



Analysis of Changes In The Sound of Arabic Loan Words in The Translation of *Akidatul Awam* by Syekh Ahmad Marzuki (Crowley's Theory Perspective)

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Abstract

Arabic has considerable influence over the Indonesian language, namely in vocabulary or loan words. This study aims to identify various forms of sound changes that occur in loanwords in the translation of the text *Akidatul Awam*. Using qualitative descriptive analysis, the researcher examined the data to discern the Arabic loan words in the text that take on an Indonesian phoneme. The results found 80 borrowed words in the translation of *Akidatul Awam* with various forms of sound changes in Crowley's theory; namely sound attenuation, sound reinforcement and sound addition. This research is expected to be able to increase knowledge in the field of linguistics, and assist language users in choosing and distinguishing loan words that are standard in Indonesian.

Keywords: *Sound, absorption, Arabic, translation of Akidatul Awam*

Introduction

Learning a foreign language like Arabic is not as easy as learning your mother tongue. There are various kinds of problems that arise when learning a foreign language. In his journal, Assyauqi writes 2 problems in learning foreign languages, namely: (1) linguistic problems such as sound, vocabulary, sentence structure, and writing (2) non-linguistics related to socio-culture or socio-culture.¹ As a language teacher, we must also know that language is a medium or tool for communication, and language is not something stagnant. Language obeys the laws of change, and therefore language always develops in line with growth and progress in society. Linguistic experts provide the view that there are no truly

¹Mohammad Iqbal Assyauqi, "Pengembangan Media pada Pembelajaran Kosakata Bahasa Arab Berbasis Komputer Menurut Konsep Teknologi Pembelajaran," *Jurnal Al-Maqayis* 5, No. 1, 2021, h. 26.

pure languages in this world.² There are many factors that cause the language to be influenced by other languages, such as social, cultural, political and even religious factors that influence the development of a language. As a medium of communication, language users are usually referred to as language communities by a group of people. The language community includes various backgrounds and cultures, and the languages they use are also different and not the same. Therefore, because there is communication between one language and another, it is possible that over time, language is no longer a pure language. Chaer stated that in an open society, its members can accept the arrival of members from other communities, either one or more communities, so that what is called language contact will occur.³

Absorbance words are one of the things or causes that play a big role in determining the development of language progress. Absorption occurs because of contact between one language and another. Either related or not related. Contact with other languages causes mutual influence in their languages and the simplest influence is in the form of borrowing vocabulary because the development between languages that influence each other must be different.⁴

It is with this language contact that there is a transfer or transfer of language, the transfer of elements or components of one language into another which covers all levels. And the process of absorption of words and terms from other languages, then those words and terms are borrowed and then later used as part of the vocabulary of the national language of a language, then this process is referred to as the borrowing process.⁵

Foreign languages that are absorbed into Indonesian, usually the translation tends to be broader than the borrowed language itself, which is more concise, because using a foreign language makes it easier to reach an agreement, so that Indonesian has many synonyms or similarities and vocabulary/vocabulary in that language. Indonesia has a very small number.⁶

²Ayuba Pantu, "Pengaruh Bahasa Arab terhadap Perkembangan Bahasa Indonesia," *Ulul Albab Jurnal Studi Islam*, Vol. 15, No. 1, 2014, h. 98.

³Elsa Astrida Yanti Bestari, Sri Rejeki Urip, dan Titin Komala Sari, "Leksikon Serapan Bahasa Inggris ke dalam Bahasa Mandarin Tinjauan Fonologi dan Semantik," *Longda Xiaokan: Journal of Mandarin Learning and Teaching*, Vol. 1, No. 1, 2018, h. 15.

⁴Nurul Zuhriyah dan Sri Wahyu Ningsih, "Analisis Serapan Kosa Kata Serapan Bahasa Arab terhadap Bahasa Bima," *AL-AF'IDAH: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Arab dan Pengajarannya*, Vol. 2, No. 2, 2018, h. 47.

⁵Elsa Astrida Yanti Bestari, Sri Rejeki Urip, dan Titin Komala Sari, "Leksikon Serapan", h. 15.

⁶Pingkan Luciawati Sompri, Golda Juliet Tulung, dan Djeinnie Imbang, "Kata-Kata Serapan Bahasa Belanda pada Bahasa Melayu-Manado (Kajian Morfologi dan Leksikologi)," *Kajian Linguistik*, Vol. 4, No. 3, 2017, h. 84.

