

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **DATA PRESENTATION AND RESEARCH FINDINGS**

This chapter proposed presents the data and the findings of the research based on the research based on the research questions. The data presented are analysed based on the theory that used related to the research that had been reviewed in Chapter II. The findings cover the phonological processes that occur in the Aladdin soundtracks' lyrics.

#### **A. Data Presentation**

In data presentation, the researcher presents the result of the data analysis. The method used in this research is library research which is designed by using qualitative research. The data are served in the form of description in details about the found data. The objects of this research are Aladdin soundtracks' lyrics. There are six songs covered in the Aladdin soundtracks, they are A Whole New World, Arabian Nights, Friend Like Me, One Jump Ahead, Prince Ali, and Speechless.

The data are collected by documentation from the Lise LS\_Disney YouTube Channel. After the data had been collected, an analysis is done. The data are analysed by classifying them into some types of phonological processes based on the theory of Fromkin (2014). From the result of analysis, there are four types of phonological processes occur in this research, they are assimilation, dissimilation, insertion, and deletion.

The first research problem is about the type of phonological processes that occur in the Aladdin soundtracks lyrics. The second one is about the phonological processes that frequently occur in the lyrics. The data about the phonological processes that occur in the Aladdin soundtracks' lyrics are presented in the table 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, and 4.6. The presentation of the data in each of the table is initiated by presenting each of the song lyrics.

### 1. A Whole New World (Mena Massoud ft. Naomi Scott)

[Verse 1: Aladdin]

I can show you the world  
 Shinning, shimmering, splendid  
 Tell me princess now when **did you** last let your heart decide?  
 I can open **your eyes**  
 Take you wonder by wonder  
 Over, sideways and **under on** a magic carpet ride

[Refrain 1: Aladdin]

A **whole** new world  
 A new fantastic point of view  
 No one to **tell us** "no"  
 Or where to go  
 Or say **we're only** dreaming

[Refrain 2: Jasmine (and Aladdin)]

A **whole** new world  
 A dazzling place I never **knew**  
 But when **I'm** way up **here**  
**It's** crystal clear  
 That now **I'm** in a **whole** new world with you  
 (Now **I'm** in a **whole** new world with you)

[Verse 2: Jasmine]

Unbelievable sights

Indescribable feeling

Soaring, tumbling, freewheeling

Through an endless diamond sky

[Refrain 3: Jasmine (and Aladdin)]

A whole new world

(Don't you dare close your eyes)

A hundred thousand things to see

(Hold your breath, it gets better)

I'm like a shooting star

I've come so far

I can't go back to where I used to be

[Refrain 4: Aladdin (and Jasmine)]

A whole new world

(Every turn, a surprise)

With new horizons to pursue

(Every moment, red-letter)

I'll chase them anywhere

There's time to spare

Let me share this whole new world with you

[Refrain 5: Aladdin (and Jasmine)]

A whole new world

(A whole new world)

That's where we'll be

(That's where we'll be)

A thrilling chase

(A wondrous place)

For you and me

English Words	Phonetic Transcription	Kinds of Phonological Processes	Analysis
Did you (1)	/dɪd ju/	Coalescent assimilation	Coalescent assimilation happened where two sounds combine to form a different one. In the words: - did you /dɪd ju/ the phoneme /d/ and /j/ coalesce to the form /dʒ/. The phonetic transcription change to the form /dɪdʒu/
Your eyes (2)	/jɔ:(r) aɪs/	Dissimilation	Dissimilation is a process whereby sounds become less similar to their surrounding segments. In the words: - your eyes /jɔ:(r) aɪs/ - under on /'ʌndə(r) ʊn/ - we're only /wɪə(r) 'oʊnli/ - Where I /weə(r) aɪ/ - Tell us (1) /tel əs/
Under on (1)	/'ʌndə(r) ʊn/		
We're only (1)	/wɪə(r) 'oʊnli/		
Where I (1)	/weə(r) aɪ/		
Tell us (1)	/tel əs/		

			<p>aɪ/</p> <p>The linking r was pronounced clearly because after the phoneme /r/ they meet the phonemes /a/, /ɒ/, and /o/.</p> <p>Almost same with the linking r, in the words:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- tell us</li> </ul> <p>the phoneme /l/ was read clearly because it meets phoneme /ə/ after the word tell.</p>
Eyes (2)	/aɪs/	Insertion	<p>Insertion or epenthesis is the process of inserting a consonant or vowel. In the words:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- eyes /aɪs/</li> <li>- sights /saɪts/</li> <li>- horizons /hə'reɪzn/</li> </ul> <p>They were end by sibilant s. The sibilant s in these words showed the regular plural form.</p>
Sights (1)	/saɪts/		
Horizons (1)	/hə'reɪzn/		
Knew (1)	/nju:/	Consonant k-	The phonological

		deletion	processes that occur in the word knew is consonant <i>k</i> -deletion. The phoneme /k/ is the kind of voiceless oral sound. In the word knew, the phoneme /k/ is deleted and therefore it is not pronounced. From the phonetic transcription, <i>k</i> -deletion occurred before phoneme /n/.
Here (1)	/hɪə(r)/	Consonant <i>r</i> -deletion	The phonological process that occur in the words here, star, far, turn, and for is consonant <i>r</i> -deletion. The sound <i>r</i> is deleted and therefore, it is not pronounced. From the phonetic transcriptions of these words, <i>r</i> -deletion can be said that /r/ is deleted when it occurred
Star (1)	/stɑ:(r)/		
Far (1)	/fɑ:(r)/		
Turn (1)	/tɜ:n/		
For (1)	/fə(r)/		
Surprise (1)	/sə'praɪz/		
Letter (1)	/'letə(r)/		

			after vowel /ə/, /ɑ/, and /ɜ/
Whole (9)	/hoʊl/	Consonant w-deletion	<p>The phonological process that occur in the word whole is consonant w-deletion. The phoneme /w/ is kind of glides. Meanwhile the phoneme after /w/ is /h/. The phoneme /h/ is a glottal fricatives. It is relatively weak sound comes from air passing through the open glottis and pharynx. From the phonetic transcription, phoneme /w/ deleted and therefore it is not pronounced and replaced by the phoneme /h/.</p>
I'll (1)	/aɪl/	Segment deletion	<p>Segment deletion is a process which deletes more than one phonemes. In the words:</p>
We'll (2)	/wi:l/		
I'm (4)	/aɪm/		
It's (1)	/ɪts/		

