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JAPANGLISH PRONUNCIATION IN MUSIC VIDEO "TOKYO BON" BY NAMEWEE FEATURING MEU NINOMIYA

[1]Moch. Sahril Irfan Ahmad*
[1]Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Indonesia
[1]sahril.18058@mhs.unesa.ac.id

[2]Ayunita Leliana
[2]Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Indonesia
[2]ayunitaleliana@unesa.ac.id

*Corresponding author
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Abstract: English is used as an international language, but some nations such as Japan used different alphabets to construct the words in their language. Japanese have three types of characters, but they used Katakana to write English words. Due to the inflexibility of Katakana characters, the Japanese pronunciation of English words has become a phenomenon called "Japanglish." The theory used in this study is BIA+ proposed by Dijkstra and Van Heuven (1998). This study focuses on finding the mispronounced part in Japanglish and the pattern that emerges when Japanglish is used in the lyrics of the song. The data of this study were the lyrics in Japanglish from a video with the title "Tokyo Bon" by Namewee ft. Meu Ninomiya. This study used a qualitative method and documentation as a data collection technique. The results of this study were the findings of the mispronounced positions in Japanglish and the patterns in pronouncing Japanglish such as the substitutions of the consonants and vowels, most words ending with vowels, and shortening the words for more straightforward pronunciation.

Keywords: *japanglish, katakana, pronunciation*

INTRODUCTION

Japanese is one of unique languages because they use characters to write their language. There are three types of characters in Japanese: Katakana, Hiragana and Kanji. Both Katakana and Hiragana have 46 characters while there are hundreds even thousands of Kanji characters. From those three characters, Katakana is used to write non-Japanese words. Katakana is not as flexible as the alphabet in English which it is affecting their pronunciation of English words and it turns into "Japanglish". Japanglish refers to English words that written or pronounced in Japanese.

Commonly, Japanese people use English words to mention non-Japanese places and dishes. For example, they said "ドーナツを食べたい" /Dō.Na.Tsu.Wo.Ta.Be.Ta.I/

to express that they want to eat donuts. For example, the pronunciation of "donuts" in Japan uses Katakana and ends with character ツ /Tsu/ while in English, the pronunciation of "donuts" ends with consonant /s/. The inflexibility of Katakana characters makes some differences in the phonetic structure of the words.

Communication between two people may cause various trouble if the speaker and the listener didn't share the same context in the conversation. The risk of having trouble in a conversation will rise if they are using different languages. "Tokyo Bon" was released in 2018 and created to ease the tourist who come to visit Japan, especially in an event Tokyo Olympic 2020, to communicate with the native Japanese speaker. The English utterances in the music video that pronounced in Japanese are the common words that used to mentions the name of famous place, such as McDonald, Disneyland, KitKat, etc. and the name of foods and beverages such as coffee, sausage, burger, etc. By learning how to pronounce the utterances in Japanese, the tourist will know how to ask the native speaker about where they want to go or where to get the foods or beverages they want at the moment and the native Japanese speaker will not get confused about what the tourist said to them.

There are two previous studies which are related to this topic. The first previous study is a research conducted by (Verdonschot & Masuda, 2020) that discusses the English pronunciation accuracy by Japanese people. There are three positions of English that are mispronounced by Japanese people. The first is in the initial position (for example in pronouncing "breeze" become /burīzu/), then in the medial position (for example in pronouncing "poster" become /posutā/) and the last is in the final position (for example in pronouncing "hug" become /hagu/).

The second previous study is from (Yusriati & Hasibuan, 2019) and is titled "The analysis of English Pronunciation Errors by English Education Students of FKIP UMSU." It discusses English pronunciation errors made by English education students in Indonesia. The result of the previous study is the mispronunciations of silent letters, several consonants, and the words in the past form.

