



CASUAL INDONESIAN MONOPHTONGIZATION IN TALK SHOWS

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ABSTRACT

Monophthongization is a simplification of diphthongs in language activities. This study aims to describe monophthongization, distribution, and monophthongization patterns as the impact of dialects in Indonesian. This study uses a qualitative descriptive design. The data source for this research is the utterances in talk shows that use non-formal Indonesian. The results of this study indicate that (a) monophthongization occurs in /ai/, /au/, and /ia/ diphthongs; (b) monophthongization can occur in diphthongs at the beginning, middle, and end of words; and (c) the dialect of each speaker influences monophthongization events in the non-formal variety of Indonesian. (This section contains 75-150 words, typed single-spaced, Cambria, font size 11.)

INTRODUCTION

Language is a communication tool acquired by humans from birth. Mastery of a language by a child begins with the acquisition of the first language, often called the mother tongue. Language is a means of connection or communication between members of a society consisting of individuals who express their ideas, feelings, and desires (Badudu, 1989). Language as a system of arbitrary sound symbols (*manasuka*) is used by people to work together, interact, and identify themselves. Speaking means using language based on individual knowledge of customs and manners (Fridani, 2014). It is through language that

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individuals navigate the intricate web of customs and manners, creating a shared understanding that goes beyond mere words. In this way, language becomes a living repository of collective wisdom, shaping both individual identity and the cohesion of the broader societal fabric.

In people's lives, language diversity is often found. This diversity usually occurs because of communication between people. The use of this language is an interaction tool that is unique and unique to its users. If one pays attention to the language used, there are differences between users, such as pronunciation, choice of words, and sentence structure. Differences in the use of language give rise to variations in the use of language. According to Chaer (2010) language diversity occurs because of social interaction activities carried out by speakers and the heterogeneity of speakers. Moreover, the mosaic of language diversity not only reflects individual idiosyncrasies but also becomes a testament to the dynamic evolution and adaptation of languages within the diverse tapestry of human interaction and societal contexts.

When several people gather in one place, there must be communication. Even if they do not speak, this is another form of communication that can be expressed through body language, facial expressions, and non-linguistic sounds (eg, mumbling or grumbling). Communication is a general term that refers to a more specific term, namely language. Communication through sounds, symbols, body language, and symbols. Gangara (2014) argues that "communication is a very fundamental activity in human life". Human life obviously can not be separated from communication activities. When the speaker and the interlocutor carry out communication activities, of course, the sounds of language cannot be separated.

Phonology is a linguistic study that studies the sounds of language. Chaer (2009) argues that phonology is a part of linguistics that specifically examines relevant language sounds. In addition, Verhaar (1999) also argues that phonology is a science that examines certain speech sounds according to their functions. So, it can be concluded that phonology is the science of language that deals with the sounds of language.

Phonology has two fields, namely phonetics and phonemics. Phonetics functions to analyze the sounds of language without paying attention to the function of each sound in speech. Phonemic functions as a differentiator of meaning in analyzing language sounds.

In language sounds, there are the smallest unit sounds called phonemes. According to Saussure (1988), a phoneme is a collection of acoustic impressions and articulation

movements of audible units and spoken units, one of which determines the other so that the phoneme is already a complex unit with one foot in each series. The definition above can provide a brief understanding that the phoneme is the smallest part of the spoken or spoken language sounds.

In Indonesian, there are vowel sounds. A single vowel sound that can stand alone is called a monophthong. While double vowel sounds are called diphthongs. Prasetyowati (2020), in his research, explained that a diphthong is a combination of vowels followed by the sound [w] or [y], such as the diphthongs /au/ and /ai/. Monophthongs and diphthongs differ in the way they exhale.

In speaking, the pronunciation of words often changes sound. According to Fauziyah and Mulyaningsih (2016), in their research, they explained that change has an impact on two possibilities. First, if the change does not change the phonemic identity or does not differentiate meaning, then it is a phonetic change. Second, if the change in sound impacts differentiating meaning or changing the identity of the phoneme, then it is a phonemic change.

