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| **D:\logo IAIN Madura.jpgG:\Kepegawaian IAIN Madura\Jurnal Ghancaran\Logo Ghancaran Fix.pngWEBINAR****SEMINAR NASIONAL LALONGÉT I**Potensi Bahasa, Sastra, dan Sosial Budaya dalam Upaya Menginternasionalkan Bahasa Indonesia |
| **LOAN WORD: PLAYING WITH WORDS AND CONSONANTAL RADICAL THEORY** **Japen Sarage**\* Universitas Ahmad Dahlan YogyakartaAlamat surel: japen.sarage@pbi.uad.ac.id  |
|  | **Abstract** |
| **Keywords:**Loan WordSound ChangeConsonantal Radical Theory  | This paper aims at finding out possible ways of relating words in Arabic, English and Indonesian of which their status can be loan words. This kind of study is not possible in the view of historical linguistics since it studies only languages in the same language family. Being a member of language families of Semitic, Indo-European, and Austronesian languages, the three languages are said to be less related. But recent development proposed by Jassem shows that English and Arabic are significantly closely related. The English word *rice* /rais/ is related to the Arabic word *ruz* where the consonant /r/ is adopted, the vowel /u/ is split into a diphthong /ai/ and the consonant /z/ is weakened into /s/. The same Arabic word is likely adopted into Indonesian *beras /*bəras/ with two different sound changes i.e. the weakened vowel /u/ into /a/ and the additional sound or syllable /be/ at the beginning. It is a matter of fact that most Indonesian words consist of more than one syllable.The method of analysis in this paper uses Campbell’s theory of sound changes in determining the relationship among Arabic, English and Indonesian words. This method is completed by Jaseem’s theory of Consonantal Radical Theory. Some Arabic, English, and Indonesian words are analyzed by means of Campbell’s theory together with that of Jaseem’s.This paper says nothing about their historical background but provides proofs of word connectedness. This paper may support Jaseem’s theory of Consonantal Radical Theory, which may lead to rethinking of classification of language family.  |
|  | **Abstrak:** |
| **Kata Kunci:**Kata SerapanPerubahan Bunyi | Makalah ini bertujuan untuk menemukan beberapa cara menghubungkan kata dalam bahasa Arab, Inggris, dan Indonesia yang statusnya mungkin kata serapan. Kajian seperti ini dalam perspektif linguistika historis tidak dapat dilakukan karena linguistika historis hanya mempelajari bahasa-bahasa dalam satu rumpun keluarga bahasa. Karena ketiga bahasa terbahasa tersebut termasuk pada rumpun Semitik, Indo-Eropa, dan Austronesia, ketiganya dinyatakan tidak saling berhubungan, namun perkembangan terakhir sebuah teori yang dikemukakan olehJassem menunjukkan bahwa bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Arab sangat berhubungan. Kata bahasa Inggris *rice* /rais/ berhubungan dengan kata bahasa Arab *ruz* dimana konsonan /r/ dipertahankan, vokal /u/ dalam bahasa Arab mengalami *split* atai pecah menjadi diftong /ai/ dan konsonan /z/ mengalami pelemahan bunyi menjadi /s/. Kata yang sama dalam bahasa Indonesia menjadi beras /bəras/ dengan dua perubahan bunyi yang berbeda dimana vocal /u/ dlam bahasa Arab mengalami pelemahan bunyi menjadi /a/ dan tambahan bunyi di awal kata /bə/ karena kenyataannya bahasa Indonesia banyak menggunakan kata yang lebih dari satu suku kata. Beberapa kata bahasa Arab, Inggris, dan Indonesia dianalisis dengan teori Campbell maupun Jaseem.Makalah ini tidak membahas latar belakang sejarah bahasa-bahasa tersebut tetapi menyodorkan bukti akan eratnya hubungan kata ketiga bahasa tersebut. Makalah ini mungkin dapat mendukung Teori Radikal Konsonan yang dikemukakan Jaseem yang dapat mengantarkan pada peninjauan kembali pengelompokan bahasa kedalam keluarga bahasa.Makalah ini menggunakan metode analisis perubahan bunyi yang dikemukakan oleh Campbell dalam menentukan hubungan kata bahasa arab, Inggris danIndonesia. Teori Radikal Konsonan yang dikemukakan oleh Jaseem juga digunakan dalam makalah ini.  |
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**INTRODUCTION**

