

*Article*

## **Phonological Analysis of Syllabic Changes of Arabic Loan Verbs**

Muhaimin Syaqiq Mawaridi\*, Abdul Azim Mohamad Isa & Lutfi Hassan

Academy of Language Studies, UiTM, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia

\*Corresponding Author: [2023557311@student.uitm.edu.my](mailto:2023557311@student.uitm.edu.my)

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**Abstract:** The original form of a language is often changed when the language is borrowed into the target language. In Malay, one of the changes that can be observed is the reduction of syllable segments. The change results from integrating and adapting the source language to the target language for native-like adaptation. Therefore, this study investigates the reduction of syllable segments and phonological changes of syllable segments in Arabic loan verbs. The reduction of syllable segments refers to a segmental reduction in the first, second or third syllable. The phonological change of the syllable segment refers to the sound change that occurs when the syllable segment is reduced. This study uses Arabic loan verbs in Kamus Dewan Perdana as research data. The collected data was transcribed and 30 Arabic loanwords were found to have syllable segment reduction. The data is then analysed using the theory of sound change to determine the phonological changes that occur in the syllable segments in the Arabic loanwords. The study results show that there are 3 types of segmental reduction located in the first syllable, 26 verbs in the second syllable and 3 verbs in the third syllable. In addition, the study's results also show that phonological changes for syllable segments in Arabic loanwords occur through vowel adaptation, neutralization and scramble. These changes generally take the form of vowel adjustments that shorten the vowel sound of the original Arabic spelling, which accounts for most of the sound changes in syllable segment reduction.

**Keywords:** Loanwords; Arabic loan verbs; syllable segmental reduction; phonological changes; sound change

### **Introduction**

Borrowing words is a common phenomenon that occurs in every language in the world, including Malay. Borrowed words are words that are transferred from the source language to the target language (Indirawati et al., 2024). Abdul Basir (2009) defines language borrowing as the transfer of words from a foreign language into the target language, whereby the structure is retained or rearranged according to the needs of the target language. This process of word borrowing takes place when the development of a language depends on the use and effort to enrich it and add or adopt new vocabulary from the other language (Ibtisam Abdullah & Imran, 2018). For example, Arabic is used in this context to spread Islam in the Malay Islands (Musling, 2021), to communicate with Arab and Malay traders (Watson-Andaya & Andaya, 1982) and the location of the Malay Peninsula is a very strategic body of water in the middle of the route (Abas et al., 2021).

Therefore, the development of the Malay language should also encourage the original users of the Malay language to learn Arabic loanwords in the Malay language from the beginning. This is to prevent Malay language speakers from only knowing how to speak and write without knowing and paying attention to the origin and meaning of each word spoken. The use of a vocabulary in the Malay language has created a feeling in the minds of language users that all words originate from the Malay language.

According to Collins (2003), there are not many Malay researchers in Malaysia who study the origin of words. Although there are studies that deal with the origin of words, these studies only explain how words from Arabic are introduced into the Malay language, and the meaning of the individual loanwords, whether they remain or change, is also not investigated (Norhashim et al., 2019). Since this study has taken the initiative to fill this gap by identifying various syllable segments and phonological changes that occur in Arabic loanwords in the Malay language, the number of studies on the origin of loanwords in the Malay language will be increased.

At the same time, it is important that this study is carried out for both linguistic theory and practical application, as the different syllable structure leads to the syllable segment being reduced in Arabic loanwords. Arabic linguists recognize six syllable patterns: /CV/, /CV:/, /CVC/, /CV:C/, /CVVC/, and /CVVC/ (Rubbā', 2000: 159; al-Ghāmidīyy, 2000). While Malay has four main syllables: /V/, /CV/, /VC/, and /CVC/ (Ahmad, 2014). In addition, there are also sound changes in Arabic loanwords, as noted by Muslich (2008), who identified nine types of sound changes: assimilation, dissimilation, vowel modification, neutralization, removal, metathesis, diphthongization, monophthongisation, and anaptics. Putradi (2016) has identified five sound change patterns in Indonesian loanwords. Therefore, this study will analyze the reduction of syllable segments in Arabic loanwords and the phonological changes of syllable segments in Arabic loanwords in Kamus Dewan Perdana.

