

## THE SOUND CHANGING OF ENGLISH LOANWORDS IN INDONESIAN VOCABULARY

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### **Abstract**

In this era of globalization, language contact cannot be avoided, especially with English which is considered as international lingua franca. The subject in this research was people talking in a video taken from VOA (Voice of America) Pop News with the title "Kopi Indonesia dan Warga Muslim Indonesia di AS (1)". Meanwhile, the object of this study was the loanwords taken from the video. The purpose of this research was to find out the English loanwords whose sounds were modified from their original pronunciation. This research would help Indonesian learners to know the equivalents of English words when they spoke Indonesian instead of switching the words from English to Indonesian or vice versa. The result showed that all 14 loanwords had modification in vowel and consonant. The sound changing processes that found in the data were syncope, paragoge, monophthongization, assimilation, and dissimilation. Most of all the changing was due to adjusting the sound to Indonesian orthography. With this effort of borrowing and modifying English, it is expected that Indonesian people will feel more familiar with English and hopefully it will also bring Indonesian people to be ready for globalization without losing their identity.

**Keywords:** *Sound changing, English loanwords*

Indonesian language whose root is Malay is a language that keeps continuing to borrow other languages' vocabulary to enrich itself, whether it is from its own family or other family of language. O'Grady (1993: 272) states that language contact occurs when speakers of one language frequently interact with the speakers of another language or dialect. English has made contact with Indonesian, especially in this era of globalization where English is considered as important. This is proved to be true as every school in Indonesia has put English as one of compulsory subjects, from kindergarten level to university level. When a person says they do not understand English,

it might not be completely true. It is due to English influence in Indonesian vocabulary. People do not realize that they are just English vocabulary that has been adopted then adapted to Indonesian.

Interpreting English to Indonesian might become one of the most difficult fields yet interesting in globalization era nowadays as English is mostly used and found in daily life. A difficulty that occasionally comes to an interpreter is finding an equivalent for the target language. Every now and then an interpreter comes into a difficult situation where there is no equivalent word for the target language. The quickest way is to explain the word to phrase or sentences, for instance, if the source language has "download" as a word, meanwhile the target language, Indonesian, does not have the equivalent, it can be said in a long phrase as "*menyalin data dari internet*" or copying data from internet. Of course, it might take time to explain every word which has no equivalent. Fortunately, Indonesian is an opened language which welcomes other languages' vocabulary to enrich the equivalent in its language. Interpreting will be easier if there is a possible word in target language as the equivalents, for example, English has "download" and Indonesian has "*unduh*". However, nowadays people tend to use "download" instead of "*unduh*". The word apparently has different prestige and popularity.

The term for borrowing other languages' units is called loaning. In this study, the unit that will be analyzed is the English sounds that have been modified into Indonesian sounds which can be found in word level. In accordance to Oxford Dictionary, loanword is a word adopted from a foreign language with little or no modification. In other words, a word that has been taken from other language may occur to have a little change or no modification at all. Mostly, every English word that has been adapted to Indonesian vocabulary has experienced this changing, especially on phonological system.

Fromkin and Rodman (1993: 216) state "the phonology of a language is the system and pattern of the speech sounds". This notion implies to a system and pattern in sounds that used by every speaker of language. Indonesian itself certainly must have a phonological system in arranging the sounds. English words might not be easy to adopt without modification since Indonesian and English has some differences in vocal, consonant, or diphthong. Even when both language orthographical systems look the same, it does not apply to how the speaker pronounces the words. Look at the table

below for comparison.

**Table 1. The Orthography and Phonemic Symbol of English and Indonesian**

No	English		Indonesian	
	Orthography	Phonemic	Orthography	Phonemic
1	<formal>	/fɔ:m(ə)l/	<formal>	/formal/
2	<musician>	/mju:ˈzɪf(ə)n/	<musisi>	/musisi/

Source: Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English* and Native Speaker of Indonesian Language

