



Changes in The Sound of Absorbed Words in Mamo Zein's Translated Text by Abdun Said Ibn Abdullah

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Abstract

Arabic language has a considerable influence on Indonesian language in terms of vocabulary or word absorption. This study aims to identify various forms of sound changes that occur in the novel Mamo-Zein by Ramadhan el-Bauthy. This study uses qualitative descriptive analysis, researchers examine the data to distinguish Arabic loanwords in the text that use Indonesian phonemes. The result of the study found 33 loanwords in the novel Mamo-Zein. The researcher used Crowley's theory of sound change and found several phonological variations in the form of weakening and adding sounds. This research is expected to add knowledge in the field of linguistics and help readers in choosing and distinguishing standardised absorption words in Indonesian.

Keywords : *Sound, Absorption, Mamo Zein*

Introduction

Indonesian is a part of the Malay language which is still developing today. The development of the Indonesian language cannot be separated from the influence of languages from other countries. This influence can be seen in the presence of new vocabulary originating from other languages, including Arabic. Indonesian loan words originating from Arabic are officially written in the Big Indonesian Dictionary.¹ According to history, the entry of Islam into Indonesia

¹Raodhatul Jannah, "Kata Serapan Bahasa Arab dalam Bahasa Indonesia: Pendekatan Leksikografi," *Jurnal Pendidikan Islam* 20, no. 1 (2022): 123-132. <https://doi.org/10.35905/alishlah.v20i1.2820>.

began in the 7th century AD through trade routes by traders from Gujarat , Persia and Arabia. The development of Islam is very rapid, so that currently Indonesia is the country with the largest Muslim majority population in the world.²

The influence of Islam in the lives of Indonesian people is also visible in various aspects of life, from educational, social, political to linguistic aspects. ³ Language is a system of sound symbols that is used to interact with a society . Based on this understanding, language has a very important role in life, so that people use language as an effective tool or means for interacting and communicating. Every member of society uses language as a very important means of communicating with each other. In this way, every community is guaranteed to have and use these social communication tools. There is no society without language and there is no language without society, so society and language are interrelated and cannot be separated.

Language is basically formed from two forms, namely sounds and characters. Language as a means of communication, one of which consists of sound symbols that can be used as material for someone's research. The language in question is spoken language. Spoken language is the language spoken or uttered by speakers that they get from everything they hear. Spoken language is the main thing. Without sound, oral communication cannot be created properly. This is strengthened because essentially the first language is sound. ⁴

As a medium of communication, language users are usually referred to as a language community by a group of people. Language communities include various backgrounds and cultures, and the languages they use are also different and not the

²Siti Barried, *Bahasa Arab dan Perkembangan Bahasa Indonesia* (Yogyakarta: Univeristas Gajah Mada, 1970).

³Muhammad Sayyidul Arwan, "Perubahan Bunyi Kata Serapan Keagamaan dari Bahasa Arab ke dalam Bahasa Jawa," *Tarling*, Journal of Language Education 8 (2016): 93-113. <https://doi.org/10.24090/tarling.v3i1.2893>.

⁴Rossi Delta Fitrihanah, "Perubahan Artikulasi Fonem Bahasa Arab bagi Penutur Bahasa Asing," *Jurnal Kebudayaan dan dan Sejarah Islam* 4, no. 1 (2020): 161-172.

same. Therefore, communication between one language and another may, over time, no longer be a pure language.

Loan words are one of the things or causes that play a big role in determining the development of language progress. Absorption occurs due to contact between one language and another ⁵. Both related and unrelated. Contact with another language causes mutual influence in their language and the least ⁶

A foreign language that is absorbed into Indonesian, usually when translated, tends to be broader than the borrowed language itself, that is, more concise, because it uses a foreign language. So Indonesian has many synonyms or similarities and vocabulary in that language. Currently, the use of loan words originating from Arabic into Indonesian is increasing. This situation can be attributed to the strong current of Islamization that has hit Islamic society in Indonesia in the last decade. This can also be seen from the increase in the Indonesian Muslim community in carrying out their daily lives, such as performing the Hajj and Umrah, listening to religious songs and reading Arabic written works.