The similarity of this research and (Verdonschot & Masuda, 2020) is the point of analysis and how to analyze the data. Both researchers are testing Japanese people's accuracy in pronouncing English through comparing the pronunciation of English utterances with Japanglish and find the different phonemes between them. The difference

is the data from Verdonschot is careful speech in the form of a single word which the subject may produce a focused pronunciation while the data in this study is normal speech in the form of complete sentences of lyrics in music Tokyo Bon, which is more complex than careful speech. The difference between the (Yusriati & Hasibuan, 2019) and the current study is that, while the objectives and method are almost identical, namely to test the participants' English pronunciation fluency, the previous study tested the pronunciation of English sentences as their second language fluency, whereas the current study tested the pronunciation of English nouns in Japanese language. Japanese people find some problems in pronouncing English correctly because Katakana is more rigid than English alphabet. This research aims to identify the mispronounced part of Japanglish as well as the pattern that arises when English is employed in song lyrics.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

English Phonemes Overview

According to (Fromkin et al., 2014) the study of a speech sound is called phonetics which to describe speech sounds, it is necessary to know what an individual sound is, and how each sound differs from all others. There are two types of sound that are used in all languages. They are consonants and vowels. Consonants and vowels have different places of articulation. The IPA chart is the list of consonants and vowels. In English, not only consonants and vowels but also diphthongs, which is a combination of a vocal that stands next to another vocal. Table 1 displays the IPA chart of English phonetics.

Table 1. A Phonetic Alphabet for English Pronunciation

Consonants						**Vowels**			
p	**pill**	t	till	k	kill	i	beet	ɪ	bit
b	**bill**	d	dill	g	gill	e	bait	ɛ	bet
m	**mill**	n	nil	ŋ	ring	u	boot	ʊ	foot
f	**feel**	s	seal	h	heal	o	boat	ɔ	bore
v	**veal**	z	zeal	l	leaf	æ	bat	a	pot/bar
θ	**thigh**	ʧ	chill	r	reef	ʌ	butt	ə	sofa
ð	**thy**	ʤ	gin	j	you	aɪ	bite	aʊ	bout
ʃ	**shill**	ʍ	which	w	witch	ɔɪ	boy		
ʒ	**measure**								

Source: (Fromkin et al., 2014)

Japanese Phonemes Overview

Table 2. List of Phonemes in Katakana Characters

Phonemes	Equivalent alphabet symbols to phoneme	*Katakana*	*Romaji*
/a/, /i/, /u/, /e/, /o/	Vowels	ア イ ウ エ オ	a, i, u, e, o
/p/ + V	p + V	パ ピ プ ペ ポ	pa, pi, pu, pe, po
/b/ + V	b + V	バ ビ ブ ベ ボ	ba, bi, bu, be, bo
/t/ + V	t + V	タ ティ (ツ) テ ト	ta, ti, (tu), te, to
/d/ + V	d + V	ダ デ ド ディ	da, di, du, de, do
/k/ + V	k + V	カ キ ク ケ コ	ka, ki, ku, ke, ko
/g/ + V	g + V	ガ ギ グ ゲ ゴ	ga, gi, gu, ge, go
/ɸ/+ V	f + V	フ ファ フィ フェ フォ	fu, fa, fi, fe, fo
/v/ (/b/) + V	v + V	ヴァ ヴィ ヴ ヴェ ヴォ	va, vi, vu, ve, vo
/s/ + V	s + V	サ (シ) ス セ ソ	sa, (si), su, se, so
/z/ + V	z + V	ザ ジ ズ ゼ ゾ	za, zi, zu, ze, zo
/ʃ/ + V	sh + V (sy + V)	シャ シュ ショ シェ シ	sha (sya), shu (syu), sho (syo), she (sye), shi
/ʧ/ + V	ch + V (ty +V)	チャ チュ チョ チ	cha (tya), chu (tyu), cho (tyo), chi
/ʤ/ + V		ジャ ジュ ジョ ジェ	zya (ja), zyu (ju), zyo (jo), zye (je)
/ts/ + V	ts + V	ツ ツァ ツィ ツェ ツォ	tsu, tsa, tsi, tse, tso
/h/ + V	h + V	ハ ヒ (フ) ヘ ホ	ha, hi, (hu), he, ho
/m/ + V	m + V	マ ミ ム メ モ	ma, mi, mu , me, mo
/r/ + V	r + V	ラ リ ル レ ロ	ra, ri, ru, re, ro
/w/ + V	w + V	ワ ウィ ウェ ウォ	wa, we, wu, wo
/j/ + V	y + V	ヤ ユ イェ ヨ	ya, yu, ye, yo
/pj/ + V	py + V	ピャ ピュ ピョ	pya, pyu, pyo
/bj/ + V	by + V	ビャ ビュ ビョ	bya, byu, byo
/tj/ + V	ty + V	テュ	tyu
/dj/ + V	dy + V	デュ	dyu
/kj/ + V	ky + V	キャ キュ キョ	kya, kyu, kyo
/gj/ + V	gy + V	ギャ ギュ ギョ	gya, gyu, gyo
/ ɸj/ + V	fy + V	フュ	fyu
/vj/ + V	vy + V	ヴュ	vyu
/hj/ + V	hy + V	ヒャ ヒュ ヒョ	hya, yu, hyo
/mj/ + V	my + V	ミャ ミュ ミョ	mya, myu, myo
/nj/ + V	ny + V	ニャ ニュ ニョ	nya, nyu, nyo
/rj/ + V	ry + V	リャ リュ リョ	rya, ryu, ryo
/kw/ + V	kw + V	クァ クィ クェ クォ	kwa, kwi, kwe, kwo
/gw/ + V	gw + V	グァ	gwa
/tw/ + V	tw + V	トゥ	twu
/dw/ + V	dw + V	ドゥ	dwu
	Special segments	ー/long vowel = /V:/, ッ /C1 in C1C2, ン/n = /n/	