Example Number 1 showed that both words found in English and Indonesian was same orthographically. However, although it appeared to be exactly the same, when the words were pronounced in both respectful languages, they could be easily distinguished. Most Indonesian words were pronounced the way they were written in its orthographical system. English had the other way around. Indonesian consonants /f/, /m/, and /l/ were also found in English. Loanwords usually still resembled the original words, so modifying the consonants that both languages had was rather insignificant. If the consonant were not available in Indonesian or could not be applied in the system, then it could be modified by finding the closest sound. From example 2, it could be seen that both consonants /z/ and /j/ were modified into /s/. For Indonesian phonological system, /z/ and /j/ were actually loan sounds too. Most Indonesian people did not use English as their first language, they had their own respectful ethnic languages, and for the speakers whose mother tongue were not Indonesian, they might have found difficulties and automatically changed the sounds to /s/. On the other hand, for vocal sounds, the change was seen in the long vowels. 'o' and 'u' were still maintain and pronounced as their orthographical symbols in Indonesian. Meanwhile, the way English pronounced the sounds were different. The vowels were longer, such as /ɔ:/ for "formal" and and /u:/ for <musician>.

Poedjosoedarmo had ever written an article about vowel changes among Sundic language. Poedjosoedarmo (2004: 76) states that his research had resulted in 3 conclusions. The first was the change in the quality of segmental sound may have come as a result of a change which had

happened to another segmental sound. The second was the changes of several segmental sounds in a language may have come as a result of the change in the pattern of suprasegmentals which accompany the make-up of words. The last one was a change in the pattern of suprasegmental seems to be instrumental in many changes that had occurred in the make-up of words and syntax.

Pratika and Poedjosoedarmo (2014) conducted a research about phonology. It was about contrastive analysis on phonological system of Ngaju Dayaknese and English. This research discussed about the contrast of the two languages and the sound changing conducted by the native of Ngaju Dayaknese who had learned English. In this research, they (2014: 215) said that the difference and similarity was on the number of vowel and consonant. Ngaju Dayaknese had 4 vocals, 18 consonants, 5 diphthongs, and 3 clusters which were formed through informalization process. English had 14 vocals, 24 consonants, 8 diphthongs, 5 triphthongs, and 15 cluster patterns. The sound changing included rising, falling, and fronting and fronting on tongue's position in vowel's pronunciation, vowel's shortening and elongation, a vowel which changed into vowel sequence, diphthongization, monophthongization, sound raising on diphthong, diphthong which changed into vowel sequence and vowel consonant sequence, raising triphthong, triphthong which changed into monophthong, triphthong which changed into diphthong, triphthong which changed into vowel sequence, triphthong which changed into vowel-semivowel-vowel sequence, consonant's sound changing from voiced to voiceless, manner and place of articulation's gliding, splitting of single consonant to cluster, vowel and consonant's addition, vowel and consonant's deletion, the final consonant deletion on cluster, vowel addition on cluster, vowel sequence addition on cluster, vowel addition in the middle of consonant and cluster sequence, syllable deletion, metathesis, and the same pronunciation.

This research that was intended to be conducted was only limited on the segmental element. The first research only discussed about the changing of vowels. In the second research, all the sounds were included to draw a broader conclusion about sound changing. However, in this research, not all the sounds that existed in both English and Indonesian were analyzed, but both vowel and consonants were discussed. It only focused on the loanwords pronounced by the speakers in the research subject.

The subject in this research was people talking in a video taken from VOA (Voice of America) Pop News with the title "*Kopi Indonesia dan Warga*

*Muslim Indonesia di AS (1)*". In this video, the speakers used Indonesian as the main language, even though they sometimes switched into English. The data taken from the video then would be analyzed from phonological point of view; in this case, it was about sound changing. In other words, the object of this study was the loanwords taken from the video. The purpose of this research was to find out the English loanwords whose sounds were modified from their original pronunciation. It also would help interpreters to make sure they pronounced the words appropriately. This study would be theoretically gave knowledge for Indonesian people, especially interpreters, to know the difference between the original English words and their modification in Indonesian. It also offered the knowledge about what changes that happened to the loanwords. Practically this would help Indonesian learners to know the equivalents of English words when they spoke Indonesian instead of switching from Indonesian to English.

From the background that has been explained, it was needed to further investigate what loanwords had been used by the speakers in the video. Indonesian language had already made effort to borrow words from English and modify them so that its speaker felt more familiar with English and hopefully it would bring Indonesian people to be ready for globalization.

