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Dutch was brought to Indonesia at the end of the 16th century by the Dutch (Tadmor, 2009: 691). Moreover, Tadmor suggests that Dutch words were borrowed into Indonesian started in 1619 throughout centuries of colonialism (2009: 698). At that time, there were two groups (the ruling class of Dutch and few Indonesian influential elite who spoke Dutch) making it have a strong impact on Indonesian mainly on its lexicon, and little bit on grammar.

Dutch words were borrowed for a reason namely referential or lexical gap. Referential or lexical gap refers to the needs to refer to notions and things which have been newly introduced to Indonesian speakers. In other words, this reason is related to a deficiency in the native vocabulary. Since the loanwords are used to fill a referential gap, it is not surprising, as Jones and Singh say if nouns are much more frequently borrowed than other parts of speech (1993: 37).

Dutch occupies the third place in terms of donor language to Indonesian. The Dutch loanwords are 6.5% of the total number of words in the Indonesian word database (Tadmor, 2009: 698). As has been suggested by Jones and Singh above, Tadmor also supports the idea of borrowing nouns more than other parts of speech by stating that the figures for Indonesian conform to the general trend of borrowing proportionally more nouns than verbs (2009: 699).

The need to refer to certain things and particular matters encompasses in various fields. This article will talk about three semantic fields. The three semantic fields are clothing and grooming, the house, and modern world (transportation, electricity, technology, and education). These three fields are chosen because they occupy the highest percentage among other fields (ranked one to three). Tadmor observes that Dutch loanwords in Indonesian clothing and grooming are 20%, the house are 12.3%, and modern world are 49.1% (2009: 701).

The Dutch loanwords undergo a process called adjustment or naturalization. Dupoux mentions that it is a process of transformation which applies to loanwords because the phonotactic structures from

the source language are considered to be phonologically ill-formed in the borrowing language's point of view that they should be transformed into well-formed ones (2003: 1). Furthermore, Field claims that the importation of foreign words into a borrowing language typically includes various degrees of phonological adaptation (all or partial); another possibility is the direct borrowing of foreign phonemes or close approximations (2002: 2). He adds that any non-native sound segments and other matters are subject to the phonological processes of the new linguistic environment (2002: 2-3). Therefore, Dutch loanwords are adjusted in order to conform to the phonotactic constraint of Indonesian.

The discussion is addressed to steps of loanword adjustment. Smith exemplifies how the loanword adjustment is carried out by the phonological process (2005: 2). She claims that the underlying representation (UR) of a loanword in a borrowing language (Lb) closely resembles the source language (Ls) form, at least for those speakers who first borrow a given word through contact with Ls (2005: 2). The Lb phonological grammar then maps that UR to a surface representation (SR). As part of this mapping, there are some things likely to happen. A loanword may be altered, i.e. adapted to better satisfy or meet Lb phonological requirements. Those things happen under certain phonological environment (s). The environments are required for the application of certain phonological rules. All Dutch loanwords undergo phonological processes even when they have just entered into Indonesian. In terms of production, Gussenhoven and Jacobs introduce what is called speech ergonomics: ―Don't make things difficult for the speaker and don't make things difficult for the listener‖ (2011: 42). This notion might happen in either or both level (articulation and perception). Indonesian speakers pronounce Dutch loanwords adjusting to the phonological structure of Indonesian and this is to ease the production.

Consecutively, three tables are presented below. Table 1 and Table 2 present the vowel and consonant system of Indonesian and Dutch. Table 3 presents the list of Dutch loanwords.

Table 1. The Vowels of Indonesian

The Vowels of Dutch

Front Close i Half Close ɪ Half Open e

Central

ə

Back

u U o, ɔ a

Close Half Close Half Open Open

Front

i, y

ɪ, e, ʏ, Ø ɛ

Central

ə

Back

u o ɔ a, ɑ

k,g

x,ɣ h

ŋ

Open ɛ Table 2.

The Consonants of Indonesian

The Consonants of Dutch

b Plosive p

Nasal m Affricate

Lateral

Fricative

Trill Semivow w

el

d t

n

l

g k

ñ ŋ j

c

Plosive p,b Fricati

ve

Nasal m

Bilabial Labiodental Apicoaveol Laminoave Laminopala Dorsoveola Laryngeal Uvular ar olar tal r

Bilabial Labiodental

Glottal

?

Palatal

Alveolar

t,d f,v s,z

n l, r

j

Modern World (Indonesian, Dutch)

Glottal

Velar

Liquid Glide

vzʃxh fs

r

y

Clothing and Grooming (Indonesian, Dutch)

Table 3. List of Dutch Loanwords

The House (Indonesian, Dutch)