Language in its development always tends to receive influence from other languages. The influence of other languages is in the form of borrowed vocabulary. The entry of absorption vocabulary into a language is usually motivated by various factors.⁷

The influence of foreign language into the language itself is usually referred to as foreign words. Call it an absorption word that enters another language due to various factors or various backgrounds. In a journal written by Thoyib and Hasanatul Hamidah there are three problems of absorption of Arabic words into Indonesian, namely: phonemic, morphological, and semantic problems.⁸ In another journal, Faizetul Ukhrawiyah wrote about the problem of absorption of Arabic into Indonesian, in his journal it was written that there were three problems in absorbing Arabic vocabulary into Indonesian which also covered three levels, namely phonology, morphology and semantics.⁹ However, in this study the researcher conducted a focused research with phonological analysis. Phonemic problems occur because the process of modifying phonemes from Arabic to Indonesian is hindered by a different phonemic world. Usually the sounds of language are taught by traditional methods, because they are only letters, and are trained to write and differentiate them in the form of paying attention to their pronunciation, although training in pronouncing the sounds of the language is the right approach.¹⁰

Indonesian has a close relationship with Arabic. Most of Indonesian is influenced by Arabic. There are various forms of the Indonesian language derived from Arabic, such as century, eternal; blessings, degrees; qasidah, history; mandate, sentence; and others. Although most of the Indonesian vocabulary comes from Arabic, development is one of the characteristics of language, so both vocabulary and expressions will always follow developments in science and technology. So that vocabulary and expressions will experience adjustments both in pronunciation and letter formulation of the language of origin; experience the expansion of meaning and narrowing of meaning; and others.¹¹

⁷Ni Nengah Suartini, "Gairaigo: Kata Serapan Bahas Asing Dalam Perkembangan Bahasa Jepang," *Prasi: Jurnal Bahasa, Seni, dan Pengajarannya*, Vol. 6, No. 12, 2010, h. 5.

⁸Thoyib dan Hasanatul Hamidah, "Interferensi Fonologis Bahasa Arab 'Analisis Kontrastif Fonem Bahasa Arab terhadap Fonem Bahasa Indonesia pada Mahasiswa Universitas Al Azhar Bukan Jurusan Sastra Arab,'" *Jurnal Al-Azhar Indonesia Seri Humaniora*, Vol. 4, No. 2, 2018, h. 63.

⁹Faizetul Ukhrawiyah, "Perubahan Makna Kosakata Bahasa Arab yang Diserap ke Dalam Bahasa Indonesia," *Al-Ma'Rijab*, Vol. 16, No. 2, 2019, h. 133.

¹⁰Baderan Safruddin, "المصطلحات الشرعية و نطقها في الموسوعة الفقهية الكويتية بين اللغة العربية و الإندونيسية دراسة تقابلية," *Rayah Al-Islam Jurnal Ilmu Islam*, Vol. 1 No. 2, 2016, h. 232.

¹¹Ahmad Muradi, "Objectives Of Learning Foreign Language (Arab) In Indonesia," *Jurnal Al Maqayis*, No. 1, 2013, h. 134.

Arabic loanwords are a form of Arabic contribution to Indonesian which we need to understand properly and correctly, so as to lead to a good understanding of the interpretation of each loanword from Arabic itself, and avoid confusion and mistakes in understanding language texts. Arabic and Indonesian.¹²

Indonesian is seen as a language that changes very quickly because it borrows many words from other languages, and its vocabulary is constantly growing.¹³ In Indonesia itself, many words are absorbed from Arabic, even with many adherents of Islam in Indonesia, usually without realizing it many religious words are used in communication and unknowingly these words have been absorbed into the Indonesian language itself.

At this time the use of absorption words originating from Arabic into Indonesian is increasing. This situation can be related to the strong currents of Islamization that have swept Islamic society in Indonesia in the last decade. This can also be seen from the increasing interest of the Indonesian Muslim community to behave religiously in carrying out their daily lives, performing the Hajj and Umrah pilgrimages, rejecting usury, listening to religious songs,¹⁴ even studied various kinds of religious books to deepen the teachings of Islam.

Talking about the religion of Islam in Indonesia, there is a book or book entitled *Aqidatul Awam*, this book is one of the books that contains the basics of the ahlussunnah wal jamaah creed. The ahlussunnah wal jamaah creed is a creed that is held by most Muslims in Indonesia. The Book of *Aqidatul Awam* initially only contained 26 nazam, but because of Sheikh Ahmad Marzuki's love and longing for the Prophet Muhammad SAW. then it is added up to 57 nazam or verse verses.¹⁵

The book 'Aqidatul 'Awam contains the basics of Islamic religious teachings which serve as a guide or basis for Muslims. This book explains the science of monotheism and its foundations. The science of monotheism is concerned with the oneness of Allah and its proof. The book also explains the attributes of Allah, or what is usually called 'Aqid 50

¹²Zulheddi dan Sahkolid Nasution, "Pungutan Kata Bahasa Arab dalam Bahasa Indonesia (Kajian Kosakata Al Quran)," Ed. Nurussakinah Daulay (Medan: Perdana Publishing, 2019), h. 675.