Therefore, this study will analyze the reduction of syllable segments in Arabic loan verbs and the phonological changes of syllable segments in Arabic loan verbs in the Kamus Dewan Perdana.

## Literature Review

### 1. Reduction of Syllable Segments

Numerous studies have been carried out on Arabic syllables. One of them is the study by Almuddin & Almuddin, S. (2022) on syllable types and syllable weight in Arabic. The results of his study show that the structure of Arabic syllables can be divided into six main forms. The classification of these syllables depends on three conditions, namely: each syllable must have a vowel sound, each syllable must begin with a consonant sound and the syllables can be open and closed syllables. Therefore, the classification of syllable structure is important to identify Arabic words that originate from Arabic and Arabic words that are borrowed from foreign languages.

Fadli and Savitri (2022) also examines the difference in syllable structure that occurs in Arabic loanwords and is one of the developments in Indonesian vocabulary. His study emphasizes how the reduction of syllable segments has led to an increase in new vocabulary in Indonesian. For example, the change of the syllable structure CVC/CVC to CV/CVC, which refers to the word regret (توبة) to /to.bat/, as reported by Kamus Besar Bahasa Arab (KBBI). However, Irawan (2020) also stated that the change of Arabic loanwords in Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia has undergone many changes so that native Arabic speakers do not understand the sound of the loanwords.

At the same time, Julul et al. (2019) investigate how Arabic loanwords are adapted in Indonesian. The results of his study show that most Arabic loanwords not only retain the meaning of the source language, but also have the highest tendency to undergo semantic changes related to syllable structure in a language. The change in syllable structure is attributed to the process of borrowing new words associated with cultural concepts in the receiving language. Thus, the way Arabic is borrowed also depends on how the receiver perceives the language or how the receiving language generalizes Arabic loanwords.

There are also studies that use samples other than dictionaries. These are studies that examine the speakers' retention of the morphological structure of Arabic and the process of word formation when using English constituents. For example, in a study by Alamaren and Adi Kasuma (2022), who investigated the morphological pattern of intra-word code-switching among Arabic-English speakers on Facebook. Overall, the Arabic-English intra-word code-switching process does not affect the Arabic word formation process, but it does affect the English word formation process. To summarise, code-switching in Arabic is acceptable and often seems to be possible despite the morphological differences between Arabic and English.

In addition, the study by Na'eem et al. (2020) sheds light on the discussion on the structure and form of syllabification in Jordanian Arabic used in urban areas. The focus of this study is on morphological derivation with three consonant clusters that have a CVCC syllable structure and are followed by the suffix -CV. The results of this study show that there are two moras for the CVCC syllable structure. This study also explains that three CCC consonant clusters are accepted in this language. El Shanawany and Wiese (2021) conducted an error analysis study on 20 Egyptian Arabic students learning German while forming consonant clusters at the end of words. The results of the study show that the production of consonant clusters at the end of words is a common error.

The study, conducted by the researcher mentioned above, examined the syllable structure of Arabic and loan languages. Aspects of syllables that are explained lead to the issues that are emphasized in order to achieve the goals of a study. However, studies explaining the reduction of syllable segments in Arabic loan verbs have not yet been emphasized. Therefore, this study will fill this gap.

## 2. Sound Changes

Many studies have been carried out to investigate how the sound of loanwords changes in Arabic. Among them is a study by Mohamad Zain (2022) which states that the Malay language has undergone the process of de-indigenization and de-Islamization of an Arabic word. However, in reality, loanwords from foreign languages such as Arabic have generally undergone a process of assimilation. Assimilation in Arabic refers to two sounds that occur in a sentence or two sentences. For example, if two letter sounds have the same point of articulation, then the sound of the first letter influences the sound of the second and vice versa (Kasnin & Jaafar, 2017).

