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Fakultas Sastra Universitas Al-Ghifari

Jln. Cisaranten Kulon No.140 Bandung

Telp. 022.7835813

Email: unfarisastra@gmail.com

Website: www.unfari.ac.id

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Jurnal The Gist adalah jurnal yang memuat karya ilmiah berupa artikel di bidang Ilmu sastra dan Bahasa. Jurnal The Gist diterbitkan 2 kali dalam setahun oleh Fakultas Sastra Universitas Alghifari sebagai media untuk menampung karya ilmiah sivitas akademika di lingkungan Fakultas Sastra Universitas Alghifari. Jurnal ini juga membuka peluang bagi penulis dari luar lembaga untuk berkontribusi dalam penulisan karya ilmiah selama masih memiliki bidang ilmu yang sama.

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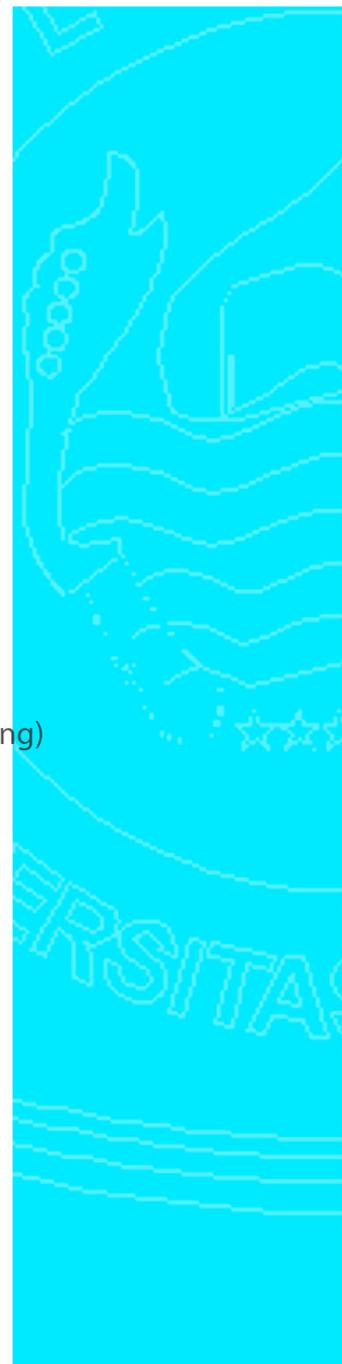
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PHONOLOGICAL ADAPTATION PATTERNS IN NATURALIZED BORROWING IN THE SUBTITLES OF 'ONWARD' (2020)

Muhamad Ikram Pratama¹, Adam Darmawan²

^{1,2} English Department, Faculty of Literature, Al-Ghifari University,
Jl. Cisaranten Kulon - Arcamanik No.140, Bandung 40293, Indonesia

muhamadikram.9j@email.com, adam.darmawan@unfari.ac.id

Abstract: This research analyzes the patterns of phonological adaptation in naturalized borrowing words found in the Indonesian subtitles of the animated movie "Onward" (2020). Using a qualitative descriptive method, this study examines 12 naturalized borrowing words based on the theoretical frameworks of translation procedures by Molina and Albir (2002) and phonetic assimilation by Hock (2021). The analysis, supported by the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA), reveals systematic phonological adaptation patterns aimed at integrating English words into the Indonesian sound system. The findings indicate several recurring patterns, including: (1) vowel substitution, where English vowels not present in Indonesian are replaced with the closest available sounds; (2) consonant devoicing, where voiced consonants are changed to their voiceless counterparts; (3) simplification of consonant clusters, and (4) vowel epenthesis, or the addition of a final vowel to conform to Indonesian syllable structures. These patterns demonstrate a consistent process of phonetic assimilation that makes borrowed words more pronounceable and natural for the Indonesian audience.

