
AN ANALYSIS ON PHONOLOGICAL ADAPTATIONS OF DUTCH LOANWORDS IN KUPANG MALAY FOUND IN TAPALEUK COLOUM (2015) OF POS KUPANG NEWSPAPER

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Abstrak: Penelitian ini mengkaji adaptasi fonologis kata serapan bahasa Belanda dalam bahasa Melayu Kupang yang terdapat pada kolom Tapaleuk (2015) surat kabar Pos Kupang. Istilah adaptasi fonologis didasarkan pada teori yang dikemukakan oleh Hafez (1996). Ia membaginya menjadi lima jenis yaitu perubahan, penambahan, penghilangan, pergeseran stres dan metatesis. Kolom Tapaleuk surat kabar Pos Kupang diambil sebagai data penelitian ini karena fenomena kata serapan Belanda dalam bahasa Melayu Kupang banyak terdapat pada kolom tersebut (2015). Penelitian ini fokus untuk mengetahui kata serapan Belanda dalam bahasa Melayu Kupang dan jenis-jenis adaptasi fonologis kata serapan Belanda dalam bahasa Melayu Kupang yang terdapat pada kolom Tapaleuk (2015) surat kabar Pos Kupang. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 46 kata pinjaman Belanda dalam bahasa Melayu Kupang dan jenis analisis adaptasi fonologisnya diklasifikasikan menjadi tiga kategori. Pertama, satu perubahan meliputi sembilan kata serapan perubahan, empat kata serapan penambahan, dan dua kata serapan penghilangan. Kedua, dua perubahan yang meliputi delapan kata serapan perubahan dan penambahan, delapan kata serapan perubahan dan penghilangan, dan hanya satu kata serapan pengalihan dan pengubahan tekanan. Ketiga, tiga perubahan hanya mencakup satu kata serapan perubahan, penambahan, dan penghilangan, empat kata serapan pengalihan tekanan, pengubahan dan penghilangan, dan hanya satu kata serapan pengalihan tekanan, perubahan dan penambahan. Selain itu, penulis belum menemukan jenis perkecambahan dan metatesisnya. Selain itu, terdapat tujuh kata pinjaman Belanda dalam bahasa Melayu Kupang yang tidak mengalami perubahan adaptasi fonologis.

Kata Kunci: Kata Pinjaman, Adaptasi Fonologis, Melayu Belanda dan Kupang.

Abstract: This study examines the phonological adaptation of Dutch loanwords in Kupang Malay found in Tapaleuk column (2015) of Pos Kupang newspaper. The term of phonological adaptation is based on a theory proposed by Hafez (1996). He divided them into five types namely alteration, addition, omission, stress shifting and metathesis. The Tapaleuk column of Pos Kupang newspaper is taken as the data of this study since the phenomena of Dutch loanwords in Kupang Malay highly occur in the column (2015). This study focuses to find out Dutch loanwords in Kupang Malay and

the types of phonological adaptations of Dutch loanwords in Kupang Malay found in Tapaleuk column (2015) of Pos Kupang newspaper. The result study shows that there are 46 Dutch loanwords in Kupang Malay and the types of phonological adaptation analysis is classifying into three categories. Firstly is one change includes nine loanwords of alteration, four loanwords of addition and two loanwords of omission. Secondly is two changes include eight loanwords of alteration and addition, eight loanwords of alteration and omission and only one loanword of stress shifting and alteration. Thirdly is three changes include only one loanword of alteration, addition, and omission, four loanwords of stress shifting, alteration and omission, and only one loanword of stress shifting, alteration and addition. Moreover, the writer has not found the type of germination and metathesis. In addition, there are seven Dutch loanwords in Kupang Malay that has no changes in phonological adaptation.

Keywords: Loanwords, Phonological Adaptation, Dutch and Kupang Malay.

INTRODUCTION

Language is a bridge for human and a part of culture that plays an important role in every society around the world to make communication well one to each other. Every country has different background and the own rules in language. Meanwhile, most of languages today may take words from another language and adapt them as their own vocabulary. For instance, Indonesian's word "atlet" [atlet] is coming from English "athlete" [æθli:t], the word athlete which means a person who strong and fit that trained for physical games, it belongs to alteration process because the vowel [æ] and consonant [θ] is not exist in Indonesia. Furthermore, the long vowel [i:] in English is replaced by short vowel [e] in Indonesia. As stated by Hojin (2015:165) that a language can influence another language when there was a contact in period of time. Related to the theory, this phenomenon is known as loanword.