 Word similarities among languages are considered not to be accidental. They may be traces of cultural and historical contacts among different peoples in the past and have been studied in historical linguistics. Historical linguistics classifies languages into language families using the criteria of basic vocabulary, grammatical especially morphological evidences, and sound correspondences (Campbell, et. al.: 2008). The following data support the sound correspondence among the given languages.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Spanish** | **Portuguese** | **French** | **Italian** | **Gloss** |
| *amar* | *amar* | *aimer* | *amare* | to love |

**Tabel 1. Sound correspondence**

In the above mentioned data the consonantal sounds show the same sounds while the vowels reveal different variations. The languages of the above data belong to the same language family i.e. Romance language family.

 Since the languages belong to the same family, they also show morphological evidences. Consider the following quotation from Campbell (2008)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Spanish** | **Portuguese** | **French** | **Italian** | **Gloss** |
| *amar* | *amar* | *aimer* | *amare* | to love |
| *amo* | *amo* | *aime* | *amo* | I love |
| *amas* | *amas* | *aimes* | *ami* | You love |
| *ama* | *ama* | *aime* | *ama* | (he, she, it) loves |
| *amamos* | *amamos* | *aimons* | *amiamo* | We love |
| *aman* | *aman* | *aimen* | *amano* | They love |

Table 2. Morphological Evidences

 The above mentioned table shows the characteristics of fusional language, where there is a conjugation between the subject and the verb or the form of verb indicates the subject it contains. The first column in the table shows the basic form of the verb and the following columns successively indicate the conjugation of verb with the first person singular, second person singular, the third person singular, the first person plural, and the third person plural. These grammatical similarities strengthen the relationship among the languages.

 About basic vocabulary, which is used to determine the language family, most researchers use Swadesh’es basic list of vocabulary consisting of 200 words and then reduced to 100 words. The basic vocabulary is used to determine the language family with an assumption that it is a universal free cultural vocabulary. The relationship among languages is determined by their similarity percentage of their lists. Their status of father or sister languages is determined by high similarity percentage of the lists. The least similarity percentage of a language is called phylum. Another status of a considered distinct language is proto language, which is a reconstruction language based on similarities among languages

Later development shows that basic vocabulary is criticized that it is not really cultural free because some of the words in the list are loan words. The list is also criticized for a language may have more than one words equivalent to a word in the list. In response to the weaknesses of the lists Jassem offers a method to find language similarities using Lexical Root Theory, which is then revised into Consonantal Radical Theory. Through a series of researches he is able to conclude that English is very Arabic meaning that many English words are of Arabic origin. This finding is surprising since the two languages belong to different language families in earlier classification.

This paper aims at implementing Consonantal Radical Theory to find out how loan words are achieved in English, Arabic, and in Indonesian. In other words, the ways how some English, Arabic, and Indonesian words are analyzed and described are discussed in this paper. This is the way how words are played to form loan words.

**METHOD**

The method of analysis used in this paper is Consonantal Radical Theory, which is the development of Lexical Root Theory. The Lexical Root Theory, according to Jassem, employs four components i.e. (i) a procedural component, (ii) a semantic component, (iii) a form-meaning component, and (iv) linguistics analysis component. Those steps are the procedure to find language relationship. Those steps are described as the followings:

The first step i.e. the procedural component includes how to analyze words (a) deleting words’ affixes, (b) using primarily consonantal roots, (c) using semantic fields, (d) search for meaning. For example, the words *undergraduate* and *intersection* must be reduced to their roots as *grade* and *sect*.

