

PHONEMES ADDITION (ON'IN TENKA) IN THE TRANSLATION OF FOREIGN NAME IN TO JAPANESE

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to describe the phonemes changes in the translation of foreign names into Japanese, based on the theory explained. The data source is taken from the manchester city club which is contained in a football magazine entitled Europe Soccer. The research method used by the author is descriptive qualitative method. The result of this study is that there are several additional phonemes found in the translation of foreign names into Japanese. As found in the name Stefan Ortega シュテファン オルテガ (Shutefan orutega) There is the addition of the phonemes /h/ /u/ at the beginning of the name, and there is the addition of the phoneme /u/ at the end of the name. Of the 18 data that have been analysed, there are many additions of phonemes there are many additions of vowel phonemes that occur, namely as many as 36 vowel. The most addition of vowel phonemes is the vowel phonemes /u/, and there are only additions of vowel phonemes /u/ /o/ and /a/, then there are 8 consonant phonemes additions, and the most is the addition of consonant phonemes /h/.

Keywords: Phonemes Addition, On'in Tenka, Name, Translation, Soccer Player

INTRODUCTION

Morphophonemic is called "keitai on inron" in Japanese. Morphophonemics is a process that facilitates the pronunciation of words. In Japanese, morphophonemic refers to phonemes changes in word combinations (Widyanti, 2020).

Each gairaigo vocabulary word has a meaning that is in accordance with the original vocabulary. However, as the use develops, the word eventually has gairaigo whose meaning changes from its original lexical meaning to a lesser meaning, and gairaigo that has an additional meaning that is very different from the original meaning of the word (Pratama and Ali, 2021).

In Japanese, a loan word is defined as gairaigo, which means word borrowed from other languages. Japanese borrows a lot of English vocabulary (Stanlaw in Erlina, Oktavianus, and Lindawati, 2022).

In Japanese language education, foreign words are generally used as examples when teaching letter forms and katakana notation. This is because foreign words have been incorporated into some parts of the Japanese language and are widely used in various situations, while place and person names are only used in certain situations. How foreign place names and people's names are written (Cabinet Notice 1991). In 1946 (Showa 21), the Japanese Language Research Office of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology developed a standardised way of writing foreign place names and personal names.

The standard policy is as follows:

1. In general, place names and foreign names are written in katakana.
2. Place names and foreign names should be written as best as possible according to the name in the country.
3. Foreign place names and foreigners' names should be written in such a way that they are easy to pronounce (Takayuki, T. S. K, 1994).

However, Most studies focus on gairaigo Paradida, Luhulima, and Tarigan, 2023; Aryanto, Indrayani, and Sidiq, 2022; Widyanti, 2020; Andayani, 2017; Wahyudi, 2016. Therefore, this study aims to explain the consonant phonemes changes in the translation of foreign names into Japanese.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Phonemes

In Japanese a phonemes is the smallest unit of sound that distinguishes meaning, and some phonemes can be used to express certain nuances. For example, bilabial consonant phonemes and rounded vowel phonemes are often used to indicate something "thick/big". This is related to sound symbolism (Tamori and Schourup in Aditya, 2020).

Japanese sounds are syllabic when written with kana letters, some consonants, followed by open syllable vowel. Therefore, the speciality of Japanese sounds is that there are no sounds ending in closed syllables or consonants, except for the [N] sound (Sutedi, 2019).

