

Sound and Form Shifts of Loanwords from Japanese in Indonesian Language

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe the process of shifting sounds and forms as well as the meaning of loanwords from Japanese in Indonesian language. This type of research is descriptive qualitative with data in the form of words identified as Japanese loanwords taken from KBBI Online. This research uses phonemics, and morphologics approaches. After analyzing all 48 loanwords data, it was found that 44 words had sound shifts, namely: 5 words of Assimilation, 1 word of Apheresis, 22 words of Apocope, 24 words of Syncope, 1 word of Monophthongisation, 1 word of Epenthesis, and 1 word of Paragoge. Furthermore, there are 4 data loanwords that have changed the form of adding the prefix 'ber-' as much as 1 word, and the addition of the prefix 'pe-' as much as 3 words.

Keywords: loanwords, phonemics, morphologics, sound shifts, form shifts.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesian is a language derived from the Austronesian language family, and the position of Indonesian itself serves as a national language used as a communication tool connecting all Indonesian regional languages. In later developments, the influence of foreign languages on Indonesian can be seen with the many loanwords in KBBI, including Arabic, Portuguese, Dutch, English, and Japanese. Foreign languages embedded in Indonesian feel shorter compared to when translating the meaning of Indonesian. Not only does the use of foreign languages make it easier to pronounce, but it also increases the length of synonyms found in Indonesian. A language can also mix with other languages due to contact between the two languages. Contact between the two languages allows absorption, semantics, syntax and morphological. The impact of such contacts in real terms is the emergence of code-switching, code-mixing, interference and integration cases (Chaer, 1995: 65).

Japanese is one of the languages absorbed by Indonesian. Relations between Indonesia and Japan initially began with Japan defeating the Dutch at Tarakan on January

12th, 1942. Finally, slowly the transition of Dutch colonial power turned to the Japanese empire with the signing of the Kalijati treaty by the Dutch and Japanese on March 8th, 1942, beginning the period of Imperial Japanese occupation (Permadi et al., 2015).

Although only 3.5 years of Japanese occupation of Indonesia, there are at least 127 loanwords from the Japanese language contained in the The Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language marked as a word derived from Japanese with the sign 'Jp' and some words that are not marked but the etymology comes from Japanese (KBBI Online, 2021). The influence of the Japanese occupation of Indonesia caused some words to be absorbed into the Indonesian as the term became common and often used. However, not only were the words used during the occupation, new words have also been absorbed into KBBI Online, such as *emoji*, *canoyu*, and so on. With the absorption of the loanwords, some experience changes in pronunciation or sounds and forms.

In Japanese loan words, the word 茶の湯 /chanoyu/ which undergoes a shift in sound,

phonemes /ch/ shifts to phonemes /c/. Furthermore, the word *berjibaku* in KBBI, which is an loanwords from the Japanese namely 自爆 /jibaku/ undergoes a change of form with the addition of the prefix "ber-" which is a prefix forming verbs expressing self actions. (KBBI Daring, 2021).

The problem is whether every Japanese loanword in Indonesian undergoes a shift in the sound of the shape and how the phenomenon of shifting sounds and forms can occur. That's something interesting in this study.

The study examined the process of shifting sounds and shapes in Japanese loanwords in Indonesian, involving other linguistic states such as phonemics and morphology, phonemes that undergo changes in sound and shape in loanwords can be known.

METHODOLOGY

This research is a study that uses descriptive methods with library research, which is data used in the form of books and literature that support this research. This study shows the phenomenon that arises from the data source, namely words and languages from KBBI Daring identified as loanwords from Japanese, namely with the marker "Jp", and words that etymologically come from Japanese but are not marked "Jp". (KBBI Daring, 2021).