That's (2)	/ðæts/		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- I'll It deletes phonemic segments /w/ and /ɪ/</li> <li>- We'll It deletes phonemic segment /w/ and /ɪ/</li> <li>- I'm It deletes phonemic segment /æ/</li> <li>- It's It deletes phonemic segment /ɪ/</li> <li>- That's It deletes phonemic segment /ɪ/</li> <li>- There's It deletes phonemic segment /ɪ/</li> <li>- Can't It deletes phonemic segments /n/ and /b/</li> </ul>
There's (1)	/ðərz/		
Can't (1)	/kænt/		
Don't (1)	/doʊnt/		
I've (1)	/aɪv/		

			- Don't It deletes phonemic segments /n/ and /ɒ/ - I've It deletes phonemic segments /h/ and /æ/
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*Table 4.1. Phonological processes occurred in the A Whole New Word*

### *Lyrics*

## 2. Arabian Nights (Will Smith)

[Peddler]

Oh, imagine a land, it's faraway place  
 Where the caravan camels roam  
 Where you wonder among every culture and tongue  
 It's chaotic, but hey, it's home  
 When the wind's from the east  
 And the sun's from the west  
 And the sun in the glass is right  
 Come on down, stop on by  
 Hop a carpet and fly  
 To another Arabian night  
 As you wind through the streets at the fabled bazaars  
 With the cardamom cluttered stalls  
 You can smell every spice  
 While you haggle the price

Of the silks and the satin shawls  
 Oh, the music that plays as you move through a maze  
 In the haze of your pure delight  
 You are caught in a dance  
 You are lost in the trance  
 Of another Arabian night  
 Arabian night  
 Like Arabian days  
 More often than not are hotter than hot  
 In a lot of good ways  
 Arabian nights  
 Like Arabian dreams  
 This mystical land of magic and sand  
 Is more than it seems  
 There's a road that may lead you  
 To good or to greed through  
 The power your wishing commands  
 Let the darkness unfold or find fortunes untold  
 Well, your destiny lies in your hands  
 [Cave of Wonders]  
 Only one may enter here, one whose worth lies far within  
 A diamond in the rough  
 [Peddler]  
 Arabian nights  
 Like Arabian days  
 They seem to excite, take off and take flight  
 To shock and amaze  
 Arabian nights  
 'Neath Arabian moons  
 A fool off his guard could fall and fall hard  
 Out there on the dunes

English Words	Phonetic Transcription	Kinds of Phonological Processes	Analysis
<b>Arabian</b> <b>moons</b> (1)	/ə'reɪbiən/ /mu:ns/	Assimilation	Anticipatory assimilation happened where one sound changes to another because of the sound which follows. In the words: - Arabian moons /ə'reɪbiən mu:ns/ The phoneme /n/ become bilabial before consonant /m/, or in the short explanation /n/ assimilate to /m/, and the phonetic transcriptions change to the form /ə'reɪbiəmmu:ns/
<b>Wonder</b> <b>among</b> (1)	/'wʌ:n də(r)/ /ə'mʌŋ/	Dissimilation	Dissimilation is a process whereby sounds become less similar to their surrounding segments. In the words: - Wonder among - Culture and - Another Arabian
<b>Culture and</b> (1)	/'kʌltʃə(r)/ /ænd/		
<b>Another</b> <b>Arabian</b> (2)	/ə'nʌðə(r)/ /ə'reɪbiən/		
<b>More often</b> (1)	/mɔ:(r)/ /'ɒfn/		

Smell every (1)	/smel/ /'evri/		<p>- More often</p> <p>The linking r was pronounced clearly because after the phoneme /r/ they meet the vowel phonemes /ə/, /æ/, /ɒ/, and the phonetic transcriptions become:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- /'wɑ:n də(r)ə'mʌŋ/</li> <li>- /'kʌltʃə(r)ænd/</li> <li>- /ə'nʌðə(r)ə'reɪbiən/</li> <li>- /mɔ:(r)'ɒfn/</li> </ul> <p>Meanwhile in the words:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Unfold or</li> </ul> <p>The phoneme /r/ pronounced clearly because before /r/ there is vowel phoneme /ɔ/, and before the word or, there is word unfold that ending by phoneme /d/, it makes them become dissimilate, and the phoneme /r/ pronounced clearly by the singer.</p> <p>The phonetic transcriptions become:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- /ʌn'fouldɔ:(r)/</li> </ul> <p>Almost same with the linking r, in the words:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Smell every</li> </ul>
Mystical land (1)	/'mɪstɪkl/ /lænd/		
Unfold or (1)	/ʌn'fould/ /ɔ:(r)/		

			<p>- Mystical land</p> <p>the phoneme /l/ was read clearly because it meets phoneme /ə/ and /l/ after the words every and land. .</p>
<b>Camels</b> (1)	/ˈkæmls/	Insertion	<p>Insertion or epenthesis is the process of inserting a consonant or vowel. In the words:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Camels /ˈkæmls/</li> <li>- Streets /stri:ts/</li> <li>- Bazaars /bə'zɑ:(r)s/</li> <li>- Stalls /stɔ:ls/</li> <li>- Shawls /ʃɔ:ls/</li> <li>- Days /deɪs/</li> <li>- Ways /weɪs/</li> <li>- Nights /naɪts/</li> <li>- Dreams /dri:ms/</li> <li>- Commands (1) /kə'mænds/</li> <li>- Fortunes (1) /'fɔ:tʃu:ns/</li> <li>- Moons (1) /mu:ns/</li> <li>- Dunes (1) /dju:ns/</li> </ul> <p>They were end by sibilant s. The sibilant s in these words showed the regular plural form.</p>
<b>Streets</b> (1)	/stri:ts/		
<b>Bazaars</b> (1)	/bə'zɑ:(r)s/		
<b>Stalls</b> (1)	/stɔ:ls/		
<b>Shawls</b> (1)	/ʃɔ:ls/		
<b>Days</b> (2)	/deɪs/		
<b>Ways</b> (1)	/weɪs/		
<b>Nights</b> (3)	/naɪts/		
<b>Dreams</b> (1)	/dri:ms/		
<b>Commands</b> (1)	/kə'mænds/		
<b>Fortunes</b> (1)	/'fɔ:tʃu:ns/		
<b>Moons</b> (1)	/mu:ns/		
<b>Dunes</b> (1)	/dju:ns/		
<b>Lot of good</b> (1)	/lɑ:t/ /əv/ /ɡʊd/	Consonant v-deletion	In the words lot of good, it occur consonant v-