Loanword is one of the seven word formation in linguistics that dealing with taking over words from another language. Most languages of the world may borrow words from another language and as long as there is a contact between cultures, there is a phenomenon of being loanwords. Kay (1995) has been conducted a research of English loanwords in Japanese based on the Japanese's contact with some western countries at sixteenth century such as Dutch, Holland and English. As the result, three of them are influence Japan's language after the World War II and English becomes the most one when thousands of English loanwords have been adapted into

Japanese with different linguistics adaptation items of phonological, morphological, semantic, syntactical, and orthographical adaptations.

As the biggest city in Timor island of East Nusa Tenggara province, Kupang may also occurs with loanwords and had the phenomena one of creoles language when there is not the native language itself (Jacob and Grimes, 2006:1). This phenomenon takes Kupang as a Malay language through the communication of the society since the children birth of life so that they also used as their mother tongue or their first language. Additionally, when in daily communication they may not too realize that there are Kupang Malay's words that start to used in general for their daily communication which come from the other languages such as from Rote, Sabu, Uab Meto, Portuguese, and Dutch.

Owing to the Dutch colonial era in sixteenth century, Kupang was an important trading point during that time. In September 1653-1942, Dutch was in Kupang for lending a number of words relating to Christianity. Therefore, Dutch becomes a country that being colonize longer than Portuguese at that time since 1518-1550 in Kupang. As stated by Fasold (1984: 180) in Khrisat and Mohammad (2014:133) that loanword is the phenomenon when recent concepts are introduced to a culture which is a steady need of new terms and there are about words. Similarly, contact with European power was resulted that besides take their colonization in Kupang, Dutch also was being borrowed words into Kupang Malay as loanwords.

Loanwords occur in around the world in every society that grows up together with the original language and their own changing process (Prihantoro, 2009 in Khrisat & Mohamad, 2014:133). Therefore, if a language has borrowed words from another language, there is a change or adaptation of linguistic at different level and one become very common is adaptation phonologically (Mahmood,et.al,2011:234). Phonological adaptation is one that often occurs with loanword that refers to ways of modifying sound of consonants and vowels. Hafez (1996) mentioned the types of phonological adaptation namely alteration (consonant and vowel), addition (consonant and vowel, germination), omission (vowel and consonant), shifting (stress shifting), and metathesis. Due to the loanwords adaptation process phonologically, the data to identify was taken from Pos Kupang newspaper particularly in a column namely "Tapaleuk" (2015) downloaded from internet because it contains the native language of Kupang Malay itself. Besides, the quantity of the column pages in (2015) is more than the others so that the researcher can get

more data and that column can make easier in analyzing the data of loanwords together with the phonological adaptation process.

Based on the background of the study in which take a look to the phenomenon of Dutch' colonial eras in Kupang because of the impact of both language and culture in a period of time that can be influence of being loanword, the researcher is interesting in conducting the research entitled "AN ANALYSIS ON PHONOLOGICAL ADAPTATIONS OF DUTCH LOANWORDS IN KUPANG MALAY FOUND IN TAPALEUK COLOUM (2015) OF POS KUPANG NEWSPAPER" that focus to Dutch loanwords in Kupang Malay and their changing adaptation form of linguistics context that take place in the process phonologically.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research is designed as descriptive qualitative method because this study is related to the phenomena of a language in a society. Mahsun (2005) in Rastifiza (2012) defined a descriptive method as the study of a language conducted by observing a phenomenon of a language in a period of time. The source of data can be persons, documents, and recorded data. This study described and analyzed the phonological adaptation type of Dutch loanwords in Kupang Malay found in Tapaleuk column (2015) of Pos Kupang newspaper. In order to find out the outcomes of the study, the researcher took the data from the Tapaleuk column (2015) of Pos Kupang newspaper that downloaded from internet to find out the loanwords from Dutch into Kupang Malay and the types of phonological adaptation in every loanword.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the data in Tapaleuk column (2015) totally 32 columns of Pos Kupang newspaper, the writer found out 46 Dutch loanwords in Kupang Malay which is updating from January to December 2015. The data of Dutch loanwords in Kupang Malay as follows;

TABLE 1: DUTCH LOANWORDS IN KUPANG MALAY

No	DUTCH (L1)	KM (L2)	Meaning		Appendices	
			DUTCH	KM	Page	Date (2015)