Data is collected using the Note Technique which is stored in table form. Data that has been presented in the form of tables is then done contrastive analysis that compares data in the form of loanwords with the original word, both phonemes and the meaning of the word. This study concerns the shift or change in sound and shape, namely to examine phonemic and morphological processes in Japanese loanwords in Indonesian on KBBI Online. So this study uses a phonological, and morphological approach.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Out of a total of 123 loanwords obtained from the KBBI Online (2021), 48 words

were found to experience shift in sound and form. A total of 44 loanwords have undergone a phonemic process of sound shifts, and 3 loanwords that have undergone morphological processes. This can be known through the comparison of phoneme transcription with the original word from the Japanese language. The data was studied with the theory of sound shift by Chaer (2013), and morphological process theory by Samsuri (1987: 50).

1. Sound Shifts

Sound shifts is a systematic change in the pronunciation of a set of speech sounds as a language evolves. Chaer also explained that sound shifts is a phonological change of form is a change or adjustment of sound adapted to the pronunciation of the borrower's language (Chaer, 2013). He divides the process of sound change due to its environmental influence in several types, namely Assimilation, Disimilation, Apheresis, Apocope, Syncope, Metathesis, Diphthongisation, Monophthongisation, Prothesis, Epenthesis, and Paragoge.

1.1. Assimilation

Assimilation is a phonological change in sound due to phonetic influences that are both before and after. Assimilation is generally interpreted as the equalization of two different sounds into the same two sounds (Chaer, 2013: 98). There are 4 loanwords from the Japanese language in Indonesian that undergo assimilation as found in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Loanwords that experienced assimilation

No.	Loanword	Origin Word
1	kempetai /kémpétai/	憲兵隊 /kénpétai/
2	kempo /kémpo/	拳法 /kénpō/
3	sampaku /sampaku/	三白眼 /sanpakugan/
4	tempura /tépura/	天ぷら /tépura/

5	subuco /subuco/	軍政部長 /gunsēbuchō/
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In the words *kempetai*, *kempo*, *sampaku*, and *tempura* there is a phenomenon of sound shifts of assimilation (Chaer, 2013: 98), that is phoneme /n/ followed by phoneme /p/ in the original word, shifts into phoneme /m/ in the loanwords.

Then in the word *subuco* undergoes assimilation in the phoneme /sē/ in the origin word *gunsēbuchō*, becoming phoneme /su/ in the loanwords.

1.2. Apheresis

Apheresis is part of a sound shifts of Contraction, which is the removal of one or more sounds in a word. Apheresis itself is the removal of one or more phonemes at the beginning of the word (Chaer, 2013: 103-105). There is 1 loanword from the Japanese language in Indonesian that experience Apheresis as found in Table 2 below

Table 2. Loanword that experience Apheresis

No.	Loanword	Origin Word
1	subuco /subuco/	軍政部長 /gunsēbuchō/

In the loanword *subuco*, there is a phenomenon of sound shifts of Aferesis (Chaer, 2013: 103-105), namely phonemes /gun/ in the origin word experiencing phoneme absorption in the loanwords.

1.3. Apocope

Apocope is part of a sound shifts of contraction, which is the removal of one or more sounds in a word. Apocope itself is the removal of one or more phonemes at the end of a word (Chaer, 2013: 103-105). There are 23 Japanese loanwords in Indonesian that experience Apocope as found in Table 3 below.

Tabel 3. Loanwords that experience Apocope

No.	Loanword	Origin Word
1	aikido /aikido/	合気道 /aikidō/
2	bakero /bakéro/	馬鹿野郎 /bakayarō/
3	bento /bénto/	弁当 /béntō/
4	bushido /bushido/	武士道 /bushidō/
5	daidanco /daidanco/	大団長 /daidanchō/
6	dohyo /dohyo/	土俵 /dohyō/
7	dojo /dojo/	道場 /dōjō/
8	gobo /gobo/	牛蒡 /gobō/
9	gongyo /gongyo/	勤行 /gongyō/
10	iaido /iaido/	居合道 /iaidō/
11	judo /judo/	柔道 /jūdō/
12	kempo /kémpo/	憲法 /kenpō/
13	kendo /kéndo/	剣道 /kendō/
14	kumico /kumico/	組長 /kumichō/
15	rengo /réngo/	連合 /réngō/
16	sampaku /sampaku/	三白眼 /sanpakugan/
17	shinto /shinto/	神道 /shintō/
18	sogo /sogo/	そごう /sogō/
19	sondanco /sondanco/	小団長 /sondancō/

