoughts to others. One linguistic subsystem is sound. In linguistics, these elements are often called phonemes. Phoneme is the smallest linguistic unit that can distinguish meaning. It should be understood that the sounds of the language are very important for the speaker to be able to understand what is being expressed or expressed by other speakers in the communication network. It is often difficult to understand the language of a speaker whose pronunciation is unclear. In fact, serious misunderstandings often occur due to unclear pronunciation. This study aims to (1) describe the characteristics of Indonesian segmental phonemes. (2) Describe the characteristics of segmental phonemes in Javanese. (3) Explain the difference between Indonesian and English segmental phoneme features.

INTRODUCTION

The background to the ability to analyze English vowels in films includes an understanding of the important role films play in learning English and how vocal analysis can enrich the viewer's experience of understanding English used in cinematic settings. (Kang, 2018).

In the era of globalization and technological advances, film has become a popular and effective learning resource for improving English proficiency. The film not only presents interesting dialogues and stories, but also displays various English pronunciations and intonations used by actors. This creates opportunities for language learners to observe and analyze correct pronunciation in a more natural context. It is important to understand that vowels in English come with many variations and nuances, depending on the context and the accent used by the speaker. In film, actors often use different vocal variations to convey emotions, regional characteristics, or the cultural background of the characters they play. Therefore, the ability to analyze English vowels in films provides an opportunity to enrich our understanding of the variations in English vowel pronunciation. (Campbells, 2021).

Also, with the advancement of technology, we now have easier access to watching movies with subtitles or audio features that allow us to see and hear how the words are spoken clearly by the actors. This facilitates a more detailed analysis of vowels, including observations of long or short vowels, monophthongs or diphthongs, front or back vowels, and so on.

The ability to analyze English vowels in films is also relevant to the challenges faced by English learners in dealing with various accents and language variations. Movies often depict characters with different accents, be it regional accents in English or English spoken by foreign speakers. (Park, 2015) By analyzing English vowels in films, we can improve our understanding of accent variations and broaden language skills. our English in interacting with different speakers.

Thus, the background of the ability to analyze English vowels in films includes recognition of the important role of films in learning English, understanding the variations and nuances of vowels in English, as well as the challenges faced by language learners in dealing with various accents and language variations. In this essay, we will further explore the importance of this ability and how vocal analysis in movies can enrich the English learning experience. The Minangkabau language system, which is based on several subsystems. One of the base subsystems is swara. In linguistics, this element is selesen the phoneme we compose. Phoneme is the smallest linguistic unit that is defined again mbedakake meaning.

Phoneme no maihi teges utawa semantics. Mungu ngungi mbedakake meaning. Come on dadi example tinka ake. The song is danced in Indonesian but the phone is different mung ater-ater /t/ lan /l/. But papa prabédan aktutu can kekeva different teges "Tari" iku beke ngleksanani tanhan art, dance, ngujo, gambu, igal, sing dance usually ing gungang langgi yukta community; usually the muni (gamelan, gung, tambourine, music) (Badudu-Zain, 1996:1436). "Mlaku" means (1) mlaku fast or really fast, (2) saka, oh saka omah, kukunjaran, pekanjaran, etc. (Badudu-Zain, 1996:776). The phoneme dadi /l/ saha /t/ menika kalih the Indonesian phoneme is melenge. Semono also speaks English nashon 'wedhus' /ši:p/ kang kr wedhus lan Kapal /šip/, ꦱ ship, bedane mung ing /i/. sesambetan kaltakas sakwa / i: / lan sakwat /i/. Dadi /i:/ lan /i/ is a different phoneme in English. Long ing Bahasa Indonesia utawa mung monong /i/ ora ngangungi mbedakake meaning. Dadi ora phonemic utawa typical.

THEORETICAL BASIS

Learning English as second language is different from the first language. Therefore some problems may arise from the learning process. The different system may be considered as the cause of the problems in the process. And errors often come since learning is fundamentally a process that involves the making of errors. Linguist have different description if error. Apart from teacher feedback, there is also feedback from classmates and corrective feedback (Kerr, 2020). Feedback from classmates or peer feedback can be effective because it focuses on students and is more easily accepted by students. However, feedback from classmates tends to focus only on grammar and ignores content and writing organization. Corrective feedback is the most common type of feedback given by teachers. This type of feedback is important to help learners understand the second language, because errors and mistakes are common at all stages of learning (Lee, 2017). Errors occur when students are unable to demonstrate their competence, while errors indicate inadequate student competence. Yunus (2020) states that correcting student mistakes and providing feedback to students are routine and normal activities in exploring students' potential in language acquisition. By making corrections, students are expected to be more aware of the types of errors or mistakes they make and improve their performance in writing.