Next, the semantic component overview the semantic relationship between words, which can be the word’s stability, multiplicity, divergence, convergence, shift, and change. By the word’s stability it means that the word does not change in meaning; multiplicity means the word may have more than one meanings; divergence signals that the words become opposites or antonyms of one another; convergence means that two similar words might have led to another one with which it shares a similar form and meaning; shift implies that words have exchanged, switched or transferred their reference or sense within the same field or category; change signifies that a new meaning of two similar words develops.

The following component is the form-meaning component whether two words are similar in their form and meaning, similar in form but different in meaning, or similar in meaning but different in forms. Finally, the linguistic component considers the linguistic analysis of words phonetically, morphologically, grammatically, and in their semantical structure.

In order to implement the procedures the following steps are taken in analyzing Indonesian loan words from Arabic and English. Those steps are: (i) find any Indonesian words potential to be loan words, (ii) identify the similar words based on form and meaning from the source language, (iii) explain the differences if there is any both form and meaning between the cognates lexicologically, phonetically, morphologically, and semantically as indicated, and finally, (iv) formulate clear description phonologically, morphologically, grammatically, and semantically.

**DATA**

The data analyzed in this paper are Indonesian words, in this case without restriction of any semantical field, because it focusses more on the process of word borrowing rather than on determining sister and parent languages. This is done to show how words are manipulated to be loan words. Essentially, it shows the methods and techniques in analyzing loan words, especially Arabic and English loan words.

**ARABIC** **LOAN** **WORDS**

The following description is an analysis of how Arabic words are borrowed into Indonesian words with various processes.

***Kitab****:* The word *kitab* is an Indonesian word, which is very similar to Arabic word *kitāb*. The similar consonantal sounds between the two words are /k/, /t/, and /b/. Only the vowe /a:/ undergoes shortening. Semantically, this fact shows word’s stability, where the form and meaning are the same.

***Kera***: The Indonesian *kera* is similar to Arabic *qirad*. The consonantal roots are kr and qrd. The consonantal sound /k/ is a weakening of consonantal sound /q/. The deletion of sound /d/ is seen as apocope, which means cutting in this case the deletion of consonantal sound /d/. The vowel /i/ undergoes strengthening into /ə/ and the vowel /ɒ/ weakens as /a/

***Kerbau***: This Indonesian word is supposed to be Arabic loan word of *baqara*. The consonantal root of the word is krb, which is a reverse of bqr. Thus, the word is reversed from baqara > qaraba, where the consonantal sound /q/ undergoes lenition or weakening into /k/ and the first vowel sound /a/ is strengthened into /ə/ and the final vowel is split into a diphthong /au/. Semantically, the Arabic *baqara* means cow, it shifts the meaning into buffalo.

***Kucing***: The word *kucing* pronounced /kutʒiŋ/ when compared with Arabic word qīṭ show the consonantal roots of ktʒŋ and qt. Here the Arabic root undergoes paragoge or addition of /iŋ/ sound at the end. Thus, qīṭ changes into *kuc.*

***Kamu, Kau, Anda****:* The Indonesian pronoun for second person singular and plural can be Arabic loan words of the same part of speech *anta* –*ka*  , and –*kum* . The Arabic clitic –*kum* and the Indonesian word kamu show the consonantal root of km. The vowel /u/ undergoes lenition into /a/ and the final part shows a paragoge or addition /u/. Thus –*kum* > *kamu*. The Arabic clitic –*ka* is changed into *kau,* where the vowel /a/ splits into a diphthong /au/. The Indonesian word *anda* is borrowed from anta, where the consonantal sound /t/ strengthen into /d/.

***Kertas***: The word *kertas* in Indonesian is derived from Arabic qirṭos where they have similar consonantal roots of krts and qrṭs. The consonants of /q/ and /ṭ/ undergo lenition or weakening from /q/ to /k/ and from /ṭ/ and the vowels /i/ and /o/ show strengthening and weakening respectively.