20	subuco /subuco/	軍政部長 /gunsēbuchō/
21	sumo /sumo/	相撲 /sumō/
22	tekidanto /tékidanto/	擲彈筒 /tékidantō/
23	wagyu /wagyu/	和牛 /wagyū/

The phenomenon of the shifting of long vowels /ō/ into short vowels /o/ at the end of a word, as many as 21 words. Then there is the phenomenon of removing phonemes /gan/ in the origin word, *sanpakugan*, into the word 'smpaku'. 1 other word is the shifting of long vowels /ū/ in the origin word becomes short vowel /u/ in the word 'wagyu'.

1.4. Syncope

Syncope is part of a sound shifts of Contraction, which is the removal of one or more sounds in a word. Syncope itself is the removal of one or more phonemes at the beginning of the word (Chaer, 2013: 103-105). There are 24 Japanese loanwords in Indonesian that experience Syncope as found in Table 4 below.

Tabel 4. Loanwords that experience Syncope

No.	Loanword	Origin Word
1	aikidoka /aikidoka/	合気道家 /aikidōka/
2	bakero /bakéro/	馬鹿野郎 /bakayarō/
3	canoyu /canoyu/	茶の湯 /chanoyu/
4	cikuwa /cikuwa/	竹輪 /chikuwa/
5	daidanco /daidanco/	大団長 /daidanchō/
6	dakocan /dakocan/	だっちゃん /dakkochan/
7	dojo /dojo/	道場 /dōjō/

8	iaidoka /iaidoka/	居合道家 /iaidōka/
9	ipon /ipon/	一本 /ippon/
10	judo /judo/	柔道 /jūdō/
11	judogi /judogi/	柔道着 /jūdōgi/
12	judoka /judoka/	柔道家 /jūdōka/
13	karage /karagé/	唐揚げ /karaagé/
14	kempetai /kémpétai/	憲兵隊 /kenpētai/
15	kumico /kumico/	組長 /kumichō/
16	moci /moci/	餅 /mochi/
17	mocitsuki /mocitsuki/	餅つき /mochitsuki/
18	romusa /romusa/	労務者 /rōmusha/
19	sayonara /sayonara/	さようなら /sayōnara/
20	sogi /sogi/	将棋 /sōgi/
21	sondanco /sondanco/	小団長 /shōdanchō/
22	subuco /subuco/	軍政部長 /gunsēbuchō/
23	sudoku /sudoku/	数独 /sūdoku/
24	syogun /syogun/	将軍 /shōgun/
25	syoyu /syoyu/	醤油 /shōyu/
26	tofu /tofu/	豆腐 /tōfu/

The phenomenon of shifting long vowels /ō/ becomes short vowels /o/ in the middle of the word, as many as 12 words. Removal cluster of phonemes /ch/ into phoneme /c/ in

the middle of the word, as many as 9 words. Removal cluster of phonemes /sh/ into consonant /s/ in the middle of the word, as much as 1 word. Removal of the long vowel /ū/ becomes the short vowel /u/ in the middle of the word, as many as 4 words. Removal of the long vowel /ē/ becomes the short vowel /e/ in the middle of the word, as much as 1 word. Removal of phonemes /yes/ in the middle of the word, as much as 1 word. Removal of phonemes /pp/ becomes the phoneme /p/ in the middle of the word, as much as 1 word. Removal of phonemes /kk/ becomes the phoneme /k/ in the middle of the word, as much as 1 word. Removal of phonemes /aa/ into phonemes /a/ in the middle of the word, as much as 1 word.

1.5. Monophthongisation

Monophthongisation is the process of shifting the sound of two vowels or vocal groups into a single vowel (Chaer, 2013: 103-105). There is 1 loanword from the Japanese language in Indonesian that undergo monophthongisation as found in table 5 below.

