AN ANALYSIS OF SEGMENT INSERTION, ADD NEW FEATURE, AND PHONEME CHANGE OF THE INDONESIAN PRONOUNCED BY KOREAN YOUTUBER

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Abstract: This research aims to describe the segment insertion, add new feature, and phoneme change of the Indonesian pronounced by Korea Reomit, Ujung Oppa, and Bandung Oppa as Korean YouTuber. The research design in this study is a descriptive qualitative method. The data collection methods used in this research are observation, listening, and note-taking. The contents used in this research are nine video contents. For the nine YouTube short contents are 80 pieces of data from three Korean YouTubers. The result of 80 data includes 16 data on segment insertion, 44 data on add new feature, and 20 on phoneme change. But, at the first subject, no phoneme change was found. Based on the amount of data, the dominant data was found at the add new feature. The result of this study is the segment insertion, add new feature, and phoneme change were found at the object of this research.

Keywords: Phonology, Indonesian, Korean People, YouTube

INTRODUCTION

Indonesian is a popular language in other countries. Culture, economy, politics, tourism are aspects of development that enhance Indonesian as a communication tool. These aspects are triggers for foreign people's interest in learning Indonesian. Foreign speakers who want to learn Indonesian was be supported by the state. The BIPA program is a facility provided to foreign speakers. The Indonesian people get a positive impression because of diplomatic relations from developments in Indonesian language learning (Maharani et al., 2018).

Several Asian countries such as South Korea, Japan, and China have also begun to be interested in Indonesian. South Korea is one of the countries that have a high interest in learning Indonesian. South Korea is interested in holding Indonesian and Malaysian language courses at several universities. South Korean people interested in Indonesian include students, civil society, and entrepreneurs. Bilateral cooperation between Indonesia and South Korea is cause many South Korean enthusiasts to learn about Indonesian. Besides that, many influencers of South Korea who create content using Indonesian. So, it makes Indonesian as the popular foreign language (Tiara, 2021).

Influencers who are very popular in Indonesia are content creators on YouTube. Some famous Korean YouTubers in Indonesia are proficient in using the Indonesian language. Jang Han Sol, Ujung Oppa, and Bandung Oppa are popular YouTubers in Indonesia. The three YouTubers are skilled in using Indonesian because ever lived in Indonesia (Annisa, 2022).

Sound change is a common occurrence in bilingual or more lingual speakers. Korean speakers who use Indonesian can cause the phenomenon of sound change. The sound change occurs because Indonesian is not the first language spoken by Korean speakers (Pritiwi & Indrawati, 2022). The sound change associated with the pronunciation of sounds can be studied using a phonological analysis (Maharani et al., 2021). Therefore, the phenomenon of language in Korean speakers is essential to research. This research uses phonology to be a theory. The theory in this research is by Fromkin and Abdul Chaer.

This study analyzes phonological analysis, namely segment insertion, add new feature, and phoneme change of language the utterance in Short YouTube by Korean YouTubers with Indonesian language skills. Segment insertion as an epenthesis (Fromkin et al., 2017). Epenthesis is the addition of a sound in the middle of a word (El Karima, 2020). An adding a new feature is an aspiration (Fromkin et al., 2017). Aspiration is the pronunciation of a sound accompanied by a strong exhalation of air so that the sound [^{h}] (Chaer, 2013). Phoneme changes are pronunciation errors because specific phonemes are replaced or not pronounced according to the rules (Idora et al., 2021). The phoneme change is a different phoneme utterance caused by the environment (Chaer, 2012).

The subject of this research is YouTuber Korean because more Koreans are learning Indonesian. The interest of this research is based on the phenomenon of the Indonesian language, which is very popular in South Korea. Another reason the Indonesian is popular is the influence of Indonesia-South Korea diplomatic relations. This is evidenced by the many South Korean influencers creating Indonesian content. Therefore, this research is feasible to provide an understanding to the people of South Korea who study Indonesian. Consequently, it is essential to check the narrative of Korean people to be able to speak Indonesian properly and correctly (Tiara, 2021).