1	<i>cokes</i>	<i>kokis</i>	cake	cake	1	January 05
2	<i>stijl</i>	<i>stel</i>	steep	style	1	January 05
3	<i>zonder</i>	<i>sonde</i>	without	no or not	1	January 05
4	<i>stoplest</i>	<i>toples</i>	stop	jar	1	January 05
5	<i>verrekken</i>	<i>farek</i>	strain	damn	2	January 06
6	<i>mok</i>	<i>mok</i>	bowl	tin glass	3	January 08
7	<i>straat</i>	<i>istrat</i>	street	street	3	January 08
8	<i>slof</i>	<i>salof</i>	slipper	pack	4	January 20
9	<i>doos</i>	<i>dos</i>	box	box	4	January 20
10	<i>kous</i>	<i>kaos</i>	stocking	stocking	5	January 28
11	<i>goot</i>	<i>got</i>	gutter	gutter	5	January 28
12	<i>stoer</i>	<i>sator</i>	supporter	paying	6	February 02
13	<i>duit</i>	<i>doi</i>	bad thing	money	7	February 04
14	<i>terras</i>	<i>teras</i>	veranda	veranda	8	February 07
15	<i>vol</i>	<i>fol</i>	full	full	9	February 12
16	<i>boei</i>	<i>bui</i>	float	prison	9	February 12
17	<i>oma</i>	<i>oma</i>	grandmother	grandmother	9	February 12
18	<i>glas</i>	<i>galas</i>	glass	glass	10	February 13
19	<i>cel</i>	<i>sel</i>	prison	prison	10	February 13
20	<i>vermaken</i>	<i>farmak</i>	replace	modification	11	February 14
21	<i>knikker</i>	<i>kaneker</i>	marble	marble	12	February 17
22	<i>protest</i>	<i>protes</i>	resist	resist	13	February 24
23	<i>poes</i>	<i>pus</i>	cat	cat	14	February 25
24	<i>corvee</i>	<i>korfei</i>	forced labor	cooperate	15	March 10
25	<i>sein</i>	<i>sen</i>	sign or code	sign or code	16	March 20
25	<i>auto</i>	<i>oto</i>	car	car	17	March 25
27	<i>vrij</i>	<i>farei</i>	free	free	18	March 26
28	<i>blik</i>	<i>balek</i>	glance	tin	19	March 30
29	<i>hoek</i>	<i>huk</i>	corner	corner	19	March 30

30	<i>tank</i>	<i>tengki</i>	tank of water	tank of water	20	April 04
31	<i>ontslag</i>	<i>onslak</i>	self defoliate	discharge	21	April 07
32	<i>nodig</i>	<i>nodek</i>	duty	care	22	April 10
33	<i>broer</i>	<i>bu</i>	brother	brother	22	April 10
34	<i>knop</i>	<i>kanop</i>	button device	stupid	23	April 15
35	<i>fluit</i>	<i>faluit</i>	flute	whistle	24	April 27
36	<i>kamer</i>	<i>kamar</i>	room	room	25	April 28
37	<i>stier</i>	<i>stir</i>	zodiak	drive	25	April 28
38	<i>kram</i>	<i>karam</i>	main material	has imprison	26	May 13
39	<i>pas</i>	<i>pas</i>	only	enough	27	June 08
40	<i>katapult</i>	<i>katapel</i>	slingshot	slingshot	28	June 20
41	<i>bocht</i>	<i>bok</i>	curve	curve	29	July 02
42	<i>klomp</i>	<i>kalom</i>	lump	slipper	30	July 16
43	<i>drom</i>	<i>darom</i>	plucking	drum	31	July 21
44	<i>toch</i>	<i>to</i>	however	sure or right	31	July 21
45	<i>maar</i>	<i>ma</i>	but	but	31	July 21
46	<i>oom</i>	<i>om</i>	uncle	uncle	32	December 14