Talking about written works, there are many popular books in Arabic that are widely read by Indonesian people. There are also Arabic books that have been translated into Indonesian. On this occasion the author will examine changes in Arabic sounds in the novel *Mamo-Zein* by Ramadhan el-Bauthy . ⁷This phenomenal novel has been translated into Indonesian. *Mamo-Zein's* novel is a soul -shaking love story of two people . A neat story from the country of Kurdistan

⁵Faizmailatus Sofa dan Tulus Musthofa, "Perubahan Bunyi Kata Serapan Bahasa Arab dalam Bahasa Indonesia dan Implikasinya Pada Pembelajaran Bahasa Arab," *Journal of Arabic Studies* 4, no. 2 (2022): 215-242. <https://10.21580/alsina.4.2.11818>.

⁶Syamsul Hadi dan Siti Chamamah Soeratno, "Perubahan Fonologis Kata-Kata Serapan dari Bahasa Arab dalam Bahasa Indonesia," *Humaniora* 15 (2003): 121–132.

⁷Shofa Miftahussa'idah, "Al Hubb Al Sufi Baina Mamo Wa Zayn Fi Al Riwayah Mamo Zein Qissah Hubb Nabat Fi Al Ardh Wa Ayna'fi Al Sam Li Ramadhan El-Bouti (Dirasah Tahliliyah Maudu'iyah)" (PhD Thesis, UIN SUNAN KALIJAGA YOGYAKARTA, 2022).

which is very famous in the Middle East.

The novel *Mamo Zein* was Ramadhan el-Bauthy's first work which he wrote when he was 14 years old. In fact, the book, which was first published in 1958, is an anthology of poetry by the prominent poet Ahmad al-Khouni who died in 1953, Ramadhan el-Bauthy then changed it the depth of a story and translated into Arabic. The novel tells the story of a love tragedy between Mamo and Zein, a young woman from Kurdish. The same legendary love story as the story of Qais and Laila from Arabia, Romeo and Juliet from Europe and Rama and Sinta from India. Even so, Mamo Zein's love journey is different from the others, their love journey is full of spiritual content and a religious touch that has supported it from the start, the Kurds even wrote their names together in gold ink as a symbol of the purity and eternity of love.⁸

Ramadhan el-Bauthy is an international cleric from Damascus, Syria. Not a novelist or writer, this figure, who was born in Turkey in 1929, is better known as a scientist in the field of Islamic religious sciences, and is one of the world-class reference scholars, and is respected by many great scholars in the Islamic world. This is because almost all of his works contain religious content, books of interpretation or books that contain other public issues. *Mamo-Zein* is his only work of fiction, so it is not surprising that it is full of religious content and symbols.

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Researchers will discuss changes in Arabic sounds in the Novel *Mamo Zein*. In this research, researchers will use Crowley's theory. The data used is vocabulary

⁸Rahmat Hidayatullah, "Nilai Religiusitas dalam Novel 'Mamu Zein' Karya Syekh Dr. Mohammad Said Ramadhan Al-Buthi (Analisis Semiotika Charles Sanders Pierce)," *Alfaẓ: Arabic Literature for Academic Zealots* 9, no. 2 (2021): <https://doi.org/10.32678/alfaz.Vol9.Iss2.4804>.

⁹Indah Puji Astuti, "Romantisme dalam Novel *Mamo Zein* Li Ramadhan Al Bauthy" (PhD Thesis, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, 2012). <http://digilib.uinsa.ac.id/10214/>.

obtained from the Mamo-Zein novel. Crowley mentioned several types of sound changes, *firstly* phonetic changes without phoneme changes, *secondly* phonetic changes with phoneme changes, and *thirdly* phoneme changes without phonetic changes. The sound changes that will be discussed in this research are sound changes that do not cause a change in meaning.

Crowley proposed several types of sound changes, namely (1) Lenition , addition of sound addition), which consists of anapticsis, epenthesis, and prosthesis. (2) Metathesis (metathesis) (3) Fusion (fusion). (4) separation (unpack-ing). (5) Vocal breakdown (6) Assimilation (7) Dissimilation (8) Abnormal sound changes change).¹⁰

Method

Research methods are a scientific way to obtain objective, valid and credible data so that they can be used to understand, solve and anticipate research in a particular field. The method used in this research is a qualitative descriptive method. This means that the data obtained is then compiled, described and analyzed carefully. The analytical descriptive method is a method used by analyzing and describing to describe the condition of the object being studied.