¹³Muziatun Muziatun, Jefriyanto Saud, And Nurul Ain Halada, "An Analysis Of Borrowing Word in DestinAsian Indonesia Magazine," *Indonesian Efl Journal*, Vol. 7, No. 1, 2021, h. 51.

¹⁴Ratna Muthia And M. Aqil Luthfan, "Produktivitas Kata Serapan Bahasa Indonesia (Studi Kasus Kata Hijab)," *Alfabeta: Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra, dan Pembelajarannya*, Vol. 2, No. 1, 2019, h. 1-2.

¹⁵Ali Ismail, "Kajian Leksikal, Sintaksis, dan Semantik dalam Terjemahan Kitab Aqidatul Awam Karya Syekh Ahmad Marzuki," *Jurnal Inspirasi Pendidikan*, Vol. 7, No. 1, 2017, h. 260.

(fifty).¹⁶ This book is very familiar among children where it is usually used as a teaching material for children not only to recite the verses but also to study its contents.¹⁷

At the present time, the book of *Akidatul Awam* is usually also included in many Muslim practice guidebooks and is accompanied by a translation. Previously, the researcher also found research on the translation of *Akidatul Layam* related to lexical, syntactic and semantic studies written by Ali Ismail in his article entitled lexical, syntactic, and semantic studies in the translation of the book *Akidatul Awam* by sheikh Ahmad Marzuki in the journal of educational inspiration, 7(1), 85-94 in 2017. Due to the large number of studies that have been examined, the contents of the journal are still general in nature because they cover all studies. Then Nurjanah and friends also wrote an article that was found in the Journal of Arabic Learning and Teaching with the title integration of Arabic in the complete Sundanese dictionary by Budi Rahayu Tamsyah (phonological and semantic analysis) in 2019. This research examines the Sundanese language dictionary in terms of phonology and semantics, where researchers study changes in sound and meaning, there are many sound changes that are found, it's just that when in the discussion the researcher is sufficient to describe the representation of each sound change found in the dictionary. Syamsul Hadi has previously discussed the study of the form of sound change in his article entitled the phonological change of absorption words from Arabic into Indonesian issued by Gadjah Mada University in 2003 and there is also a book entitled Arabic words in Indonesian in 2015 which has become a source of reference for many article writers. Then the researcher also found a journal entitled absorption elements in the novel verses of love by Habiburrahman El-Shirazy which was written by Supriyati in 2020, he found 210 absorption elements from English and Arabic and his research analyzed many quotes in the novel and explained the meaning study in the novel excerpt is not in the study of sound changes.

From various previous research references or previous journals, the researcher feels the need to update this study of the form of sound changes in loanwords, bearing in mind that researchers have also seen several journals that have not focused too much on discussing specific forms of sound changes. It is from this that the researcher wants to focus on researching any absorption words contained in the translation of the *Akidatul Awam* book,

¹⁶Wahyudin dan Sumadi, "Konsep Pendidikan Akidah dalam Kitab 'Aqidatul 'Awam Karya Syekh Ahmad Marzuqi," *Tarbiyat al-Anlad: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam Anak Usia Dini*, Vol. 2, No. 1, 2018, h 153.

¹⁷Faisal Mubarak Seff et al., "دراسة تحليلية دلالية في سورة آل عمران)"/The Idiom in al-Qur'an al-Karim (Semantic Analysis in Surah Āl Imran)," *Diman: Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra Arab*, Vol. 7, No. 2, 2021.

where the book *Akidatul Awam* is quite popular in Indonesia, and this research focuses on various forms of changing the sound of Arabic into Indonesian.

Method

This research is qualitative descriptive research, a qualitative method is a method that basically makes use of the way of interpretation by presenting it in the form of a description. The data studied in qualitative descriptive research are in the form of words, phrases, paragraphs or discourse. And in this study the data used are Indonesian borrowed words contained in the translation of the *Akidatul Awam* book. The research data collection method also uses the observing and note-taking method, so named because the method used to obtain data is done by listening to each borrowed word listed in the translation of the *Akidatul Awam* book, then the researcher records these borrowed words for analysis. In this study, researchers used a data analysis method, namely the equivalent method. The equivalent method is used to find out which words from Arabic are absorbed into Indonesian so that they undergo a process of sound changes so that researchers can identify the type of sound changes that occur in these borrowed words. And researchers also use online or online KBBI which was updated in October 2020 to assist researchers in observing these absorption words.

Meanwhile, the analysis technique used by the researcher is the determining element sorting technique (PUP), which is followed by a comparative relationship technique with the specified elements in this study, namely the sound changes in the translation of the *Akidatul Awam* and finally making conclusions on the results of the data analysis. The main data source in this study is the translation of the *Akidatul Awam* book written by Syekh Ahmad Marzuki and translated by Abu Muhammad which was published by TK. Salim Nabhan Surabaya. Researchers also use supporting data such as books and journals related to this research.