One of the sound changes is monophthongisation. Monophthongization is the change of two vowel sounds or double vowels to become a single vowel. Kridalaksana (1992) argues that a monophthong is a change from a diphthong to a monophthong. Meanwhile, Muslich (2009) monophthongization is a procedure for changing diphthongs (vocal groups) to monophthongs. Based on the opinions of the two experts, it can be concluded that monophthongization is a process of changing the form of a word in which the diphthong turns into a monophthong.

Monophthongization is the change of two vowel sounds or double vowels (diphthongs) into a single vowel (monophthongs). This occurs as an attitude to ease the pronunciation of diphthongs. In line with Muslich (2009: 108), monophthongization is the process of changing a diphthong (vocal group) into a monophthong. Kridalaksana (1992: 157) also revealed that monophthongization is the process of changing from a diphthong to a monophthong.

Previous research conducted by Prasetyowati (2020) entitled Mispronunciation of Diphthongs and U Vowels in the Speech of the Governor of Central Java Ganjar Pranowo in the Context of the 74th Anniversary of the Republic of Indonesia. This research analyzes the pronunciation of words with diphthongs and the vowel /u/ in the speech of a community leader, namely Ganjar Pranowo. The similarities between previous research

and this research are the use of monophonization theory and qualitative descriptive research methods. The difference between this research and previous research lies in the breadth of data sources analyzed. Previous research focused on the pronunciation errors of diphthongs and vowel /u/ in only one speech by Ganjar Pranowo, while this research analyzes the monophthongs uttered by many public figures in talk shows.

Based on the description above, this article has three research objectives. First, to describe the pattern of monophthongization of the non-formal variety of Indonesian that occurs in talk shows. Second, it describes the distribution of monophthongization of Indonesians in the casual variety that occurs in talk shows. Third, it explains monophthongization as the impact of dialect.

METHOD

This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach. According to Bogdan and Taylor (in Muhammad, 2011), qualitative methods are research procedures that produce data in the form of written or spoken words from the observed object.

The research was conducted in February-March 2022. The data for this research are words in talk shows held on TV and Youtube. The data source for this research is a document in the form of talk show utterances held on TV and YouTube. The speakers in the talk show varied, some were from Java, eastern Indonesia, Jakarta, and so on. The utterances are transcribed orthographically, phonemically, and phonetically. This is done so that the data obtained is valid and still sourced from primary data.

The research procedure starts with preparing the design of the research instrument, performing data classification and providing code, analyzing the data obtained, performing data triangulation, performing data analysis, through data reduction, data presentation, drawing conclusions, and report writing. The data collection technique used in this research is documentation. Documentation techniques were used to collect data in the form of student essays. The data collected was then sorted by researchers and classified data. Furthermore, the data will be validated using the theory of triangulation. The data validation technique in this study uses theoretical triangulation.

The analysis technique in this study uses the distribution method and the translational equivalent method. According to Sudaryanto (2015), in the transfer technique the determinant is part of the language itself, while the translational equivalent

method is a language research method in which the determinants are taken from other languages. The other language in question is a language outside the language being studied. This method is used to identify linguistic units in a language based on linguistic units in other languages (Kesuma, 2007). The next analysis technique is the contrast technique, by contrasting the data with other data (Kesuma, 2007). The last is the conclusion and verification stage. At this stage, the researcher puts forward initial conclusions, which are still temporary and will change if no supporting evidence is found. Researchers also checked the suitability of the results of data analysis with a predetermined research focus.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Monophthongization Patterns

Diphthongs are divided into two, namely rise and fall. Rise and fall are seen from the aspect of the high-low sound of the first and second. This study found two ascending diphthongs were found, namely /ai/ and /au/, while descending diphthongs were /ia/.