			deletion. The word of was lose final phoneme /v/ before consonant /g/ in the word good.
Caught (1)	/kɔ:t/	Consonant g-deletion	The kinds of deletion that occur in the words caught and rough is consonant g-deletion. These two words were lose the phoneme /g/ after the phonemes /ɔ/ and /ʌ/ and replaced by phoneme /t/ /f/
Rough (1) /n/.	/rʌf/		
Where (2)	/weə(r)/	Consonant r-deletion	The phonological process that occur in the words where, carpet, cardamom, cluttered, your, pure, are, hotter, more, or, darkness, fortunes, guard, and hard is consonant r-deletion. The sound r is deleted and therefore, it is not pronounced. From the phonetic transcriptions of these words, r-deletion can be said that /r/ is deleted when it occurred after vowel /ə/ /ʌ/ /ɔ/
Carpet (1)	/'kɑ:pɪt/		
Cardamom (1)	/'kɑ:dəməm/		
Cluttered (1)	/'klʌtəd/		
Your (4)	/jɔ:(r)/		
Pure (1)	/pjʊə(r)/		
Are (2)	/ə(r)/		
Hotter (1)	/hɑ:tə(r)/		
More (1)	/mɔ:(r)/		
Or (1)	/ɔ:(r)/		
Darkness (1)	/'dɑ:knəs/		
Fortunes (1)	/'fɔ:tʃu:ns/		
Guard (1)	/gɑ:d/		

Hard (1)	/hɑ:d/		
Often (1)	/'ɒfn/	Consonant <i>t</i> -deletion	Consonant <i>t</i> -deletion in the word often happen where the consonant /t/ is deleted and therefore, the phonetic transcription become /'ɒfn/. It can be said that the alveolar stop /t/ is deleted if it is preceded by a nasal /n/.
Whose (1)	/hu:z/	Consonant <i>w</i> -deletion	The phonological process that occur in the word whose is consonant <i>w</i> -deletion. The phoneme /w/ is kind of glides. Meanwhile the phoneme after /w/ is /h/. The phoneme /h/ is a glottal fricatives. It is relatively weak sound comes from air passing through the open glottis and pharynx. From the phonetic transcription, phoneme /w/ deleted and therefore it is not pronounced and replaced by the phoneme /h/.

It's (3)	/ɪts/	Segment deletion	Segment deletion is a process which deletes more than one phonemes. In the words: - It's It deletes phonemic segment /ɪ/ - Wind's It deletes phonemic segment /ɪ/ - Sun's It deletes phonemic segment /ɪ/ - There's It deletes phonemic segment /ɪ/
Wind's (1)	/wɪnds/		
Sun's (1)	/sʌns/		
There's (1)	/ðeəz/		

*Table 4.2. Phonological processes occurred in the Arabian Nights*

### *Lyrics*

### 3. Friend Like Me (Will Smith)

Here I go, woo!

Back up!

Watch out!

Y'all done wound me up

'Bout to show what I'm working with

Well Ali Baba he had them forty thieves

Scheherazade had a thousand tales

But, master, you're in luck 'cause up your sleeves

You got a brand of magic never fails

You got some power in your corner now  
 Heavy ammunition in your camp  
 You got some punch, pizzazz, yahoo and how  
 All you gotta do is rub that lamp  
 And then I'll say  
 Mister (man, what's your name)  
 Whatever what will your pleasure be  
 Let me take your order I'll jot it down  
 You ain't never had a friend like me  
 Life is your restaurant  
 And I'm your maître d'  
 Come on, whisper to me whatever it is you want  
 You ain't never had a friend like me  
 We pride ourselves on service  
 You're the boss  
 The king, the shah  
 Say what you wish  
 It's yours! True dish  
 How about a little more Baklava  
 Have some of column A  
 Try all of column B  
 I'm in the mood to help you, dude  
 You ain't never had a friend like me  
 Oh, it's the big part  
 Watch out, it's the big part  
 Can your friends do this?  
 Can your friends do that?  
 Can your friends pull this out their little hat?  
 Can your friends go  
 I'm the genie of the lamp  
 I can sing, rap, dance if you give me a chance, oh

Don't sit there buggy-eyed  
 I'm here to answer all your midday prayers  
 You got me bona fide certified  
 Got a genie for your charge d'affaires  
 I got a powerful urge to help you out  
 So what's your wish? I really wanna know  
 You got a list that's three miles long, no doubt  
 All you gotta do is rub like so  
 Mister (Aladdin), yes, one wish or two or three  
 Well, I'm on the job, you big nabob  
 You ain't never had a friend, never had a friend  
 You ain't never had a friend, never had a friend  
 You ain't never (ever)  
 Had a (had a)  
 Friend (friend)  
 Like (like) me  
 You ain't never had a friend like me