## RESEARCH METHOD

This research used descriptive qualitative approach. Oral source was needed for this study since it discussed about the sound changing which could only be taken when the source spoke. Having been explained in the background, people in the video taken from VOA (Voice of America) Pop News "*Kopi Indonesia dan Warga Muslim Indonesia di AS (1)*" were made as subject in this research. The videos offered by VOA Indonesia most likely contained loanwords since it talked about Indonesian cultures that had been brought to The USA. The duration of the video was only 5 minutes and 39 seconds. Every loanword taken had already been examined whether its etymology was from English or other languages. For example, '*kopi*' was not modified from English, but '*koffie*' was brought by the Dutch during the colonialism in Indonesia.

The procedure of this research started from taking notes of every loanword mentioned in the video and it was necessary to make sure that every word was derived from English. The original words and the loanwords were also examined to confirm that they really existed in both

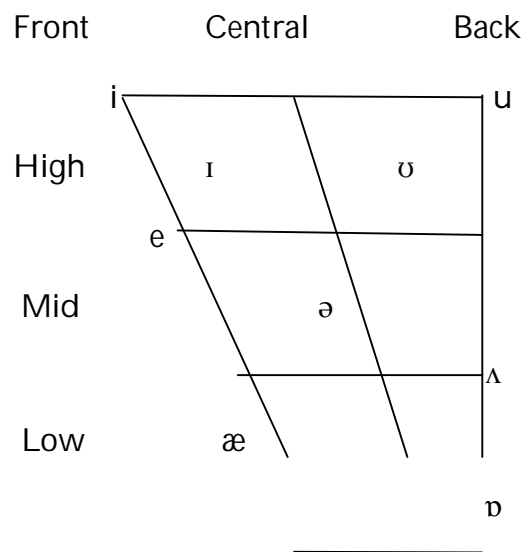
languages. The dictionaries used to confirm the data were Oxford Dictionary for English and *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (KBBI) for Indonesian. The loanwords found in the video then transcribed into orthographic and phonemic symbols. The next procedure was to analyze the data, classify them according to the theory of sound changing and describe the result.

## FINDINGS

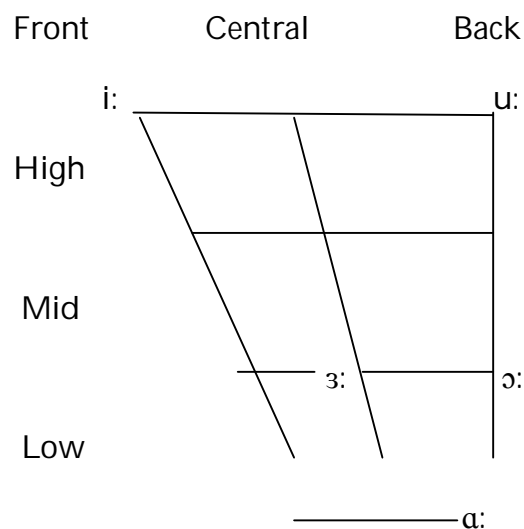
The findings for this research was divided into four parts, which were English Sounds, Indonesian sounds, and the chosen data found in the video that has been transcribed. English has been widely known around the world and there were some countries that made English as their first or second language. To limit the wide variation of English dialects, English sounds that used in this research were based on Received Pronunciation (RP), the term which was first used by Jones (1924) in his book *English Pronouncing Dictionary* (1990). Another different term also was mentioned by McMahon (2002: 69), Standard Southern British English (SSBE). According to McMahon (2002: 69), these English sounds were generally thought of by English speakers respectively as not having any strong regional marking, and this variety of English were likely to be heard in broadcasting, for instance in reading the television or radio news. The explanation was described below.

### English Sounds

McMahon (2002) says that English had 14 vowels that is divided into 5 long vowels and 9 short vowels. The long vowels were /i:/, /u:/, /ɛ:/, /ɑ:/, and /ɔ:/, The short vowels included /i/, /ɪ/, /e/, /æ/, /ə/, /ʌ/, /ʊ/, /ʊ/, and /ʊ/. Verhaar (2012: 39) mentions in his book that the only difference between long and short vowels is in the length of a vowel when it is pronounced. In English, long and short vowels play a big role on distinguishing meaning. Figures below showed the position of every vowel.