***Kamis***: The Indonesian word *Kamis* is one name of the days. It is a cognate of the Arabic word *Khams*. The consonantal roots of the words are kms and khms. These words shows lexical stability where only the first consonant changes the sound from fricative palatal to glottal plosive. There is also an anaptyxis or an insertion of a vowel i.e the sound /i/, which is a kind of epenthysis.

***Kamus***: The collection of words in Indonesian is *ā*, which is a cognate of Arabic word *qāmūs*. These words show the consonantal roots of kms and qms. The difference among the cognates prior to these cognates lies in the Arabic first consonants /kh/ and /q/ and the vowels where the latter Arabic word of *qāmūs* shows the long vowels.

***Anak***: The Indonesian word of *anak* means child and it is a cognate of an Arabic word *abna’* pronounced /abna?/. the Arabic word *abna’* undergoes the loss of glottal stop sound /?/. It shows the stability of word.

***Adu***: The Word *adu* in Indonesian means argue and it is a cognate of an Arabic word ‘adu pronounced /ʕadu/ which means sovereignty or opposing. The word experience the loss of its initial sound or called aphaeresis.

***Daftar***: The Indonesian word *daftar* means list. It is a cognate of an Arabic word of *daftar*, which means note book. The consonantal roots of these words is dftr. In this case it shows word stability and a shift of meaning from notebook to a list.

***Saya***: The Indonesian first person singular pronoun is *saya*. It is a cognate of an Arabic word *ijja,* which means only I. The word undergoes a parenthesis i.e. an addition of sound at the beginning of a word.

***Dia, ia***: The Indonesian third person singular pronouns are dia and ia. These words are cognates of Arabic third person singular pronouns of masculine and feminine *huwa* and *hija*. The first mentioned Indonesian pronoun undergoes strengthening of the first consonant and the second one experience the loss of the first consonantal sound.

***Akibat***: The Indonesian word *akibat*, which means the effect, and the Arabic word ‘*āqibat /ʕaqibat/*, which is the same meaning show the consonantal sound of ?kbt and ʕqbt. They are cognates with the change of the first and second consonantal sounds.

***Pondok***: The word *pondok* in Indonesian means homestay or muslim’s boarding house. It is a cognate of an Arabic word *fundūq*, which means hotel. These words are cognates, where the Arabic word undergoes a change of labio dental sound of /f/ to bilabial /p/ in Indonesian. The vowels in Arabic shows lenition or weakening from the sound /u/ to /ɒ/ in Indonesian. There is also a change of sound of the last consonant from /q/ to /k/. Moreover, there is also a semantical shit of meaning from hotel to homestay or to a musli’s boarding house.

***Beras***: The word *beras* in Indonesian means rice. It is an Arabic cognate of *ruz*. The consonantal roots are rs and rz. The vowel changes through lenition or weakening. The Arabic word also undergoes a prosthesis i.e. an addition of sound at the beginning, so it becomes *beras*.

***Nikmat***: The Indonesian *nikmat* pronounced /ni?mat/ is a cognate of an Arabic word *niʕmat*. This loan word is stable meaning that the meaning does not change. The consonantal root of the two words are n?mt and nʕmt, thus there is a change of the sound /ʕ/ into /?/.

***Kursi***: The word *kursi* in Indonesian means chair. This word is a cognate of an Arabic word *kursij* and it shows the stability of word. The consonantal roots of the two words is krs.

***Karib***: The Indonesian word *karib* means close friendship. The word is a cognate of an Arabic qarīb, which the same meaning. So, it shows the stability of the word. The consonantal roots of the two words are krb and qrb indicating that there is a change of the first consonant.

***Majlis***: The word *majlis* in Indonesian means assembly. It is a cognate of an Arabic word majlis derived from *jalasa* meaning sit down. The consonantal root is jls. There is no change in meaning so it shows the word’s stability.