The data used in this research is divided into two, namely primary data and secondary data. The primary data is in the form of a novel entitled Mamo Zein by Ramadhan el-Bauthy , while the secondary data is in the form of written articles and books related to linguistics.

In collecting data, the author used reading and note-taking techniques. The plot is as follows: *first* , the author reads the entire novel entitled Mamo Zein by

¹⁰Terry Crowley and Claire Bower, *An Introduction to Historical Linguistics*, 4th ed (Oxford ; New York: Oxford University Press, 2010).

Ramadhan el-Bauthy . *Second*, classify words that experience sound changes. The approach used in this research is the *sound approach change* Crowley , namely an approach by interpreting words that experience sound changes.

Results and Discussion

Forms of Sound Changes that occur in Absorption

Crowley put forward a theory related to the level of words, phrases or sentences. In the process of language absorption from Arabic, there are three levels, namely words, phrases and sentences. At the word level, apart from sound changes, consonant changes also occur . The following are the types of sound changes ¹¹:

The first is sound attenuation or what is called lenition . Lenition is an event where a strong sound changes to a weak sound. Lenition consists of removing consonant clusters, apocope, syncope, haplogy , and compression. Lenition can be interpreted as a weakening of sound. There are some sounds that are relatively stronger and there are some sounds that are relatively weaker than other sounds. Voiced sounds are usually considered stronger than voiceless sounds. Voiced sounds are usually considered stronger than continuant sounds , consonants stronger than semi-vowels, oral sounds stronger than glottal sounds, front and back vowels stronger than central vowels. ¹²

Second duplication of double consonants, double consonants are several consecutive consonants in a word without any vowels inserted between them . From this understanding, it can be concluded that Double consonant reduction is the release of one consonant from a double consonant. *Third*, Apheresis, apheresis

¹¹*Ibid.*

¹²Fina Nur Fadhilah, “Perubahan Bunyi Bahasa Fusha ke dalam Dialek Mesir pada Lagu Tamally Ma’ak,” *A Jamiy: Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra Arab* 9, no. 1 (2020): 47-68. <http://dx.doi.org/10.31314/ajamiy.9.1.47-68.2020>.

is the dating of sounds from the beginning of an utterance. Usually, the missing consonants at the beginning of Arabic vocabulary absorption words are phonemes. *Fourth* Syncope, syncope is the loss of sounds in the middle of words. Among the causes of the formation of consonant sequences in various languages that were previously unknown are the changes that occur due to the release of sounds in the middle position of words.¹³

Fifth Compression, compression is the release of one or two words at the end or middle of a word. These deletions occur in single words and arranged words which are then changed into a phrase or sentence. *Sixth*, sound amplification, sound amplification is a change that occurs from sounds that are relatively stronger. This type of sound is basically the opposite of lenition which changes a strong word into a weak one. *Seventh* Relaxation of sound, relaxation of sound is a change in sound from being originally single to developing into a sequence of sounds. Each sequence created will have its own characteristics.¹⁴

Apart from several sound changes, there are changes in the form of additional sounds as well. Among the additional sounds that occur are:

a. Epenthesis

Epenthesis is the insertion of sounds into words that are adapted to the phonological pattern of the borrowing language.¹⁵ Symptoms of epenthesis can be changes caused by the addition of one consonant among other consonants. The most common addition is the addition of vowels.

¹³Rossi Delta Fitriana, "Perubahan Artikulasi Fonem Bahasa Arab bagi Penutur Bahasa Asing," *Jurnal Kebudayaan dan Sejarah Islam* 4, no. 1 (2020): 161-172."

¹⁴Sri Wahyuningsih Nurul Zuhriyah, "Analisis Serapan Kosa Kata Bahasa Arab Terhadap Bahasa Bima," *Al-Af'idab: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Arab dan Pengajarannya* 2, no. 2 (2018): 46-66.