English Words	Phonetic Transcription	Kinds of Phonological Processes	Analysis
Here I (1)	/hɪə(r)/ /aɪ/	Dissimilation	Dissimilation is a process whereby sounds become less similar to their surrounding segments. Dissimilation occurred in the words: - Here I - You're in - Order I'll
You're in (1)	/jʊə(r)/ /ɪn/		
Order I'll (1)	/'ɔ:də(r)/ /aɪl/		
Whatever it (1)	/wʌt'evə(r)/ /ɪt/		
All of (1)	/ɔ:l/ /ɒv/		
Powerful	/'paʊəfl/ /ɜ:rdʒ/		

urge (1)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Whatever it</li> <li>- Answer all</li> </ul> <p>The linking r pronounced clearly because it meets with vowel phonemes /a/ /ɪ/ /ɔ/, and the phonetic transcription become:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- /hɪə(r)aɪ/</li> <li>- /jʊə(r)ɪn</li> <li>- /'ɔ:də(r)aɪl/</li> <li>- /wɒt'evə(r)ɪt/</li> <li>- /'ænsə(r)ɔ:l/</li> </ul> <p>The other dissimilation also occurred in the words that ended by phoneme /l/, they are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All of</li> <li>- Powerful urge</li> </ul> <p>After the phoneme /l/ there are phonemes /ɒ/ and /ɜ/. So in pronounced them, the phoneme /l/ pronounced clearly become:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- /ɔ:lɒv/</li> <li>- /'paʊəflɜ:rdʒ/</li> </ul>
Answer all (1)	/'ænsə(r)/ /ɔ:l/		
Thieves (1)	/θi:vz/	Insertion	Insertion or epenthesis is the process of inserting a consonant or vowel. In the words:
Tales (1)	/teɪls/		
Sleeves (1)	/sli:vs/		
Fails (1)	/feɪls/		

Pizzazz (1)	/pɪ'zæz/		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Thieves /θi:vz/</li> <li>- Tales /teɪls/</li> <li>- Sleeves /sli:vs/</li> <li>- Fails /feɪls/</li> <li>- Pizzazz /pɪ'zæz/</li> <li>- Ourselves /ɑ:'selvz/</li> <li>- Friends /frendz/</li> <li>- Prayers /preə(r)s/</li> <li>- Mails /maɪls/</li> </ul> <p>They were end by sibilant s. The sibilant s in these words showed the regular plural form. Meanwhile in the word:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Yours /jɔ:z/</li> </ul> <p>The sibilant s that inserting showed possessive form.</p>
Ourselves (1)	/ɑ:'selvz/		
Yours (1)	/jɔ:z/		
Friends (4)	/frendz/		
Prayers (1)	/preə(r)s/		
Miles (1)	/maɪls/		
Forty (1)	/'fɔ:ti/	Consonant <i>r</i> -deletion	<p>The phonological process that occur in the words forty, power, corner, mister, your, yours, whatever, pleasure, you're, never, ourselves, whisper, more, there, powerful, and or is consonant <i>r</i>-deletion. The sound <i>r</i> is deleted and therefore, it is not pronounced. From the</p>
Power (1)	/'paʊə(r)/		
Corner (1)	/'kɔ:nə(r)/		
Mister (1)	/'mɪstə(r)/		
Your (12)	/jɔ:(r)/		
Yours (1)	/jɔ:z/		
Whatever (1)	/wʌt'evə(r)/		
Pleasure (1)	/'pleʒə(r)/		
You're (1)	/jʊə(r)/		
Never (11)	/'nevə(r)/		
Ourselves	/ɑ:'selvz/		

(1)			phonetic transcriptions of these words, <i>r</i> -deletion can be said that /r/ is deleted when it occurred after vowel /ɔ/, /ə/, and /ɑ/
Whisper (1)	/ˈwɪspə(r)/		
More (1)	/mɔ:(r)/		
There (1)	/ðeə(r)/		
Powerful (1)	/ˈpaʊəfl/		
Or (2)	/ɔ:(r)/		
Y'all (1)	/jɔ:l/	Segment deletion	<p>Segment deletion is a process which deletes more than one phonemes. In the words:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Y'all It deletes phonemic segment /u/</li> <li>- I'm It deletes phonemic segment /æ/</li> <li>- I'll It deletes phonemic segments /w/ and /ɪ/</li> <li>- What's It deletes phonemic segment /ɪ/</li> <li>- Ain't It deletes phonemic segments /n/ and /v/</li> <li>- It's It deletes phonemic segment /ɪ/</li> <li>- Don't</li> </ul>
I'm (6)	/aɪm/		
I'll (2)	/aɪl/		
What's (2)	/wɒts/		
Ain't (7)	/eɪnt/		
It's (3)	/ɪts/		
Don't (1)	/daʊnt/		
Gotta (2)	/ˈgɑ:tə/		
Wanna (1)	/ˈwɒnə/		

			<p>It deletes phonemic segments /n/ and /ɒ/</p> <p>- Gotta</p> <p>It deletes phonemic segments /t/ and /u/</p> <p>- Wanna</p> <p>It deletes phonemic segments /t/ and /u/</p>
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*Table 4.3. Phonological processes occurred in the Friend Like Me*

### *Lyrics*

#### 4. One Jump Ahead (Mena Massoud)

[Aladdin]  
 Gotta keep  
 One jump ahead of the breadline  
 One swing ahead of the sword  
 I steal only what I can't afford  
 That's everything  
 One jump ahead of the lawmen  
 That's all, and that's no joke  
 These guys don't appreciate I'm broke  
 [Guards]  
 Riffraff!  
 Street rat!  
 Scoundrel!  
 Take that!  
 Try a different tact, guys!  
 Rip him open  
 'Round the back, guys

[Aladdin]

I can take a hint

Gotta face the facts

Could really use a friend or two

[Harem Girls]

Who?

Oh, it's sad, Aladdin's hit the bottom

He's become a one man rise in crime

[Harem Manager]

I'd blame parents except he hasn't got 'em

[Aladdin]

Gotta eat to live, gotta steal to eat

Tell you all about it when I got the time!

One jump ahead of the slowpokes

One skip ahead of my doom

Next time gonna use a nom de plume

One jump ahead of the hitmen

One hit ahead of the flock

I think I'll take a stroll around the block

[Guard]

Top, thief!

[Merchant]

Vandal!

[Aladdin]

Abu!

[Merchant]

Scandal!

[Aladdin]

Let's not be too hasty

[Woman]

Still I think he's rather tasty

[Aladdin]

Gotta eat to live, gotta steal to eat

Otherwise we'd get along

[Guards]

Wrong!