Key terms: *Phonological Patterns, Naturalized Borrowing, Translation Procedures, Subtitling, Onward.*

Abstrak: Penelitian ini menganalisis pola adaptasi fonologis pada kata pinjaman yang dinaturalisasi dalam subtitle bahasa Indonesia film animasi "Onward" (2020). Dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif, penelitian ini mengkaji 12 data kata pinjaman berdasarkan kerangka teori prosedur penerjemahan Molina dan Albir (2002) serta adaptasi fonologis oleh Hock (2021). Analisis yang didukung oleh Alfabet Fonetis Internasional (IPA) ini mengungkap adanya pola adaptasi fonologis yang sistematis untuk mengintegrasikan kosakata bahasa Inggris ke dalam sistem bunyi bahasa Indonesia. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan beberapa pola yang berulang, antara lain: (1) substitusi vokal, di mana vokal bahasa Inggris yang tidak ada dalam bahasa Indonesia digantikan dengan bunyi terdekat; (2) devoisasi konsonan, di mana konsonan bersuara diubah menjadi padanannya yang tidak bersuara; (3) penyederhanaan kluster konsonan; dan (4) epentesis vokal, atau penambahan vokal di akhir kata untuk menyesuaikan dengan struktur suku kata bahasa Indonesia. Pola-pola ini menunjukkan proses asimilasi fonetis yang konsisten untuk membuat kata pinjaman lebih mudah diucapkan dan terdengar alami bagi audiens Indonesia.

Kata Kunci: *Pola Fonologis, Peminjaman Naturalisasi, Prosedur Penerjemahan, Subtitling, Onward.*

INTRODUCTION

In the era of media globalization, Audiovisual Translation (AVT) plays a crucial role in bridging foreign content to diverse audiences. One of the most

common forms of AVT is subtitling, which often faces spatial and temporal limitations. To overcome these constraints while maintaining cultural nuance, translators frequently employ

borrowing. According to Molina and Albir (2002), borrowing is a translation technique where a word is taken directly from the source language. They further categorize this into 'pure borrowing' (retained without change) and 'naturalized borrowing' (adapted to fit the spelling and phonetic rules of the target language). The animated movie "Onward" (2020), with its fantasy genre and specific vocabulary, presents unique translation challenges. While some terms are retained in their original form, others undergo naturalization. It is important to distinguish that naturalized borrowings found in the subtitles may include both newly adapted terms and established equivalents words that have been historically assimilated into Indonesian (e.g., *bus* becoming *bis* or *music* becoming *musik*). Although these terms are now standard in the Indonesian dictionary (KBBI), they are included in this analysis to demonstrate the systematic phonological adaptation patterns that govern how English sounds are integrated into the Indonesian system.

The process of naturalization involves linguistic adaptation at

various levels. According to Hock (2021), phonological adaptation, or phonetic assimilation, is the process of adjusting the sound system of a borrowed word to conform to the phonological system of the target language. This process can include sound substitution, simplification of consonant clusters, or vowel epenthesis to ease pronunciation for target language speakers. Although several previous studies, such as those by Fitria (2019) and Situmorang (2022), have examined the use of borrowing procedures in movie subtitles, their focus has primarily been on the frequency and classification of translation techniques. A research gap remains regarding an in-depth analysis of the sound changes themselves. Therefore, this study aims to fill that gap by analyzing the specific sound changes in naturalized words using the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA), answering the question: "*What are the phonological adaptation patterns observed in naturalized borrowed words in the Indonesian subtitles of the movie 'Onward' (2020)?*"

RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a qualitative design with a content analysis approach. This method was chosen because the research focuses on an in-depth analysis of data in the form of translated words to identify linguistic patterns. The primary data source is the official Indonesian subtitles for the movie "Onward" (2020), obtained from the Disney+ streaming platform.

In the entire movie, 33 instances of borrowed words were found. Of these, 12 data classified as naturalized borrowings (based on the Molina & Albir, 2002 framework) became the data corpus for the analysis in this article. The data collection process was conducted systematically through four stages: (1) watching the movie for general context comprehension, (2) re-watching to record borrowed words with their timestamps, (3) cross-verifying the collected data, and (4) finalizing the data.