The subjects used in this research are Jang Han Sol, Hwang Woo Joong, and Han Jong Dae. The object in this research is obtained data from the utterance results of three subject at Short YouTube. The three male Korean YouTubers became the subjects of research because they had a large number of subscribers and viewers, and the subjects became famous among Indonesian. In the selection of things that prioritize the popularity of the subject, it can attract the attention of readers.

The first subject is Jang Han Sol. Jang Han Sol has a YouTube channel called Korea Reomit (Haikal, 2022). At the second subject is Hwang Woo Joong. Ujung

Oppa is the name of his YouTube channel. He has an ability to speak Indonesian was obtained by exchanging lessons at the University of Indonesia in 2004. In 2017, Ujung Oppa decided to stay in Indonesia. Hwang Woo Joong has been a foreign citizen in Indonesia for 15 year (Nugroho, 2021). And the last subject is Han Jong Dae. His YouTube channel's name is Bandung Oppa. Han Jong Dae is a student majoring in Indonesian at Hankuk University of Foreign Studies (HUFS), South Korea. Therefore, Han Jong Dae is proficient in using Indonesian (Aulia & Rosalina, 2022).

The first video is content from the YouTube channel Korea Reomit with the titled *"Pemilahan Sampah Di Korea! Kalau Buang Harus Tahu Jenisnya"*, "*Kalau Positif, Apa Benar Tes Rapid Antigen Bakal Muncul 2 garis?"*, "*Ketemu Pak Jokowi di Australia @KristoImmanuel"*. The second is a video from the Ujung Oppa YouTube channel with the title *"Ngakak Perbedaan Suara Binatang di Korea dan Indonesia"*, *"Bahasa Korea Yang Kedengaran Bahasa Indonesia Kasar [Pasangan Korea-Indoensia]"*, *"Cara Orang Korea Ngomong Bahasa Indonesia"*. And at the last video from the Bandung Oppa YouTube channel with the title "*Alasan Orang Korea Takut Orang Indonesia*", *"Alasan Orang Korea Suka Bandung"*, *"Kenapa Orang Korea Tidak Mau Menikah?"*.

Several analyses of phonological studies have been carried out, namely by the title "*Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa Dalam Tataran Fonologi Pada Kanal Youtube Net Drama"* research by Intan Safitri in 2020. This study used the descriptive qualitative method. This study's data source is a Net Drama YouTube channel video. The data collection method in this study used listening and noting. The results of this study indicate language errors at the phonological level on the YouTube channel "Net Drama" as many as 27 data (Safitri et al., 2020). The difference between this research and the first research is the difference in theory and different subjects. This study is focus on theory by Fromkin and Abdul Chaer. At this previous study not focus on Korean YouTuber. And this study is focus on Korean YouTuber as a subject.

The second analysis, "Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa Tataran Fonologi Pada Grup Band Korea Selatan Super Junior," is research by Dapika Maharani. This study used Super Junior as a subject of the research. This study used the descriptive qualitative method. The data collection technique in this study was a listening and note-taking process. The findings from the results of this study are that Super Junior members make 42 language errors (Maharani et al., 2021). The difference between the previous study and this research is the theory used.

The previous study titled*" Proses Fonologis Pada Pidato Berbahasa Indonesia Oleh Duta Besar Korea Selatan – Indonesia,"* is research by Lia Amelia Nurkhazanah, Lia Maulia Indriyani, and Inu Isnaeni Siddiq. The object of the study is the word by South Korean ambassador as the subject of this research. The research method used is descriptive qualitative. The technique used in this

research is the listening and note-taking technique. The result of the discussion in this study is the discovery of 49 phonological processes (Nurkhazanah et al., 2022). The difference between of this previous study is the theory used. Those three types of previous study use to be compared with this research. More research is needed to be the reference of the phonology. Thus, this research is essential to enrich the study of phonology.

METHOD

The method used in this research is the descriptive qualitative method. The qualitative research method is based on the post-positivism philosophy, which examines objects in natural conditions (actual conditions, not set or in experimental conditions) where the researcher is the key instrument (Sugiyono, 2015). The data is word taken from the result of the utterance by the subjects.