Tabel 5. Loanword that experience Monophthongisation

No.	Loanword	Origin Word
1	bakero /bakéro/	馬鹿野郎 /bakayarō/

In the loanword *bakero*, there is a phenomenon of sound shifts in monophthongisation (Chaer, 2013: 103-105), that is phonemes /ka/ in the origin word undergoes a phoneme shifting in the loanword to phonemes /ké/.

1.6. Epenthesis

Epenthesis is part of a sound shifts of Anaptyxis, which is the process of adding or insertion of vowel sounds or the addition of consonants to a particular word. Epenthesis itself is the process of adding sound to the middle of a word. (Chaer, 2013: 103-105). There is one Japanese loanword in Indonesian that undergo epenthesis as found in Table 6 below.

Tabel 6. Loanword that experienced Epenthesis

No.	Loanword	Origin Word
1	sondanco /sondanco/	小団長 /shōdanchō/

In the loanword *sondanco*, there is a sound shifting of epenthesis. That is the addition of phoneme /n/ in the middle of the word from the original word (Chaer, 2013: 103-105).

1.7. Paragoge

Paragoge is part of a sound shifts of Anaptyxis, which is the process of adding or insertion of vowel or consonants to a particular word. Paragoge itself is the process of adding sound at the end of the word (Chaer, 2013: 103-105). There is 1 loanword from the Japanese language in Indonesian that experience Paragoge as found in Table 7 below.

Tabel 7. Loanword that experience Paragoge

No.	Loanword	Origin Word
1	bokeh /bokéh/	暈け /boké/

In the loanword 'bokeh', there is a phenomenon of sound shifts of Paragoge. Namely the addition of phoneme /h/ at the end of the word from the original word (Chaer, 2013: 103-105).

2. Morphological Process

According to Djajasudarma (2010: 35), Morphology is the study of the morphemes, and morphemes are elements of language that have meaning and support meaning, the field of morphology will involve elements that have meaning (free morphem) such as words and elements that support meaning (bound morphem) such as affix.

Samsuri (1988: 190) defines morphological processes as the way words are formation by linking one morphem to another. From some of these opinions, it can be concluded that

morphological changes in the loanwords are changes in the formation of words in the loanword, characterized by the addition or change of affix or addition to the loanwords.

2.1. Addition of Prefix 'pe-'

The prefix 'pe-' is an appendice that signifies people who have a profession or expert in a particular field (KBBI Online, 2021). There are 3 loanwords that undergo the process of adding the prefix 'pe-' as found in Table 8 below.

Tabel 8. Loanwords that experienced addition of prefix 'pe-'

No.	Loanwords
1	pejudo /pejudo/
2	pekarate /pekaraté/
3	pesumo /pesumo/

2.2. Addition of Prefix 'ber-'

The prefix 'ber-' is an appendice that signifies doing actions by yourself (KBBI Online, 2021). There is 1 loanword that undergoes the process of adding the prefix 'pe-' as found in Table 9 below.

Tabel 9. Loanwords that experienced addition of prefix 'ber-'

No.	Loanword
1	berjibaku /berjibaku/

SIMPULAN

In 48 data loanwords from Japanese into Indonesian. There are 44 words that experience sound shifts, there are also words that undergo assimilation as many as 4 words, there is one word that undergoes *Assimilation* differently from other words, namely *subuco*; *Apheresis* as much as 1 word; *Apocope* as much as 23 words; *Syncope* as much as 24 words; *Monophthongisation* of 1 word; *Ephenthesis*

as much as 1 word; and *Paragoge* as much as 1 word. However, no words were found that undergoes *Dissimilation*, *Metathesis*, *Diphthongisation*, and *Prothesis* which is also a type of sound shifts.

Then there are 4 loanwords data that undergoes change in form, namely the addition of the prefix 'ber-' as much as 1 word, and the addition of the prefix 'pe-' as many as 3 words.

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