There are Arabic words, whether words or terms, that have a specific understanding of meaning that sometimes differs from their general meaning, so that when they are taken out of context, they are misunderstood and cause confusion (Abdullah, 2017). This raises the question of the confusion that arises due to sound changes after importation from the source language into the target language. Mutalib (2023) also dealt with the adaptation of Arabic loanwords in his article. According to him, loanwords in Arabic undergo adaptation and substitution of certain phonemes in the formation of morphemes that match the structure of the Malay language, as well as changes in meaning. The difference in sound between the mother tongue and the borrowed language also adds value to the enrichment of the Malay vocabulary, further developing the concept of knowledge brought by the foreign community.

The recent study by Shah and Mardiah (2023) also discusses the phonological change of Arabic loanwords in Indonesian in the KBBI online dictionary with the field of Islamic religious knowledge based on Muslich's (2008) study on sound changes. The study found that the spelling of loanwords undergoes anaptyctic changes, neutralizations and vowel modifications. These changes usually take the form of neutralization to symbolize the sounds of Arabic letters that have no sounds in the Indonesian language and vowel modification that shortens the vowel sound of the original Arabic spelling so that native Arabic speakers do not understand the sound of the vocabulary. In addition to the study mentioned above, there are other studies highlighted by Arwan (2019). The study dealt with the form of sound change of loanwords from Arabic into Javanese. The determination of sound changes in his study is based on matching methods and Crowley's theory. Therefore, the study found that there are 5 forms of sound changes in religious loanwords from Arabic into Javanese, including metathesis, assimilation and dissimilation.

To summarize, sound changes occur when the word is borrowed into the target language. Sound changes include the adaptation and replacement of certain phonemes when adapting to the target language. Therefore, this study focuses on phonological changes in syllable segments in Arabic loan verbs in the Kamus Dewan Perdana.

## Methodology

The data used in this study was taken from the Dewan Perdana Dictionary. The researcher chose the Kamus Dewan Perdana because this dictionary is the latest edition published by Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka in 2020 compared to the Kamus Dewan Bahasa Edisi Keempat which was published in 2015. The researcher prefers the Kamus Dewan Perdana because this manuscript contains over 120 thousand entries and sub-entries in

2529 pages. In contrast, Kamus Dewan Bahasa Edisi Keempat contains only about 82,900 entries and subentries on 1817 pages. In addition, the entries and sub-entries in the Kamus Dewan Perdana include common words, proper names, terms, dialect words, loan words, classical words and so on (DBP, 2020).

Since this study focuses only on loan verbs that undergo only segmental reduction, the amount of data analyzed is limited. Moreover, this study uses the dictionary of al-Mu`jam al-Wasit (2011) to verify and ensure that Arabic loanwords really exist in the Arabic language. The results of the study show that there are only 30 Arabic loanwords in the Kamus Dewan Perdana that show a reduction in syllable segments. The restriction of the selection to verbs is due to the fact that there are nouns in Arabic that are categorized as verbs in Malay when they are included in the Kamus Dewan Perdana. In order to focus on the analysis of sound changes without touching the debate on word type changes, only verbs are the focus of the study. The study of syllable segment change and phonological change of Arabic loanwords is emphasized so that the research results can serve as a basis and guide for the process of changing the spelling of Arabic loanwords in the future.

The study is conducted in three phases. In the first phase, the researcher will examine and list all words with the term "Ar" in the Kamus Dewan Perdana. Then, a filter will be created in this study by extracting the real data, i.e. the Arabic verbs that have undergone syllable segment reduction only, as shown in Table 1. The second step is to analyze the reduction of syllable segments. In this study, a tabular method is used to determine the reduction of syllable segments in Arabic loan verbs. In this study, all the data are listed in a table which is divided into three parts as in Table 1. Then, the researcher breaks down the syllable structure of loanword transliteration into smaller syllable segments by referring to the theories selected at the beginning of the study.