**Figure 1. English Short Vowels**



**Figure 2. English Long Vowels**

As for consonants, in accordance to McMahon (2002), English had 24 consonants: /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, /g/, /f/, /v/, /θ/, /ð/, /s/, /z/, /ʃ/, /ʒ/, /h/, /l/, /r/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /w/, and /y/. Some of the consonants were also found in Indonesian. The figure below showed the distribution of English consonant.

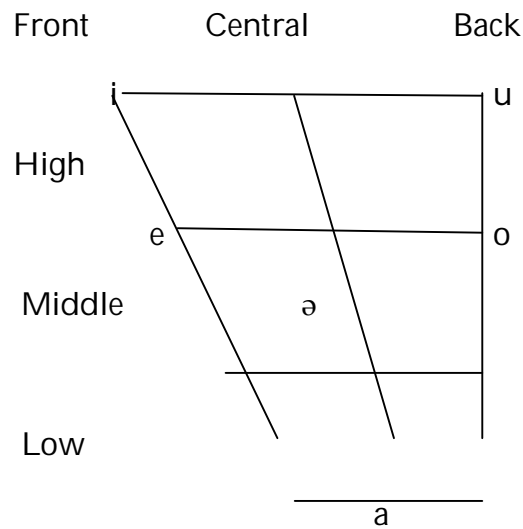
Table 2. English Consonants

Manner of Articulation	Bila bial	Labi o- dent al	Inte r- dent al	Den tal	Alv eola r	Pala to- alve olar	Pala tal	Vela r	Glottal
Place of Articulation									
VL Stop	p				t			k	
V	b				d			g	
VL Affricate						tʃ			
V						dʒ			
VL Fricative		f	θ		s	ʃ			h
V		v	ð		z	ʒ			
VL Lateral					l				
V									
VL Trill					r				
V									
VL Nasal	m				n			ŋ	
V									
VL Semivowel		w					j/y		
V									

### Indonesian sounds

As it was stated in the background, Indonesian was a language which absorbed other languages' units. Chaer (2009: 68) states that Indonesian had 6 vowels, which were /a/, /e/, /ə/, /i/, /o/, dan /u/. Long vowels were not found in Indonesian as in English. This figure below showed the distribution of Indonesian vowels.





**Figure 3. Indonesian Vowels**

According to Chaer (2009: 70), Indonesian had 23 consonants. Those consonants were /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /c/, /j/, /k/, /g/, /ʔ/, /f/, /s/, /z/, /ʃ/, /x/, /h/, /l/, /r/, /m/, /n/, /ɲ/, /w/, and /y/. This table below explained the distribution of Indonesian consonants.

**Tabel 3. Indonesian Consonants**

Manner of Articulation	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Dental	Alveolar	Palatoalveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Place of Articulation									
VL Stop	p				t		c	k	ʔ
V	b				d		j	g	
VL Affricate									
V									
VL Fricative		f			s	ʃ		x	h
V					z				
VL Lateral					l				

V					
VL					
Trill			r		
V					
VL					
Nasal	m		n	ñ	ɲ
V					
VL					
Semivowel	w			y	
V					

### Sound Changing Processes

O'Grady (1993: 46-49) mentions that there were some general that may occur when a language was spoken by non-native. The first was assimilation; a number of different processes resulted from the influence of one segment on another. It always resulted from a sound becoming more like another nearby sound in terms of one or more of its phonetic characteristics. Assimilation could be divided into regressive and progressive assimilation, voicing and devoicing assimilation, and flapping. Then there was dissimilation, the opposite of assimilation which resulted in two sounds becoming less alike in articulatory or acoustic terms. The third process was deletion, a process that removed a segment from certain phonetic context. The next process was epenthesis which was a process that inserted a syllabic or a non-syllabic segment within an existing string of segments. The last process was metathesis that explained a process of reordering a sequence of segments. Metathesis often resulted in a sequence of phones that was easier to articulate.