Rising diphthong

The diphthong /ai/ is monophthongized to /e/ which is pronounced [ɛ]

Number	Monophthongization results	Origin word	Orthographic
1	[pakɛ]	/pakai/	Pakai
3	[bageɛ]	/bagai/	Bagai
4	[sampeɛ]	/sampai/	Sampai
5	[panteɛ]	/pantai/	Pantai
6	[gɛs]	/gais/	Gais
7	[capɛ]	/capai/	Capai
8	[dameɛ]	/damai/	Damai
9	[səandɛña]	/səandaiña/	Seandainya
10	[səbageɛ]	/səbagai/	Sebagai
11	[santeɛ]	/santai/	Santai
12	[sələsɛ]	/sələsai/	Selesai

From some of the data above, an explanation of the data is obtained as follows: In data (1), it is stated that the word [panteɛ] comes from the word /beach/. The sound /ai/ in the word undergoes monophthongization to become /e/ which is pronounced [ɛ]; data (2)

states that the word [sampe] comes from the word [until] which undergoes monophthongization, namely the diphthong /ai/ becomes /e/ which is pronounced [ɛ]; and data (3) states that the word [pake] comes from the word /use/ which undergoes monophthongization, namely the diphthong /ai/ becomes /e/ which is pronounced [ɛ].

The diphthong /ai/ which is pronounced [ay] can be monophthongized /e/ which is pronounced as [ɛ]. This change occurs in the sound of two double vowels /ai/ to a single vowel /e/. In this section, it is realized as [ɛ]. The realization of Indonesian phonemes, namely the vowel sound /i/ can be realized into the vowel [ɛ]; for the vowel /a/, it is neutral so that from this process it creates a monophthongization event, namely the change of two double vowel sounds /ai/ to the single vowel /e/ which in this section is realized into the sound [ɛ] (Ummie Salamah, et al, 2021).

Apart from descriptions based on different lip shapes, the sound of the diphthong /ai/ can also be seen from the high and low positions of the tongue. The sound /a/ for the tongue is low, while the sound /i/ for the tongue is high. The sound /ai/ can be monophthongized into the sound /e/ which is realized into the sound [ɛ] because the tongue's position in this sound is rather low and close to the sound [a] to make it easier to pronounce. This is in accordance with the opinion of Masnur (2018) who states that monophthongization can be done with the aim of being an attitude that makes it easier for speakers to pronounce Indonesian sounds. In addition, Chaer (2009) also states that monophthongization is the process of changing two vowels or a vocal cluster into a vowel. This process occurs a lot in Indonesian because of wanting to make speech easier.

The diphthong /ai/ is monophthongized to /e/ which is pronounced [e]

Number	Monophthongization results	Origin word	Orthographic
1	[rame]	/ramai/	Ramai
2	[cabe]	/cabai/	Cabai
3	[sate]	/satai/	Satai

From some of the data above, an explanation of the data is obtained as follows. In data (1) it is stated that the word [ges] comes from the word /gais/ because it undergoes monophthongization, namely the sound /ai/ becomes /e/ which is pronounced [e]; data (2) states that the word [sate] comes from the word /satai/ because it undergoes monophthongization, namely the sound /ai/ becomes the sound /e/ which is pronounced [e].

The diphthong /ai/ has a high and low position of the tongue and a different shape of the lips. The sound /a/ for the tongue is low, while the sound /i/ for the tongue is high. The sound /ai/ can change into the sound /e/ because the tongue's position on this sound is rather high and close to the sound /i/ to make it easier to pronounce.

It differs from the vowel sound map; the lip shape /a/ has a neutral lip shape, while /i/ has a flat lip shape. This causes the pronunciation of /ai/ to form flat lips following the last letter spoken. The sound /ai/ changes to the sound /e/ because the sounds /i/, /e/, and /ε/ have the same lip shape or are still in the same scope. This is in accordance with the opinion of Chaer (2009: 104-105) who states that monophthongization is the process of changing two vowels or a vocal cluster into a vowel. This process occurs a lot in Indonesian because of wanting to make speech easier. In line with this opinion, Masnur Muslich (2018) also said that monophthongization is the change of two vowel sounds or double vowels (diphthongs) into a single vowel (monophthongs).

One of the diphthongs that experience this event is [aw]. The diphthong consists of the phonemes /a/ and /u/ which are realized as a semi-vowel [w] due to the similarity in the phonetic nature of the sounds /u/ and /w/. The similarity of these phonetic properties is that, when pronouncing the sound [u], the circle of the lips is narrowed so that the outflow of air becomes slightly obstructed, hence the pronunciation of the sound [w] occurs. This is because the high-low vowel map and the lip-shaped vowel map have different positions. The sound /a/ is in a low tongue position, while the sound /u/ is in a high tongue position. When the two sounds undergo monophthongization, they change to /o/ which is realized [O] because of its position in the middle of the tongue between the tongue positions of the sounds [a] and [u] to make it easier to pronounce.