English is the student's first language. The main problem in understanding the pronunciation of English vocabulary is caused by an irregular English spelling system (orthography) (Radford, 2009). Letters do not consistently represent sounds. Sometimes a letter it has some good sounds when in different words (Tambunsaribu, 2020). Differences in background knowledge, personal skills and competencies Communicative English, owned by all students, causes all students they have different learning problems, so strategies for individual students language learning is also different (Syarifuddin, 2019). Besides that Therefore, Bashir et al. (2011) argue that language learners should be realized that there are three areas of developing speaking skills knowledge to be acquired;

- 1) speech mechanics
- 2) language functions
- 3) social rules, cultural rules and norms.

Talking handle mechanism Learning pronunciation, vocabulary and structure/grammar. Language-related features transactions and interactions. Social and cultural rules and norms include the study of turns the speech, the speed of the speech, the length of the pause between the two speakers and the relative roles of the participants.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research is research descriptive with a qualitative approach

We are considering using this method from a focus on the characteristics and linguistic data properties. This consideration is of course correct with one of the characteristics of the research method quality, namely the natural environment. This is important consistent with this opinion it should be descriptive research generate language data actually (Djajasudarma, 1993: 7). Data penelitian ini diperoleh dari hasil pelafalan kata oleh informan yang ditunjuk untuk melafalkan fonem segmental yang disiapkan peneliti secara acak yang dikutip dari beberapa kamus baik kamus bahasa Indonesia maupun kamus bahasa Inggris. Data yang diambil adalah fonem-fonem segmental bahasa Indonesia dan bahasa Inggris yang meliputi vokal dan konsonan. Data dalam penelitian ini adalah fonem-fonem segmental bahasa Indonesia dan bahasa Inggris yang meliputi vokal dan konsonan. Peneliti menggunakan lima orang informan yang sangat faham bahasa Indonesia dan Bahasa Inggris. Mereka semua adalah orang Indonesia yang berprofesi sebagai guru bahasa Inggris, latar belakang pendidikan mereka masing-masing Sarjana Bahasa Inggris. Peneliti meminta kelima informan untuk melafalkan bunyi-bunyi

segmental masing-masing bahasa; sementara itu, peneliti mendeskripsikan artikulator dan titik artikulasi yang

digunakan oleh informan. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan yaitu pencatatan dan pengartuan data. Sudaryanto (1993:13) mengatakan bahwa metode yang dapat digunakan dalam upaya menemukan kaidah dalam tahap analisis data ada dua, yaitu metode padan dan metode agih. Metode padan, alat penentunya di luar, terlepas, dan tidak menjadi bagian dari bahasa (langue) yang bersangkutan. Metode padan terdiri atas beberapa

jenis. Subjenis metode padan yang pertama disebut referensial, yang kedua fonetis artikulatoris, yang ketiga translasional, yang keempat ortografis, dan yang kelima pragmatis.

Data analysis technique

1. After grouping the data according to consonant types, the researcher performs data analysis one by one by specifying the audio signal of each error in each data.
2. The writer then regroups the sound consistency types for each letter consonant.
3. The researcher then provides an explanation for each analyzed data Enter the date sound type a consonant.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Language change and development can be internal or external. The purpose of this article is to examine the internal change and development of language through historical research that considers the transformation and development of language based on the historical development of language. However, sociology studies external changes and developments by studying and observing linguistic changes and developments influenced by sociocultural factors existing in society. Although they originally belonged to the same language family, many changes followed and eventually the language changed. External language change is development due to language change and contact. In languages between countries around the world.

Both domestic language (ethnic language) and international language (ethnic language) cannot avoid change and development. It begins when a speaker moves from one language to another and manifests as a cultural shift that results in new dialects, the formation of new words, and often changes in syntax. According to Poedjosoedarmo (2009), language change processes are highly variable and can be divided into at least two types.