Muslich (2012: 118) adds more changing processes, so that there were 9 processes. There was also assimilation, dissimilation, and metathesis mentioned in his book. Some of the explanation was put to other division or had different term. There was phoneme modification that resulted from the changing of vowel sounds due to other sound which came after it. Neutralization was a term used to show the phonemic change due to environment influence. *Zeroization* (or deletion) could be divided into 3: aphaeresis (deletion in front of the word), apocope (deletion at the end of the word), and syncope (deletion in the middle of the word). There was also diphthongization, a single sound that changed into two vowels and monophthongization, two vowels that changed into one. The last was called

*anapkitis*, a process of inserting a certain vowel between two consonants to make the pronunciation easier. It was divided into 3: prothesis (insertion in front of the word), epenthesis (insertion in the middle of the word), and paragog (insertion at the end of the word).

## English Loanwords

Poedjosoedarmo (2002: 15) mentions that the number of new words in Indonesian was very large which could be seen from KBBI I and II and it had more entries more than any dictionary published before the Independence Day. He also adds that the influx of loanwords and newly created words had made the Indonesian phonemic system richer as well, for instance new consonants /f/, /ʃ/, /x/, and /z/ which came from Arabic, Dutch, and English loanwords. The latest KBBI is now in 4<sup>th</sup> edition and has more than 90.000 entries in it compared to the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition which only had 78.000 entries. Osman (2010) writes in Jakarta Globe that for the 5<sup>th</sup> edition of KBBI, 2.000 new Indonesian words will be set to debut, adapted from regional dialects and foreign languages, including English. It was said that the new words would not be taken randomly, but they first had to be modified under the standardized system of spelling. This statement emphasized the modification of every loanword in Indonesian language was something that should be considered carefully due to the orthographical system.

From the video, there were 14 words as they have been confirmed as loanwords in Indonesian. The transcription of English and Indonesian words would be shown in the table below.

**Table 4. Transcription of the Data**

No	English		Indonesian	
	Orthography	Phonemic	Orthography	Phonemic
1	<studio>	/ˈstjuːdiəʊ/	<studio>	/studio/
2	<education>	/ædʒʊˈkeɪʃ(ə)n/	<edukasi>	/edukasi/
3	<community>	/kəˈmjuːnɪti/	<komunitas>	/komunitas/
4	<technology>	/tekˈnɒlədʒi/	<teknologi>	/teknologi/
5	<electronic>	/ɪlekˈtrɒnɪk/	<elektronik>	/elektronik/

6	<import>	/ɪmpɔ:t/	<impor>	/impor/
7	<export>	/ɪkspɔ:t/	<ekspor>	/ekspor/
8	<film>	/fɪlm/	<film>	/film/
9	<consumer>	/kən'sju:mə(r)/	<konsumen>	/konsumen/
10	<industry>	/'ɪndəstri/	<industri>	/industri/
11	<actress>	/'ʌktrəs/	<aktris>	/aktris/
12	<actor>	/'ʌktə(r)/	<aktor>	/aktor/
13	<stimulant>	/'stɪmjʊl(ə)nt/	<stimulant>	/stimulan/
14	<quality>	/'kwɒləti/	<kualitas>	/kwalitas/

## DISCUSSION

Nihalani (1997) states “two foreigners of the same nationality can converse with mutual understanding in English using their own phonetic and phonological systems.” English was still considered as foreign language in Indonesia. Even though Indonesian people had a conversation in English, they still may have brought the phonological system. This was due to the sound unavailability in Indonesian, so the speakers tended, whether they realized it or not, to modify the sounds similar to their language. Nihalani's notion supported the idea of borrowing English words to Indonesian and modified the sounds so that it was easier to the speakers to understand each other. This resulted into what was called loanwords. Another reason was to make the phonemic symbols as close as the orthographic symbols. Most Indonesian sound symbols resembled the orthographic and pronounced as it was.

As mentioned in Findings, there were 14 loanwords that had been found in the video. Each of this word would be analyzed based on the theory of sound changing. 1 word may contain one or more changes. Here was the explanation.

## Studio

Indonesian /studio/ had experienced several changes in vowel and consonant from the original English sounds /'stju:diʊ/. These were the data found.

/ 'stju:diʊ/    studio

/studio/        *studio*

Cluster /st/ and consonant /d/ did not change at all, but there was syncope of the sound /j/, it occurred after cluster /st/. From the vowel, long /u:/ had been shortened into /ʊ/, /ɪ/ had been raised into /i/, and there was also monophthongization of /əʊ/ that was pronounced as /o/.