Source: (Igarashi, 2007)

The Japanese language uses three types of characters: Hiragana, Katakana, and Kanji (Labrune, 2012). Katakana is a Japanese character used to write non-Japanese words. Different from Hiragana, Katakana has added some characters to match the variety of consonants in English. For example, character with consonant ヴ /Vu/ such as is actually a character ウ /u/ with addition of "Tenten" mark and the other variations of character with consonant /v/ such as ヴァ /Va/, ヴィ /Vi/, ヴェ /Ve/ and ヴォ /Vo/ is constructed by two character; the character contains the consonant (in the case of consonant /v/, character ヴ /Vu/ become the base character) and the little vowel character that change the vocal of the consonant.

Most characters are made up of one vowel and one or more consonants. The only character with a single consonant and no vowels is ン. The character ン is not only pronounced as /n/, but it can also be pronounced as /m/ or /ŋ/ depending on the character that comes after it. If it comes after a character with the consonants /b/, /p/ and /m/, it is read as /m/, but if it comes after a character with the consonant /g/ and /k/, it is read as /ŋ/. For example, the word ランプ is pronounced /Ra.M.Pu/, not /Ra.N.Pu/, and the word パンク is pronounced /Pa.ŋ.Ku/, not /Pa.N.Ku/. There are two special segments in Japanese called Chouonpu and Sokuon. Sokuon is used to double consonants, while Chouonpu is used to double vowels. For example, in writing "Car" in Katakana カー /Kā/is using Chouonpu to extend the vowel of カ /Ka/ and in writing "Apple" in Katakana アップル /A.P.Pu.Ru/is using Sokuon to double the consonant of プ /Pu/.

BIA+

The Bilingual Interactive Activation (BIA) model (Dijkstra & van Heuven, 2002; VAN HELL & DE GROOT, 1998) is a localist connectionist model that extends the monolingual Interactive Activation (IA) model and allows us to conceptualize monolingual and bilingual lexical processes within one theoretical framework (Miwa et al., 2014). Figure 1 is a bilingual interactive activation (BIA+) architecture applied for Japanese–English bilinguals' processing of an L2 English word. Arrows represent facilitatory links and circular connectors represent inhibitory links. With the help of BIA+, the researcher could identify and compare the Phonological and Orthographic Representation of two languages.

