

THE TEACHER'S USE OF TRANSLATION IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING BASED ON SCIENTIFIC APPROACH AT SMP NEGERI 4 AND SMP NEGERI 5 SINGARAJA

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan perubahan suara dari kata-kata pinjaman dari bahasa Inggris ke bahasa Indonesia di ranah makanan dan minuman. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Terdapat 5 orang informan dalam penelitian ini, 1 orang informan sebagai informan utama dan 4 orang informan lainnya sebagai informan pendukung. Data dikumpulkan dengan teknik interview, perekaman, dan observasi. Hasil dari data analisis menunjukkan jika dari 70 kata pinjaman dari bahasa Inggris ke bahasa Indonesia di ranah makanan dan minuman, ada 40 kata yang mengalami proses perubahan suara. 4 kata mengalami menjalani proses apocope, 3 kata menjalani proses cluster reduction, 6 kata menjalani proses epenthesis atau anaptyxis, 4 kata menjalani proses paragoge, 3 kata menjalani proses vowel breaking atau diphthongization, dan 20 kata menjalani proses monophthongization.

Kata-kata kunci: perubahan bunyi, kata-kata pinjaman

ABSTRACT

This study aimed at describing the sound change of the borrowing words from English to Indonesian in food and beverage register. This research was descriptive qualitative research. There were five informants in this research, one informant as main informant and four other informants as secondary informant. The obtained data were collected by using interview, recording, and observation technique. The results of the data analysis show that from 70 borrowing words from English to Indonesian in food and beverage register, there were 40 words underwent sound change processes. 4 words underwent apocope process, 3 words underwent cluster reduction process, 6 words underwent epenthesis or anaptyxis process, 4 words underwent paragoge process, 3 words underwent vowel breaking or diphthongization process, and 20 words underwent monophthongization process.

Keywords: sound change, borrowing words

INTRODUCTION

Language can change because people adapt a language to their local language and after that they will give some changes in the language to make others understand their language by making it simpler (Bailey, 1973). It means that the change on a language will be occur based on the adaptation of language itself on the area, culture, and the use of that language. The language can also change because of the borrowing word. This is usually

happen in many languages all over the world. In here, the language change because of the relationship between two countries. It means that sounds changes can be environmentally conditioned or the changes only occur in a defined sound environment, whereas in the other environment the same speech sound can not occur.

In this study, the researcher focuses on the English words that is spoken and most borrowed into other language in the entire world, especially in Indonesia. In this century, English as an international language take an im-

portant role in human life. English is use in all kind of human life, whether it is in education, business, or even in economy. Because Indonesian is not English native speaker and also because in Indonesia there are a lot of local languages with their own accents, they tend to change the sound of some English words into their own languages. It makes Indonesian still wrong in pronounced the English words. The language change in the food and beverage register in Indonesia was the focused on this study. It is because in the food and beverage register, there are some language change happens. And because English is not the mother tongue of the employee that works at the food and beverage register, they will tend to change the sound of the English language that they are usually used while working. Based on the phenomena above, the researcher wants to know some types of sound change of the borrowing words from English to Indonesia in food and beverage register in their daily activity. So, the researcher wants to conduct a research about the sound changes of the borrowing words from English into Indonesian in Food and Beverage Register.

Theoretical Review

Language is considered as a tool of communication and it cannot be separated from the community because people can communicate with each other by using languages and it is important to make us to have a relation with others (Gorys Keraf, 1997). Language is the way how someone can express their feelings, ideas, and also the opinion.

Language also is the most effective media for communication to express a message. Language is the system that can help us as a human to have interaction with each other. According to Jack C (1984), language has some characteristics, such as:

- Language is Arbitrary
- Language is Social
- Language is Symbolic
- Language is Systematic
- Language is Vocal
- Language is Productive and Creative

Aitchison (2001) stated that language

change is the phenomenon on language by which permanent alterations are made in the features and the use of a language over time. It means that language will be changed based on the area, culture, and anything else that can give effect to change their language. So, language change is the change in language or the change of word sound that occur when people who are not foreigner spoke a foreign language. According to Crowley (1992) sounds change in human languages in more-or-less predictable directions. Sound changes are the result of the sum of individual decisions, so they aren't totally predictable. Because of that Crowley said they divided the types of sound change into 9 parts that are Lenition and Fortition, Sound Addition, Metathesis, Fusion, Unpacking, Vowel Breaking or Diphthongization, Assimilation, Dissimilation, and Abnormal Sound Changes.