It differs from the vowel sound map; the lip shape /a/ has a neutral lip shape, while the /u/ lip shape is round. This causes the pronunciation of /au/ to form round lips following the last letter that is pronounced, namely /u/. The sound /aw/ becomes /o/ which is realized [O] occurs because they both have round lips that make it easier to pronounce.

The diphthong /aw/ which undergoes monophthongization can become /o/ which is pronounced [O] and [o]. Below is presented data showing the diphthong /aw/ becomes /o/ which is pronounced [O].

The diphthong /au/ is monophthongized to /o/ which is pronounced [O]

Number	Monophthongization results	Origin word	Orthographic
1	/kalO?/	[kalaw]	Kalau
2	/atO/	[ataw]	Atau
3	/walOpun/	[wala _w pun]	Walaupun
4	/mO/	[maw]	Mau
5	/galO/	[galaw]	Galau
6	/Ostrali/	[a _w strali]	Australia
7	/əŋkO/	[əŋka _w]	Engkau
8	/kO/	[ka _w]	Kau
9	/sOdara-sOdara/	[sa _w dara-sa _w dara]	Saudara-saudara

From the presentation of the table data above regarding the monophthongization of the double vowel sound /au/ becomes /o/ which is pronounced [O]. It is explained that this change occurs in the sound of two double vowels /au/ to a single vowel /o/ which is pronounced [O]. This happens because of the realization of the Indonesian phoneme, namely the vowel sound /u/ can be pronounced into the vowel [O], for vowel [a] is neutral. This process makes a monophthongization event, namely the change of two double vowel sounds /au/ to a single vowel /o/ (Ummie Salamah, et al., 2021).

The diphthong /au/ is monophthongized to /o/ which is pronounced [o]

Number	Monophthongization results	Origin word	Orthographic
1	[ngaco]	[ngaca _w]	Ngacau

From some of the data above, an explanation is obtained that the word [ngaco] comes from the word /ngacau/ which undergoes monophthongization, namely the double vowel sound /au/ becomes /o/.

The diphthong /au/ which comes from the phonemes /a/ and /u/ has a high and low tongue position and a different lips shape. The sound /a/ is in the low position of the tongue, while the sound /u/ is in the high position of the tongue. The sound /au/ can change to /o/ because the position of the tongue when pronouncing the sound [aw] is close to the position of the tongue when pronouncing the sound [o], which is between the positions of the tongue for the sound [a] and [u] to make it easier to pronounce.

Apart from the tongue's position, it can also be seen from the shape of the lips. The

sound /a/ has a neutral lip shape, while the sound /u/ has a rounded lip shape. This causes the pronunciation of /au/ to form round lips following the last pronounced sound, namely the sound /u/. The sound /au/ undergoes monophthongization to become /o/ because the sounds [u], [o], and [O] have the same lip shape or are still in the same scope.

Falling Diphthong

The diphthong /ia/ is monophthongized to /e/ which is pronounced [ɛ]

Number	Monophthongization results	Origin word	Orthographic
1	[duren]	[duryan]	Durian

The data above explains that the word [duryan] comes from the word /durian/. Furthermore, [duren] comes from the word /durian/ which undergoes monophthongization, namely the sound /ia/ becomes /e/ which is pronounced [ɛ].

The diphthong /ia/ has a high and low position of the tongue and a different shape of the lips. The sound /i/ the tongue position is high, while the sound /a/ the tongue position is low. The sound /ia/ can change its realization to [ɛ] because the tongue's position for that sound is rather high, which is close to the tongue's position for the sound [i] to make it easier to pronounce.