[Aladdin]

One jump ahead of the hoofbeats

One hop ahead of the hump

One trick ahead of disaster

They're quick, but I'm much faster

Here goes

Better throw my hand in

Wish me happy landin'

All I gotta do is jump

English Words	Phonetic Transcription	Kinds of Phonological Processes	Analysis
Steal only (1)	/sti:l/ /'oonli/	Dissimilation	There are 7 dissimilation processes that occurred in the song One Jump Ahead. Six of them are dissimilation that ended by phoneme /l/, they are: - Steal only - All and - All about - Stroll around
All and (1)	/ɔ:l/ /ænd/		
Friend or (1)	/frend/ /ɔ:(r)/		
All about (1)	/ɔ:l/ /ə'baʊt/		
Stroll around (1)	/stroʊl/ /ə'raʊnd/		
Still I (1)	/sti:l/ /aɪ/		
All I (1)	/ɔ:l/ /aɪ/		

			<p>- Still I</p> <p>- All I</p> <p>All of them are ended by phoneme /l/. The phoneme /l/ was pronounced and heard clearly because they meet phonemes /o/ /æ/ /ə/ and /a/, and the phonetic transcription become:</p> <p>- /sti:l'oonli/</p> <p>- /ɔ:lænd/</p> <p>- /ɔ:lə'baʊt/</p> <p>- /stroʊlə'raʊnd/</p> <p>- /stɪlaɪ/</p> <p>- /ɔ:lai/</p> <p>The next dissimilation process occurred in the words:</p> <p>- Friend or</p> <p>The linking r in the word or was read clearly because in before /r/ there is vowel phonemes /ɔ/ and before the word or there is the word friend that ended by alveolar stop /d/, so in the words friend or, the singer</p>
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			pronounced /r/ clearly because the effect of the phonemes before it.
Guys (2)	/gais/	Insertion	<p>Insertion or epenthesis is the process of inserting a consonant or vowel. In the words:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Guys /gais/</li> <li>- Facts /fæks/</li> <li>- Parents /'peərənts/</li> <li>- Slowpokes /'sləʊpəʊks/</li> <li>- Hoofbeats</li> </ul> <p>They were end by sibilant s. The sibilant s in these words showed the regular plural form.</p>
Facts (1)	/fæks/		
Parents (1)	/'peərənts/		
Slowpokes (1)	/'sləʊpəʊks/		
Hoofbeats (1)			
Ahead of the breadline (1)	/ə'hed/ /əv/ /ðə/ /'bredlaɪn/	Consonant v-deletion	<p>In the words:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ahead of the breadline</li> <li>- Ahead of the sword</li> <li>- Ahead of the lawmen</li> <li>- Ahead of the slowpokes</li> <li>- Ahead of the hitmen</li> <li>- Ahead of the flock</li> </ul> <p>occur consonant v-deletion. The word 'of' was lose final phoneme /v/ before consonant /ð/</p>
Ahead of the sword (1)	/ə'hed/ /əv/ /ðə/ /sɔ:rd/		
Ahead of the lawmen (1)	/ə'hed/ /əv/ /ðə/ /'lɔ:mæn/		
Ahead of the slowpokes (1)	/ə'hed/ /əv/ /ðə/ /'sləʊpəʊks/		
Ahead of my doom (1)	/ə'hed/ /əv/ /maɪ /du:m/		
Ahead of the hitmen (1)	/ə'hed/ /əv/ /ðə/ /'hɪtmən/		
Ahead of the	/ə'hed/ /əv/ /ðə/		

flock (1)	/flɑ:k/		<p>in the word 'the'.</p> <p>Meanwhile in the words:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ahead of my doom</li> <li>- Ahead of hoofbeats</li> <li>- Ahead of hump</li> <li>- Ahead of disaster</li> </ul> <p>The word 'of' was lose final phoneme /v/ before consonants /m/, /h/, and /d/</p>
Ahead of hoofbeats (1)	/dʒʌmp/ /ə'hed/ /əv/		
Ahead of hump (1)	/ə'hed/ /əv/ /hʌmp/		
Ahead of disaster (1)	/ə'hed/ /əv/ /dɪ'zæstə(r)/		
Landin' (1)	/'lændɪn/	Consonant g-deletion	<p>The kinds of deletion that occur in the words landin' is consonant g-deletion. In the standard English, the word busting ended by nasal stop /ŋ/, but in the word bustin' it ended by phoneme /n/, that is why it called as consonant g-deletion/</p>
Rather (1)	/'rɑ:ðə(r)/	Consonant r-deletion	<p>The phonological process that occur in the words rather, otherwise, and they're is consonant r-deletion. The sound <i>r</i> is deleted and therefore, it is not pronounced. From the</p>
Otherwise (1)	/'ʌðəwaɪz/		
They're (1)	/ðeə(r)/		

			phonetic transcriptions of these words, <i>r</i> -deletion can be said that /r/ is deleted when it occurred after vowel /ə/
Who (1)	/hu:/	Consonant <i>w</i> -deletion	The phonological process that occur in the words who and wrong is consonant <i>w</i> -deletion. The phoneme /w/ is kind of glides. Meanwhile the phoneme after /w/ is /h/ and /r/. From the phonetic transcription, phoneme /w/ deleted and therefore it is not pronounced and replaced by the phoneme /h/ and /r/
Wrong (1)	/rɒŋ/		
Can't (1)	/kænt/	Segment deletion	Segment deletion is a process which deletes more than one phonemes. In the words: - Can't It deletes phonemic segments /n/ and /v/ - That's It deletes phonemic
That's (3)	/ðæts/		
Don't (1)	/doʊnt/		
I'm (2)	/aɪm/		
It's (1)	/ɪts/		
He's (2)	/hɪs/		
I'd (1)	/aɪd/		
Hasn't (1)	/hæznt/		
'Em (1)	/əm/		
I'll (1)	/aɪl/		