¹⁵Harimurti Kridalaksana, *Kamus Linguistik* (Jakarta: Gramedia, 1984).

b. Paragog

Paragog is the addition of a sound at the end of a word with the aim of beautifying the word and making it easier to pronounce. This addition usually occurs at the end of a word that ends with a vowel.¹⁶

Forms of sound changes in Mamo Zein's novel

The data presented in this research is to provide a general description of the sound changes proposed by Crowley. He stated that sound changes involve at the level of words, phrases and sentences. The data presented in this data description is in the form of sound types presented per sound type. This data description model has been carried out by Darsita (2018).¹⁷

a. Lenisi

The first sound change is lenition or attenuation.¹⁸ Crowley (2010) states that lenition or attenuation of a sound is a change in a sound that is strong and becomes weak. There are sounds that are stronger and there are sounds that are weaker than others.¹⁹

¹⁶*Ibid.*

¹⁷Darsita Suparno, "Refleksi Variasi Fonologis pada Fonem Bahasa Arab Mesir dan Arab Saudi," *Arabiyat: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Arab dan Kebahasaaraban* 5, no. 2 (2018): 214-232.

¹⁸David Crystal, *A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics* (Oxford: Blackwell, 2008).

¹⁹Terry Crowley and Claire Bowern, *An Introduction to Historical Linguistics*, 4th ed (Oxford; New York: Oxford University Press, 2010).

Table 1

No.	Arab	Transliteration	Indonesia
1.	قوة	/ quwah /	/ strong /
2.	قوم	/ qawm /	/people/
3.	وقت	/ waqt /	/time/
4.	يقين	/ yaq ī n/	/Certain/
5.	قصة	/qi s ʿ ah/	/ story /
6.	الحق	/ ʔ l ħ aq /	/right/

Source: Ramadhan el-Bauthy , Mamo-Zein, 2007

The words in table 1 data are obtained from the source language sentences on page 10 paragraph 3.

ولم يكن الأمير زين الدين ذا كفاءة عالية فحسب بل كان يتمتع إلى ذلك نى واسع وبمظهر كبير من القوة والسلطان (ص:١٠)

In data No. 1 There is one Arabic word that has been absorbed into Indonesian, namely: القوة which means 'strong.' In data No. 3 obtained from the source language sentence on page 13 paragraph.

كان الوقت أصيلا، والناس يوعدون يوم ٢٠ مارس ليستقبل من ورائه ربيع سنة جديدة (ص:١٣)

In data No.3 there is one Arabic word that has been absorbed into Indonesian, namely: الوقت which means 'time.' Viewed using the concept suggested by Crowley , there are several loan words that experience sound changes in the form of lenition or weakening of the sound, found in the word قوة / quwah / which in Indonesian means strong undergoes a change in the strong sound / ق/ to / ك /, where the sound /q/ changes to a weak sound /k/. And there is also the word

قوم / qawm / weakens from the sound / ق/ to / ك/ where the sound /q/ changes to a weak sound /k/. Then the word وقت / waqt / which means time, changes from a strong sound to a weak sound in the letters / ق/ to / ك/, where the sound /q/ changes to a weak sound /k/. It can be seen in the word يقين / yaqīn / which means sure, where the sound /q/ changes to a weak sound /k/. In the word قصة / qiṣṣah / experiences a weakening sound in the sound / ق/ to become / ك/ where the sound /q/ changes to a weak sound /k/. Finally the word الحق / ḥaqq / which in Indonesian means right, changes the sound of the letter / ق/ to / ك/, where the sound /q/ changes to a weak sound /k/.

b. Apheresis

Form apheresis (*aphaeresis*) is beheading sound at the beginning of a word.²⁰this vowel happen at the beginning of loan words from Language Arab this is the phoneme or vowel (a) to (ə). Examples of sound fragmentation can be seen in table 2 : d

No.	Arab	Transliteration	Indonesia
1.	عمر	/ ʕmr /	/ age /
2.	عقل	/ ʕqal /	/ a cal /
3.	عالم	/ ʕlam /	/ a lam /
4.	افهم	/ ʔfham /	/ understand /

Source: Ramadhan el-Bauthy , Mamo-Zein, 2007

²⁰Harimurti Kridalaksana, *Kamus Linguistik* (Jakarta: Gramedia, 1984).

The words in table 2 are obtained from the source language sentences on page 20 of the third paragraph.