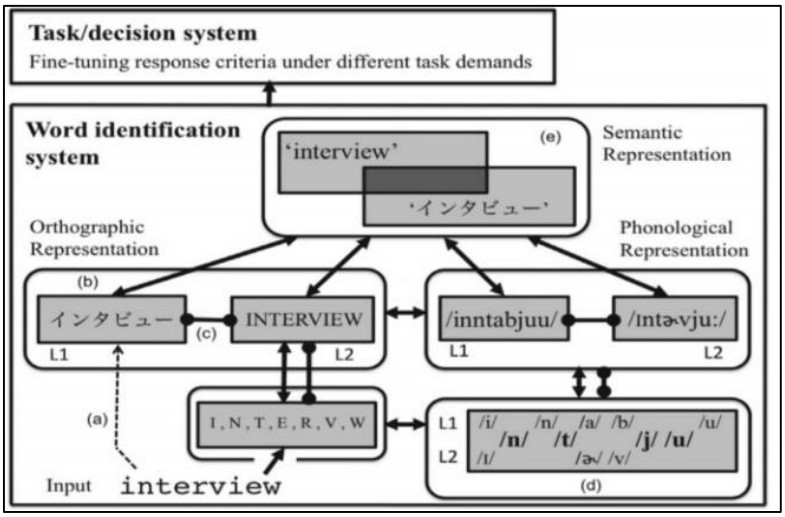

Figure 1. BIA+ Diagram

Source: (Miwa et al., 2014)

Phonological Differences between Japanese and English

During the process of second language (L2) phonological acquisition, the first language (L1) influences the development of the interlanguage in various ways, and L1 transfer occurs at both segmental and prosodic levels (Kondo et al., 2020). Based on table 2, Katakana characters could not produce every consonants and vowels in IPA charts. Therefore, the substitutions for the consonants and vowels in IPA chart is required for replacing the missing phonemes in English words (Matsuki et al., 2021; Nishi, 2001; Tsukada, 1998; Watanabe, 2017). For example, Japanese uses /b/ as the substitutions of /v/ in English because both are voiceless consonants utilizing a labial feature and Japanese uses /i/ to replace /ɪ/ in English because they are high front vowels.

Table 3. The Substitutions of Consonants

JAPA	**ɸ**	**b/(v)**	**s**	**z**	**dʒ**	**r**
ENG	f	v	Θ	ð	ʒ	l

Source: (Igarashi, 2007)

Table 4. The Substitutions of Vowels

JAPA	**a**	**i/i:**	**ɯ**	**o/a**	**a**	**ai**	**ai**	**aɯ**	**oi**	**ɛi**	**o/oɯ**	**a/ɛ/o/i**	**a:**
ENG	æ	ɪ	ʊ	ɔ	ʌ	aɪ	ai	aʊ	ɔɪ	eɪ	ou	ə	æː

JAPA	**ɯ:**	**ɛ:**	**o:**
ENG	u:	e:	ɔ:/ou

Source: (Igarashi, 2007)

METHOD

The data of this study was not numerical, but the description of the utterances related to research questions (Flick, 2018). Therefore, this study used qualitative methods. The main subject of this study is the English utterances that pronounced by Meu Ninomiya, the Japanese singer who perform with Namewee in his video clip "Tokyo Bon". It provided the data of how Japanese people pronounced some English nouns such as McDonald, Seven Eleven, Kit Kat, etc. The data of this study was the 27 English words which were taken from subtitle of Tokyo Bon's video. The source of data was the videos from YouTube in the form of utterances which are written and pronounced in the video with title Tokyo Bon. The data collection method in this study had used Documentation because the 27 English words pronounced by the singer are recorded in a music video clip. The researcher required to take the utterances that qualify the terms and conditions of English words and pronounced in Japanese, then analyze those words through BIA+ (Dijkstra & van Heuven, 2002).