Results and Discussion

A. Forms - Forms of Sound Changes That Occur in Absorption

Crowley put forward a theory related to the level of words, phrases, or a sentence. In the process of absorbing language from Arabic, three levels of words, phrases and sentences also occur in the absorption process. At the word level, in addition to sound changes, consonant changes also occur.¹⁸ Following are the types of sound changes:

¹⁸Syamsul Hadi, *Kata-Kata Arab dalam Bahasa Indonesia*, Cetakan Pertama. (Bulaksumur, Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press, 2015), H. 46.

First is sound attenuation or called Lenition. Lenition is an event where a strong sound changes into a weak sound. Voiced sounds are stronger than voiceless sounds, stops are stronger than continuous sounds, consonant sounds are stronger than semi-vowels, oral sounds are stronger than glottal sounds, front and back vowel sounds are stronger than central Vowel,¹⁹ one example is the word عقيدة /'aqidah/ becomes Aqidah, in that word there is a weakening of the sound /q/ which has a strong sound to a weaker /k/ sound, this definition consists of several processes, the first process is called consonant reduction (Cluster Reduction), namely the elimination of one consonants or more on multiple consonants such as the word mushalla become musala. Process The next shape change is apheresis (*Apheresis*), namely the removal of the phoneme /' / in the initial position of a word such as the word 'umr becomes age. Then there is also a form of sound change that removes one or more sounds at the end of a word called Apocope, an example is the word فناء which becomes a mortal word in Indonesian by dropping the hamza letter at the end of the word. There is also a form of change called syncope (Sincope), which is the loss of the sound in the middle of a word such as the word faidah which becomes a function. The final sound change is called compression, which is the omission of one or more syllables at the end or in the middle of a word, such as the word I'tiqad turning into determination.

Second is lackening of sound, the event of slackening of sound is a characteristic of absorption words originating from Arabic which is usually one sound but symbolized by two letters. This makes absorption words to be formed like absorbent language or there is a loosening of sound in the pronunciation or use of language. One example of an absorption word that experiences a relaxed sound, from a sound symbolized by two letters to one letter, namely the word شيطان /syaiṭan/ which comes from Arabic is then absorbed into Indonesian to become Satan, the symbol /sy/ experiences a relaxed sound to become /s/ which was originally symbolized or symbolized by two letters after being absorbed into one letter.

Third sound reinforcement, at the beginning, one form of sound change is lenition, namely sound attenuation, in this form, it is the opposite of lenition, namely sound strengthening. In this process there is a change from a sound that is weak in nature to a

¹⁹Muhammad Sayyidul Arwan, "Perubahan Bunyi Kata Serapan Keagamaan dari Bahasa Arab ke dalam Bahasa Jawa," *Tarling : Journal Of Language Education*, Vol. 3, No. 1, 2019, h. 98.

sound that has a stronger nature. We can see in the word فطرة /fiṭrah/ which changes to Pitrah, in the sound /f/ this sound is relatively low when entered in loanwords so the sound /f/ changes or is replaced by /p/ which has a sound that is relatively stronger.²⁰

Fourth is sound addition, in this form of sound change, in borrowed words there can be an addition of sound to a word. The addition of sound can be in the middle of a word or at the end of a word and is found quite a lot in loanwords originating from Arabic. Types or types of sound additions in borrowed words, namely anaptyxis, epenthesis, prothesis and paragogue. However, the process of prothesis (prothesis) in these Arabic absorption words never occurs where this process is the addition of a vowel or consonant at the beginning of a word with the intention of facilitating the pronunciation of the word. One example of an absorption word in which there is an additional sound is the word صبرٌ which is transliterated into /ṣabr/. In this word, the vowel sound /a/ is added which is placed between the letters /b/ and /r/, making it an absorption word with the vowel /a/ in the middle.

Then the researcher also added other types of sound changes in accordance with the findings of loanwords contained in the translation *Akidatul Awam* such as changes in sound assimilation, dissimilation and monophthongization.

In the following, we will describe the results of research on borrowed words in the translation of the *Akidatul Awam* book along with an analysis of sound changes according to Crowley's theory level.

B. Forms of Changes in the Sound of Loan Words in *Akidatul Awam*

In the theory of sound changes put forward by Crowley, he stated that sound changes involve at the level of words, phrases and sentences. In the process of absorbing Arabic, the three levels also experienced changes. At the word level, in addition to sound changes, consonant changes also occur.²¹ Several types of sound changes mentioned by Crowley will be discussed in the borrowed words in the translation of the book *Aqidatul Awwam*.

1. Sound Attenuation

a) Lenition

²⁰Saadah Munaf et al., "Al-Istifādah Min al-Lahjah al-Hijāziyyah Fī Tadrīs al-Asālib al-Nahwiyyah Li al-Nāṭiqīn Bi Ghairi al-'Arabiyyah," *Lughawīyyat: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Arab*, Vol. 4, No. 1, 2021.