The technique of collection method used in this study is the observation method. The observation method is a method that is carried out by observing or listening to the use of language (Sudaryanto, 2015). The second step in data collection is the tapping technique. The tapping technique means that this data collection is carried out without the object being known (Sudaryanto, 2015). The third step is the indirect observation technique. The technique of indirect observation is an observation activity as an objective observer only (Sudaryanto, 2015). This technique is suitable for research data collection because there is no reply when collecting data. The final step in this data collection technique is the note-taking technique. The note-taking techniques can be done using a computer or writing instrument (Sudaryanto, 2015). Then, the data was transcribed by phonetic transcription. The phonetical transcription uses IPA symbols. Phonetical transcription was done to describe the proper pronunciation of the subject vocabulary.

After getting the data, they were analyzed by using the distributional method. This study uses the distribution method to process the data obtained. The distribution method is "a method of analysis in which the determining tool is in the language itself, by way of substitution" (Sudaryanto, 2015). In this research, the words by the utterance of subject is the data used in this study.

ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

The findings are classified into three tables; table 1 data of segment insertion, table 2 data of add new feature, table 3 data of phoneme change. The table data of segment insertion is shown in table 1 below.

Table 1 The Data of Segment Insertion

Subject	No. Data	Words	Segment Insertion

Korea Reomit	**8.**	dibuka	[dibukaʔ]
	10.	juga	[ʤugaʔ]
Ujung Oppa	**27.**	kucing	[ku(ʧ)ʧiŋ]
	35.	pokoknya	[pɔ(k)kɔʔɲa]
	38.	telur	[tə(l)lur]
	39.	tidur	[tidur(ə)]
Bandung Oppa	**44.**	apa	[a(p)pa]
	47.	keliatannya	[kə(l)lijatanɲa]
	51.	manis	[mani(s)sə]
	55.	alasan	[a(l)lasan]
	60.	sebelum	[səbe(l)lum]
	61.	dulu	[du(l)lu]
	62.	sekali	[səka(l)li]
	63.	walaupun	[wa(l)lawpun]
	66.	puluh	[pu(l)luh]
	67.	masalah	[masa(l)lah]
Total		**16**	

It is show that the three subjects found 16 data of segment insertion. The analysis of the table data of segment insertion is shown below. The description is start as a data of the table above.

The word *dibuka* [dibuka] has three syllables, namely [di $ bu $ ka]. The phoneme inserted in the sound [dibuka] is the phoneme [ʔ]. The location phoneme [ʔ] in the sound *dibuka* [dibuka] was found after phoneme [a] or the last phoneme of the word. Based on the explanation above, the sound of the word *dibuka* [dibuka] becomes [dibuka(ʔ)].

The word *juga* [juga] has two syllables: [ʤu $ ga]. So, the insertion phoneme was found at the second syllable. The phoneme inserted in the sound of the word *juga* [ʤuga] is phoneme [ʔ]. The location phoneme [ʔ] in the sound of the word *juga* [ʤuga] was found after phoneme [a] or the last phoneme of the word. As a simple word, the sound of the word *juga* [ʤuga] becomes [ʤugaʔ].

In the word *kucing* [kuʧiŋ], was found insertion phoneme at the middle word. As understood, the amount syllable of this word, namely [ku $ ʧiŋ]. The insertion phoneme at the word *kucing* [kuʧiŋ] is phoneme [ʧ]. The position of the insertion phoneme [ʧ] was located after phoneme [u] or before the phoneme [ʧ]. Based on the explanation above, the sound of the word *kucing* [kuʧiŋ] changes to become [ku(ʧ)ʧiŋ].

The next data from the word *pokoknya* [pɔkɔʔɲa] was found a phoneme [k]. For information, this word has three syllables, namely [pɔ $ kɔʔ $ ɲa]. So, the position of insertion phoneme was found at the word *po* [pɔ]. The specific location of the phoneme [k] was found after the phoneme [ɔ] or before phoneme [k] at the second syllable. So, the sound of word *pokoknya* [pɔkɔʔɲa] becomes [pɔ(k)kɔʔɲa].