Next, this study analyzes the phonological changes that occur during the reduction of syllable segments by referring to Muslich's (2008) theory of sound change. After grouping the types of loanword sound changes, the author then concludes the analysis of the study, which will answer the topic of the second problem in an abstract way. Below is a list of research data on Arabic loanwords that exhibit syllable segment reduction.

Table 1. Arabic loan verbs that undergo syllable segment reduction

No.	Borrowed Original Arabic Words	Transliteration	Borrowing Verbs in Kamus Dewan Perdana
1.	عصي	/ʿaṣi/	Asi
2.	غروب	/ghurūb/	Ghurub
3.	حسود	/ḥasūd/	Hasud
4.	ابتداء	/ibtidāʿ/	Ibtida
5.	افطار	/iftāʾr/	Iftar
6.	انكار	/inkār/	Ingkar
7.	خالي	/khālī/	Khali
8.	قيام	/qiyām/	Kiam
9.	قيامه	/qiyāmah/	Kiamat
10.	قعود	/quʿūd/	Kuud
11.	مغلوب	/maghlūb/	Maglub
12.	محفوظ	/maḥfūz/	Mahfuz
13.	مظلوم	/mazlūm/	Mazlum
14.	مبارك	/mubārak/	Mubarak
15.	محاسبه	/muhāsabah/	Muhasabah
16.	مراجعة	/murājaah/	Murajaah
17.	مستعد	/mustaʿid/	Mustaid
18.	موالة	/muwālat/	Muwalat
19.	صيام	/ṣiyām/	Siam
20.	سجود	/sujūd/	Sujud
21.	شهيد	/syahīd/	Syahid
22.	تعجل	/taʿajjal/	Taajal
23.	تفحوس	/tafahhūs/	Tafahus
24.	تحبيس	/ṭahbīs/	Tahbis
25.	تنزيل	/tanzīl/	Tanzil
26.	تسليم	/taslīm/	Taslim
27.	طواف	/ṭawāf/	Tawaf
28.	وفاة	/wafāt/	Wafat
29.	وارد	/wārid/	Warid
30.	ولادة	/wilādah/	Wiladah

## Findings and Discussion

This section discusses the two objectives presented earlier, namely (i) analysing the reduction of syllable segments in Arabic loan verbs in Kamus Dewan Perdana and (ii) analysing the phonological change of syllable segments in Arabic loan verbs in Kamus Dewan Perdana.

### 1. Reduction of Segments

The number of Arabic loan verbs that undergo a reduction of syllable segments in the first syllable corresponds to the number of changes in the third syllable. While the number of syllable changes in the second syllable is the highest with 26 verbs. Below is a list of Arabic loanwords in Kamus Dewan Perdana, based on the position of the segment reduction in the syllable.

#### *Reduction of Segments in The First Syllable*

Table 2 shows the results of the analysis of segment reduction in the first syllable. The results show that three verbs undergo segment reduction at the beginning of the word.

Table 2. Reduction of segments in the first syllable

The Original Arabic Word	Reduction of Syllable Segments from Arabic To Malay
عصي	/ʿaʃi/ -----> /asi/ CV/CV-----> V/CV
خالي	/khālī/-----> /khalī/ CVV/CVV----->CV/CV
وارد	/wārid/-----> /warid/ CVV/CVC----->CV/CVC

Arabic borrowed verbs that have a syllable segment reduction in the first syllable are the verbs in Table 2. The verb *asi* (عصي) in Arabic is derived from /ʿaʃi/. The verb undergoes a reduction of the syllable pattern from CV to V. This is in contrast to the verbs *khali* (خالي), which comes from /khālī/, and *warid* (وارد), which comes from /wārid/, which undergoes a reduction of the syllable pattern from CVV to CV. According to Rubba' (2000), the presence of patterned syllables /CV/ is often found in singular past verbs that are neither mu'tal nor muda"af (double consonants (geminated) or words in which one of the original phonemes is repeated).