Furthermore, in Japanese pronunciation of vowel or what is called bouin as follows:

1. Vowel [a] (あ) Pronounced with the mouth wide open, but the shape of the mouth is flat and not round (hesin boin). The back tongue is now higher than the middle and front tongues. The tip of the tongue rests on the gums behind the lower teeth.
2. The vowel [i] (い) (Heishin boin) is pronounced with the mouth slightly open and the lips slightly stretched to the left and right, making them flat and quite wide. The front tongue is raised to the palate and the tip of the tongue is lowered to rest on the rear lower molars.
3. Vowel [u] (う) Pronounced with the mouth slightly open, the same size as when pronouncing the vowel [i], but without stretching the position of the lips. The lips are not moved forwards like when pronouncing the Indonesian vowel [u]. The back of the tongue rises towards the soft palate, but following the consonants [s], [ts], and [z], the centre of the tongue rises, similar to the syllables [su], [tsu], and [zu].
4. Vowel [e] (え) The mouth opens quite wide, but is smaller than when pronouncing the vowel [a] and louder than when pronouncing the vowel [i] and [u]. The front of the tongue is slightly raised.
5. Vowel [o] (お) Open your mouth and pronounce it as you would an [e] vowel. (え) The back of the tongue is raised towards the soft palate (Imada in Putri, Fachrullah, Machdalena, 2021).

In Japanese there are 6 phonemes changes:

1. Phonemes deletion (on in datsuraku)

The process of phonemes loss occurs when the base morpheme or affix is lost when phonemes are combined (Kridalaksana, 2007). In Japanese, this phenomenon is called "phonemes deletion". When writing kanji, "on-in" means phonemes, and "shikaku" means fall (Matsuura, 1994).

2. Phonemes abbreviation (on in shukuyaku)

Phoneme shortening is the shortening of phonemes sounds in an effort to maintain pronunciation (Kridalaksana, 1982). This shortening is called contraction. In Japanese, this change is called "on in shukuyaku". This is because the kanji says that "on" means phonemes and "shukuyaku" means abbreviation (Matsuura, 1994).

3. Phonemes change (on in koutai)

Phonemes change occurs in the process of combining basic morphemes. That is, it occurs when the last phonemes of the first syllable which is a consonant is combined with the first phonemes of the second syllable which is a vowel (Kridalaksana, 2007: 194). In Japanese, this change process is called "on in koutai" from the kanji, "on-in" is a phonemes, and "koutai" means change/substitution (Matsuura, 1994: 550 & 768).

According to Koizumi, on in koutai can be divided into 2:

a. Bouin Koutai "Vowel change", which occurs when:

1. Fukugou meishi "compound noun", that is: when two words are combined to form a compound word, the last vowel of the first word It changes. For example:

sake- + -ya → sakaya

ki- + -kage → kokage

shiro- + -ito → shiraito

aoi + sora → aozora

2. Keiyoushi teki "Adjective I" ie: When the suffix /-shii/ is added to a verb to become an adjective, the last vowel of the root changes. For example:

konomu- + -shii → konomashii

akeru- + -shii → akashii

kuiru- + -shii → kuyashi

3. Doushi teki "I-verbs", ie: The ending/suffix/subjunct (/ -su/ or / -ru/) becomes a new verb, the final vowel of the base word changes. Example:

tobu- + -su → tobasu.

- b. Shiin koutai Consonant changes in compound nouns, "I" adjectives and "I" verbs undergo phonemes changes as stated by Nomura (1992:185), namely: - k → g; /kuni-/ + /-kuni/ → /kuniguni/ - s/sh → z/j; /shima-/ + /-shima/ → /shimajima/ - t → d; /toki-/ + /-toki/ → /tokidoki/ - → b; /hito-/ + /-hito/ → /hitobito/.

4. Phonemes shift(on in tenkan)

This shift in phonemes position occurs when the base component morphemes and affix form a syllable. The shift can be forward, intermediate, backward, or involve splitting. Backward shift occurs when a consonant-ending base morphemes is followed by a suffix or the last component of a suffix begins with a vowel, thus making the consonant part of the syllable.

5. Phonemes addition (on in tenka)

In Japanese, this process is called "on in tenka" which means adding phonemes. For example, the prefix /o/ is added to the base of a word that starts with the phonemes /i/ (such as /-inu/ 'dog'). Then the phonemes /su/ appears. After the /o/ prefix, it becomes /osu-/. /o-/ + /inu/ → /osuinu/.