- 1) Internal changes in the grammatical system. These changes usually happen slowly.
- 2) External changes, that is, changes due to the influence of other languages. This change can be a relatively quick process and usually starts with a richer vocabulary.

The more languages you speak, the bigger the change. External changes are not limited to vocabulary richness, but can extend to other aspects of language. Regarding cross-linguistic changes in grammar and vocabulary, the authors of this article describe the history of language development and changes in two languages belonging to the same language family, Germany and England. As a result of language development and change, both languages have undergone changes in structure and vocabulary organization. As for the evolution of foreign languages, I believe that languages arise in different language environments in multilingual societies. This is of course inseparable from the relationship between language and its sociocultural aspects (sociolinguistics). Etymologically, the term sociolinguistics is made up of the words Sociology and Linguistics. Sociolinguistics is a study that combines the two majors of sociology and linguistics.

Fishman (Savvito, 1983) tends to use a sociology of language because his work primarily explores social issues related to language use. This view is supported by Holmes (1992) who said that "sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society" (sociolinguistics is the study of language and society). The comments above show that there is a very close relationship between language and society. Language is a social product with many forms of communication that humans can best use to interact and communicate with each other. Language as a sociolinguistic object is not generally viewed or treated as a language in linguistics, but is recognized as a means of interaction and communication in human society. From naming a newborn baby to a funeral, all human social activities are closely related to the use of language. The formation of the sociolinguistic profession cannot be separated from social activities or problems of language relations with social factors. In society, people are not considered separate from others. You are a member of a social group. Thus, language and language use are not considered separately, but are always related to pre-existing social activities. Everyone uses language differently. Differences can be seen in singing, intonation, word choice, syntax, and style of expression. That is, they can be distinguished by phonemic phonetics. The privileges (traits)

of using language individually are called idiolects (Hariono, 2006).

Fishman (1971) suggested that the heterogeneity of language use as a group could be determined by considering the existence of different dialects. A dialect is different from the language spoken by a particular region or class of society. language. one. The area of the speaker is called geographical dialect, and the difference in language spoken at different levels of the speaking community is called social dialect. Dialectical differences in language usually involve only internal and external differences in regional language differences. The difference between social status and what people notice and respond to in society, and what sociologists systematically describe, has to do with aspects of behavior and language habits. This aspect of behavior is particularly important because public relations tension reflects social unrest. Expert.

Discussion

.Internal changes are basically grammatical changes in the language itself, and this change can overwrite the phonological system "sentence tonality patterns and word prosodic patterns", i.e. the patterns of phrase placement within sentences. This change begins with speakers trying to adapt to everyday life, followed by a tendency to innovate within the group of people they know, and gradually followed by a variety of other changes (Poedjosoedarmo, 2006 2008).). To see more of the internal language changes and developments, here are the changes in the evolution and development of English and German.

Development and Change

English The development of English continued in England in the 15th century. These developments identify her three periods in English history. These are the exact boundaries of language change that is taking place. The period is as follows. Old English: There are many language variations during this period. Old English had four main dialects.

Northumbria, Mercian, West Saxon, Kentish. In general, the differences between Old English and Modern English advertising are spelling, pronunciation, pronunciation, and grammar (Albert C. Baugh, 1963:62, Haryono, 2002). Middle English:

Middle English Age (1150-1500) Many important changes occurred in English during this period. Changes are likely to be more pervasive and radical. This era name change affected English grammar and vocabulary. The grammar section reduces English from advanced inflection to analysis of significant differences. (Albert C. Bo, 1963:189, Haryono, 2002). Modern English: Personal pronouns changed from their original form in the 19th century. There are three differences in this study.

- You, you will not use yourself.
- You are not you.
- Recognition of duties and property. The first clear distinction was made around his seventeenth century, after which the usual form of the two cases was established.