***Misal***: The Indonesian word misal means for example. This word is a cognate of an Arabic word *mitsl*. The consonantal roots of the words are msl and mtsl where there is a change of sound /ts/ into /s/ or apico dental to apico alveolar sound.

***Sama***: The word *sama* in Indonesian means the same. This word is a cognate of an Arabic word *tsama* with the change of the first consonantal sound of the root tsm into sm. This show the stability of word.

***Wajib***: This word in Indonesian means obligatory and this is a cognate of an Arabic word *wājib*. The consonantal root of the two words is wjb. The word is stable, which means there is no change in form and meaning. There is only shortening of the vowel /a/.

***Wasit***: The Indonesian word *wasit* means judge or referee. It is a cognate of an Arabic word *wasaṭ*, which means in the middle. The consonantal roots of the two words are wst and wsṭ where there is a change of final consonant and vowel. Semantically, there is a shift in meaning from the middle to a performer judge or referee.

***Awal***: The Indonesian word *awal* is a cognate of an Arabic word *awwal* with degemination or the opposite of doubling. The consonantal root of the two words is ?wl and it show the stability of word meaning there is no change in meaning.

***Akhir***: The word akhir in Indonesian means at the end and it is a cognate of an Arabic word *aḥir*. The consonantal roots of the two words are ?hr and aḥir with the change of second consonantal sound. This is stable so that there is no change in meaning.

***Amal***: The Indonesian word *amal* pronounced /?amal/ meaning deed is a cognate of an Arabic word *ʕamal* which means do so there is no change in meaning or stable. Only the first consonantal sound changes from /?/ to /ʕ/

***Do’a***: The word do’a pronounced /do?a/ meaning worship is a cognate of an Arabic *daʕa*. The words are stable so that there is no change in meaning. Only the second consonantal sound changes from /ʕ/ to /?/.

The above Arabic loan words in Indonesian are sample data of how words especially Arabic words are modified or explicitly played to suit to the target language.

**ENGLISH** **LOAN** **WORDS**

In this part the English loan words are discussed along with their linguistic sound changes especially the consonantal roots.

***Bom***: This word is borrowed from the word bomb, which means explosive. In this case it is stable meaning that the sound and meaning of are retained. Only the spelling changes from bomb into *bomb*.

***Presiden***: The word *presiden* meaning a chief of a state is another example of word stability like the above mentioned word. The spelling changes from president into *presiden*.

***Gubernur***: The word *gubernur*, which means a head of a province, is borrowed from governor, where all the consonants except /v/ retain and the consonant changes from /v/ into /b/. On the contrary, all the vowels change except the vowel /ə/. The vowel /ᴧ/ in English changes into /u/ in Indonesian and the vowel /ɒ/ changes into /u/.

***Rayon***: The word *rayon* meaning a certain piece of area is borrowed from region where two of the three consonants retain whereas one consonant /dʒ/ changes into /g/. All vowels of the word changes from /i:/ into /e/ and from /ə/ splits into /iɒ/

***Plesir***: The word *plesir* meaning having fun is presumably borrowed from pleasure where all consonants except /ʃ/ are retained and the /ʃ/ sound changes into /s/. All the vowels changes from /e/ into /ə/ and from /ə/ into /i/. The meaning is just the same.

***Buku***: The word *buku*, which means a collection of written form in pieces of paper, is supposed borrowed from book with the only sound /u/ is added at the end of the word.

***Sekolah***: The word *sekolah* meaning institutional educational body is borrowed from the word school where three consonants sounds are retained with the only additional consonant sound /h/. There is also an additional vowel sounds of /ə/ and /a/ with a change of /u/ into /o/

***Pena***: The word *pena*, which is an apparatus to write, is borrowed from pen. The two consonants are retained and the only vowel is also retain. There is an additional vowel sound /a/ at the end.

***Oli***: The word *oli* meaning greasy substance is presumably borrowed from the English word oil where all the sounds are retained with a reverse of the vowel sound /i/ from medial into final sound.