The word *telur* [təlur] inserts a phoneme [l] in the middle of the word. This word has two syllables, namely [tə $ lur]. At the word *te* [tə], there is an insertion phoneme [l] after a phoneme [ə] or before the phoneme [l]. So, the simple explanation above shows the sound of the word *telur* [təlur] becomes [tə(l)lur].

The word *tidur* [tidur] has two syllables; namely [ti $ dur]. The phoneme [ə] was found insertion at the second syllable. So, this insertion phoneme makes the word of *dur* [dur] becomes [dur(ə)]. The analysis shows the location of the phoneme [ə] was found after the phoneme [r]. Based on the explanation above, the sound of the word *tidur* [tidur] becomes [tidur(ə)].

The word *apa* [apa] has two syllables, namely [a $ pa]. At the first syllable was found an insertion phoneme, namely phoneme [p]. The insertion phoneme [p] was found after the phoneme [a] or before the phoneme [p]. So, the simple explanation above shows the sound of the word *apa* [apa] becomes [a(p)pa].

The word *keliatannya* [kəlijatanɲa] was inserted phoneme [l] in the middle of the word. The insertion of the phoneme [l] was found after the phoneme [ə] or before a phoneme [l]. The impact of the insertion phoneme [l] makes a sound of the phoneme [l] become a double consonant. So, the sound of the word *kelliatannya* [kəlijatanɲa] becomes [kə(l)lijatanɲa].

The word manis [manis] has two syllables, namely [ma $ nis]. There are two phoneme insertions at the word *nis* [nis]. The first phoneme is phoneme [s]. The position of phoneme [s] was found after phoneme [s]. Then, after inserting phoneme [s], there is a phoneme [ə] as the last phoneme of the word. The simple explanation, the word *nis* [nis] change becomes [nis(s)(ə)]. An impact of insertion phoneme [s] makes a sound of [s] at the word *manis* [manis] becomes a double consonant. So, the sound of the word *manis* [manis] becomes [manis(s)(ə)].

The word *alasan* [alasan] has three syllables; namely [a $ la $ san]. The word *a* [a] as the first syllable was found insertion a phoneme. The phoneme in question is phoneme [l]. The specific position of an insertion phoneme [l] is after the phoneme [a] or before phoneme [l] in the word [alasan]. The insertion makes a sound of the phoneme [l] becomes double consonant. So, the sound of word *alasan* [alasan] becomes [a(l)lasan].

The word *sebelum* [səbəlum] has three syllables; namely [sə $ bə $ lum]. The phoneme inserted in this word phoneme [l]. Then, the position insertion of the phoneme was found before the phoneme [l] or after the phoneme [ə]. In the simple word, the explanation above shows the sound of the word *sebelum* [səbəlum] becomes [səbə(l)lum].

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

At the word *sekali* [səkali] has three syllables, namely [sə $ ka $ li]. The middle word insertion phoneme is the phoneme [l]. The position of the phoneme [l] was found after the phoneme [a] or before the phoneme [l] at the word *ka* [ka]. The impact of the insertion makes the sound of the phoneme [l] becomes a double consonant. So, the sound of the word *sekali* [səkali] becomes [səka(l)li].

The word *walaupun* [walawpun] has three syllables, namely [wa $ law $ pun]. Then, by the syllables, phoneme insertion occurs at the first syllable. The phoneme inserts at this word are phoneme [l]. The location of the phoneme [l] was found after the phoneme [a] or before the phoneme [l]. So, the insertion phoneme makes a sound of the phoneme [l] become a double consonant. So, the sound of the word *walaupun* [walawpun] become [wa(l)lawpun].

The word *puluh* [puluh] has two syllables: [pu $ luh]. At the first syllable was found the insertion of the phoneme, namely phoneme [l]. The phoneme [l] was found after the phoneme [u] or before the phoneme [l]. Then, the insertion phoneme makes a sound of the phoneme [l] become a double consonant. So, the sound of the word *puluh* [puluh] change becomes [pu(l)luh].

The word *masalah* [masalah] has three syllables: [ma $ sa $ lah]. The phoneme insertion was found in the middle word or at the second syllable. The phoneme inserted in the word sa [sa] is the phoneme [l]. The location of the phoneme [l] was found after the phoneme [a] or before the phoneme [l]. The impact of the insertion makes the sound of the phoneme [l] becomes a double consonant. So, the sound of word *masalah* [masalah] becomes [masa(l)lah].