فقد كانا مولهين به ولها عجيبا في كل صوره ومظاهره، وكان يبلغ بهما التأثر بحقيقته مبلغا فوق ما هو معتاد أو طبيعي، كما كان في شوق شديد إلى أن يلححا ولو مرة في العمر هاتين الأميرتين اللتين ذاع جمالهما في معظم جهات كردستان وبقاعها (ص: ٢٠)

In data No. 1 There is one Arabic word that has been absorbed into Indonesian, namely: *العمر* which means 'age.' said *عمر* / ʕ mr / which in Indonesian means /age/ has a sound change, where the sound / ʕ / at the beginning of the word is removed so that there is a weakening of the sound with the type of apheresis to become the word /age/, then there is a loan word from the word *افهم* / ʔfham / where the sound / ʔ / at the beginning of the word is removed resulting in a change in the apheresis type sound to / understand /. In the next word *عقل* / ʕ qal / which means /akal/ experiences the removal of the vowel or consonant / ʕ / resulting in a change in the apheresis type sound to /akal/. Then on the word *افهم* / ʕ lam / which experiences the removal of the *glottal phoneme* / ʕ / becomes /alam/ .

c. Syncope

Syncope is the loss of sounds or letters in the middle of words. ²¹This process is similar to apokop , the release of a sound in the middle of a word. This often occurs in suprasegmental sounds or long sounds in the vowels /a/,/i/ and

²¹Harimurti Kridalaksana, *Kamus Linguistik* (Jakarta: Gramedia, 1984).

/u/. When a word contains a long vowel sound in Arabic, the sound is shortened or the long sound removed from the vowel sound. ²²

Examples of syncope or sound loss can be seen in table 3:

Table 3

No.	Arab	Transliteration	Indonesia
1.	طبيعة	/ t ^s abī'ah /	/t abiat /
2.	سلطان	/ sul t ^s ā n/	/sultan/
3.	حياة	/ ḥ father /	/h verse /
4.	حديث	/ ḥ ad ī ṭ /	/hadith/
5.	يقين	/ yaq ī n/	/Certain/
6.	رضى	/ ri d ^s ā /	/rida/
7.	رسالة	/ ris ā lah /	/treatise/
8.	كلام	/kal ā m/	/kalam/
9.	نكاح	/ marry /	/marry
10.	إخلاص	/ ʔ xl ā s ^s /	/sincere/
11.	فقير	/ faq ī r/	/indigent/
12.	لسان	/lis ā n/	/oral/
13.	إشارة	/ ʔ f ā rah /	/cue/
14.	نصيحة	/ na s ^s ī ḥ ah/	/advice/
15.	الزمان	/ era /	/era/
16.	وجود	/ wujud /	/form/
17.	ساكنة	/s ā kinah /	/sakinah/

Source: Ramadhan el-Bauthy , Mamo-Zein, 2007

²²Fahnida Aulia and A-esah Wemamah, "Analysis of Change in the Sound of Arabic Loan Words in the Translation of Akidatul Awam by Syekh Ahmad Marzuki (Crowley's Theory Perspective)," *Jurnal Al-Maqayis: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Arab dan Kebahasaan* 10, no. 1 (2023): 1–21. <https://doi.org/10.18592/jams.v10i1.6794>.

The words in table 3 are obtained from the source language sentences on page 21 of the second paragraph.

فقد مس كل من كليهما سويداء قلبه، وانطلق تياره الخفاق منبعثاً في كل مداخل الروح الأخرى التي كانت
تعلقت بها منذ الأزل، ثم ضلت عنه في منحدرهما إلى خضم هذا العالم المتلاطم، حيث فقت تبحث عنهما
بين صور الطبيعة والأزهر (ص: ٢١)

In the sentence data above there are three Arabic loan words that have been absorbed into Indonesian, namely: الروح which means 'spirit', العالم which means 'nature', الطبيعة which means 'character.' In the vocabulary طيبة / t^ʕ abī'ah / long vowel /ī/ glottal in Arabic vocabulary becomes /i/ experiencing deletion in Indonesian vocabulary. The word فقير / faqīr / experiences a sound removal in the middle of the word, namely the removal of the long vowel / ī / to become / i / a short vowel, so that it becomes a loan word in Indonesian, namely fakir. The word طبيعة / ṭ abī'ah / experiences sound expansion in the middle of the word, namely the removal of the long vowel / ī / experiences the removal of the vowel to become / i / a short vowel, thus becoming the word /character/. In the word سلطان / sul t^ʕ ān / there is a long vowel in the phoneme /ā/ that has been removed to become the sound /a/. on vocabulary حياة / ḥ ayāh / has a long vowel in the letter / ā / and has been removed to become /a/. on the word حديث / ḥ adī θ / experiences a sound expansion in the middle of the word, namely the removal of the long vowel / ī / experiences the removal of the vowel to become /i / a short vowel, and in the Indonesian vocabulary it becomes /hadith/. The loss of sound occurs in يقين / yaqīn / has a long vowel removed / ī / has a vowel removed to