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Table 5. List of Mispronounced English Produced by Meu Ninomiya

Datum Number	Katakana	Romaji	English	Phonetic Transcription	Category	Pattern Number
1	ミルク	Mi.Ru.Ku	Milk	[mɪlk]	Beverages	1
2	グーグル	Gū.Gu.Ru	Google	[ˈgugəl]	Places	1
3	ホテル	Ho.Te.Ru	Hotel	[hoʊˈtɛl]	Places	1
4	スターバックス	Su.Tā.Ba.K.Ku.Su	Starbucks	[ˈstɑrˌbʌks]	Places	1
5	タクシー	Ta.Ku.Shī	Taxi	[ˈtæksi]	Transpotation	1
6	アルコール	A.Ru.Kō.Ru	Alcohol	[ˈælkəˌhɑl]	Beverages	1 & 2
7	コーヒー	Kō.Hī	Coffee	[ˈkɑfi]	Beverages	1 & 2
8	サラダ	Sa.Ra.Da	Salad	[ˈsæləd]	Foods	1 & 2
9	コンビニ	Ko.MBi.Ni	Convenient store	[kənˈvinjənt] [stɔr]	Places	1 & 2
10	ディズニーランド	Di.Zu.Ni.Ra.N.Do	Disneyland	[ˈdɪzniˌlænd]	Places	1 & 2
11	マクドナルド	Ma.Ku.Do.Na.Ru.Do	McDonald	[məkˈdonəld]	Places	1 & 2
12	セブンイレブン	Se.Bu.N.I.Re.Bu.N	Seven Eleven	[ˈsɛvən] [ɪˈlɛvən]	Places	1 & 2
13	エスカレーター	E.Su.Ka.Rē.Tā	Escalator	[ˈɛskəˌletər]	Public Facilities	1 & 2
14	トイレット	To.I.Re.T.To	Toilet	[ˈtɔɪlət]	Public Facilities	1 & 2
15	ゴルフ	Go.Ru.Fu	Golf	[gɑlf]	Sports	1 & 2
16	ベースボール	Bē.Su.Bō.Ru	Baseball	[ˈbesˈbol]	Sports	1 & 2
17	バスケットボール	Ba.Su.Ke.T.To.Bō.Ru	Basketball	[ˈbæskətˌbɔl]	Sports	1 & 2
18	バレーボール	Ba.Rē.Bō.Ru	Volleyball	[ˈvɑliˌbol]	Sports	1 & 2
19	ビール	Bī.Ru	Beer	[bɪr]	Beverages	2
20	ハンバーガー	Ha.MBā.Gā	Hamburger	[ˈhæmbərgər]	Foods	2
21	フライドポテト	Fu.Ra.I.Do.Po.Te.To	Fried potato	[fraɪd] [pəˈterˌtoʊ]	Foods	2
22	キットカット	Ki.T.To.Ka.T.To	KitKat	[kɪt] [kæt]	Foods	2
23	サンドイッチ	Sa.N.Do.I.T.Chi	Sandwich	[ˈsændwɪʧ]	Foods	2
24	ソーセージ	Sō.Sē.Ji	Sausage	[ˈsɔsəʤ]	Foods	2
25	アイスクリーム	A.I.Su.Ku.Ri.I.Mu	Ice cream	[aɪs] [krim]	Foods	2
26	ケーキ	Kē.Ki	Cake	[kerk]	Foods	2
27	バス	Ba.Su	Bus	[bʌs]	Transpotation	2