At the second analysis is add new feature. The table data of add new feature is shown in table 2 below.

Table 2 The Data of Add New Feature

Subject	No. Data	Words	Add New Feature
Korea Reomit	**1.**	di	[dʰi]
	2.	botol	[bʰɔtɔl]
	3.	bening	[bʰəniŋ]
	4.	lagi	[lagʰi]
	5.	beda	[bʰɛdʰa]
	6.	besar	[bʰəsar]
	7.	dari	[dʰari]
	8.	dibuka	[dʰibʰuka]

	9.	baru	[bʰaru]
	10.	juga	[ʤʰugʰa]
	11.	baju	[bʰaʤʰu]
	12.	tebal	[təbʰal]
	13.	dibakar	[dʰibʰakar]
	14.	dikubur	[dʰikubʰur]
	15.	jadi	[ʤʰadʰi]
	16.	bisa	[bʰisa]
	17.	bapak	[bʰapaʔ]
	18.	sendiri	[səndʰiri]
	19.	boleh	[bʰoleh]
	20.	dua	[dʰua]
	21.	ada	[adʰa]
	22.	tiga	[tigʰa]
	23.	gini	[gʰini]
	24.	sudah	[sudʰah]
	25.	disediakan	[dʰisedʰijakan]
	26.	sedikit	[sedʰikit]
Ujung Oppa	**30.**	babi	[bʰabi]
	31.	bayi	[bʰaji]
	40.	bapak	[bʰapak]
Bandung Oppa	**43.**	coba	[ʧɔbʰa]
	45.	banget	[bʰaŋət]
	46.	berwangi	[bʰərwaŋi]
	49.	bau	[bʰau]
	50.	jengkol	[ʤʰɛŋkɔl]
	52.	juga	[ʤʰugʰa]
	54.	bentar	[bʰəntar]
	56.	bandung	[bʰanduŋ]
	57.	daripada	[dʰaripadʰa]
	58.	jakarta	[ʤʰakarta]
	59.	banyak	[bʰaɲaʔ]
	64.	berubah	[bʰərubʰah]
	67.	jarang	[ʤʰaraŋ]

	68.	jauh	[ʤ^{h}auh]
	69.	beda	[b^{h}ɛda]
Total		**44**	

It is show that the three subjects found 44 data of add new feature. The analysis of the table data of add new feature is shown below. The description is start as a data of the table above. The analysis of add new feature was found an aspiration of [^{h}] at the three subjects. Korean Reomit was found an aspiration as many 26 data. As understood, the first subject was found an aspiration after phonemes [d], [b], [g] and [ʤ]. At the Ujung Oppa videos, was found three data of aspiration. One phoneme was found an aspiration at the second, namely phoneme [b]. Then, at the third subject was found 15 data of add new feature. An aspiration was found at the four phonemes, namely phoneme [ʧ], [b], [ʤ], and [b]. So the brief of the explanation above is the first subject was found an aspiration of [^{h}] at the four phonemes, the second subject was found an aspiration of [^{h}] just one phoneme, and the third subject was found an aspiration at the four phonemes.

At the last analysis is phoneme change. The table data of phoneme change is shown in table 3 below.

Table 3 The Data of Phoneme Change

Subject	No. Data	Words	Phoneme Change
Ujung Oppa	**28.**	sama	[θama]
	29.	kodok	[kodok]
	32.	bahasa	[bahaθa]
	33.	kasar	[kaθar]
	34.	maklum	[maŋnum]
	35.	pokoknya	[bɔkɔŋŋa]
	36.	rebahan	[lebahan]
	37.	rambut	[lambut]
	38.	telur	[tulul]
	39.	tidur	[tidul]
	40.	bapak	[bapak]
	41.	emak-emak	[ɛmaʔ-ɛmaʔ]
	42.	suami	[θuwami]
Bandung Oppa	**48.**	saya	[θaja]
	53.	terus	[təruθ]
	63.	sudah	[θudah]
	66.	masalah	[maθalah]
	70.	sama	[θama]
	71.	sekarang	[θəkaraŋ]
	72.	suami	[θuwami]

Amount	**20**

It is show that the three subjects found 20 data of phoneme. The analysis of the table data of phoneme change is shown below. The description is start as a data of the table above.