²¹Syamsul Hadi, *Kata-Kata Arab* ..., h. 46.

According to Crowley (1987), "lenition or weakening generally refers to the sound changing from a stronger sound to a weaker sound". Ahmad Suherman also stated that lenition is a known phenomenon in linguistics in the form of phonemes that are articulated "softly" rather than "hardly".²² Then in another journal, Kridalaksana stated that sound attenuation or lenition, pelenisan, or lenis is a change from a strong sound to a relatively weak sound.²³ Some examples of sound attenuation in the translation of the book *Aqidatul Awaam* are as follows.

Table 1: examples of sound attenuation in the translation

Word Origin (Arabic)	Transliteration	Absorb word (Indonesian)
رحمة	/rahmah/	Grace
صفة	/ şifah/	Characteristic
مطلق	/muṭṭlaq/	Absolute
يقين	/yaqīn/	Certain
قوم	/qaum/	people
أمة	/ummah/	People
صلاة	/salāh/	Salat

In Table 1 you can see some examples of loanwords that have changed in sound in lenition forms, such as words رحمة /rahmah/ which in Indonesian means rahmat, originally the strong sound was /h/ changed to a weak sound /t/. then we can look again at the word example قوم /qaum/ which in Indonesian is people, where a strong /q/ sound becomes a weak /k/ sound. Likewise in several other examples. This definition includes several types, which will be described as follows in accordance with the findings of absorption words in the translation of the *Akidatul Awam* book.

b) Double Consonant Reduction

In the book written by Syamsul Hadi, it is stated that double consonants are consecutive consonants in a word without any vowels inserted in between. As for

²²Nor Azlina Zaidan, Mohd Zaki bin Abd Rahman, dan Muhammad Azha Zailani, "Analisis Aspek Perubahan Fonetik dan Fonemik Bagi Kata Serapan Bahasa Arab dalam Buku Teks Pendidikan Islam di Sekolah Rendah," *O-Jie: Online Journal Of Islamic Education*, Vol. 6, No. 1, 2018, h. 3.

²³Syamsul Hadi, *Kata-Kata Arab* ..., h. 46.

what is meant by reduction of multiple consonants is the omission of one or more consonants in multiple consonants. The reduction of double consonants that occurs in loanwords from Arabic is usually the removal of one consonant in a double consonant.²⁴ The following is an absorption word in the book of *Aqidatul Anam* which has experienced reduction.

Table 2: absorption word of consonant reduction

Word Origin (Arabic)	Transliteration	Absorb word (Indonesian)
أمة	/ummah/	People
أول	/awwal/	Beginning
مكّلف	/mukallaf/	Preface
أيّوب	/ayyūb/	Job
سيّد	/sayyid/	sayid
سِتّ	/sitti/	Siti
عوام	/ʿawāmm/	Lay
حقّ	/haqq/	Right

From the several examples of Indonesian absorption words in the *Akidatul Anam* book above, it can be seen that there are several words that have sound changes in the removal of double consonants, such as the word أمة /ummah/ which removes the letter /m/ so that it reads becomes the people, and also in the word أول /awwal/ which removes the letter /w/ so that the loan word changes to the beginning in the example in the table. 2, it can be seen that there is an omission of double consonants which causes sound weakening or reduction of double consonants in the middle of the word. Then on the example حقّ /haqq/ there is a double consonant at the end of the word which is also reduced so that the serpan becomes a right. Syamsul Hadi said that in Indonesian double consonants at the end of words have never been found, because they must have been omitted in one of the consonants.

c) Aphaeresis

²⁴*Ibid*, h. 48.

In the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) apheresis is the removal of the initial letter or initial syllable of a word. In a journal it is stated that in general this apheresis process occurs in absorption words from Arabic that start with a phoneme (').²⁵ The form of apheresis also occurs in words borrowed from Arabic into Indonesian. And the researcher found several examples of apheresis contained in the translation of the *Akidatul Awam* book which the researcher wrote in Table .3 below.

Table 3: examples of apheresis contained

Word Origin (Arabic)	Transliteration	Absorb word (Indonesian)
عادل	/ʿādil/	Fair
عيسى	/ ʿisā/	Isa
عالم	/ʿālam/	Natural
عمر	/ʿumr/	Age
عوام	/ʿawāmm/	Lay
عمل	/ʿamal/	Charity

We can see in the example in Table. 3 there is an absorption word that appears in the translation of the *Akidatul Awam* book, where the sound /'/ at the beginning of the word is removed so that there is an attenuation of the sound with the type of apheresis, in the example of the word عادل /'ādil/ which changes the sound to just, where there is an omission of the sound /'/ at the beginning of a word, then in the word عالم with the transliteration of /'alam/ which changes sound to become natural, so that the sound is weakened because it removes the /'/ sound at the beginning of a word which is called apheresis.