According to Gorys Keraf (1996), the types of sound change are based on a certain sound relation with other phonemes in a segment. The changes that are mention in this theory are Assimilation, Dissimilation, changes based on the place, Monophthongization, and Diphthongization.

METHOD

In this study the writer used the descriptive qualitative design. This study is aimed at investigating whether there are the types of sound change of the borrowing words from English into Indonesian in food and beverage register especially in Sea Vu Play Restaurant and Bar, Jl. Petitenget, Kerobokan Kelod, Kuta Utara, Badung. It means that the changes of the English sounds that are produced by the employee of Sea Vu Play Restaurant and Bar, Badung were studied in this research.

The subjects of this study were the employee of Sea Vu Play Restaurant and Bar. Who had the same mother tongue, Indonesia, and has the same ability in used and speak English. In this study, the researcher used five informants; one as main informant and four as secondary informants. There were four instruments that were used to collected the data; the researcher as a main instrument, the script

of interview questions, note book was used to note the words, and phone/recorder. In the data collection, the researcher used three techniques, namely interview, observation, and documentation technique. Interview technique is a technique in which the researcher listens to the spontaneous pronunciation of borrowing words from English into Indonesian in food and beverage register and the researcher used recorder as a tool to obtain the interview data. Observation technique is a technique which used to observe the employee of Sea Vu Play Restaurant and Bar, Badung while they were talking with the other employees and also the customers. And the last technique was documentation technique, this technique was used to collect all food and beverage's documents and take some pictures of borrowing words from English into Indonesian especially in written form that were used in Sea Vu Play Restaurant and Bar, Badung.

The technique of analyzing data that were used in this study was Interactive Data Analysis Model by Miles & Huberman (1984). To analyze the data, there were four steps applied, such as data collection, data reduction, data display and drawing conclusion and verification. It can be explained as follows:

a. Data Collection

In this step the activities was observing, noting, and recording the data needed from selected sample.

b. Data Reduction

Data reduction was a process of choosing, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the 'raw' data that appear in written-up field notes. In this part, all of the data were transcribed by the researcher.

c. Data Display

Next, the researcher categorized the transcribed data or word that was produced by the employee of Sea Vu Play Restaurant and Bar, Badung, based on the word classes.

d. Drawing Conclusion and Verification

Then, the researcher were drawn the conclusion from the result data and did the verification of the data that the researcher gets, by do

crosschecking.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

a. Finding

There were 70 words in the data collection. Based on those 70 words, it was found that there were 40 words which contain sound change processes based on Crowley and Keraf's theory. There were 6 types of sound changes processes that occurred on those 40 words: apocope and cluster reduction (Lenition and Fortition types), epenthesis or anaptyxis and paragoge (Sound Addition types), vowel breaking or diphthongization, and monophthongization.

Lenition and Fortition

1. Apocope

There were 4 words which contain apocope based on the data analysis. These 4 words were categorized as apocope because the loss of a sound or sounds that occurred at the end of a word (Crowley, 1992). The example of the borrowing words that were categorized as apocope can be seen in table 1:

Table 1. Examples Apocope in the sound change of the borrowing words from English into Indonesian in food and beverage register

No	The Apocope of the Sound Change of The Borrowing Words from English into Indonesian in Food and Beverage Register	Word in English	Word in Indonesian
1	/tə'mɑ:təʊ/ → /təmət/	Tomato	Tomat
2	/kʌlɪnəri/ → /kʊlɪnər/	Culinary	Kuliner
3	/ævə'kɑ:dʒəʊ/ → /ʌvəkʌd/	Avocado	Avokado
4	/resəpi/ → /rəsɛp/	Recipe	Resep

- In example (1), it can be seen that sound /əʊ/ was loss from /tə'mɑ:təʊ/ "tomato" → /təmət/ "tomat".