At the word *sama* [sama] the phoneme [s] change becomes [θ]. The position of phoneme change [s] was found at the first syllable. In another description, the phoneme change was found before the phoneme [a] at the word *sa* [sa]. Based on the explanation above, the sound of the word *sama* [sama] change becomes [θama].

The following analysis data is the word *kodok* [kɔdɔʔ]. This data has two phoneme changes. The word *kodok* [kɔdɔʔ] has two syllables, namely [kɔ $ dɔʔ]. The first phoneme change was found phoneme [ɔ] change becomes [o]. Based on the analysis, the first syllable was found a phoneme change, namely word *ko* [kɔ] change becomes [ko] and the word *dok* [dɔʔ] change becomes [dok]. Then, at the second phoneme change is from the phoneme [ʔ] change becomes [k]. So, the sound of the word kodok [kɔdɔʔ] change into [kodok].

The word *bahasa* [bahasa] was found a phoneme change at the third syllable. For information, this word has three syllables, namely [ba $ ha $ sa]. The phoneme was found in the word *sa* [sa]. The subject changes phoneme [s] becomes [θ]. So, the sound of the word [bahasa] changes become [bahaθa].

The phoneme change was found in the word *kasar* [kasar]. Based on the syllables, this word has two syllables, namely [ka $ sar]. The phoneme change was found at the second syllable, *sar* [sar]. This word changes the phoneme [s] becomes [θ]. So, the sound of the word *kasar* [kasar] changes to become [kaθar].

The word *maklum* [maklum] has two syllables, namely [mak $ lum]. Both syllables occur the phoneme change. The first syllable, *mak* [mak], change the phoneme [k] and becomes a phoneme [ŋ]. Then, the second syllable, *lum* [lum], changes the phoneme [l] becomes [n]. So, the sound of the word *maklum* [maklum] changes become [maŋnum].

Based on the word of analysis data show, there are two phonemes changes in the word *pokoknya* [pɔkɔʔɲa]. The first phoneme change was found at phoneme [p] becomes phoneme [b]. As understood, the position of the phoneme [p] is phoneme change at the first word of *pokoknya* [pɔkɔʔɲa]. Then, a phoneme [ʔ] change at the middle word becomes [ŋ]. So, the sound of the word *pokoknya* [pɔkɔʔɲa] change becomes [bɔkɔŋɲa].

At the word of *rebahan* [rəbahan] has three syllables: [rə $ ba $ han]. The word *rebahan* [rəbahan] was found one phoneme change at the first syllable. As the first syllable, the word *re* [rə] was found phoneme change by phoneme [r] change becomes phoneme [l]. So, the explanation shows the word *re* [rə] change

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

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

The word *telur* [təlur] was found two phoneme changes. This word has two syllables, namely [tə $ lur]. The phoneme change was found in both syllables. At the first syllable by word of *te* [tə] was found phoneme change at phoneme [ə] change becomes phoneme [u]. The shorter description is that *te* [tə] changes into [tu]. Then, the second phoneme change occurs at phoneme [r] change becomes phoneme [l]. In another description, the second syllable occurs phoneme change by the word *lur* [lur] becomes [lul]. As understood, the explanation above shows the sound of the word *telur* [təlur] become [tulul].

At the word *tidur* [tidur] was found a phoneme change. This phoneme change was found at the last phoneme of the word. The amount syllables of this word have two syllables, namely [ti $ dur]. Then, the phoneme change was found at the second syllable, namely the word *dur* [dur]. Based on the data, the phoneme change occurs at phoneme [r] becomes phoneme [l]. So, the main explanation above shows the sound of the word *tidur* [tidur] changes into [tidul].