It is different from the lip shape vowel sound map, the sound /i/ has a flat lip shape, while the sound /a/ has a neutral lip shape. This causes the pronunciation of /ia/ to form flat lips according to the first pronounced sound, namely /i/. The sound /ia/ changes to the sound [ɛ] because the sounds [i], [e], and [ɛ] have the same lip shape or are still in the same scope.

Monophthongized Distribution

Indonesian segmental sounds have a distribution in the middle, beginning, and end of a word. This also applies to diphthongs that experience monophthongs. Further explanation of its distribution at the beginning, middle, and end is presented as follows.

At the beginning of the word

Number	Monophthongization results	Origin word
1	[Ostrali]	[awstrali]
2	[Odiʏen]	[awdiʏen]
3	[Otentik]	[awtentik]
4	[Otobiʏografi]	[awtobiʏografi]

5	[Otopsi]	[awtopsi]
6	[ɛds]	[ayds]

In this study, two diphthongs were monophthongized which were distributed at the beginning of the word. First, the diphthong [aw] which undergoes monophthongization to become [O] is found in the words [Ostrali], [Odiyɛn], [Authentic], [Autobiyography], and [Autopsy]. Second, the diphthong [ay] which undergoes monophthongization becomes [ɛ]. This event is found in the word [ɛds].

In the middle of the word

Number	Monophthongization results	Origin word
1	[gɛs]	[gayɛs]
2	[səandɛña]	[səandayña]
3	[walOpun]	[wala _w pun]
4	[sOdara-sOdara]	[sa _w dara-sa _w dara]
5	[duren]	[dur _y an]

Apart from being at the beginning of a word, diphthongs that experience monophthongization are also found in the middle. In this study, four diphthongs were found which were monophthongized and located in the middle of the word. First, the diphthong [ay] which undergoes monophthongization to become [ɛ] is found in the words [gɛs] and [səandɛña]. Second, the diphthong [aw] which undergoes monophthongization to become [O] is found in the words [walOpun] and [sOdara-sOdara]. Third, the diphthong [ya] which undergoes monophthongization to become [ɛ] is found in the word [duren]. Fourth, the diphthong [ow] which undergoes monophthongization to become [O] is found in the word [vOcər].

The four types can be divided into two types based on the ups and downs of the sound. The first is a descending diphthong that undergoes monophthongization. This is found in the events where [ay] becomes [ɛ], [aw] becomes [O], and [ow] becomes [O]. The second is an ascending diphthong that undergoes monophthongization. This is found in the event [ya] becomes [ɛ].

At the end of the word

Number	Monophthongization results	Origin word
1	[pakeɛ]	[pakay]

2	[bage]	[bagay]
3	[sampe]	[sampa _y]
4	[pante]	[panta _y]
5	[cape]	[capa _y]
6	[dame]	[dama _y]
7	[səbage]	[səbagay]
8	[sante]	[santa _y]
9	[sələsə]	[sələsa _y]
10	[rame]	[rama _y]
11	[cabe]	[caba _y]
12	[sate]	[sata _y]
13	[kalO]	[kala _w]
14	[atO]	[ata _w]
15	[mO]	[ma _w]
16	[galO]	[gala _w]
17	[əŋkO]	[əŋka _w]
18	[kO]	[ka _w]
19	[ŋaco]	[ŋaca _w]

Apart from the beginning and middle of words, diphthongs that experience monophthongization are also found at the end. In this study, four diphthongs were found which experienced monophthongization and were found at the end of words. First, the diphthong [ay] which undergoes monophthongization becomes [ɛ] which is positioned at the end of the word. This event is found in the words [pake], [bage], [sampe], [pante], [cape], [dame], [səbage], [sante], and [sələsə]. Second, the diphthong [ay] which undergoes monophthongization becomes [e] which is positioned at the end of the word. This event is contained in the words [rame], [cabe], and [sate]. Third, the diphthong [aw] which undergoes monophthongization becomes [O] which is positioned at the end of the word. This event is contained in the words [kalO], [atO], [galO], [əŋkO], and [kO]. Fourth, the diphthong [aw] which undergoes monophthongization becomes [o] which is positioned at the end of the word. This event is contained in the word [ŋaco].