Among the many ways to improve your English, pronouns are the most interesting. There is a new form of neutrality. As you know, the Old English pronouns are negation, hit, him, her, hit. The combination of the dative (counter-argument) and the accusation (object of grief) makes the Middle English attack an attack. During this period, the position of prints weakened, becoming a common form of subject and object in modern times. The shape is also easy to hold. (Albert C. Bo, 1963:294, Haryono, 2002) History of the evolution and change of the German Ich bin hier. original. first century. There was only one Germanic language, and it differed slightly between this period and the centuries that followed. However, after it was actually changed or replaced, a new dialect of German (High German) was developed. Early (C 750-1050): A language is best described as a collection of dialects. Documents show that there was a power struggle in Germany to accelerate new ideas. This phenomenon has created a list of Latin word translations and translation processes. It contains many Latin words so far, almost all of which are related to Christianity in Germany. Since then, after literal changes, it's not as effective as it used to be.

preacher (modern: sermon), from Latin predicare, tempal, from Latin templum (modern: Temple), Spiagal (mirror) (modern:mirror).Middle Ages 1050-1350: A number of developments support the idea that the Middle Ages (not German) began around 1050 with various linguistic changes.

- Literally no phonetic change after h, d, g (now rewritten and pronounced p, t, k).
- Vowels are changed by removing all vowels without stressing the syllable /a/, which is usually written /e/.
- Old German Plural "Tag" as Candidate and Prosecutor: taga, genitive:tago, dative: meeting

Of the many ways to improve your English, pronouns are the most interesting. During this period there was a new form of neutral ownership. As we know, Old English rejected neuter pronouns and hit, he, she, hit. Combining the dative (accompanied object) and the accusative (object of suffering) gives hit, whis and hit in Middle English. Around this time, the strict positioning of letters weakened, and by the

early modern period letters had become a common form of subject and object. It is also fully owned. (Albert C. Bo, 1963:294, Haryono, 2002) German Evolutionary History and Changes German (Deutsch) belongs to the Germanic language family, and historical records indicate that this language was the first proto-language. We have already started contacting you. Romania. Understanding the First Century During this period and the centuries that followed, there was only one Germanic language with few dialect differences. But as soon as the consonants were changed or shifted, a new dialect of German (High German) was formed. Early (C 750-1050): A language is best described as a collection of dialects. This document shows that there was a power struggle in Germany to accelerate the new concept. This phenomenon has created a list of Latin word translations and translation processes. Latin was also heavily absorbed during this period, mainly due to the Christianization of Germany. For example, Predigan (Modern: Preaching) From Latin predicare, temporal (modern: Temple) from Latin templum, from spialgal, mirror, from Latin speculum (modern: mirror). Middle Ages around 1050-1350: Several developments support the idea that the Middle Ages (Middle High German) began around 1050 he, marking the beginning of some changes in the language itself.

- Unvoiced consonants change endings to b, d, g (now spelled differently, but pronounced p, t, k).
- Vowels undergo an overall change of vowel reduction without stressing the syllable /a/, which is usually written as /e/.
- Old German nominative and accusative plural "Tag": taga, genitive: tago, dative: meeting

In Middle German it became day, day, day (and modern day, day, day). The most important geographical change in the use of the German language occurred in the early modern period (+1350-1650). roll. Literary impact Impact Impact on language development Over time, dialects of German were used as the language of civil servants. This also includes Saxony. This type of German gradually became Modern Standard German. This period is characterized by pronounced vocal changes (Haryono, 2002). Modern (1650) – Present: The most notable modernization progress has been the increasing standardization of Standard German and its increasing acceptance as a form of flamboyant language. Since then, nouns in the language have had different gender classifications.

1. Men: man (male)
2. Women: woman (female), me
3. Neutral: child (children).

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Internal variations usually occur within the language itself and involve phonological systems (sentence tone patterns and word prosodic patterns), sentence order patterns, and grammatical systems that influence case usage and gender functions within sentences. increase. . Language change and development. This change begins by following the speaker's propensity to adapt and innovate to groups of people he knows in their everyday behavior. This change was followed by a series of changes that ultimately differed from each other in language. External change is the change and development of language caused by the contact of one language with another, and human beings as sociocultural beings are interconnected both between nations of the world and among tribes within nations. I'm here. Human activity is driven by a variety of interests, including economic interests, politics, the spread of religion, the thirst for knowledge, the exchange of art and culture, and the desire to master new technologies. These differences of interest led to meetings and exchanges between nations and tribes, and the languages used as means of communication influenced each other. Language changes are therefore inevitable. These changes include social dialects, ethnic dialects, gender dialects, code switching and code mixing, language function and position in specific social settings, and language level differences based on language participants. and of course can take many other forms... ... change the external language of study. Sociolinguistics.

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