***Serdadu***: The word *serdadu*, which means an officer of war, is considered to be a loan word of the word soldier. About the vowel sounds, there is a change of the first vowel from /ɒ/ into /ə/ and the second sound merges from /iə/ into /a/ and there is an additional vowel /u/. The second consonant of the word changes from /l/ into /r/. They are produced by the same articulator. And the final consonant changes from /r/ into /d/.

***Kasir***: The Indonesian word *kasir* meaning a clerk responsible for payment is a cognate of the English word cashier. Two out of three consonants are retained while the middle consonant changes from /ʃ/ into /s/. The two vowels change from /æ/ into /a/ and from /iə/ into /i/

***Kartu***: The word *kartu*, which means a piece of paper or plastic showing authority, is borrowed from card where the consonantal sound /d/ changes into /t/ and the vowel /a:/ is shortened into /a/ and another vowel /u/ is added at the end.

***Gardu***: The Indonesian word *gardu* meaning security post is considered as a loan word of the English word guard. All the consonants are retained, the vowel /a:/ is shortened into /a/ and the vowel /u/ is added at the end. There is a shift of meaning from a person to a place.

***Bola***: The word *bola* meaning a round playing object is believed to be a loan word of the word ball. All the consonantal sounds of the word are retained while the vowel /ɒ/ is changed into /o/ and the vowel /a/ is added at the end.

***Amplop***: The word *amplop*, which means a thin flat wrapper, is borrowed from the word envelop. The word is a cognate with the change of the consonantal sound /n/ into /m/, /v/ into /p/ and the vowel sounds of /e/ into /a/ and the omission of sound /ə/ and the change of /ou/ into /ɒ/.

***Lampu***: The Indonesian word *lampu* meaning glass covered light is borrowed from the word lamp. All the consonants of the word are retained with the change of vowels from /æ/ into /a/ and the additional sound of /u/

***Lentera***: The word *lentera* meaning a torch is presumably borrowed from lantern where all consonantal sounds are retained with one omission sound of /n/ and the additional vowel of /a/ at the end.

***Sabun***: The word *sabun* meaning a mixture of oil and fat for cleaning is borrowed from the word soap. Only one consonantal sound is retained. The other consonantal sound changes from /p/ into /b/

***Kopi***: The word *kopi* meaning the ground bean is considered to be borrowed from the word coffee. Only one consonantal sound is retained that is /k/ sound. Another sound changes from /f/ into /p/. The vowels are retained.

**ARABIC – ENGLISH LOAN WORDS**

 The following part describes briefly some relationship between Arabic, English and Indonesian words. Few data are taken since this paper shows the ways cognates are built among foreign words.

***Beras*** – ***Rice***: These two Indonesian and English words are cognates of an Arabic word. The following changes show their relationship of Arabic, English, and Indonesian /**ruz**/ > /**rais**/ > /bə **ras**/. The consonantal sounds support Jassem’s theory of consonantal Radical Theory.

***Kucing*** – ***Cat***: The similar case happens in the following words of /**qīth**/ > /**kæt**/ > /**kutʒ** iŋ/.

***Kerbau*** – ***Buffalo***: A reverse process is seen in the following loan words from /ba**qɒrɒ**/ > /bᴧ**fəlo**/ > /kər**bau**/ with a shift of meaning from cow into buffalo.

***Buku*** – ***Book***: Another reverse is seen in the following loan words /kitāb/ > /būk/ > /buku/.

Sama – the Same: The following words are cognates /tsamma/ > /seim/ > /sama/.

**CONCLUSION**

 This paper concludes that the theory of sound changes is applicable for the analysis of loan words to find real cognates. Finding cognates is one way of determining language genetics. Jassem’s theory of Consonantal Radical Theory, which the development of his previous Radical Root Theory is more applicable than that of Swadesh’es. Although, this paper does not observe the genetic relationship among Arabic, English, and Indonesian, we can see the possibility to conduct more researches offered by Jassem.

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