Findings

The Mispronounced Positions in Japanglish

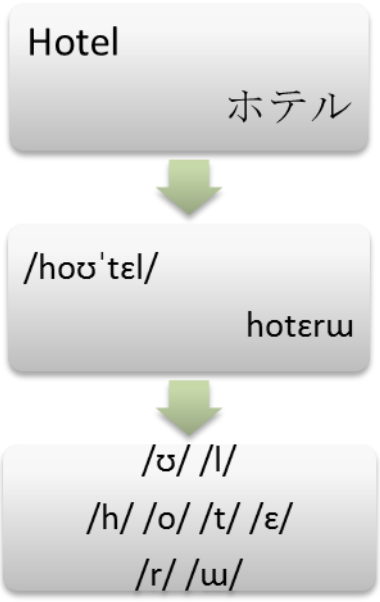

Figure 2. BIA+ Diagrams Phonological Routes

Due to this study focused on phonology of two different languages, the researcher only uses the BIA+ Diagrams phonological route only. Therefore, the researcher remodels the diagrams into figure 2 based on the provided data in table 5. There are three segments in figure 2. The first segment consists of the words in two languages in orthographic presentation. Then, the second segment consists of the phonological presentation. Last, the third segment consist of the phonemes that similar in two language and the phonemes that only exist in each language. As the example in figure 2 the pronunciation of "Hotel' in English and ホテル /Ho.Te.Ru/ in Japanese is refers to the same object. In the second segment, it consist of how to pronounce "Hotel" in each language and in the third segment it show the phonemes that exist in both language which they are /h/, /o/, /t/ and /ɛ/ and the phonemes that only exist in each language such as vowel /ʊ/ and consonant /l/ are exist in pronouncing "Hotel" in English and consonant /r/ and vowel /ɯ/ in pronouncing "Hotel" in Japanese.

Table 5 is the list of Japanglish pronounced by Meu Ninomiya in the video Tokyo Bon with Namewee. Those Japanglish are refers to several categories of English proper nouns such as foods, beverages, places, sports, public facilities, and transportation. There

are three positions that mispronounced by Japanese people (Verdonschot & Masuda, 2020) which they are Initial, Medial and Final positions.

The first positions that mispronounced in Japanglish is in the Initial positions. This pattern occurred in datum number 18, which the pronunciation of "Volleyball' started with consonant /v/ in English, but in Japanglish, it uses character with consonant /b/ due to their habit to pronounce character with consonant /b/ more frequently than pronouncing character with consonant /v/. The mispronounced in Initial positions also occurs in datum number 4 when in pronouncing "Starbucks" in Japanglish started by character /Su/ where in pronouncing "Starbucks" in English consonant /s/ is directly followed by consonant /t/ and there are no vowel phonemes between those consonants.

The next mispronounced position in Japanglish is in the Medial positions. From table 5, several substitutions of consonants occur in different cases. The first case is the substitutions of consonant /v/ in English into Katakana with consonant /b/ occurs in datum number 12 and 20. Second, substitutions of consonant /l/ in English into Katakana with consonant /r/ occurs in datum number 1. 6. 8. 11. 12. 13. 14, 15 and 18. Third, the substitution of consonant /h/ into Katakana with consonant /f/ occurs in datum number 7. The last is the substitutions of consonant /r/ in English into special segment "Chouonpu" occurs in datum number 4 and 20.

The last mispronounced part in Japanglish is in the Final positions. This pattern occurred due to two different cases. The first case caused by substitutions of consonants /l/ in English with Katakana with consonant /r/ which occurs in datum number 2, 3, 6, 16, 17 and 18. Then, the substitutions of consonant /r/ in English into special segment "Chouonpu" occurs in datum 13 and 20. The last case caused by almost every Katakana character consist of one or more consonants and one vowel, English words that ended with consonants are ended with vowel in Japanglish. This case occurs in Datum number 1, 4, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27.

The Patterns Emerged in Pronouncing Japanglish

From the mispronounced positions in pronunciation of Japanglish, it can be concluded that those mispronounced parts may have similar patterns. Those patterns mostly occurs due to the substitutions of either vowels or consonants (Igarashi, 2007). Not only because of their character is different than English alphabet, but the structure of

each character is very rigid compared than English IPA chart. When Japanese people attempt to pronounce the names of objects in English, several patterns emerge.

1. The Use of Different Consonants

Because of the scarcity of consonants in Japanese, different consonants are used to pronounce English words. There are several cases from the data from table 5:

A. Consonant /v/ in English replaced by the character with consonant /b/ such as バ/ba ビ/bi ブ/bu ベ/be and ボ/bo. For example in pronouncing “Seven Eleven” into セブンイレブン /Se.Bu.N.I.Re.Bu.N/ and “Convenient Store” into コンビニ /Ko.M.Bi.Ni/. Eventhough there are characters with consonant /v/ in Katakana (ヴァ/Va/, ヴィ/Vi/, ヴ/Vu/, ヴェ/Ve/ and ヴォ/vo/), those consonants were recently added to avoid ambiguity when writing non-Japanese words. Japanese are not used to pronounce the words with consonant /v/ in their daily conversations. As the result, the pronunciation of consonant /v/ becomes /b/ due to their lack of consonant variations.