become / i / a short vowel so it becomes the word /yakin/. In the vocabulary of رسالة / ris ālah / has a long vowel in the letter / ā / and has been removed to become /a/ so that in the Indonesian vocabulary it becomes risilah. As said نكاح / nik ā ḥ / there is a long vowel in the phoneme /ā/ which has been removed to become the sound /a/ in the Indonesian vocabulary to become /nikah/. in the word إخلاص / ? xl ā s ʿ / there is a long vowel in the phoneme /ā/ which is removed to become the sound /a/. These examples are loan word forms that experience a syncope process by changing long vowels to short vowels.

d. Consonant Reduction

Double consonants are consonants that are consecutive in a word without any vowels inserted between them. What is meant by double consonant reduction is the release of one consonant in a double consonant. In Arabic there are two consonants that are the same and consecutive in a word. After being absorbed into Indonesian, there are two consonants that are the same and consecutive in a word. After being absorbed into Indonesian, one of the double consonants was removed, which never occurs at the beginning of a word. Double consonants are only found in the middle and at the end of words. ²³

Weakening occurs when the voiced sound /z/ becomes the voiceless sound /s/ found in the word /ijazah/ which weakens to / ijasah /. In the word diploma, there are variations in the form, namely diploma. Changes also occur in the high vowel /u/ to the medium vowel /o/, for example, sacrifice becomes victim/sacrifice. All of these words have a double at the end of the word. These

²³Syamsul Hadi dan Siti Chamamah Soeratno, "Perubahan Fonologis Kata-Kata Serapan dari Bahasa Arab dalam Bahasa Indonesia," *Humaniora* 15 (2003): 121–132.

double consonants are clearly visible in the transliteration of each word. Therefore, in Indonesian, double consonants never occupy the ultimate (final) position, so all double consonants at the end of a word always have one of them released. In general, the two types of changes mentioned above can be categorized as syncope (changes due to the release of a sound in the middle of a word) or apocope (changes caused by the release of a sound at the end of a word).

1. Added Sound

The addition of sounds can also occur in loan words, this form of sound change uses the addition of sounds to a word. The addition of this sound occurs in the middle of a word or at the end of a word which is often found in loan words from Arabic. There are several types of sound additions to loan words, namely anaptyxis (*anaptyxis*), epenthesis (*epenthesis*), prosthesis (*prosthesis*) and *paragogue*. However, loan words from Arabic do not undergo prosthesis (*prosthesis*) is the addition of a vowel or consonant at the beginning of a word to make pronunciation easier.²⁴

a) Epenthesis (*Epenthesis*)

The form of epenthesis is the process of changing loan words by inserting sounds or letters in a loan word to adapt to the phonological pattern of the loan language.²⁵ This is often called anaptyxis, namely the addition of a short vowel in the middle of two or more consonants with the aim of simplifying the syllable structure. Additions in a word often involve adding the vowels /a/, /i/, and /u/, these additions occur at the beginning, in the middle or at the end. The form of

²⁴Muhammad Sayyidul Arwan, "Perubahan Bunyi Kata Serapan Keagamaan dari Bahasa Arab ke dalam Bahasa Jawa," *Tarling, Journal of Language Education* 8 (2016): 93-113. <https://doi.org/10.24090/tarling.v3i1.2893>."

²⁵Harimurti Kridalaksana, *Kamus Linguistik* (Jakarta: Gramedia, 1984).

epenthesis occurs in the loan words in the novel Mamo Zein from Arabic into Indonesian, including :

Table 5

No.	Arab	Transliteration	Indonesia
1.	وجه	/ face /	/face/
2.	مجلس	/ ma ʒ lis /	/assembly/
3.	دنیا	/ dun j ā /	/world/
4.	شرط	/ ʃ ar t ʕ /	/condition/
5.	ذکر	/ ð ikr /	/dhikr/

