

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

To sum up the long discussions, six out of seven types of sound change occur on SF9's Inseong Kim in the words-final t letter. First of all, lenition or weakening that happens in some stops consonants such as /p,t,k/ that change become less plosive /p^h,t^h,k^h/. Next, fortition is when a sound in a word is strengthened as in this research dental fricative /θ/ moves to alveolar plosive /t/. Then, the deletion of some sounds in a word includes the deletion of alveolar plosive /t/ that called elition. The list continued with assimilation as sound 1 becomes sound 2 as in the analysis the alveolar plosive /t/ replaced to alveolar lateral approximant /l/. Moreover, the dissimilation occurs when a sound loses its property as in this research presents the change of alveolar plosive /t/ into glottal plosive /ʔ/. The last one, is epenthesis or insertion of sound which in this research is mostly close back vowel /u/. When it happens in the middle of the word called word-medial epenthesis while at the end of it is named final epenthesis.

On the other hand, there are several words that do not change the alveolar plosive /t/ sound but, the other sound is transformed due to the IPA symbols differences in English and Korean. These words have mostly shifted in the form of vowels. Moreover, in several words that end with double consonants such as -nt or -lt the nasal alveolar /n/ and alveolar lateral approximant /l/ remain the same while the alveolar plosive /t/ weakening into aspirated alveolar plosive /t^h/ and inserting close back vowel /u/.

According to the analysis, the sound change type that appeared the most is lenition with 31 appearances. It happens due to the change of the voiceless consonants to aspirated as in the Korean language there are no voiced consonants in the post-vocalic coda position. Therefore, they move the place of articulation into less plosive to help them produce the sound of an English word.

In addition, the length period difference is possibly happening as the result of the sound change. The addition or reduction of the sound in a word becomes the main reason for the length distinction. Moreover, several sounds are shifted to aspirating, weakening, and changing vowels when the words contain low vowels. Nevertheless, if the monophthong appears, it will be possibly replaced by other vowel sounds but, if it comes to diphthong it has a high probability to be shortened into a monophthong. For these reasons, the length duration of a word when produced by native English and English learners, in this context Korean, is potentially different whether getting shorter or longer.

5.2 Suggestion

According to the conclusion, the researcher proposes several suggestions for further research on the same topic. This research data is still limited since its focus is only on the words-final t letter and the research object is only strict in a video of one person. Hence, future research has to collect more data from more various people to get more variables to be analyzed. In addition, the length duration differences are better measured by a valid tool such as a timer or recorder since the comparison of two phonetics symbols is not an effective way to get correct data. Therefore, the next research with the related topic is going to get more accurate results.