Let's (1)	/lets/		segment /ɪ/
We'd (1)	/wi:d		- Don't
Gotta (7)	/'gɑ:tə/		It deletes phonemic segments /n/ and /ɒ/
Gonna (1)	/'gɒnə/		- I'm It deletes phonemic segment /æ/ - It's It deletes phonemic segment /ɪ/ - He's It deletes phonemic segment /ɪ/ - I'd It deletes phonemic segments /w/ /ʊ/ - Hasn't It deletes phonemic segments /n/ and /ɒ/ - 'Em It deletes phonemic segment /ð/ - I'll It deletes phonemic segments /w/ and /ɪ/ - Let's It deletes phonemic segment /ʌ/ - We'd It deletes phonemic segments /w/ /ʊ/

			- Gotta It deletes phonemic segments /t/ and /u/ - Gonna It deletes phonemic segments /ɪ/ /ŋ/ /t/ and /u/.
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*Table 4.4. Phonological processes occurred in the One Jump Ahead*

### *Lyrics*

#### 5. Prince Ali (Will Smith)

Make way **for** Prince Ali  
 Say hey! **It's** Prince Ali  
 Hey, **clear** the way in the old **Bazaar**  
 Hey, you, let us through  
**It's** a brand new **star**  
 Oh, come!  
 Be the first on your block to meet **his** eye  
 Make way, here he comes  
 Ring **bells!** Bang the **drums!**  
**You're** gonna love this guy  
 Prince Ali! Fabulous he, Ali Ababwa  
 Show some respect  
 Boy, genuflect!  
 Down on one **knee**  
 Now try **your** best to stay **calm**  
 Brush up **your** Friday salaam  
 Then come and meet his **spectacular** coterie  
 Prince Ali! **Mighty** is he, Ali Ababwa

Strong as ten regular men, definitely  
 He faced the galloping hordes  
 A hundred bad guys with swords  
 Who sent those goons to their lords  
 Why, Prince Ali  
 Fellas  
 He's got seventy-five golden camels  
 Now the ladies  
 Purple peacocks, he's got fifty-three  
 When it comes to exotic type mammals  
 Everybody, help me out!  
 He's got a zoo  
 I'm telling you, it's a world class menagerie  
 Prince Ali! Handsome is he, Ali Ababwa  
 That physique! Hot can I speak  
 Weak in my knee (yummy, boy!)  
 So get on out in that square  
 Adjust your veil and prepare  
 To gawk and grovel and stare at Prince Ali  
 He's got ninety five white Persian monkeys  
 (He's got the monkeys, a bunch of monkeys)  
 And to view them he charges no fee  
 (He's generous, so generous)  
 He's got ten thousand servants and flunkies  
 (Proud to work for him)  
 They bow to his whim, love serving him  
 They're just lousy with loyalty to Ali!  
 Prince Ali!  
 Prince A-  
 We're waiting for you! We're not going till you go  
 You can do it! There it is!

Prince Ali! Amorous he, Ali Ababwa  
 Heard your princess was ah! Where **is she**?  
 And that, good people, is why  
 He got all cute and dropped by  
 With sisty **elephants**, **llamas**, galore  
 (**For real**?)  
 With **his bears** and **lions**  
 A brass band and more  
 With **his** forty **fakirs** **his** **cooks** **his** **bakers**  
**His** **birds** that warble on key  
 Make way  
**For** Prince Ali

English Words	Phonetic Transcription	Kinds of Phonological Processes	Analysis
<b>Is she</b> (1)	/ɪz/ /ʃi:/	Assimilation	Anticipatory assimilation happened where one sound changes to another because of the sound which follows. In the words: - Is she /ɪz ʃi:/ The phoneme /z/ assimilate to /ʒ/ before /ʃ/, and the phonetic transcription change to the form /ɪʒʃi:/
<b>Grovel and</b>	/'grɒvl/ /ænd/	Dissimilation	Dissimilation is a

(1)			process whereby
Stare at (1)	/ster/ /æt/		sounds become less
There it (1)	/ðeə(r)/ /ɪt/		similar to their
For real (1)	/fɔ:(r)/ /rɪəl/		surrounding segments.
			Dissimilation occurred
			in the words:
			- Stare at
			- There it
			- For real
			The linking r
			pronounced clearly
			because it meets with
			vowel phonemes /æ/
			/ɪ/ and consonant
			phoneme /r/, and the
			phonetic transcriptions
			become:
			- /steræt/
			- /ðeə(r)ɪt/
			- /fɔ:(r)rɪəl/
			Meanwhile in the
			words:
			- Grovel and
			The word grovel
			ended by phoneme /l/
			and meet with vowel
			phoneme /æ/, so the
			phoneme /l/
			pronounced clearly
			and in the phonetic
			transcriptions become:

			- /'grɒvlænd/
His (5)	/hɪz/	Insertion	<p>Insertion or epenthesis is the process of inserting a consonant or vowel. In the words:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bells /bels/</li> <li>- Drums /drʌms/</li> <li>- Hordes /hɔ:rdz/</li> <li>- Guys /gaɪs/</li> <li>- Swords /sɔ:rdz/</li> <li>- Goons /gu:ns/</li> <li>- Lords /lɔ:rdz/</li> <li>- Camels /'kæmls/</li> <li>- Ladies /'leɪdɪs/</li> <li>- Peacocks /'pi:kɑ:ks/</li> <li>- Mammals /'mæmls/</li> <li>- Monkeys /'mʌŋkɪs/</li> <li>- Servants /'sɜ:rvənt/</li> <li>- Flunkies /'flʌŋkɪs/</li> <li>- Elephants /'elɪfənts/</li> <li>- llamas /'lɑ:məs/</li> <li>- Bears /beə(r)s/</li> <li>- Lions /'laɪəns/</li> <li>- Fakirs /'feɪkɪə(r)s/</li> <li>- Cooks /kʊks/</li> <li>- Bakers /'beɪkə(r)s/</li> <li>- Birds /bɜ:rdz/</li> </ul>
Bells (1)	/bels/		
Drums (1)	/drʌms/		
Hordes (1)	/hɔ:rdz/		
Guys (1)	/gaɪs/		
Swords (1)	/sɔ:rdz/		
Goons (1)	/gu:ns/		
Lords (1)	/lɔ:rdz/		
Camels (1)	/'kæmls/		
Ladies (1)	/'leɪdɪs/		
Peacocks (1)	/'pi:kɑ:ks/		
Mammals (1)	/'mæmls/		
Monkeys (3)	/'mʌŋkɪs/		
Servants (1)	/'sɜ:rvənt/		
Flunkies (1)	/'flʌŋkɪs/		
Elephants (1)	/'elɪfənts/		
llamas (1)	/'lɑ:məs/		
Bears (1)	/beə(r)s/		
Lions (1)	/'laɪəns/		
Fakirs (1)	/'feɪkɪə(r)s/		
Cooks (1)	/kʊks/		
Bakers (1)	/'beɪkə(r)s/		
Birds (1)	/bɜ:rdz/		