d) Apocope

In a journal, several opinions on apocope were found from several experts, such as Crowley he said that apocope (apocope) means "loss of word final vowel". Gorys Keraf also stated that the meaning of apocope is the omission of a phoneme at the end of a word. According to the 1997 Linguistic Dictionary and the 2013 Council Dictionary, an apocope is the omission of one or more sounds at the end

²⁵Muhammad Sayyidul Arwan, "Perubahan Bunyi," h. 100.

of a word. Then Harimurti also stated that apokop means the omission of sound at the end because of the mad letter. Omission occurs in single words and words that are arranged into a phrase. And finally, according to Ahmad Suherman, he equated the term apokop with waqaf or rest in Arabic. Then he added again, that the Arabic loan word for ism al-mamdud, ism al-manqush, ism al-maqshur and ism al-mansub,²⁶ Then Nurjanah in her article also mentions that this apocope rule is the dating or omission of vowels at the end of words.²⁷ Some loan words found by researchers with apocope types are shown in the table below.

Table 4: examples of apocope types

Word Origin (Arabic)	Transliteration	Absorb word (Indonesian)
عيسى	/‘isā/	Isa
إسراء	/isrā/	Isra
موسى	/mūsā/	Moses
نبي	/nabī/	Prophet

From Table. 4 we can see some examples that researchers found in the translation of the book *Akidatul Awam*, such as in the word إسراء with the transliteration /isrā/, the apocope in this word is in the form of ism al-maqshur, where in Arabic the final letter is not pronounced or pronounced, but is always written. This habit causes the word to be absorbed into the Indonesian language to become the word isra, so that the sound at the end of the word is omitted. Then we can look at the word نبي /nabi/, in this word there is an apocope in the absorption of the Prophet whose initial form is ism al-manqush, whose final letter is yes without a dot and the previous *harakat* is lined up in a line or we say the line below. In the word /nabi/ there is a loss of sound at the end of the word so that the borrowed word becomes a prophet.²⁸

²⁶Nor Azlina Zaidan, Mohd Zaki bin Abd Rahman, dan Muhammad Azha Zailani, “Analisis Aspek Perubahan,” h. 3.

²⁷Nurjanah, Hasan Busri, dan Nailur Rahmawati, “Integrasi Bahasa Arab dalam Kamus Lengkap Bahasa Sunda Karya Budi Rahayu Tamsyah (Analisis Fonologi dan Semantik),” *Lisanul Arab: Journal Of Arabic Learning And Teaching*, Vol. 8, No. 1, 2019, h. 5.

²⁸Faisal Mubarak et al., “Affixation In Arabic-Indonesian And Its Effect On Change Of Meaning/ أحرف الزيادة في اللغة العربية واللغة الإندونيسية وتأثيرها في تغيير المعنى,” *Ijazeh Arabi Journal of Arabic Learning*, Vol. 6, No. 1, 2023.

e) syncope

Kridalaksana stated that syncope or syncope is the loss of a sound or letter from the middle of a word, a linguist named Gorys Keraf explained that "syncope" is an event of shortening a word by removing a letter or more in a word but does not affect the meaning of the word, or in short it is said that syncope is a sound change that manifests as the removal of a phoneme in the middle of a word.²⁹

Table 5: example syncope

Word Origin (Arabic)	Transliteration	Absorb word (Indonesian)
صحابة	/sahābah/	Friend
واجب	/wājib/	Must
سلامة	/salāmah/	Happy
آخر	/ākhīr/	End
مخلوق	/makhlūq/	Creature
كلام	/kalām/	Kalam
وجود	/wujūd/	Form
مثال	/misal/	Example
رسول	/rasūl/	Apostle
ملائكة	/malāikah/	Angel
يقين	/yaqīn/	Certain
محال	/muhāl/	Muhal
نوح	/nūh/	Noah
هود	/Hūd/	Hud
صالح	/ṣālīh/	pious
إبراهيم	/ibrāhīm/	Abraham
لوط	/Lūt/	Lut
إسماعيل	/ismā'īl/	Ishmael
إسحاق	/Ishāq/	Isaac
يعقوب	/ya'qūb/	Jacob
يوسف	/Yūsuf/	Yusuf

²⁹Ahmad Suherman, "Perubahan Fonologis Kata-Kata Serapan Bahasa Sunda dari Bahasa Arab: Studi Kasus pada Masyarakat Sunda di Jawa Barat, Indonesia," *Sosiobumanika*, Vol. 5, No. 1, 2012, h. 33-34.

