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Sound and Form Shifting of Loanwords from Japanese in the Indonesian Language

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Abstract. This study describes the process of shifting sounds and changes of the forms of loanwords from Japanese to the Indonesian language. This research's type is descriptive qualitative with data in words identified as Japanese loanwords taken from KBBI Online. This research uses phonemics and morphologic approaches. After analysing all 48 loanwords data, it was found that 44 words had sound shifts, namely: 5 words of Assimilation, one word of Apheresis, 22 words of Apocope, 24 words of Syncope, one word of Monophthongisation, one word of Epenthesis, and one word of Paragoge. Furthermore, 4 data loanwords have changed the form of adding the prefix 'ber-' as much as one word, and the prefix 'pe-' as much as three words.

Keywords. loanwords, phonemics, morphology, sound shift, form change

1. Introduction

Indonesian is a language derived from the Austronesian language family. The Indonesian language itself is a national language that connects 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).

Every language in the world has its uniqueness. Indonesian have different characteristics than the Japanese language (Sujarwo & Khasanah, 2019). 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 the Japanese occupation of Indonesia, there are at least 127

loanwords from the Japanese language contained in 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 with the sign, yet 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, the words were used during the occupation, but new words have also been absorbed into KBBI Online, such as *emoji* and *canoyu*. With the absorption of the loanwords, some experience changes in pronunciation of 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, a loanword from the Japanese, namely 自爆 /jibaku/, undergoes a form change 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 is 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. These phonemes undergo changes in sound and form in loanwords can be known.

2. 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 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, 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, examining phonemic and morphological processes in Japanese loanwords in Indonesian on KBBI Online. So this study uses a phonological and morphological approach.

3. Findings and Discussion

Out of a total of 123 loanwords obtained from the KBBI Online (2021), 48 words were found to experience a shift in sound and form. A total of 44 loanwords have undergone a phonemic process of sound shifts, and three loanwords have undergone morphological processes. This process can be known by comparing 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).

3.1. Sound Shift

Sound shifts are a systematic change in the pronunciation of a set of speech sounds as a language evolves. Chaer also explained that sound shifts are 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 into several types, namely Assimilation, Disimilation, Apheresis, Apocope, Syncope, Metathesis, Diphthongisation, Monophthongisation, Prothesis, Epenthesis, and Paragoge.

3.1.1. Assimilation

Assimilation is a phonological change in sound due to phonetic influences that are both before and after. Assimilation is generally interpreted as equalising two different sounds into the same two sounds (Chaer, 2013: 98). There are four 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 /témpura/	天ぷら /ténpura/
5	subuco /subuco/	軍政部長 /gunsēbuchō/

In 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, shift into phoneme /m/ in the loanwords.

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

3.1.2. Apheresis

Apheresis is part of sound shifts of contraction, which removes 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). One loanword from the Japanese language in Indonesian experiences 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 Apheresis (Chaer, 2013: 103-105), namely phonemes /gun/ in the origin word experiencing phoneme absorption in the loanword.

3.1.3. Apocope

Apocope is part of sound shifts of contraction, which removes one or more sounds in a word. Apocope itself removes 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 /wagyu/

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 original word, *sanpakugan*, into the word ‘sampaku’. Another word is the shifting of long vowels /ū/ in the origin word becomes short vowel /u/ in word *wagyu*.

3.1.4. Syncope

Syncope is part of a word's sound shifts of contraction, which removes one or more sounds. Syncope itself removes 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 /kenpétai/
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 nine words. Removal cluster of phonemes /sh/ into consonant /s/ in the middle of the word, as much as one word. Removal of the long vowel /ū/ becomes the short vowel /u/ in the middle of the word, as many as four words. Removal of the long vowel /ē/ becomes the short vowel /e/ in the middle of the word, as much as one word. Removal of phonemes /yes/ in the middle of the word, as much as one word. Removal of phonemes /pp/ becomes the phoneme /p/ in the middle of the word, as much as one word. Removal of phonemes /kk/ becomes the phoneme /k/ in the middle of the word, as much as one word. Removal of phonemes /aa/ into phonemes /a/ in the middle of the word, as much as one word.

3.1.5. 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 one 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/.

3.1.6. Epenthesis

Epenthesis is part of the sound shifts of Anaptyxis, which is the process of adding or inserting vowel sounds or adding consonants to a particular word. Epenthesis itself is the process of adding sound to the middle of a word. (Chaer, 2013: 103-105). One Japanese loanword in Indonesian undergoes 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).

3.1.7. Paragoge

Paragoge is part of sound shifts of Anaptyxis, which is the process of adding or insertion of vowels or consonants to a particular word. Paragoge itself adds sound at the end of the word (Chaer, 2013: 103-105). One loanword from the Japanese language in Indonesian experiences 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).

3.2. Morphological Process

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

Samsuri (1988: 190) defines morphological processes as how words are formed by linking one morpheme 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, characterised by the addition or change of affix or addition to the loanwords.

3.2.1. Addition of Prefix 'pe-'

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

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

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

3.2.2. Addition of Prefix 'ber-'

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

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

No.	Loanword
1	berjibaku /berjibaku/

Conclusion

In 48 data loanwords from Japanese into the Indonesian language, 44 words experience sound shifts; some words undergo Assimilation as many as four words, there is one word that undergoes *Assimilation* differently from other words, namely *subuco*; *Apheresis* as much as one word; *Apocope* as much as 23 words; *Syncope* as much as 24 words; *Monophthongisation* as much as one word; *Ephenthesis* as much as one word; and *Paragoge* as much as one word. However, no words were found that undergo *Dissimilation*, *Metathesis*, *Diphthongisation*, and *Prothesis*, which is also a type of sound shift.

Then four loanwords data changes form, namely the addition of the prefix 'ber-' as much as one word, and the prefix 'pe-' as many as three words.

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