Source: Ramadhan el-Bauthy , Mamo-Zein, 2007

In table 5 you can see the form of adding vowels, namely the insertion of sounds or letters into words. This borrowing of sounds takes the form of an insertion which is called apathysis . Anaptyxis is a symptom of inserting a vowel between two consonants. First, it can be seen in the word مجلس / ma ʒ lis / has the vowel sound /e/ added between the letters /j/ and /l/ to become the word /assembly/. Said دنیا / dunj ā / has the addition of the vowel sound /i/ which is placed between the letters /n/ and /a/, thus becoming the word /dunia/. Said شرط / ʃ ar t ʕ / has the vowel sound /a/ added between the letters /y/ and /r/ so that it becomes the word /term/. On the vocabulary وجه / wajh / there has been an addition of the vowel sound /a/ in front of the sound /h/, the addition of the sound occurs in ذکر / ð ikr / has the addition of the sound /i/ between the vowels /k/ and /r/. Examples of these loan words have sounds added by adding a vowel sound between the consonant sounds in the word.

b) Paragog

According to Crowley Paragagoc can occur because of the addition of a phoneme at the end of a word.²⁶In the journal it is also stated that there is a sound change in the form of the addition of one or more phonemes at the end of a word which is called paragog. This was also put forward by Syamsul Hadi in his book Arabic words in Indonesian which he quoted from Kridalaksana.²⁷

2. Metathesis

Metathesis is a change in the position of letters, sounds, or syllables in a word. This change rarely occurs in the absorption of words from Arabic. From the data collected, only one word was found that contained this metathesis change, namely the word *seelu/serawal* سروال. The metathesis process that occurs in changing the word sirwal, first experiences a weakening of the sound /i/ to become /e/ so that it becomes selalu, and there is also a variation in its form, namely *serawal*.²⁸

3. Assimilation

Assimilation is the process of changing a sound so that it is similar or the same as another nearby sound.²⁹This sound change is usually caused by the influence of another sound, namely if one sound causes another sound to change so that the two sounds become almost the same or similar to each other. As for

²⁶Crowley and Claire Bower, *An Introduction to Historical Linguistics*, 4th ed (Oxford ; New York: Oxford University Press, 2010).

²⁷Syamsul Hadi, *Kata-Kata Arab dalam Bahasa Indonesia* (Bulaksumur Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University Press, 2015).

²⁸Syamsul Hadi dan Siti Chamamah Soeratno, "Perubahan Fonologis Kata-Kata Serapan dari Bahasa Arab dalam Bahasa Indonesia," *Humaniora* 15 (2003): 121–132.

²⁹Ahmad Suherman, "Perubahan Fonologis Kata-Kata Serapan Bahasa Sunda dari Bahasa Arab: Studi Kasus pada Masyarakat Sunda di Jawa Barat," *Sosiohumanika* 5, no. 1 (2012): <https://doi.org/10.2121/sosiohumanika.v5i1.456>.

the example of assimilation in the word **ممکن** / mumkin /, the sounds /m/ and /n/ in the word mumkin change to /ŋ/ which is a dorso -velar sound. The changes in /m/ and /n/ still retain their nasal characteristics.

4. Dissimilation

Dissimilation is a change that occurs when two sounds that are the same change to become dissimilar. This change in the form of dissimilation is not often found in loan words from Arabic. For example, in the word **أفصح** in the word / afshah / which changes to valid there is a dissimilation of the /f/ sound which is a sliding sound into the /b/ sound so that it is not similar to the /s/ sound that follows it which is also a sliding sound. The change from /f/ to /b/ is also a strengthening of the sound.³⁰

5. Monophthongization

A change due to the joining of two different sounds into a single sound and then containing several phonetic characteristics of both original sounds is called monophthongization . Loan words that undergo a sound change process occur in loan words containing the diphthongs / ai / and / au /. Examples containing the diphthong / ai / are *chairan* , *haibat* , and *maidan* , as well as *khaiman* . The diphthong / au / is the word *repentance* . The two diphthongs turn into a sound, resulting in the words *wonder*, *great*, *field*, and *repentance*.³¹

³⁰Russell Jones, *Arabic Loan-Words in Indonesia* (London: School of Oriental and African Studies University of London, 1978).

³¹Fahnida Aulia and A-esah Wemamah, "Analysis of Change in the Sound of Arabic Loan Words in the Translation of Akidatul Awam by Syekh Ahmad Marzuki (Crowley's Theory Perspective)," *Jurnal Al-Maqayis: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Arab dan Kebahasaan* 10, no. 1 (2023): 1–21. <https://doi.org/10.18592/jams.v10i1.6794>.

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