## Edukasi

*Edukasi* /edukasi/ was borrowed from the word education /ædʒə'keɪʃ(ə)n/. Actually, this English word was derived from Latin as the mother of the language *educare*. However, the loanword apparently showed more similarity to English than Latin.

/ædʒə'keɪʃn/    education

/edukasi/        *edukasi*

There were 3 consonants /d/, /j/, /k/, and 1 cluster /ʃn/ found in English. /d/ and /k/ did not experienced changes, but there was syncope occurred after /d/ in Indonesian. As for cluster /ʃn/, there was assimilation for the sound /ʃ/ and apocope for the sound /n/ at the end of the word. The next changes occurred in vowels /æ/, /ʊ/, and diphthong /eɪ/. Indonesian seemed to maintain its orthographical symbol /e/ for the sound /æ/ at the beginning of the word. The sound /ʊ/ had been raised into /u/. Diphthong /eɪ/ had been experienced monophthongization due to orthographical symbol /a/. The last one was the paragoge /i/ found after the sound /s/.

## Komunitas

English orthographical symbols for the word <community> mostly did not resemble the phonological symbols. Look at the data below.

/kə'mju:nɪti/    community

/komunitas/    komunitas

There were no changes happened in /k/, /m/, /n/, /t/ of both languages. However, /j/ was added after /m/ and that was the process of epenthesis. There was also paragoge process which had been done by adding /s/ exactly at the end of the word. The influence of orthographical symbols resulted in pronouncing /ə/ to /o/ and /ɪ/ in the third syllable had been changed into /a/. Those two changes were called dissimilation. Shortening /u:/ to /u/ and raising /ɪ/ to /i/ were also found in the data.

### **Teknologi**

The data below showed some changing process, but mostly the word still maintained its original sounds.

/tek'nɒlədʒi/ technology

/teknologi/ teknologi

/t/, /k/, /n/, and /l/ did not experience any changes. The modification of consonant only found in the last consonant /g/ which was originally pronounced as /dʒ/ in English. /e/ and /i/ were pronounced as they were in English. However, both /ɒ/ and /ə/ got into dissimilation process which changed them into /o/ due to influence of orthographical symbol in Indonesian.

### **Elektronik**

These data below showed no modification in the consonants. They stayed the way they were pronounced in English. The consonants were /l/, /k/, /n/, and /r/ and there were only one cluster /tr/.

/ɪlek'trɒnɪk/ electronic

/elektronik/ elektronik

The vowel that had no change was /e/. /ɪ/ experienced the process of dissimilation and it became /e/. The reason of this process was clearly because the influence of orthography in Indonesian and it was easier for Indonesian people to pronounce it since /ɪ/ was not available in its phonological symbols. /ɒ/ showed that this sound was changed consistently to /o/ since other data also indicate the same changing. /ɪ/, as the last vocal in the last syllable, changed into /i/ which was higher if it was seen from the tongue position.

## Impor

The only notable change in consonant found in the data below was the process of apocope for /t/. /m/ and /p/ remained the same. The influence /r/ in the orthographical symbols made it pronounced clearly in Indonesian, meanwhile in RP, /r/ at the end of a syllable was usually not pronounced and became a sound that made the vowel preceding it longer. This could be called paragog.

/ɪmpɔ:t/      import

/ɪmpor      impor

As for the vowels, both which were found in the data had been modified. /ɪ/ was changed into /i/ and /ɔ:/ was shortened into /o/.

## Ekspor

This word had the opposite meaning of <import>. The only difference was at the first syllable.

/ɪkspɔ:t/      export

/ekspor/      ekspor

The cluster /ks/ was clearly pronounced as it was in English, and it was also written orthographically in Indonesian instead of using <x>. /p/ remained the same, and there was an apocope process of consonant /t/. Paragog /r/ came as the result of borrowing the orthographical symbols instead of /t/. /ɪ/ was changed into /e/ in order to adjust the orthography, so did /ɔ:/ to /o/.

## Film

This data below only showed one process of sound changing that could be found in the vowel.

/fɪlm/      film

/film/      *film*

/f/, /l/, and /m/ stayed the same as in the original, but /ɪ/ had been raised to /i/ since Indonesian did not have the sound. Therefore, the closest possible sound to /ɪ/ that could be pronounced by Indonesian was /i/.