Types of phonological adaptation of Dutch loanwords in Kupang

Malay found in Tapaleuk column (2015) of Pos Kupang newspaper

As the result, the writer has found out the types of phonological adaptation of Dutch loanwords in Kupang Malay found in Tapaleuk column (2015) of Pos Kupang newspaper based on the theory of loanwords phonological types adaptation proposed by Hafez (1996) in which divided them into alteration, addition, omission and stress shifting. Furthermore, the writer found out those types of phonological adaptation in three categories namely one change, two changes and three changes (Mahmood, et al, 2011). Firstly, one change includes nine loanwords belong to the type of alteration, four loanwords belong to the type of addition and only two loanwords belong to the type of omission, Secondly, two changes include eight loanwords belong to the type of alteration and addition, ten loanwords belong to the type of alteration and omission, and only one

loanword belong to the type of stress shifting and alteration, Thirdly, three changes include only one loanword belong to the type of alteration, addition and omission, four loanwords belong to the type of stress shifting, alteration and omission, and only one loanword belong to the type of stress shifting, alteration and addition. Moreover, there are some loanwords that have no phonological adaptation. Thus, those are following;

One Change

Phonological type of Alteration

TABLE 2: ALTERATION

No	Dutch Loanwords in Kupang Malay		alteration	
	loanwords	phonetic transcription	consonant	vowel
1	<i>mok</i> → <i>mok</i>	[m _ə k] → [m _o k]		√
2	<i>kous</i> → <i>kaos</i>	[k _ə us] → [k _a os]		√
3	<i>stoer</i> → <i>stor</i>	[st _u r] → [st _o r]		√
4	<i>kamer</i> → <i>kamar</i>	[kam _ə r] → [kam _a r]		√
5	<i>oom</i> → <i>om</i>	[_ə m] → [_o m]		√
6	<i>nodig</i> → <i>nodek</i>	[nod _ə x] → [nod _e k]	√	
7	<i>vol</i> → <i>fol</i>	[v _ə l] → [f _o l]	√	√
8	<i>boei</i> → <i>bui</i>	[bu _i] → [bu _i]	√	
9	<i>cel</i> → <i>sel</i>	[s _ɛ l] → [s _e l]		√

Phonological type of Addition

TABLE 3: ADDITION

No	Dutch Loanwords in Kupang Malay		addition	
	loanwords	phonetic transcription	consonant	vowel
1	<i>coke</i> → <i>kokis</i>	[koks] → [kok _i s]		√

2	<i>straat</i> → <i>istrat</i>	[strat] → [i <u>str</u> at]		√
3	<i>glas</i> → <i>galas</i>	[glas] → [g <u>a</u> las]		√
4	<i>kram</i> → <i>karam</i>	[kram] → [k <u>a</u> ram]		√

Phonological type of Omission

TABLE 4: OMISSION

No	Dutch Loanwords in Kupang Malay		omission	
	loanwords	phonetic transcription	consonant	vowel
1	<i>broer</i> → <i>bu</i>	[br <u>ur</u>] → [bu]	√	
2	<i>maar</i> → <i>ma</i>	[mar <u>u</u>] → [ma]	√	

Two Changes

Phonological type of Alteration and Addition

TABLE 5: ALTERATION AND ADDITION

No	Dutch Loanwords in Kupang Malay		alteration		addition	
	loanwords	phonetic transcription	c	v	c	v
1	<i>slof</i> → <i>salof</i>	[slɔf] → [s <u>a</u> l <u>o</u> f]		√		√
2	<i>knikker</i> → <i>kaneker</i>	[knɪkər] → [k <u>a</u> n <u>e</u> ker]		√		√
3	<i>vrij</i> → <i>farei</i>	[vrɛi] → [f <u>a</u> r <u>e</u> i]	√	√		√
4	<i>blik</i> → <i>balek</i>	[blɪk] → [b <u>a</u> l <u>e</u> k]		√		√
5	<i>knop</i> → <i>kanop</i>	[knɔp] → [k <u>a</u> n <u>o</u> p]		√		√
6	<i>fluit</i> → <i>faluit</i>	[floeyt] → [f <u>a</u> l <u>u</u> it]		√		√
7	<i>drom</i> → <i>darom</i>	[drɔm] → [d <u>a</u> r <u>o</u> m]		√		√
8	<i>tank</i> → <i>tengki</i>	[tɛŋk] → [t <u>e</u> ŋk <u>i</u>]		√		√