أَيُّوب	/ayyūb/	Job
هَارُونَ	/Hārūn/	Aaron
مُوسَى	/Mūsā/	Moses
دَاوُد	/Dāwūd/	David
سُلَيْمَانَ	/Sulaimān/	Solomon
جِبْرِيْل	/Jibrīl/	Gabriel
مِيكَائِيْل	/mīkāīl/	Mikail
كِتَاب	/Kitāb/	Book
تَوْرَة	/taurāh/	Torah
زَبُور	/zabūr/	Zabur
إِنْجِيْل	/Injīl/	Gospel
فُرْقَان	/furqān/	furqan
قِيَامَة	/qiyāmah/	Doomsday
مَدِيْنَة	/madīnah/	medina
وَفَاة	/wafāh/	died
صَلَاة	/salāh/	Salat

If seen from the table. 5 it can be seen that there are so many sound attenuations with syncopal types, but in the table we also cannot ignore that there are also many words that experience various sound changes, namely sound attenuation with different types in one word. We can see in the example صحابة /ṣaḥābah/ where there is syncope and also lenition in the word, in this word there is a sound loss in the middle of the word or the omission of a suprasegmental sound, namely mad in the vowel/a/ and there is a lenition in the final sound of the word to become /t/. Then we can look again at the example عوام /'awāmm/ which also occurs 3 sound changes, namely reduction, apheresis and syncope.

2. Sound Reinforcement

In his book, Syamsul Hadi explains that sound reinforcement is a change from weak sounds to strong sounds. The strengthening of this sound is the opposite of one

of the types of changes in the sound of the language at the beginning, namely lenition or attenuation of sound.³⁰

Table 6: example attenuation of sound

Word Origin (Arabic)	Transliteration	Absorb word (Indonesian)
معصية	/ma'siyah/	Sin
معراج	/mi'rāj/	Ascension
معصية	/ma'siyah/	Sin

If seen from the table above, the researcher found an absorption word from the *Akidatul Awam* translation, namely the word معصية with the transliteration /ma'siyah/ and the Indonesian loan word for that word is immoral. From the language of origin the sound /' / is weaker compared to the absorbing language /k/ so that in this case the sound reinforcement of the borrowed word in Indonesian occurs.

3. Sound Addition

Sound additions can also occur in loanwords, there are two types of sound additions, namely epenthesis and paragog. Here the researchers found several loanwords in the types of epenthesis and paragog.

a) Epenthesis (insertion of sounds or letters)

Epenthesis is the insertion of a sound into a word according to the phonological pattern of the borrower's language. Epenthesis symptoms can be in the form of changes caused by the addition of one consonant among other consonants.³¹ Syamsul Hadi in his book also explains about the addition of sounds which he quoted from Kridalaksana's statement, that this symptom of adding inserted sounds can also be called anaptiksis. Anaptaxis is the insertion of a short vowel between two or more consonants to simplify syllable structure. The most common addition is the addition of a vowel.³²

Table 7: insertion of sounds or letters

Word Origin (Arabic)	Transliteration	Absorb word (Indonesian)
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³⁰Syamsul Hadi, *Kata-Kata Arab* ..., h. 57.

³¹Fina Nur Fadhilah, "Perubahan Bunyi Bahasa Arab Fusha ke dalam Dialek Mesir pada Lagu Tamally Ma'ak," *Al Jamiy: Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra Arab*, Vol. 9, No. 1, 2020, h. 51.

³²Syamsul Hadi, *Kata-Kata Arab* ..., h. 59.

حفظ	/ḥifẓ/	Memorize
حكم	/ḥukm/	Law
عمر	/'umr/	Age
نظم	/nazm/	Poem

Can be seen from Tabel. 7 above there are several borrowed words that the researcher found in the translation of the book *Akidatul Layam* regarding the addition of sounds or letters called epenthesis, from the table we can see one example such as the word عمر with the transliteration /'umr/ and the Indonesian loan word is age. From this word there is the insertion of a vowel /u/ which is inserted between 'um and r and there is also an apheresis at the beginning of the letter or sound in the word.

If you look at the absorption words that the researchers found in the translation of the *Akidatul Awam* book, all the additions of vowels or sound insertions are found in the middle of words, actually there is a type of addition in the form of a prosthesis, namely adding vowels or consonants or inserting sounds at the beginning of words to make it easier for the wearer to pronounce or pronouncing a word. But in the translation of this book researchers did not find it.

b) Paragog (add sound at the end of a word)

According to Crowley Paragog it can happen because of the addition of phonemes at the end of words,³³ In a journal it is also stated that a sound change process in the form of adding one or more phonemes at the end of a word is called paragog.³⁴ This is also in line with the explanation put forward by Syamsul Hadi in his book *Arabic words in Indonesian* which he quoted from Kridalaksana.

Table 8: example paragog

Word Origin (Arabic)	Transliteration	Absorb word (Indonesian)
وحي	/wahy/	Revelation
وقت	/waqt/	Time

³³I. Gede Budasi and Ida Ayu Made Istri Utami, "Sound Changes of the Borrowing Words from English into Indonesian in Restaurant Register," *Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Undiksha*, Vol. 5, No. 2, 2017, h. 7.