Monophthongization As the Impact of Dialect

In Indonesia, Indonesian is a second language. The mother/first language of the community is the regional language. This impacts the practice of using Indonesian which is influenced by the mother tongue of each speaker. One form of this influence is the emergence of various Indonesian dialects. There are Indonesian dialects of Javanese, Sundanese, Malay, and so on. This also applies to monophthongization events. In Nuraeni's research (2021) it is stated that the sound of diphthongs in English spoken by students of English Literature at the Sunan Gunung Djati State Islamic University, Bandung, experiences monophthongs. This happens because there are no diphthongs in Sundanese. The following describes monophthongization influenced by dialect. In addition, monophthongization as an event of singling out vowels often occurs in Indonesian or currently there are slang to slang, the language used by teenagers because it is considered more modern (Ma'arif and Ummah, 2022). In exploring these linguistic shifts, the study provides valuable insights into the dynamic nature of language evolution and its interplay with societal trends.

In this case, /ai/ becomes [ɛ]. This happens because of the influence of the Betawi dialect. This can be seen in the utterances of the Betawi people below.

Bangkai lu, Dul [baŋkɛ lu dul]

In the example of Betawi's speech above, it is known that there is a monophthongization of the sound /ai/ to become [ɛ]. This has an effect when the Betawi people speak Indonesian.

This monophthongization tendency carries over to all sounds that contain the diphthong /ai/. In addition to the monophthongization of /ai/ to become [ɛ], the Betawi dialect is also influential in the monophthongization of /au/ to become [o]. Betawi people pronounce the words chaotically, if, and disrupt with monophthongization, namely [kaco], [kalo], and [ŋaco].

This differs from the dialect of the Indonesian people in the eastern region. They pronounce the diphthong /au/ to be [o]. This can be seen in the following utterances.

Kasih kau begitu curiga [kasih kO bəgitu curiga]

Berubah kini kau berbeda [berubah kini kO bərbeda]

Both lyrics have a diphthong /au/ in the word "you". The word is pronounced [kO] by the people of eastern Indonesia.

Sa tetap cinta walau tra bersuara [sa tətap cinta walO] tra bersuara]

In the second data has a diphthong /au/ in the word "even though". The word is pronounced [walO] by the people of eastern Indonesia. In these utterances, it is known that there are diphthongs /au/ in the words "you" and "even though" which are pronounced [kO] and [walO]. This shows that the diphthong /au/ in the word undergoes monophthongization to become [O].

In case /ai/ becomes [e]. This happened because of the influence of the Javanese language. This can be seen in the utterances of the following Javanese people.

Budalo kowe ben gak rame ae [budalO kowe bɛn gak? rame ae]

Wis tuku sate [wes tuku sate]

From the two statements of the people answering above, it is known that in the Javanese language there are the words "sate" and "rame". When they were asked to say the words "ramai", "satai", "chili", and "petai" there would be a monophthongization of the sound /ai/ to become [e].

Apart from that, Javanese people also contributed to the monophthongization of /ia/ to become [ɛ]. The following shows data showing these events. The ka-an confix is combined with the word panji to become Kapanjian. However, in Javanese, the word is pronounced [kəpanjɛn]. The suffix -an is combined with the word "klambi" to become "klambian". However, in Javanese the word is pronounced [klambɛn].

These two events show that there is a monophthongization of /ia/ to become [ɛ] in Javanese. This impacts the pronunciation of Indonesian words that contain the diphthong /ia/ which is pronounced [ɛ]. In this case, the word durian has a diphthong /ia/ which is pronounced [durɛn] by speakers who use Javanese as their first language.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the description of the discussion above, the results of this study are concluded as follows. First, the monophthongization pattern of /ai/ becomes /e/ which is pronounced [ɛ] and [e], /au/ becomes /o/ which is pronounced [O] and [o], and /ia/ becomes /e/ which is pronounced [ɛ]. Based on this first finding, it is known that there are two types of monophthongs that experience monophthongs, namely ascending and descending diphthongs. Second, distributively, monophthongization can occur at the beginning, middle, and end of words. Third, monophthongization occurs because of the influence of dialects from speakers because Indonesian is still a second language for

Indonesian people. The first language of the Indonesian people is the local language.

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