- In example (2), the loss of the sound /ɪ/ from /kʌlɪnəri/ “culinary” → /kʊlɪnèr/ “kulinèr”.
- In example (3), the loss of the sound /əʊ/ from /ævə'kɑ:dəʊ/ “avocado” → /ʌvəkʌd/ “avokad”.
- In example (4), the loss of the sound /i/ from /resəpi/ “recipe” → /rəsèp/ “resep”.

2. Cluster Reduction

There were 3 words which contained cluster reduction based on the data analysis. These 3 words were categorized as cluster reduction because the reduced of a consonant cluster (two or three consonants occurring in sequence in a word) into a single consonant through omission in a word (Crowley, 1992). The example of the borrowing words that were categorized as cluster reduction can be seen in table 2.

Table 2. Examples Cluster Reduction in the sound of the borrowing words from English into Indonesian in food and beverage register

No	The Cluster Reduction of the Sound Change of The Borrowing Words from English into Indonesian in Food and Beverage Register	Word in English	Word in Indonesian
1	/instant/ → /Instʌn/	Instant	Instan
2	/diskaʊnt/ → /diskən/	Discount	Diskon
3	/rɛstərənt/ → /rɛstərʌn/	Restaurant	Restoran

- In example (1), the loss of consonant /t/ from /ɪnstənt/ “instant” → /ɪnstʌn/ “instan”.
- In example (2), the loss of the consonant /t/ from /'dɪskəʊnt/ “discount” → /dɪskən/ “diskon”.
- In example (3), the loss of consonant /t/ from /'rɛstərənt/ “restaurant” → /rɛstərʌn/ “restoran”.

Sound Addition

3. Epenthesis or Anaptyxis

There were 6 words which contained epenthesis based on the data analysis. These 6 words were categorized as epenthesis because a vowel is added in the middle of two conso-

nant in a word (Crowley, 1992). The example of the borrowing words that were categorized as epenthesis can be seen in table 3.

Table 3. Examples Cluster Reduction in the sound of the borrowing words from English into Indonesian in food and beverage register

No	The Epenthesis or Anaptyxis Sound Change of The Borrowing Words from English into Indonesian in Food and Beverage Register	Word in English	Word in Indonesian
1	/glɑ:s/ → /gəɫʌs/	Glass	Gelas
2	/'kɛtl/ → /kètɛl/	Kettle	Ketel
3	/'ʌvn/ → /ɔvən/	Oven	Oven
4	/'æpl/ → /ʌpəl/	Apple	Apel
5	/'tempɾətʃə(r)/ → /tɛmpərʌtʊr/	Temperature	Temperatur
6	/'bɒtl/ → /bɒtəl/	Bottle	Botol

- In example (1), it can be seen that between two consonants was added by vowel /e/ from /glɑ:s/ “glass” → /gəɫʌs/ “gelas”.
- In example (2), between two consonants was added by vowel /è/ from /'kɛtl/ “kettle” → /kètɛl/ “ketel”.
- In example (3), between two consonants was added by vowel /e/ from /'ʌvn/ “oven” → /ɔvən/ “oven”.
- In example (4), between two consonants was added by vowel /e/ from /'æpl/ “apple” → /ʌpəl/ “apel”.
- In example (5), between two consonants was added by vowel /e/ from /'tempɾətʃə(r)/ “temperature” → /tɛmpərʌtʊr/ “temperatur”.
- In example (6), between two consonants was added by vowel /o/ from /'bɒtl/ “bottle” → /bɒtəl/ “botol”.

4. Paragoge

There were 4 words which contained paragoge based on the data analysis. These 4 words were categorized as paragoge because the addition of a sound or syllable at the end of a word (Crowley, 1992). The example of

the borrowing words that were categorized as paragoge can be seen in table 4.

Table 4. Examples Paragoge in the sound change of the borrowing words from English into Indonesian in food and beverage register

No	The Paragoge of the Sound Change of The Borrowing Words from English into Indonesian in Food and Beverage Register	Word in English	Word in Indonesian
1	/'glu:kəʊs/ → /gləkəsΛ/	Glucose	Glu-kosa
2	/'mɑ:ltaʊz/ → /mAltəsΛ/	Maltose	Maltosa
3	/'meθəd/ → /mètədə/	Method	Metode
4	/meɪz/ → /mAlzènΛ/	Maize	Maize-na

- In example (1), it can be seen that at the end of the word was added by phoneme /a/ from /'glu:kəʊs/ “glucose” → /gləkəsΛ/ “glukosa”.