#### *Reduction of Segments in The Second Syllable*

The results of the analysis of segmental reduction in the second syllable are shown in Table 3. The results show that 27 verbs undergo segmental reduction in the second syllable.

Table 3 shows examples of Arabic loan verbs in which the syllable segment in the second syllable has been reduced. Several types of syllable reduction have occurred in the second syllable of Arabic loan verbs. Starting with the reduction of the syllable segment, which results from the reduction of the syllable pattern CVVC to CVC. For example, what happened to the verb *ghurub* (غروب), which was originally /ghurūb/. The reduction of such segments is generally a result of the vowel adaptation that occurs with loanwords. In addition, the change of CVVC syllable pattern to CVC is also evident in verbs such as *hasud* (حسود), *iftar* (افتار), *ingkar* (انكار), *maghlub* (مغلوب), *mahfuz* (محفوظ), *mazlum* (مظلوم), *sujud* (سجود), *syahid* (شهيد), *tahbis* (تحبيس), *tanzil* (تنزيل), *taslim* (تسليم), *tawaf* (طواف) and *wafat* (وفاة).

Arabic loan verbs such as *kiam* (قيام) also experience a reduction of syllable segments with the reduction of the syllable pattern CVVC to VC. This reduction of syllable patterns can also be observed in verbs such as *kuud* (قعود) and *siam* (صيام). In contrast, the verb *kiamat* (قيامه) has a syllable segment reduction in the second syllable, so that it has changed the number of original syllables. The original syllable pattern for the verb /qiyāmah/ is CV/CVV/CVC and has changed to CVV/CVC after the vowel adjustment process.

The reduction of the syllable pattern from CVV to CV occurred in the verb *khali* (خالي), which originally comes from /khālī/. The reduction of syllable segments by changing the syllable pattern from CVV to CV also occurs with verbs such as *mubarak* (مبارك), *muhasabah* (محاسبه), *muwalat* (موالة) and *wiladah* (ولادة).

In the verb *taajal* (تعجل), which derives from /ta'ajjal/, the syllable segment was reduced to V by reducing the CVC syllable pattern. In the verb *tafahus* (تفحوس), the syllable pattern was reduced from CVC to CV, which changes the original spelling /tafahhūs/.

Table 3. Reduction of segments in the second syllable

The Original Arabic Word	Reduction of Syllable Segments from Arabic to Malay
غروب	/ghurūb/ -----> /ghurub/ CV/CVVC -----> CV/CVC
حسود	/ħasūd/-----> /hasud/ CV/CVVC-----> CV/CVC
افطار	/ifṭār/-----> /iftar/ VC/CVVC/-----> VC/CVC
انكار	/inkār/-----> /ingkar/ CV/CVVC/----->CV/CVC
خالي	/khālī/-----> /khali/ CVV/CVV----->CV/CV
قيام	/qiyām/-----> /kiam/ CV/CVVC----->CV/VC
قيامة	/qiyāmah/-----> /kiamat/ CV/CVV/CVC----->CVV/CVC
قعود	/qu'ūd/-----> /kuud/ CV/CVVC----->CV/VC
مغلوب	/maghlūb/-----> /maglub/ CV/CVVC----->CV/CVC
محفوظ	/maḥfūz/-----> /mahfuz/ CVC/CVVC----->CVC/CVC
مظلوم	/maẓlūm/-----> /mazlum/ CVC/CVVC-----> CVC/CVC
مبارك	/mubārak/-----> /mubarak/ CV/CVV/CVC----->CV/CV/CVC
محاسبه	/muḥāsabah/-----> /muhasabah/ CV/CVV/CV/CVC----->CV/CV/CV/CVC
مراجعة	/murājaah/-----> /murajaah/ CV/CVV/CV/VC----->CV/CV/CV/VC
موالة	/muwālat/-----> /muwalat/ CV/CVV/CVC----->CV/CV/CVC
صيام	/ṣiyām/-----> /siam/ CV/CVVC----->CV/VC
سجود	/sujūd/-----> /sujud/ CV/CVVC----->CV/CVC
شهيد	/syahīd/-----> /syahid/ CV/CVVC----->CV/CVC
تعجل	/ta'ajjal/-----> /taajjal/ CV/CVC/CVC----->CV/V/CVC
تفحوس	/tafahhūs/-----> /tafahus/ CV/CVC/CVVC----->CV/CV/CVC
تحبيس	/ṭahbīs/-----> /tahbis / CVC/CVVC----->CVC/CVC
تنزيل	/tanzīl/-----> /tanzil/ CVC/CVVC----->CVC/CVC
تسليم	/taslīm/-----> /taslim/ CVC/CVVC----->CVC/CVC
طواف	/ṭawāf/-----> /tawaf/ CV/CVVC----->CV/CVC
وفاة	/wafāt/-----> /wafat/ CV/CVVC----->CV/CVC
ولاده	/wilādah/-----> /wiladah/ CV/CVV/CVC----->CV/CV/CVC