6. Phonemes fusion(on in yuugou)

In Japanese, this is known as "on in yuugou", which means fusion of phonemes. For example, in the compound/synthesis process noun + noun → noun. The first phonemes of the second word, which starts with the phonemes /k/, turns into the phonemes /g/ after being combined with the last phonemes of the first word. /ue/ + /ki/ → /uwagi/ (Suzuki in Nasution, 2017).

Are 5 types of phoneme changes, namely as follows:

1. Rendaku (連濁) Changes the phoneme from a voiced consonant to a voiceless consonant. for example: /t/ becomes /d/ , /k/ becomes /g/, /h/ becomes /b/ , and /s/ becomes /z/. Example: 花 + 火 → 花火 Hana + hi → hanabi Fireworks fireworks.
2. Ten'on (転音) This means that the final vowel of the first element undergoes a phoneme change. There are four types of this process. example: /e/ becomes /a/, /i/ becomes /u/, /u/ becomes /i/, /i/ becomes /o/, and /e/ becomes /o/. Example: 雨 + 垂 → 雨垂れ ame + tare → amadare rain drooping raindrops.
3. Onbin (音便) In other words, this is the process of sound assimilation. There are three types of onbins in this process. Namely hatsuonbin (ん), sukuonbin (っ), and i'onbin (い). Example: つき + さく → 劈く Tsuki + pocket → tsunzaku stab.
4. On'in tenka (音韻添加) is the addition of phonemes. Example: 春 + 雨 → 春雨 Haru + ame → Harusame Spring rain rains in spring.
5. On'in daturaku (音韻脱落) is a spelling, shortening of phonemes and combining vowels. Example: 見えています → 見てる Miteimasu → miteru Currently viewing Currently viewing (Sunarni in Raditya, 2018).

METHODOLOGY

The method that the author will use in this research is using descriptive qualitative research methods and using the simak catat technique. As explained states that qualitative descriptive method is a method that focuses on the object of research by collecting descriptive information in the form of written or oral information from people or groups involved in the event (Dinizar and Haryanti, 2023). The qualitative method was chosen to understand the research topic more deeply. Furthermore, that descriptive research is research that has the aim of collecting information about the symptoms contained in the research being conducted. In general, the purpose of descriptive research is not to test a particular hypothesis, but only to describe what it is from a situation, symptoms and research variables (Arikunto in Zellatiffanny and Mudjianto, 2018). The steps that the author will take to collect data are by listening and recording the translation of foreign names into Japanese and then collecting data into Microsoft Excel data tabulation consisting of foreign names, Japanese translation of foreign names, data sources, (page information and club name).

To answer the problem formulation in this research, the writer will take the following steps: Classifying the names of foreigners found in a magazine entitled Europe Soccer Players Guide, Analysing the consonant phonemes changes

in the names of foreigners found in a magazine entitled Europe Soccer Players Guide, then concluding the results of data processing and describing the types of consonant phonemes changes from the findings in detail.

The object of research to be carried out by the author is that the data source comes from the Europe Soccer Players Guide magazine. This magazine was published 14 September 2023 special edition October 2023, which contains data on European soccer players, with a total of 255 pages, and there are 131 teams, publisher / editor Takuya Yamauchi publisher S.I.J. Co., Ltd. 162-0015 Tokyo.

DISCUSSION

The results of the data analysis in this study are that, in the translation of foreign names into Japanese, the addition of vowel phonemes and the addition of consonant phonemes occur as shown in table 1 below.

Table 1: Consonant phoneme additions in translations of foreign names

No	addition of phonemes	Total
1.	vowel phonemes	36
2.	consonant phonemes	8

As can be seen from Table 1 above, there are 36 additions of vowel phonemes and 8 additions of consonant phonemes in the translation of the names of football players from Manchester City club.