- In example (2), phoneme /a/ was added at the end of the word from /'mɑ:ltaʊz/ “maltose” → /mAltəsΛ/ “maltosa”.

- In example (3), phoneme /e/ was added at the end of the word from /'meθəd/ “method” → /mètədə/ “metode”.

- In example (4), syllable /èna/ was added at the end of the word from /meɪz/ “maize” → /mAlzènΛ/ “maizena”.

5. Vowel Breaking/Diphthongization

There were 3 words which contained vowel breaking / diphthongization based on the data analysis. These 3 words were categorized as vowel breaking / diphthongization because a single vowel changes to become a diphthong in a word (Crowley, 1992). The example of the borrowing words that were categorized as vowel breaking / diphthongization can be seen in table 5.

Table 5. Examples Vowel Breaking / Diphthongization in the sound change of the borrowing words from English into Indonesian in food and beverage register

No	The Vowel Breaking/ Diphthongization of the Sound Change of The Borrowing Words from English into Indonesian in Food and Beverage Register	Word in English	Word in Indonesian
1	/'kwɒləti/ → /kʊAlɪtəs/	Quality	Ku a li-tas
2	/'speʃəl/ → /spèsial/	Special	Spesial
3	/'bɪskɪt/ → /bɪskʊit/	Biscuit	Biskuit

- In example (1), it can be seen that vowel /ɒ/ was changed become a diphthong /ua/ in word /'kwɒləti/ “quality” → /kʊAlɪtəs/ “kualitas”.

- In example (2), vowel /ə/ becomes a diphthong /ia/ from word /'speʃəl/ “special” → /spèsial/ “spesial”.

- In example (3), vowel /ɪ/ becomes a diphthong /ui/ from word /'bɪskɪt/ “biscuit” → /bɪskʊit/ “biskuit”.

6. Monophthongization

There were 20 words which contained monophthongization based on the data analysis. These 20 words were categorized as monophthongization because the reduction of a diphthong to a single vowel in a word (Gorys Keraf, 1996). The example of the borrowing words that were categorized as monophthongization can be seen in table 6.

Table 6. Examples Monophthomgization in the sound change of the borrowing words from English into Indonesian in food and beverage register

No	The Monophthomgization of the Sound Change of The Borrowing Words from English into Indonesian in Food and Beverage Register	Word in English	Word in Indonesian
1	/ˈmæŋgəʊ/ → /mʌŋgʌ/	M a n g o	Mangga
2	/ˈkeɪtəriŋ/ → /kʌtəriŋ/	Catering	K a t e r i n g
3	/peə(r)/ → /pɪr/	Pears	Pir
4	/ˈkəʊkəʊ/ → /kəkəʌ/	Cocoa	Kakao
5	/ˌkrɪstələɪˈzeɪʃn/ → /krɪstʌlɪsasi/	Crystal-lization	Kristal-isasi
6	/ˌkɒmbɪˈneɪʃn/ → /kɒmbɪnʌsi/	Combi-nation	Kombi-nasi
7	/ˌfɜːmenˈteɪʃn/ → /fɛrɛməntʌsi/	Fermen-tation	Fermen-tasi
8	/ˈprəʊtiːn/ → /prɔtɛm/	Protein	Protein
9	/ˈdəʊnʌt/ → /dɔnʌt/	Dough-nut	Donat
10	/ˈeɪprɪkɒt/ → /ʌprɪkɒt/	Apricot	Aprikot
11	/ˌaɪs ˈkriːm/ → /ɛs kɪm/	Ice cream	es krim
12	/ˈeɪprən/ → /ʌprən/	Apron	Apron
13	/ˌkɑːbəʊˈhaɪdreɪt/ → /kʌrbəhɪdrʌt/	Carbo-hydrate	Karbo-hidrat
14	/ˈenzʌɪm/ → /ɛnzɪm/	Enzym	Enzim
15	/ˈjəʊgərt/ → /jɔgʰurt/	Yoghurt	Yoghurt
16	/ˈvaɪtəɪn/ → /vɪtʌmɪn/	Vitamin	Vitamin
17	/ˈmenjuː/ → /mənʊ/	Menu	Menu
18	/ˈvɒljʊːm/ → /vɒlʊmə/	Volume	Volume
19	/fɔːmjələ/ → /fɔrmʊlə/	Formula	Formula
20	/ˈnjuːtrɪʃn/ → /nʊtrɪsɪ/	Nu t r i -tion	Nutrisi-tion