### Reduction of Segments in The Third Syllable

The results show that three verbs undergo a segmental reduction in the third syllable. The results of the analysis of segmental reduction in the third syllable of the Arabic loanwords are shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Reduction of segments in the third syllable

The Original Arabic Word	Reduction of Syllable Segments from Arabic to Malay
ابتداء	/ibtidā'-----> /ibtida/ VC/CV/CVVC-----> VC/CV/CV
مستعد	/musta'id-----> /mustaid/ CVC/CV/CVC----->CVC/CV/VC
تفحوس	/tafahūs-----> /tafahus/ CV/CVC/CVVC----->CV/CV/CVC

Table 4 is an example of an Arabic loanword with a syllable segment reduction in the third syllable. The verb *ibtida* (ابتداء) comes from /ibtidā'/ and undergoes a syllable segment change from the CVVC pattern to CV. Then the verb, which is derived from /musta'id/ (مستعد), has changed from CVC to VC to /mustaid/ due to the reduction of the syllable pattern. The next verb is *tafahus* (تفحوس), which was originally /tafahūs/, with the CVVC syllable pattern reduced to the CVC syllable pattern.

## 2. Phonological Changes for Syllable Segments

Based on the study by Muslich (2008), it was investigated that there are several phonological changes in the reduction of syllable segments of Arabic loanwords. Below is a classification analysis of the phonological changes for 30 Arabic loanwords that show a reduction of syllable segments in the Kamus Dewan Perdana.

### Vowel Modification

There are several phonological changes in the reduction of syllable segments of Arabic loanwords, one of which is vowel modification. This process has led to almost all Arabic loanwords undergoing vowel modification in the form of sound changes. Table 5 shows the results of the complete analysis of syllable segment changes resulting from vowel modification.

According to Muslich (2008), a vowel modification is a sound change due to the influence of other sounds that follow it. Table 5 shows that 27 Arabic loanwords undergo vowel modification in the form of sound changes. Verbs that sound /ā/, /ī/ and /ū/ undergo vowel modification in the form of a shortening of the /ā/ sound to /a/, of the /ī/ sound to the /i/ sound and of the /ū/ sound to the /u/ sound when they are adopted into Malay. This is because the three sounds /ā/, /ī/ and /ū/ do not occur in Malay. This vowel sound must therefore be replaced in order to make spelling easier for native Malay speakers.

The vowel change from the sound /ā/ to /a/ occurs in the verbs *ibtida* (ابتداء), *iftar* (افتار), *ingkar* (انكار), *khali* (خالي), *kiam* (قيام), *kiamat* (قيامه), *mubarak* (مبارك), *muhasabah* (محاسبه), *murajaah* (رجعة), *muwalat* (موالاة), *siam* (صيام), *tawaf* (طواف), *wafat* (وفاة), *warid* (وارد) and *wiladah* (ولاده).