## Konsumen

4 of 5 consonants in the data found did not have any difference from the original sounds. However, 2 changes had happened in consonants, syncope and dissimilation.

/kən'sju:mə(r)/      consumer

/konsumen/      konsumen

Syncope occurred at sound /j/ and dissimilation happened to /r/ which was modified into /n/. Actually, the use of /r/ in the bracket was optional since most people who used RP usually ignore /r/ if it appeared as the final sound at the end of a syllable. Indonesian attempted to make it easy to pronounce then changing it into /n/. All the 3 vowels were having assimilation and dissimilation. Assimilation occurred at /u:/ and /ə/ which turned out to be /u/ and /e/ in Indonesian. Dissimilation only happened to /ə/ which had /o/ to replace the original sound.

## Industri

There were no processes of consonant sound changing in the data below. Monophthong /n/, /d/, /s/ and cluster /tr/ were still maintained.

/'ɪndəstri/      industry

/industri/      industri

The vowel change happened in the first and the second syllable, while /i/ at the last syllable remained the same, /i/. /ɪ/ had been raised to /i/, the high front vowel. Vowel /ə/ was changed in respect to the orthographical symbol /u/, so there was dissimilation happened in the process.

## Aktris

It could be expected that there were nothing happened to the consonants in the data below. There were only monophthong /k/, and /s/ and cluster /tr/.

/'æktrəs/      actress

/aktris/      aktris

Meanwhile, both the vowels /æ/ and /ə/ were changed due to consideration of the word's orthographical symbols. Assimilation happened



in /æ/ which turned to be /a/. Both were low front phonemes. Dissimilation occurred in /ə/ and it was pronounced /i/. The position of the two sounds was different. /i/ was high front, but /ə/ was mid front.

### **Aktor**

Actually, this word was the male for 'actress'. It seemed that if the word had a counterpart, they would be taken together as loanwords, as in 'import' and 'export'.

/ˈæktə(r)/ actor

/aktor/ aktor

Therefore, it did not have much different from the previous data. The consonants /k/ and /t/ was still as it was pronounced in English. The consonant /r/ was optional in RP, but in Indonesian it was pronounced obviously. Both low front phonemes /æ/ and /a/ indicated a dissimilation and the changing of /ə/ to /o/ indicated dissimilation due to their position, one was mid central and the other was mid back.

### **Stimulan**

The data below had consistent changes in sound /ɪ/ and /ʊ/ that were modified into /i/ and /u/. Most of the consonants remained the same as in cluster /st/, /m/, /l/, and /n/. However, there certainly were changes that also occurred, for instance, epenthesis of /j/ after /m/.

/ˈstɪmjəl(ə)nt/ stimulant

/stimulant/ stimulan

One process that distinguished this datum from other words was at the deletion of /t/ which was called apocope. This deletion occurred at the end of the word.

### **Kualitas**

The word <kualitas> also showed its consistency in the process of modification.

/ˈkwɒlɪti/ quality

/kwalitas/ kualitas

Cluster /kw/ and consonant /l/ and /t/ in the word showed no changes. There were a paragog found at the end of the word, /s/. Assimilation happened to /ɒ/ that was modified into /a/. /ɪ/ experienced rising in the tongue position and /i/ appeared to replace it. The last one was dissimilation that can be found in the sound /i/ which had been changed into /a/.

## CONCLUSION

From the discussion that had been described above, it was led to conclusion that all of the loanwords that had been adapted from English to Indonesian appeared to be having changes. The sound changing processes that occurred in the data were syncope, paragog, monophthongization, assimilation, and dissimilation. The process of assimilation and dissimilation mostly occurred in vowel that could be seen from how Indonesian tried to shorten or raise the sound to adjust the sounds available in Indonesian. In the data, most consonant were still pronounced as the original sounds appeared in English, this was due to the similarity of consonants of those languages. However, to make it easier to pronounced, some of the consonants in the cluster or the consonant appeared as the final sound in a syllable, were modified. All the data in this research showed that every loanword tried to resemble its orthographical symbols rather than the phonological. This was because Indonesian spelling and pronunciation only had slightest difference, whereas English was the other way around.

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