B. Consonant /l/ replaced by character with consonant /r/ such as ラ /Ra/, リ /Ri/, ル /Ru/, レ /Re/ and ロ /Ro/. For example in datum number 2, pronouncing “Google” into グーグル /Gū.Gu.Ru/, datum number 14 “Toilet” into トイレット /To.I.Re.T.To/, datum number 10 “Disneyland” into ディズニーランド /Di.Zu.Nī.Ra.N.Do/, etc. This pattern emerges because Japanese character, both Katakana and Hiragana does not have any character with /l/ consonant.

C. Consonant /f/ replaced by character with consonant /h/ such as ハ/ha/, ヒ/hi/, (フ/fu/) ヘ /he/ and ホ /ho/. This pattern rarely emerged since consonant /f/ is exist in Katakana characters, but as in the datum number 7, pronouncing "Coffee" become コーヒー / Kō.Hī / due to the character フ /Fu/ is included as the variation of the characters with /h/ consonant. The same case also occured in the variation of character with /t/ consonant (タ/Ta/, チ (Chi), ツ (Tsu), テ /Te/ and ト/To/)

2. The Use of Different Vowels.

Japanese has five types of vowels which they are ア /A/, イ /I/, エ /E/, ウ/ U/ and オ /O/. From table 5, character with vowels ア /A/ and オ /O/ become the substitutions mostly used to replace the vowels in English words. Character with vowel ア /A/ mostly used as substitutions of vowels /æ/ and /ə/ in English words. This type of substitution

occurs in datum number 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 17, 20, 22 and 23. On the other hand, character with vowel オ /O/ with/without adding Chouonpu mostly used to replace vowel /ɔ/ and if the words with consonants /ə/ in English has orthographically geminate alphabet in its word. This type of substitution occurs in datum number 6, 7, 9, 14 and 21 while the orthographically geminate alphabet refers to datum number 15, 16, 17 and 18. There are two datum, which they are datum number 4 and 20, that use Chouonpu to substitute consonant /r/ in English words.

Discussion

The results of the mispronounced positions are aligned with the study conducted by (Verdonschot & Masuda, 2020). The mispronounced positions of Japanglish utterances in Tokyo Bon's video clip mostly placed in the Medial and Final positions. The reason why Medial and Final positions is the position with the most mistakes is due to the most English noun in the video clip consist of the phonemes that could not produce by Katakana, such as consonants /r/ and /v/ and vowels /æ/, /ɔ/, /eɪ/, etc.

This study also aligned with (Yusriati & Hasibuan, 2019) in the point of a language may not imitate the phonemes of another language. To speak fluently, speakers not only need to have a sufficient vocabulary but also good pronunciation (Tanjung & Fitri, 2020). But due to the characteristics of Japanese, some English phonemes could not pronounce properly. There are several substitutions of English phonemes in Japanese due to each Katakana character, except special segments, consist of one or more consonants and one vowel. There are only five vowel variations in Japanese while there are more than ten vowel variations in English language. Therefore, the substitutions of vowels in required to pronounce English words as good as possible. It also occurs in Japanese consonants, which Japanese doesn't have character with consonant /l/, /ð/, /θ/, etc.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusions

The findings shows that there are three mispronounced positions in Japanglish pronunciation which those positions are in the Initial, Medial and Final positions (Verdonschot & Masuda, 2020). These mistakes emerge due to Katakana, the Japanese character to write non-English words, is inflexible compared with English alphabet.

Therefore, Katakana characters has increased its variations of characters to adapt with English words and to avoid the ambiguity in writing English and other non-Japanese words. Those mispronounced positions caused the substitutions of consonants and vowels. The lack of consonants and vowels variations in Katakana is affecting their pronunciation of English words.

Suggestions

Suggestion for future researchers: Try to use more reliable source, such as interviewing the participants directly or taking a documentation on how the participants do their daily speaking with their acquaintances. This research use a video for the subject of this study, which it is not very reliable because the situations in the video may not live the situation of the current date.

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