While the vowel change from the sound /ī/ to the sound /i/ occurs in the verbs *khali* (خالي), *syahid* (شهيد), *tahbis* (تحبيس), *tanzil* (تنزيل) and *taslim* (تسليم). The verbs *ghurub* (غروب), *hasud* (حسود), *kuud* (قعود), *maglub* (مغلوب), *mahfuz* (حفظلوم), *mazlum* (مظلوم), *sujud* (سجود) and *tafahus* (تفحوس) also undergo a vowel modification by shortening the sound /ū/ to the sound /u/. According to Shah and Mardiah (2023), the vowel adaptation is done because the three sounds /ī/, /ā/ and /ū/ do not occur in Indonesian and are difficult to spell for most Indonesians, so it is necessary to replace the vowel sounds to make spelling easier for native speakers of Indonesian. For this reason, the vowel sounds also need to be replaced to make spelling easier for native Malay speakers whose language is almost the same as Indonesian.

Therefore, this study can conclude that the proportion of vowel modification from /ā/ to /a/ is 54% of the total. The total number of vowel modifications from the sound /ī/ to the sound /i/ amounted to 17% and the modification of the vowel from the sound /ū/ to the sound /u/ amounted to 29%.

Table 5. Vowel modification

The Original Arabic Word	Reduction of Syllable Segments from Arabic to Malay
غروب	/ghurūb/ -----> /ghurub/ CV/CVVC -----> CV/CVC
حسود	/ḥasūd/-----> /hasud/ CV/CVVC-----> CV/CVC
ابتداء	/ibtidā'/-----> /ibtida/ VC/CV/CVVC/-----> VC/CV/CV
افطار	/iftā'r/-----> /iftar/ VC/CVVC/-----> VC/CVC
انكار	/inkār/-----> /ingkar/ CV/CVVC/----->CV/CVC
خالي	/khālī/-----> /khali/ CVV/CVV----->CV/CV
قيام	/qiyām/-----> /kiam/ CV/CVVC----->CV/VC
قيامة	/qiyāmah/-----> /kiamat/ CV/CVV/CVC----->CVV/CVC
قعود	/qu'ūd/-----> /kuud/ CV/CVVC----->CV/VC
مغلوب	/maghlūb/-----> /maglub/ CV/CVVC----->CV/CVC
محفوظ	/maḥfūz/----->/mahfuz/ CVC/CVVC----->CVC/CVC
مظلوم	/mazlūm/-----> /mazlum/ CVC/CVVC-----> CVC/CVC
مبارك	/mubārak/-----> /mubarak/ CV/CVV/CVC----->CV/CV/CVC
محاسبه	/muhāsabah/----->/muhasabah/ CV/CVV/CV/CVC----->CV/CV/CV/CVC
مراجعة	/murājaah/-----> /murajaah/ CV/CVV/CV/VC----->CV/CV/CV/VC
موالاة	/muwālat/-----> /muwalat/ CV/CVV/CVC----->CV/CV/CVC
صيام	/ṣiyām/-----> /siam/ CV/ CVVC ----->CV/VC
سجود	/sujūd/-----> /sujud/ CV/CVVC----->CV/CVC
شهاد	/syahīd/-----> /syahid/ CV/CVVC----->CV/CVC
تفحوس	/tafahūs/-----> /tafahus/ CV/CVC/CVVC----->CV/CV/CVC
تحييس	/ṭahbīs/-----> /tahbis / CVC/CVVC----->CVC/CVC
تنزيل	/tanzīl/----->/tanzil/ CVC/CVVC----->CVC/CVC
تسليم	/taslīm/-----> /taslim/ CVC/CVVC----->CVC/CVC
طواف	/ṭawāf/-----> /tawaf/ CV/CVVC----->CV/CVC
وفاة	/wafāt/-----> /wafat/ CV/CVVC----->CV/CVC
وارد	/wārid/-----> /warid/ CVV/CVC----->CV/CVC
ولاده	/wilādah/-----> /wiladah/ CV/CVV/CVC----->CV/CV/CVC



### Neutralization

There are three verbs that undergo phonological changes through the process of neutralization, including the reduction of syllable segments of Arabic loanwords. At least three Arabic loanwords were found that undergo segmental reduction through the process of neutralization.