1. Vowel Phonemes Addition

The most common addition of vowel phonemes is the addition of the vowel phoneme /u/ which occurs 80%, the examples are as follows

Tabel 2 addition of vowel phonemes

No	Source Language	Target Language
1.	/ederson/	/eder <u>u</u> son/
2.	/ortega/	/or <u>u</u> tega/
3.	/moraes/	/moraes <u>u</u> /
4	/mateus/	/mateus <u>u</u> /

Based on table 2 above, it can be seen that the addition of the vowel phonemes /u/ occurs in the middle of two consonant phonemes, such as examples 1 and 2 or can occur at the end of the name as examples 3 and 4, this result is in line with Suzuki's (1975) statement that the vowel phonemes /u/ is always added when a foreign language is absorbed into Japanese.

Tabel 3 addition of vowel phonemes

No	Source Language	Target language
1.	/Scott/	/Sukotto <u>u</u> /
2.	/Haaland/	/hārand <u>u</u> /
3.	/Rodri/	/rod <u>u</u> ri/
4	/Foden/	/fo <u>u</u> den/

Based on table 3 above, it can be seen that the addition of the vowel phonemes /o/ occurs at the end after a consonant phonemes, such as examples 1 and 2 or can occur in the middle of the name as examples 3 and 4, this result is in line with Suzuki's (1975) statement that the vowel phonemes /o/ can be added when a foreign language is absorbed into Japanese.

Tabel 4 addition of vowel phonemes

No	Source Language	Target Language
1.	/Oscar/	/Osuk <u>ā</u> /
2.	/Walker/	/u~ōk <u>ā</u> /
3.	/Carson/	/k <u>ā</u> son/

Based on table 4 above, it can be seen that the addition of the vowel phonemes /a/ occurs at the end after a consonant phonemes, such as examples 1 and 2 or can occur in the middle of the name as in example 3, this result is in line with Suzuki's (1975) statement that the vowel phonemes /a/ will be added when a foreign language is absorbed into Japanese.

2. Consonant Phonemes Addition

The most common addition of consonant phonemes is the addition of consonant phonemes /h/ which occurs 90%, the examples are as follows

Tabel 5 addition of consonant phonemes

No	Source Language	Target Language
1.	/Stefan/	/sh <u>u</u> tefan/
2.	/silva/	/sh <u>i</u> uba/
3.	/Kovacic/	/obachit <u>chi</u> /
4	/Grealish/	/gurīris <u>shu</u> /

Based on table 5 above, it can be seen that the addition of consonant phonemes /h/ occurs in the middle in the middle of consonant phonemes and vowel phonemes, such as examples 1 and 2 or can occur at the end of the name as in example 3, and in example 4 there is the addition of consonant phonemes /s/, this result is in line with Sunarni (2010) statement that the consonant phonemes /h/ can be added when a foreign language is absorbed into Japanese.

Tabel 6 addition of consonant phonemes (2020)

No	Source Language	Target Language
1.	/Phillips/	/Firip <u>p</u> usu/
2.	/Kovacic/	/Kobachit <u>chi</u> /
3.	/Jack/	/Jak <u>k</u> u/

Based on table 6 above, it can be seen that the addition of consonant phonemes /p/ /t/ and /k/ occurs in the middle in the middle of consonant phonemes and vowel phonemes, such as examples 1 and 2 and 3, this result is in line with Sunarni (2010) statement that the consonant phonemes /p/ /t/ and /k/ can be added when foreign languages are absorbed into Japanese.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

From the research conducted by the author, it can be concluded that in the translation of foreign names into Japanese from 18 data that have been analysed, there are many additions of vowel phonemes that occur, namely 36 vowel. The most addition of vowel phonemes is the vowel phonemes /u/, and there are only additions of vowel phonemes /u/ /o/ and /a/, then there are 8 consonant phonemes, and the most is the addition of consonant phonemes /h/.

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