- In example (1), it can be seen that diphthong /əʊ/ was changed becomes vowel /a/ in word /ˈmæŋgəʊ/ “mango” → /mʌŋgʌ/ “mangga”.
 - In example (2), diphthong /eɪ/ becomes

vowel /a/ from word /ˈkeɪtəriŋ/ “catering” → /kʌtəriŋ/ “katering”.

- In example (3), diphthong /eə/ becomes vowel /ɪ/ from word /peə(r)/ “pears” → /pɪr/ “pir”.
- In example (4), diphthong /əʊ/ becomes vowel /o/ from word /ˈkəʊkəʊ/ “cocoa” → /kəkəʌ/ “kokoa”.
- In example (5), diphthong /aɪ/ becomes vowel /ɪ/ from word /ˌkrɪstələɪˈzeɪʃn/ “crystallization” → /krɪstʌlɪsasi/ “kristalisasi”.
- In example (6), diphthong /eɪ/ becomes vowel /a/ from word /ˌkɒmbɪˈneɪʃn/ “combination” → /kɒmbɪnʌsi/ “kombinasi”.
- In example (7), diphthong /eɪ/ becomes vowel /a/ from word /ˌfɜːmenˈteɪʃn/ “fermentation” → /fɛrɛməntʌsi/ “fermentasi”.
- In example (8), diphthong /əʊ/ becomes vowel /o/ from word /ˈprəʊtiːn/ “protein” → /prɔtɛm/ “protein”.
- In example (9), diphthong /əʊ/ becomes vowel /o/ from word /ˈdəʊnʌt/ “doughnut” → /dɔnʌt/ “donat”.
- In example (10), diphthong /eɪ/ becomes vowel /ʌ/ from word /ˈeɪprɪkɒt/ “apricot” → /ʌprɪkɒt/ “aprikot”.
- In example (11), diphthong /aɪ/ becomes vowel /é/ from word /ˌaɪs ˈkriːm/ ice cream → /ɛs kɪm/ “es krim”.
- In example (12), diphthong /eɪ/ becomes vowel /ʌ/ from word /ˈeɪprən/ “apron” → /ʌprən/ “apron”.
- In example (13), diphthong /aɪ/ becomes vowel /ɪ/ from word /ˌkɑːbəʊˈhaɪdreɪt/ “carbohydrate” → /kʌrbəhɪdrʌt/ “karbohidrat”.
- In example (14), diphthong /aɪ/ becomes vowel /ɪ/ from word /ˈenzʌɪm/ “enzym” → /ɛnzɪm/ “enzim”.
- In example (15), diphthong /oʊ/ becomes vowel /o/ from word /ˈjəʊgərt/ “yoghurt” → /jɔgʰurt/ “yoghurt”.
- In example (16), diphthong /aɪ/ becomes vowel /ɪ/ from word /ˈvaɪtəɪn/ “vitamin” → /vɪtʌmɪn/ “vitamin”.
- In example (17), diphthong /nj/ becomes /n/ from /menjuː/ “menu” → /mənʊ/ “menu”.
- In example (18), diphthong /lj/ becomes /l/ from /ˈvɒljʊːm/ “volume” → /vɒlʊmə/ “volume”.
- In example (19), diphthong /mj/ becomes /m/

from /fɔ:mjələ/ “formula” → /fɔrmʊlə/ “formula”.