			<p>/ˈlɑːməs/</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bears /beə(r)s/</li> <li>- Lions /ˈlaɪəns/</li> <li>- Fakirs</li> </ul> <p>/ˈfeɪkɪə(r)s/</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cooks /kʊks/</li> <li>- Bakers</li> </ul> <p>/ˈbeɪkə(r)s/</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Birds /bɜːrds/</li> </ul> <p>They were end by sibilant s. The sibilant s in these words showed the regular plural form. Meanwhile in the word:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- His /hɪz/</li> </ul> <p>The sibilant s that inserting showed possessive form.</p>
Mighty (1)	/ˈmɑːti/	Consonant g-deletion	<p>The kinds of deletion that occur in the words mighty is consonant g-deletion. The word mighty lose the phoneme /g/ and replaced by phoneme /a/ and /ɪ/</p>
Knee (2)	/niː/	Consonant k-deletion	<p>The phonological processes that occur in</p>

			<p>the word knee is consonant <i>k</i>-deletion. The phoneme /k/ is the kind of voiceless oral sound. In the word knew, the phoneme /k/ is deleted and therefore it is not pronounced. From the phonetic transcription, <i>k</i>-deletion occurred before phoneme</p>
Calm (1)	/kɑ:m/	Consonant <i>l</i> -deletion	<p>In the word calm, the phoneme /l/ was deleted and replaced by phoneme /m/. The phoneme /l/ is kind of liquid. In producing liquids, there is some obstruction of the airstream in the mouth, but not enough to cause any real constriction or friction. When liquid /l/ meets nasal phoneme, in this word in the form of /m/, the phoneme /l/ was deleted and not pronounced.</p>

Who (1)	/hu:/	Consonant w-deletion	The phonological process that occur in the words who and gawk is consonant w-deletion. The phoneme /w/ is kind of glides. Meanwhile the phoneme after /w/ is /h/ and /k/. From the phonetic transcription, phoneme /w/ deleted and therefore it is not pronounced and replaced by the phoneme /h/ and /k/
Gawk (1)	/gɔ:k/		
For (2)	/fɔ:(r)/	Consonant r-deletion	The phonological process that occur in the words for, clear, bazaar, star, you're, your, spectacular, regular, square, prepare, they're, and we're is consonant r-deletion. The sound r is deleted and therefore, it is not pronounced. From the phonetic transcriptions of these words, r-deletion can be said that /r/ is deleted when
Clear (1)	/kliə(r)/		
Bazaar (1)	/bə'zɑ:(r)/		
Star (1)	/stɑ:(r)/		
You're (1)	/juə(r)/		
Your (3)	/jɔ:(r)/		
Spectacular (1)	/spek'tækjələ(r)/		
Regular (1)	/'regjələ(r)/		
Square (1)	/skweə(r)/		
Prepare (1)	/pri'peə(r)/		
They're (1)	/ðeə(r)/		
We're (2)	/wiə(r)/		

			it occurred after vowel /ɔ/, /ə/, and /ɑ/.
It's (3)	/its/	Segment deletion	Segment deletion is a process which deletes more than one phonemes. In the words:  - It's It deletes phonemic segment /ɪ/  - He's It deletes phonemic segment /ɪ/  - I'm It deletes phonemic segment /æ/
He's (7)	/hiz/		
I'm (1)	/aim/		

*Table 4.5. Phonological processes occurred in the Prince Ali Lyrics*

## 6. Speechless (Naomi Scott)

Here comes a wave meant to was away  
 A tide that is taking me under  
 Swallowing sand left with nothing to say  
 My voice drown out in the thunder  
 But I won't cry  
 And I won't start to crumble  
 Whenever they try to shut me or cut me down  
 I won't be silenced  
 You can't keep me quiet  
 Won't tremble when you try it  
 All I know is I won't go speechless

'Cause I'll breathe when they try to suffocate me  
 Don't you underestimate me  
 'Cause I know that I won't go speechless  
 Written in the stone every rule, every world  
 Centuries old and unbending  
 Stay in your place, better seen and not heard  
 Well, now that story is ending  
 'Cause I, I cannot start to crumble  
 So come on and try  
 Try to shut me, and cut me down  
 I won't be silenced  
 You can't keep me quiet  
 Won't tremble when you try it  
 All I know is I won't go speechless  
 Speechless!  
 Let the storm in  
 I cannot be broken  
 No I won't live unspoken  
 'Cause I know that I won't go speechless  
 Try to lock me in this cage  
 I won't just lay me down and die  
 I will take these broken wings  
 And watch me burn across the sky  
 Here the echo saying I  
 Won't be silenced  
 Though you wanna see me tremble when you try it  
 All I know is I won't go speechless  
 Speechless  
 'Cause I'll breathe when they try to suffocate me  
 Don't you underestimate me  
 'Cause I know that I won't go speechless

All I know that I won't go speechless

Speechless!