The data analysis technique involved transcribing the pronunciation of the words in the source language (English) and the target language (Indonesian) using the IPA. To ensure validity, the Indonesian

transcription was based on the standard pronunciation guidelines provided by the *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI)*. These transcriptions were then compared to identify the sound changes that occurred. Each change, such as vowel substitution, consonant devoicing, cluster simplification, or vowel addition (epenthesis), was recorded and grouped to find systematic and recurring phonological adaptation patterns.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The analysis of the 12 data naturalized borrowed words reveals several consistent phonological adaptation patterns.

1. *Campaign* /kæm'peɪn/ → *Kampanye* /kam'paɲə/

Vowel Shift: The front vowel /æ/ (as in *cat*) is adapted to the open central vowel /a/. This is a common pattern for this vowel in Indonesian borrowing words.

Final Syllable Restructuring: The sound sequence /em/ in the final syllable undergoes a significant change to /aɲə/. This involves a shift of the diphthong /eɪ/ to the vowel /a/, a

change of the alveolar nasal consonant /n/ to a palatal nasal /ɲ/ ('ny'), and the addition of a final schwa vowel /ə/ (*epenthesis*).

2. *Scenario* /sɪ'na:riou/ →
Skenario /ske.na.ri.o/

Initial Cluster Adaptation: The initial sequence /sɪn-/ or /sən-/ is adapted to /sken-/.

Diphthong Simplification: The final diphthong /ou/ (as in *go*) is simplified to the monophthong /o/, as the /ou/ sound is not common in the Indonesian phonological system.

3. *Centaur* /'sentɔ:rz/ →
Centaurus /sen.ta.u.rus/

Medial Vowel Adaptation: The vowel /ɔ:/ is adapted into the diphthong /au/.

Devoicing and Epenthesis: The final consonant /z/ (a plural marker) is changed to /s/ (devoicing), and a vowel /ʊ/ is inserted before it (*epenthesis*) to form the new syllable "-rus". This is a consequence of the morphological process of singularization.

4. *Bus* /bʌs/ → *Bis* /bis/

Established Equivalent: Unlike the adaptation of fantasy names found elsewhere in the movie, this word is classified as an established equivalent (*padanan baku*). The translator selected the standard form already recorded in the *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (KBBI).
Vowel Substitution: Phonologically, this established term reflects a classic substitution pattern where the mid-central vowel /ʌ/ (as in *cup*), which represents a gap in the Indonesian phoneme inventory, is replaced with the high-front vowel /i/. This demonstrates how historical naturalization influences current lexical choices.

5. *Accountant* /ə'kaʊntənt/ →
Akuntan /akun.tan/

Diphthong Simplification: The diphthong /aʊ/ (as in *count*) is simplified to the monophthong /u/.

Final Consonant Deletion: The plosive sound /t/ at the end of the word is elided, a very common pattern in the naturalization of borrowing words in Indonesian to fit its phonotactics.

6. *Element* /'eləmənt/ → *Elemen* /eləməŋ/

Vowel Quality Shift: The schwa vowel /ə/ in the second and third syllables is adapted to the clearer vowel /ɛ/.

Final Consonant Deletion: Similar to *accountant*, the final /t/ sound is deleted.

7. *Soup* /su:p/ → *Sup* /sup/

Vowel Shortening: The primary phonological change is the shortening of the vowel. The English long vowel /u:/ is adapted to the short vowel /u/ in Indonesian, as Indonesian does not typically distinguish meaning through vowel length.

8. *Crayons* /'kreɪɑ:nz/ → *Krayon* /kra.jɔn/

Vowel and Glide Adaptation: The English diphthong /eɪ/ is adapted into a sequence of the vowel /a/ followed by a palatal glide /j/ (represented by 'y' in the spelling).

9. *Gelatinous* /dʒə'lətɪnəs/ → *Gelatin* /gelatɪn/

Initial Consonant Shift: The affricate sound /dʒ/ (as in *gel*) is changed to the plosive /g/ (as in *gajah*).

Final Syllable Deletion: The final syllable "-ous" (/əs/) is completely deleted, which is a phonological

reflection of the morphological process of suffix reduction.