³⁴Monika Sales Sitompul, "Perubahan Bunyi Proto Austronesia ke Bahasa Batak Toba," *Jurnal Konfiks*, Vol. 6, No. 2, 2019, h. 20.

On word *وحي* with the transliteration /wahy/ experiencing the addition of a phoneme at the end of the absorption word, namely the addition of the end /u/ so that the absorption word in Indonesian becomes revelation. The same goes for time absorption words with word origins *وقت* /waqt/ which has the phoneme /u/ added at the end of the word.

4. Assimilation

Assimilation is a sound change from two sounds that are not the same to the same or almost the same sound.³⁵ According to Chaer, assimilation is a change in sound phonetically due to the influence of sounds originating before and after it.³⁶ Because of this, the sound is similar to other sounds that are nearby. Researchers found examples of assimilation in absorption words in the translation of the *Akidatul Awam* book as shown in the following table.

Table 9: examples of assimilation in absorption words

Word Origin (Arabic)	Transliteration	Absorb word (Indonesian)
ممكن	/mumkin/	Possible
منكر	/munkar/	mungkar

From the example word *ممکن* which is transliterated into /mumkin/ and turns into an absorption word maybe, then the sound /m/ changes to /ng/ due to the influence of the sound /k/ which comes after it. Likewise with words *منكر* /munkar/ which in Indonesian loan words turns into mungkar.

5. Dissimilation

Dissimilation is a type of phonemic change that results in two sounds of the same phoneme which then become different or varied. The two sounds in this dissimilation were previously the same, but due to the process of changing phonemes there are different phonemes.³⁷ The following are the results of the researchers'

³⁵Rossi Delta Fitriana, "Perubahan Artikulasi Fonem Bahasa Arab bagi Penutur Bahasa Asing," *Tsaqofah dan Tarikh: Jurnal Kebudayaan dan Sejarah Islam*, Vol. 4, No. 2, 2020, h. 168.

³⁶Aulia Wildaan Sela dan Nurhayati, "Proses Asimilasi pada Bahasa Sumbawa: Fonologi Generatif," *PARAFRASE: Jurnal Kajian Kebahasaan & Kesastraan*, Vol. 20, No. 1, 2020, h. 10.

³⁷Muhammad Afif Amrullah, "تغيير فونيمات اللغة العربية المستعارة في اللغة الجاوية," *Jurnal Al Bayan: Jurnal Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Arab*, Vol. 8, No.2, 2016, h. 75.

findings regarding the dissimilation contained in the translation of the *Akidatul Awam* book.

Table 10: example dissimilation contained

Word Origin (Arabic)	Transliteration	Absorb word (Indonesian)
سلامة	/salāmah/	Happy
درجة	/darajah/	Degrees
صالح	/sālih/	pious

It can be seen in some of the borrowed words above that there are dissimilation in these words, for example in the word سلامة with transliteration /salāmah/ changes to congratulations, where the sound /a/ changes to /e/ where the vowel is not the same as the vowel /a/ in the borrowed word. Then on the word example صالح with the transliteration /sālih/ changes to pious, the vowel /i/ changes to /e/ so that it is not the same as the vowel /i/ in the borrowed word.

6. Monophthongization

Monophthongization is a form of change that occurs due to the merging of two different sounds into a single sound and then contains a number of phonetic characteristics of the two initial sounds.³⁸ In a journal it is also stated that a speaker or language user performs monophthongization to make speech or pronunciation easier without the need to pronounce two vowel sounds simultaneously.

In the translation of the book *Akidatul Awam*, the researcher found one borrowed word with the monophthongization type, namely the word شيخ with the transliteration /shaykh/ and the loan word is sheikh. When we notice the change in this word occurs in /ai/so the word /shaykh/ changes to a sheikh sound.

Conclusion

The existence of mutual influence between languages and the occurrence of language contact between users and even between different countries causes a language to be influenced by other languages. Either because of the lack of vocabulary of a language or indeed because the language is a word that has been agreed upon by the users so that it makes it easier to communicate. Communication is not only carried out verbally but also in writing

³⁸Syamsul adi, *Kata-Kata Arab*, h. 64.

and even as reading material such as the language contained in the translation of the *Akidatul Awam* book which is one of the most popular books in Indonesia. The researcher reveals the various types of sound changes that occur in loanwords contained in the translation of the book *Akidatul Awam* using Crowley's theory. Of all the theories that include sound attenuation, sound relaxation, sound reinforcement and sound addition, almost all loanwords contained in the translation experience a type of sound change, but researchers also found 3 types that were not found, namely compression, relaxation, prosthesis and metathesis. However, there are also other types of sound changes that researchers have found in these borrowed words.

With this research, the researcher hopes that linguistics is not just considered as a less important science or is looked down upon, because by understanding the language of sounds, words, and sentences a language user can choose alternatives in choosing words and be careful when using them both orally and writing.

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