- In example (20), diphthong /nj/ becomes /n/ from /nju'triʃn/ “nutrition” → /nʊtrisi/ “nutrisi”.

b. Discussion

This study was about sound changes of the borrowing words from English into Indonesian in food and beverage register. Based on the findings in this study, from 70 borrowing words that were used in food and beverage register only 40 words underwent sound changes process. And the researcher found 6 types of sound change process that was occurred on those 40 words, based on Crowley and Keraf's theory. There were several concern points in this discussion, such as:

a. Related to the theory in chapter II, this study used two theories of sound changes: there were the theory from Crowley (1992) and Gorys Keraf (1996). In Crowley's theory, there are 9 types of sound changes while in Keraf's theory, there are 5 types of sound changes. In this study, only occurred 5 types of sound change from Crowley's theory, there were apocope, cluster reduction, epenthesis or anaptyxis, paragoge, and vowel breaking. While from Keraf's theory only occur 2 types of sound change in this study, there were diphthongization and monophthongization. Moreover, there were found 30 borrowing words from English into Indonesian in food and beverage register that could not categorized underwent any types of sound changes process based on Crowley and Keraf's theory. 7 borrowing words underwent sound shortening, there are:

- /mɑ:dʒə'ri:n/ “margarine” → /mɑrgarin/ “margarin”
- /'strɔ:bəri/ “strawberry” → /strɔbəri/ “stroberi”
- /'kɔ:fi/ “coffee” → /kɔpi/ “kopi”
- /su:p/ “soup” → /sup/ “sup”
- /sɔ:s/ “sauce” → /saus/ “saus”
- /'kri:mə(r)/ “creamer” → /krimər/ “krimer”
- /'bɑ:tendə(r)/ “bartender” → /bɑrtendər/ “bartender”.

And 23 borrowing words underwent sound changes, there are:

• /'tɒpiŋ/ “topping” → /tɒpiŋ/ “topping”, it can be seen that there were changes from phoneme /ɒ/ become phoneme /ɔ/.

• /'krwæsɔ̃/ “croissant” → /krɔisʌn/ “croissant”, it can be seen that there were changes from phoneme /w/ become phoneme /o/.

• /paɪ/ “pie” → /pʌi/ “pai”, it can be seen that there were changes from phoneme /ɪ/ become phoneme /i/.

• /'pʊdiŋ/ “pudding” → /pudiŋ/ “puding”, it can be seen that there were changes from phoneme /ʊ/ become phoneme /u/.

• /'sɪrəp/ “syrup” → /sirəp/ “sirop”, it can be seen that there were changes from phoneme /ɪ/ become phoneme /i/ and phoneme /ə/ become phoneme /ɔ/.

• /'kɒkteɪl/ “cocktail” → /kɒktʌil/ “koktail”, it can be seen that there were changes from phoneme /ɒ/ become phoneme /ɔ/ and phoneme /eɪ/ become phoneme /ʌi/.

• /'mɪnərəl/ “mineral” → /minərəl/ “mineral”, it can be seen that there were changes from phoneme /ɪ/ become phoneme /i/ and phoneme /ə/ become phoneme /ʌ/.

• /'mɪnɪməm/ “minimum” → /miniməm/ “minimum”, it can be seen that there were changes from phoneme /ɪ/ become phoneme /i/ and phoneme /ə/ become phoneme /u/.

• /'lemən/ “lemon” → /lèmən/ “lem-on”, it can be seen that there were changes from phoneme /ə/ become phoneme /ɔ/.

• /'brɒkəli/ “broccoli” → /brɒkəli/ “brokoli”, it can be seen that there were changes from phoneme /ɒ/ and phoneme /ə/ become phoneme /ɔ/.

• /'prɒdʌkt/ “product” → /prɒduk/ “produk”, it can be seen that there were changes from phoneme /ɒ/ become phoneme /o/ and phoneme /ʌ/ become phoneme /u/.

• /və'nɪlə/ “vanilla” → /vʌnɪli/ “vanili”, it can be seen that there were changes from phoneme /ə/ become phoneme /ʌ/ and phoneme /ɪ/.

• /tʃeri/ “cherry” → /çeri/ “ceri”, it can be seen that there were changes from phoneme

/tʃ/ become phoneme /c/.

• /dʒʊs/ “juice” → /jʊs/ “jus”, it can be seen that there were changes from phoneme /dʒ/ become phoneme /j/.

• /dʒelətɪn/ “gelatin” → /gèlɪtɪn/ “gelatin”, it can be seen that there were change from phoneme /dʒ/ become phoneme /g/.

• /ɒksɪdʒən/ “oxygen” → /ɔksɪgèn/ “oksigen”, it can be seen that there were changes from phoneme /ɒ/ become phoneme /ɔ/ and phoneme /dʒ/ become phoneme /g/.