10. *Object* /'ɒbdʒɪkt/ → *Obyek* /ɔb.jɛk/

Medial Consonant Simplification: The affricate sound /dʒ/ is adapted to a palatal glide /j/, simplifying the medial cluster.

Final Consonant Cluster Simplification: The final cluster /kt/ is simplified by deleting the final plosive /t/, leaving only the /k/ sound.

11. *Music* /'mju:zɪk/ → *Musik* /mu.sɪk/

Like 'bus', this word is an established equivalent (*padanan baku*) found in the KBBI. The subtitles utilize the standard Indonesian term rather than creating a new adaptation. Historical Phonological Adaptation: The analysis of this word reveals the historical sound changes that integrated it into Indonesian:

Initial Syllable Adaptation: The initial sequence /mju:/ is simplified to /mu/ by deleting the palatal glide /j/ and shortening the vowel.

Medial Consonant Devoicing: The voiced fricative /z/ is devoiced to its

voiceless counterpart /s/. This reflects the historical assimilation process that standardized the word in the Indonesian language.

12. *Police* /pə'li:s/ → *Polisi* /po'lisi/

Final Vowel Epenthesis: This is the most significant structural adaptation, where a vowel /i/ is added at the end of the word. This changes a consonant-final word (/s/) to a vowel-final word, creating an open syllable (-si) which is more common in Indonesian word structure.

In-depth analysis of these patterns represents phonetic assimilation to fit foreign words into the Indonesian sound system.

1. **Vowel Substitution**

This pattern occurs when English vowel sounds that do not exist in the Indonesian phoneme inventory are replaced with the nearest available vowel sounds.

- **Vowel Shift /ʌ/ → /i/:** The clearest example is in the word *bus* /bʌs/ adapted to *bis* /bis/. The mid-central vowel /ʌ/ is replaced by the high-front vowel /i/, a change that has been lexicalized for this borrowed word in Indonesia.

- **Vowel Shift /æ/ → /a/:** This occurs in the word *campaign* /kæm'peɪn/ which becomes *kampanye* /kam'pajə/. The front vowel /æ/ (as in *cat*) is adapted to the open-central vowel /a/.

2. **Consonant Devoicing**

Devoicing is the change of a voiced consonant to its voiceless counterpart.

- **Shift /z/ → /s/:** This pattern is observed in the word *music* /'mju:zɪk/ adapted to *musik* /'musik/. The voiced alveolar fricative /z/ is changed to the voiceless /s/.

3. **Consonant Cluster**

Consonant clusters at the end of English words are often simplified to fit Indonesian phonotactics.

- **Simplification of Cluster /kt/ → /k/:** This is found in the word *object* /'ɒbdʒɪkt/ which becomes *obyek* /'ɒbjɛk/. The /kt/ cluster at the end of the word is simplified by omitting the /t/ sound, leaving only the /k/ sound.

4. **Vowel Epenthesis (Vowel Addition)**

This pattern involves adding a vowel, usually at the end of a word, to create

an open syllable structure (CV) which is more common in Indonesian.

- **Addition of Vowel /i/ at Word-End:** A prime example is the word *police* /pə'li:s/ becoming *polisi* /po'lisi/. The English word ending in the consonant /s/ has the vowel /i/ added at the end, changing the word's structure from two syllables to three (po-li-si).

CONCLUSION

The phonological analysis of 12 naturalized borrowed words in the subtitles of "Onward" (2020) **suggests several consistent patterns** of sound adaptation from English to Indonesian. The dominant patterns identified include vowel substitution, consonant

devoicing, final consonant cluster simplification, and vowel epenthesis.

Crucially, the findings indicate that the translator primarily utilized **established equivalents** (e.g., *music* becoming *musik*, *bus* becoming *bis*) rather than creating new ad-hoc adaptations. This confirms that the phonological changes observed in the subtitles reflect **historical adaptation patterns** that have been standardized in the Indonesian language over time. These patterns serve to assimilate foreign vocabulary into the Indonesian phonological system, ensuring articulatory comfort and naturalness for native speakers.

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