Phonological type of Alteration and Omission

TABLE 6: ALTERATION AND OMISSION

No	Dutch Loanwords in Kupang Malay		alteration		omission	
	loanwords	phonetic transcription	c	v	c	v
1	<i>stijl</i> → <i>stel</i>	[stɛ <u>il</u>] → [stɛl]	√			√
2	<i>stoflest</i> → <i>toples</i>	[stɔp <u>l</u> ɛst] → [tɔp <u>l</u> ɛs]		√	√	
3	<i>zonder</i> → <i>sonde</i>	[zɔ <u>n</u> dər] → [sɔ <u>n</u> dɛ]	√	√	√	
4	<i>duit</i> → <i>doi</i>	[do <u>eyt</u>] → [do <u>i</u>]		√	√	
5	<i>katapult</i> → <i>katapel</i>	[katəp <u>alt</u>] → [katə <u>p</u> ɛl]		√	√	
6	<i>toch</i> → <i>to</i>	[tɔ <u>x</u>] → [tɔ <u>l</u>]		√	√	
7	<i>sein</i> → <i>sen</i>	[sɛ <u>in</u>] → [sɛ <u>n</u>]		√		√
8	<i>auto</i> → <i>oto</i>	[ɔ <u>uto</u>] → [ɔ <u>to</u>]		√	√	

Phonological type of Stress shifting and Alteration

TABLE 7: STRESS SHIFTING AND ALTERATION

No	Dutch Loanwords in Kupang Malay		alteration	
	loanwords	phonetic transcription	c	v
1	<i>terras</i> → <i>teras</i>	[tɛ' <u>r</u> as] → [tɛ <u>r</u> as]		√

Three Changes

Phonological type of Alteration + Addition + Omission

TABLE 8: ALTERATION, ADDITION AND OMISSION

No	Dutch Loanwords in Kupang Malay	alteration	addition	omission

	loanwords	phonetic transcription	c	v	c	v	c	v
1	<i>klomp</i> → <i>kalom</i>	[klɔmp] → [kaɫom]		√		√	√	

Phonological type of Stress Shifting + Alteration + Omission

TABLE 9: STRESS SHIFTING, ALTERATION AND OMISSION

No	Dutch Loanwords in Kupang Malay		alteration		omission	
	loanwords	phonetic transcription	c	v	c	v
1	<i>protest</i> → <i>protes</i>	[pro'tɛst] → [proɛs]		√	√	
2	<i>ontslag</i> → <i>onslak</i>	[ɔnt'slax] → [ɔnslak]	√	√	√	
3	<i>vermaken</i> → <i>farmak</i>	[vər'makə] → [farmak]	√	√		√
4	<i>verrekken</i> → <i>farek</i>	[və'rɛkə] → [farek]	√	√		√

Phonological type of Stress Shifting + Alteration + Addition

TABLE 10: STRESS SHIFTING, ALTERATION AND ADDITION

No	Dutch Loanwords in Kupang Malay		alteration		addition	
	loanwords	phonetic transcription	c	v	c	v
1	<i>corvee</i> → <i>korfei</i>	[kɔr've] → [kɔrfeɪ]	√	√		√

No phonological adaptations

TABLE 11: NO PHONOLOGICAL ADAPTATIONS

No	Dutch loanwords in Kupang Malay	
	loanwords	phonetic transcription
1	<i>doos</i> → <i>dos</i>	[dos] → [dos]

2	<i>oma</i> → <i>oma</i>	[oma] → [oma]
3	<i>poes</i> → <i>pus</i>	[pus] → [pus]
4	<i>hoek</i> → <i>huk</i>	[huk] → [huk]
5	<i>stier</i> → <i>stir</i>	[stir] → [stir]
6	<i>pas</i> → <i>pas</i>	[pas] → [pas]
7	<i>goot</i> → <i>got</i>	[got] → [got]

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The writer finds out that there are totally 46 Dutch loanwords in Kupang Malay found in 32 Tapaleuk columns (2015) of Pos Kupang newspaper undergo with the adaptation phonologically. Dutch has many variant of consonants and vowels while in this is opposite with Kupang Malay that has vowels and consonant that standard one. That is why Kupang Malay has to adapt sounds of consonant and vowels from Dutch that not exist in Kupang Malay.

As the result, there are three categories namely one change, two changes and three changes. Firstly, for one change includes ten phonological type of alteration, three phonological type of addition and three phonological type of omission. Secondly, for two changes include eight phonological adaptation type of alteration and addition, six phonological adaptation types of alteration and omission and only one phonological adaptation type of omission and stress shifting. Thirdly, for three changes include only three phonological adaptation types of alteration, addition, and omission. Furthermore, there are five phonological adaptation type of stress shifting, alteration and omission. Moreover, the writer has not found the phonological adaptation of germination and metathesis in the data research. In addition, there are six Dutch loanwords in Kupang Malay that has no changes in phonological adaptation

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