English Words	Phonetic Transcription	Kinds of Phonological Processes	Analysis
Won't cry (1)	/woʊnt/ /kraɪ/	Assimilation	<p>Anticipatory assimilation occurred in the words:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Won't cry /woʊnt kraɪ/</li> <li>- Can't keep /kænt ki:p/</li> <li>- Won't go /woʊnt goʊ/</li> <li>- Won't be /woʊnt bi/</li> </ul> <p>Although the phonetic transcriptions in the words <i>won't</i> and <i>can't</i> end by /t/, but the singer doesn't pronounce it, it mostly sounds like /ŋ/ and /m/ because the changes of phoneme /n/ that influenced by the neighbouring phonemes after them. In the words <i>won't cry</i>, <i>can't keep</i>, <i>and won't go</i>, the phonemes /n/ assimilate to /ŋ/ before /k/ and /g/, and the phonetic transcription of these</p>
Won't be (3)	/woʊnt/ /bi/		
Can't keep (2)	/kænt/ /ki:p/		
Won't go (7)	/woʊnt/ /goʊ/		
And cut (1)	/ænd/ /kʌt/		
Don't you (2)	/doʊnt/ /ju/		

			<p>words change to the form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- /woʊŋkrai/</li> <li>- /kæŋki:p/</li> <li>- woʊŋgou/</li> </ul> <p>The next, in the words:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- /woʊnt bi/</li> </ul> <p>The phoneme /n/ assimilate to /m/, and the phonetic transcriptions change to the form /woʊmbi/.</p> <p>Meanwhile, coalescent assimilation occurred in the words:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Don't you /doʊnt ju/</li> <li>- The phoneme /t/ coalesce to the form /tʃ/, and the phonetic transcription change to the form /doʊntʃu/.</li> </ul>
All I (4)	/ɔ:l/ /aɪ/	Dissimilation	<p>Dissimilation is a process whereby sounds become less similar to their surrounding segments. Dissimilation occurred in the words:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All I</li> <li>- Rule every</li> </ul> <p>The phonetic transcriptions in the</p>
Rule every (1)	/ru:l/ /'evri/		

			<p>words all and rule were ended by phoneme /l/. The phoneme /l/ was read clearly because it meets vowel phonemes /a/ and /e/, and the phonetic transcriptions become:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- /ɔ:l/ /aɪ/</li> <li>- /ru:l/ /'evri/</li> </ul>
Wings (1)	/wɪŋs/	Insertion	<p>Insertion or epenthesis is the process of inserting a consonant or vowel. In the word:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Wings /wɪŋs/</li> </ul> <p>It ends by sibilant s. The sibilant s in this word showed possessive form.</p>
Saying I (1)	/'seɪnɪ/ /aɪ/	Consonant g-deletion	<p>The kinds of deletion that occur in the words sayin' I is consonant g-deletion. In the standard English, the word saying ended by nasal stop /ŋ/, but in pronounced saying I become /'seɪnaɪ/ because it meets with the phoneme /a/. In pronouncing saying it ended by phoneme /n/,</p>

			that is why it called as consonant <i>g</i> -deletion/
Here (2)	/hɪə(r)/	Consonant <i>r</i> -deletion	The phonological process that occur in the words here, under, start, whenever, world, your, better, heard, storm, and burn is consonant <i>r</i> -deletion. The sound <i>r</i> is deleted and therefore, it is not pronounced. From the phonetic transcriptions of these words, <i>r</i> -deletion can be said that /r/ is deleted when it occurred after vowel /ə/, /ɑ/, /ɜ/, and /ɔ/
Under (1)	/'ʌndə(r)/		
Start (2)	/stɑ:t/		
Whenever (1)	/wen'evə(r)/		
World (1)	/wɜ:d/		
Your (1)	/jɔ:(r)/		
Better (1)	/'betə(r)/		
Heard (1)	/hɜ:d/		
Storm (1)	/stɔ:m/		
Burn (1)	/bɜ:n/		
Written (1)	/'rɪtn/	Consonant <i>w</i> -deletion	The phonological process that occur in the words written is consonant <i>w</i> -deletion. The phoneme /w/ is kind of glides. Meanwhile the phoneme after /w/ is /r/. From the phonetic transcription, phoneme /w/ deleted and therefore it is not pronounced and replaced by the phoneme /r/.
Won't (5)	/woʊnt/	Segment	Segment deletion is a

I'll (2)	/aɪl/	deletion	<p>process which deletes more than one phonemes.</p> <p>In the words:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Won't</li> </ul> <p>It deletes phonemic segments /ɪ/ /l/ n/ and /ɒ/</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- I'll</li> </ul> <p>It deletes phonemic segments /w/ and /ɪ/</p>
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***Table 4.6. Phonological processes occurred in the Speechless Lyrics***

## B. Research Finding

To answer the first problem, that is the types of phonological processes that occurred in the Aladdin soundtracks' lyrics, the writer first write down the phonetic transcription of the whole lyrics, the identified all the words that contain phonological processes. Therefore, the writer analysed the data by applying all possible phonological rules and classified them according to the phonological processes by observing the Standard English that have been transcribed. The phonetic transcription are taken from Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English (2015).

Based on the data presentation and analysis above, the researcher finds that in the Aladdin soundtracks' lyrics there are some kinds of phonological processes and different frequency of each phonological processes. The findings are showed in the table bellow.

<b>Song Title</b>	<b>Kinds of Phonological Processes</b>	<b>The Frequency of Emergence</b>
A Whole New World	Assimilation	1
	Dissimilation	6
	Insertion	4
	Deletion	31
Arabian Nights	Assimilation	1
	Dissimilation	8
	Insertion	16
	Deletion	30
Friend Like Me	Assimilation	-
	Dissimilation	7
	Insertion	13

	Deletion	63
One Jump Ahead	Assimilation	-
	Dissimilation	7
	Insertion	6
	Deletion	40
Prince Ali	Assimilation	1
	Dissimilation	4
	Insertion	29
	Deletion	33
Speechless	Assimilation	16
	Dissimilation	5
	Insertion	1
	Deletion	21
Total		343

*Table. 4.7 Findings*

Based on the table, the researcher found there are 4 kinds of phonological processes in the Aladdin soundtracks' lyrics. They are assimilation, dissimilation, insertion, and deletion. There are different frequency of phonological processes. There are 19 of assimilations, 37 dissimilations, 69 insertions, and 218 deletions, and the total of phonological processes that occurred in the Aladdin soundtracks' lyrics is 343.