The phoneme change was found in the word of bapak [bapaʔ]. The phoneme change was found at the last phoneme of the word. This word has two syllables. The word *pak* [paʔ] as a second syllable was found to have a phoneme change. So, the phoneme changes at the word *pak* [paʔ], namely phoneme [ʔ] change becomes phoneme [k]. Then, the phoneme change makes the word pak [paʔ] sound become [pak]. Based on the explanation above, the sound of the word *bapak* [bapaʔ] changes become [bapak].

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

The word of *suwami* [suwami] has three syllables; namely [su $ wa $ mi]. Then, the phoneme change was found in the first phoneme at the first syllable. As understood, the first phoneme at the first syllable, namely phoneme [s]. The phoneme [s] change becomes phoneme [θ]. In other words, the sound of *su* [su]

changes into [θu]. So, the main explanation above shows the sound of the word *suami* [suwami] changes become [θuwami].

The word *saya* [saja] has two syllables, namely [sa $ ja]. The phoneme change was found in the first phoneme at the first syllable. Based on the syllables, the first phoneme at the first syllable, namely phoneme [s]. The phoneme [s] change becomes phoneme [θ]. So, the phoneme change makes the word sa [sa] sound change into [θa]. The main of the description above, the sound of the word *saya* [saja] changes becomes [θaja].

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

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

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

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

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

The last data of phoneme change is the word *suami* [suwami]. This word has three syllables: [su $ wa $ mi]. At the first phoneme of the first syllable was

found a phoneme change. At the word *su* [su], phoneme [s] change becomes phoneme [θ]. The phoneme changes of [s] become [θ] was found at the first phoneme or before the phoneme [u]. A simple word, the sound of the word *suami* [suwami] changes become [θuwami].

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

The second analysis of this research is add new feature. In the add new feature section or what is commonly referred to as aspiration, four phonemes are found followed by aspiration [^{h}], including fourteen phonemes alveolar voiced stop d] in the word list numbers 1, 5, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 18, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 38; twenty-five phonemes bilabial voiced stop [b] in the word list numbers 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 30, 31, 40, 43, 45, 46, 49, 54, 56, 59, 65, 70; four phonemes velar voiced stop [g] in word lists 4, 22, 23, 52; and the last phoneme is eight phonemes palatal voiced affricate [ʤ] in the word list numbers 10, 11, 15, 50, 52, 58, 68, 69. Based on the four phonemes above, the dominant aspiration is found in the bilabial voiced stop phoneme [b].

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

number 38; one phoneme change of phoneme glottal voiceless stop [ʔ] to phoneme velar voiceless stop [k] in word list number 40; and one phoneme change of the phoneme mid central vowel [ə] to a phoneme mid-front vowel [ɛ] in the word list number 41.

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

CONCLUSION

The conclusions describe the results of the research analysis. Besides that, this study uses three phonological analysis: segment insertion, add new feature, and phoneme change. This study aims to show that the segment insertion, add new feature, and phoneme change occur in Korean YouTubers. Based on the results of the analysis shows that, in the speeches of the three Korean YouTubers, these segment insertion, add new feature, and phoneme change were found.

The data obtained in this research is 80 data. As understood, the analysis shows that the amount of data from segment insertion is 16 data of words. The 16 words are divided into two data found on the first subject, three on the second subject, and 13 on the third subject. The data of add new feature shows that there are 44 data divided into 26 data obtained by the first subject, three data from the second subject, and 15 data from the third subject. In the following analysis, namely phoneme change, 20 data were divided into 13 data obtained from second subject and seven data from third subject.

The first subject has not found phoneme change based on the analysis results. That means the phoneme change in this research occurs at the second and third subject. Besides that, the result of the data analysis there some word was found two pronunciation change: segment insertion and phoneme change. So, the description above shows the object of this research was to find a pronunciation change.

The researcher hopes this study can be a reference for other researchers. The reader can make this research a concern for the theory or the object. The researcher who loves the study of phonology can use this study to reference the idea. In other words, the researcher who loves all about South Korea can be used this subject for the research. The main explanation above is that this research can make other researchers or readers easier. The researcher hopes to readers get more information about phonology by reading this thesis. Besides that, the analysis of pronunciation change on Korean YouTubers needs to be continued by another researcher, especially in manner study of linguistics.

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