Table 6. Neutralization

The Original Arabic Word	Reduction of Syllable Segments from Arabic to Malay
عصي	/ʿaʃi/ -----> /asi/ CV/CV-----> V/CV
مستعد	/mustaʿid/-----> /mustaid/ CVC/CV/CVC----->CVC/CVVC
تعجل	/taʿajjal/-----> /taajjal/ CV/CVC/CVC----->CV/V/CVC

Based on Table 6, the results of the analysis show that three Arabic loanwords that undergo a neutralization process. Neutralization is the change of phonemic sound due to environmental influences (Muslich, 2008). For example, the elimination of the consonant sound /ʿ/, which symbolizes the sound of the letter ع in words such as /ʿasr/ from Indonesian (Shah & Mardiah, 2023). In the Malay language, the neutralization process also takes place in the form of the deletion of the consonant /ʿ/, which represents the sound of the letter ع in words such as asi (عصي), mustaid (مستعد) and taajjal (تعجل).

### Elimination

Table 7 shows Malay loanwords that undergo phonological changes when the syllable segments of Arabic loanwords are reduced by the process of elimination. In this study, only two Malay loanwords were found to undergo segmental reduction through this process.

Table 7. Elimination

The Original Arabic Word	Reduction of Syllable Segments from Arabic to Malay
تعجل	/taʿajjal/-----> /taajjal/ CV/CVC/CVC----->CV/V/CVC
تفحوس	/tafahhūs/-----> /tafahus/ CV/CVC/CVVC----->CV/CV/CVC

Table 7 shows two examples of that originate from Arabic and undergo a sound change through the process of zeroing. The verb تعجل /taʿajjal / is reset by removing one of the phonemes /j/ from the word so that it becomes a word that reads /taajjal/. Similarly, the verb تفحوس / tafahhūs / in Malay loanwords become the word /tafahus/. The verb undergoes a sound change by removing the consonant sound by removing one of the phonemes /f/ in the verb. This conversion process occurs by changing the phonemic sounds due to the influence of the environment in order to facilitate the pronunciation of the vocabulary (Muslich, 2008). Furthermore, according to Fadli and Savitri (2022), double consonants that are transferred into the original language become single consonants, provided they do not cause confusion.

### Number of Verbs That Undergo Vowel Reduction and Consonant Reduction

Using Tables 5, 6 and 7, this study can also determine the number of syllable segment reductions that show either vowel reduction or consonant reduction. Of the 30 Arabic loan verbs analysed, three verbs such as ibtida (ابتداء), kuud (قعود) and tafahus (تفحوس) exhibit both types of segment reduction, namely consonant and vowel reduction. The analysis of the study also revealed that three verbs undergo consonant reduction, such as the verb asi (عصي), mustaid (مستعد) and taajjal (تاجل). The vowels of the remaining 24 verbs are reduced.

### Conclusion

The borrowing of languages is an important process in the development of a language. The borrowing of this language is the result of the meeting of language and culture without a society being aware of it. Language

borrowing is an important process in the development of a language. Loanwords are words from a foreign language that are adopted into the target language and become part of the vocabulary of the borrowing language. When these loanwords are incorporated into the borrowed language, the structure of the language changes and is either retained or reshaped, depending on whether it is suitable for the borrowed language, in particular morphological changes. Considering the fact that so many Arabic words have been adopted into Malay, native speakers must know something about the science of loanwords, directly or indirectly. For this reason, the researcher hopes that the results of this study can contribute to the readers' understanding of Arabic loanwords through the process of word borrowing that occurs in the Malay language. There is therefore a need for further studies on the borrowing of Arabic words as it has had a great influence on the expansion of Malay vocabulary.

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