• /dʒeli/ “jelly” → /jèli/ “jeli”, it can be seen that there were changes from phoneme /dʒ/ become phoneme /j/.

• /ˈpæstə/ “pasta” → /pɒstɒ/ “pasta”, it can be seen that there were changes from phoneme /æ/ and phoneme /ə/ become phoneme /ɒ/.

• /ˈkærəmel/ “caramel” → /kɒrɒmèl/ “karamel”, it can be seen that there were changes from phoneme /æ/ and phoneme /ə/ become phoneme /ɒ/.

• /ˈspætʃələ/ “spatula” → /spɒtʊlɒ/ “spatula”, it can be seen that there were changes from phoneme /æ/ become phoneme /ɒ/, phoneme /tʃ/ become phoneme /t/, and phoneme /ə/ become phoneme /ʊ/ and /ɒ/.

• /ˈmæksɪmə/ “maximum” → /mɒksɪmʊ/ “maksimum”, it can be seen that there were changes from phoneme /æ/ become phoneme /ɒ/ and phoneme /ə/ become phoneme /ʊ/.

• /ˈælkəhɒl/ “alcohol” → /ɒlkəhɒl/ “alkohol”, it can be seen that there were changes from phoneme /æ/ become phoneme /ɒ/, phoneme /ə/ and phoneme /ɒ/ become phoneme /ɔ/.

• /gæs/ “gas” → /gɒs/ “gas”, it can be seen that there were changes from phoneme /æ/ become phoneme /ɒ/.

b. There were several studies about borrowing words from English into Indonesian that have been conducted by other researchers. Such as:

• The study that was conducted by Novia Susanti (2014), she found that there were 350 borrowing words from English into Indonesian in business communication section in Jawa Pos newspaper with classification; 40

percent underwent adoption process and 60 percent underwent adaptation process. Moreover, this study found 70 borrowing words from English into Indonesian that occurred in food and beverage register with classification; 25 percent underwent adoption process and 75 percent underwent adaptation process.

• Next, the study that was conducted by Neneng Susilowati (2012), in this study found that there were 184 English loan word that found in 13 articles in Kompas Daily newspaper, with classification; 22 kinds of simple loan words, 125 kinds of complex loan words, and 37 kinds of translated loan words. Moreover, this study found that there were 70 English loan words that occurred in food and beverage register, with classification; 18 kinds of simple loan words, 30 kinds of complex of loan words, and 22 kinds of translated loan words.

• And the study that was conducted by Lina Dwi Setyoningrum (2015) found that there were 210 Indonesian borrowing words from 112 English origin words. And from the analysis of the types of borrowing words there were two kinds of borrowing words that were found in the health medical guidelines there were 24 loan words and 186 loan blends. While from the analysis types of borrowing words based on Hockett’s theory, loan shift type was not found. Moreover, in this study there were 70 borrowing words from English into Indonesian in food and beverage register, and found that there were 17 loan words and 53 loan blends, but there was no loan shift.

CONCLUSION

Based on the objective, finding, and also discussion of this study that stated previously, this study can be concluded that there were 70 borrowing words from English into Indonesian that was used in food and beverage register and only 40 words which contain sound change processes based on Crowley and Keraf’s theory. The types of sound change that occurred in the food and beverage register based on Crowley and Keraf’s theory were apocope, cluster reduction, epenthesis or anap-

tyxis, paragoge, vowel breaking or diphthongization, and monophthongization. 4 words underwent apocope process, 3 words underwent cluster reduction process, 6 words underwent epenthesis or anaptyxis process, 4 words underwent paragoge process, 3 words underwent vowel breaking or diphthongization process, and 20 words underwent monophthongization process. And the most type of sound changes that was occurred among those types were monophthongization.

In relation to the conclusion, the researcher would like to propose some suggestion. First, this study can be the reference for Indonesian people, who are not English native speakers that who want to apply for a job in tourism industry, especially in food and beverage register. Second, this study can be a reference for the English teacher while they are teach prospective employee that will work in the tourism industry, especially in food and beverage register. And the last suggestion, this study can be used as a foundation for further research to make another research about borrowing word from English to Indonesia in other register.

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