Berlian, briljiant

Bot, bot Bros, broche Emblem, embleem Gesper, gesp Handuk, handdoek Jas, jas

Kamisol, kamizool

Mantel, mantel

Masker, masker Mode, mode Model, model

Modiste, modiste Pantalon, pantalon Pantofel, pantoffel

Pin, pin

Asbak, asbak

Asbes, asbest Aula, aula Bak, bak

Balkon, balkon Beton, beton

Bohlam, booglamp Dorslah, doorslag

Kloset, closet

Krom, chroom Lap, lap

Loji, loge

Matras, matras Paviliun, paviljoen Pelitur, politoer

Pernis, vernis

Abonemen, abonement Baut, bout Bensin, benzine Blangko, blanco

Busi, bougie Diktat, dictaat

Dosen, docent

Formulir, formulier

Kursus, cursus

Loket, loket Lori, lorrie Mobil, mobiel

Pedal, pedal Per, per

Peron, perron Rel, rail

Kapstok, kapstok

Kerah, kraag Koper, koffer Kostum, kostuum Krem, crème

Lars, laars Manset, manchet

Poni, pony

Rit, rits

Rok, rok Semir, smeer Syal, sjaal

Tas, tas Vuring, voering

Engsel, hengsel Gredel, grendel Glasir, glazuur Kamar, kamer Karat, karaat

Kasa, kassa Keramik, keramiek

Portal, portaal

Sekop, schop Talud, talud Trap, trap Teras, teras

Tripleks, triplex Wastafel, wastafel

Halte, halte

Kantor, kantoor Klep, klep Knalpot, knalpot Kompor, komfoor Kuartal, kwartaal Kulkas, koelkast

Rem, rem

Sadel, zadel Sekrup, schroef Stang, stang Skripsi, scriptie

Tang, tang Trotoar, trottoir

Matched Sources :

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0 Plagiarized Sentences	**48** Unique Sentences

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METHODOLOGY

There are 90 Dutch loanwords from three semantic fields mentioned before to be studied. It means that each semantic field gives 30 words. The loanwords are all nouns and taken from Russell Jones' Loanwords in Indonesian and Malay (2008). There are three criteria in selecting the loanwords. First, they are selected based on the three semantic fields mentioned earlier. Second, those loanwords are still used in present day Dutch based on New Routledge Dutch-English Dictionary (2003). Three, the loanwords are listed in P.C. Paardekooper's Uitspraakgids (Pronunciation Guide) to conform to their phonetic transcription. Four, they are listed in Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (Comprehensive Indonesian Dictionary). The 90 loanwords then will be analyzed in order to find out what kind of phonological adjustment they undergo.

ANALYSIS

The analysis will begin with the notion on how Indonesian and Dutch treat stress. Stress in Indonesian, according to Chaer, does not operate at the phonemic level but in the syntactic level (2013: 54). In contrast, Dutch is a language with word stress (Booij, 1999: 96). Another notion worth considering is about the word formation in Indonesian. Indonesian has Pedoman Umum Pembentukan Istilah (General Guidelines on Word Formation). These two notions are important to understand for they are the base of the analysis below.

The 90 loanwords, due to the lack of writing space, will be represented by kostum, berlian, kompor, bohlam, krom, sekop, gesper and kerah. There are terms to introduce namely UR (Underlying Representation), SR (Surface Representation), SD (Segment Deletion), M (Metathesis), SA (Segment Alternation), SE (Schwa Epenthesis), SS (Segment Substitution), and SAd (Segment Addition).

1. UR ⬜kɔs ˈtym SA ⬜kɔs ˈtum SR ⬜ kɔstum

5. UR ⬜xrom SS ⬜ krom SR ⬜ krom

2. UR □ brəl'jant M □ bərl'jant SS □ bərl'iant SD □ bərl'ian SR □ bərlian

6. UR □sxɔp SS □ skɔp

SE □ səkɔp SR □ səkɔp

3. UR □kɔm 'for SA □kɔm 'por SA □kɔm 'pɔr SR □ kɔmpɔr

7. UR □gɛsp SAd □ gɛspər SR □ gɛspər

4. UR □box 'lamp SA □boh 'lamp SD □boh 'lam SR □ bohlam

8. UR □ krɑx SA □ krɑh

SE □ kərɑh SR □ kərɑh

Based on the analysis above, the Dutch loanwords undergo several phonological processes of adjustment namely schwa epenthesis, segment addition, segment deletion, segment alternation, segment substitution, and metathesis. These happen under phonological environments as follows.

1. Schwa epenthesis as in sekop and kerah happens for the sake of the ease of production (pronunciation) in Indonesian. Indonesian speakers articulate those words in the easiest way as much as possible.

2. Segment addition as in gesper happens because the constraint CC [sp] cannot begin a word in Indonesian and for the sake of the ease of production (pronunciation).

3. Segment deletion as in bohlam and berlian happens because the constraint CC [mp] cannot begin a word in Indonesian and for the sake of the ease of production (pronunciation).

4. Metathesis as in berlian happens for the sake of the ease of production (pronunciation).

5. Segment substitution as in krom and sekop happens for the sake of the ease of production (pronunciation) and due to the following reasons:

a. Krom, [x] is replaced by [k] when it is in the initial position

b. Sekop, [x] is replaced by [k] when it is in the middle position preceded by a consonant.

c. There are other segment substitutions namely [v] □[p] and [f] □[p]

6. Segment alternation as in bohlam, kerah, and kompor happens for the sake of the ease of production (pronunciation) and due to the following reasons:

a. Bohlam, [x] is replaced by [h] when it is in the middle position preceded by a consonant

b. Kerah, [x] is replaced by [h] when it is in the final position.

c. Both [x] and [h] are fricatives.

d. There are other segment alternations namely [ʃ] □[s], [z] □ [s], [ʒ] □[s], [y] □[u], [ɔ] □[au], [ə] □[u], [o] □[ə], [ə] □[a], [ɑ] □[a], [ə] □[i], [ɔ] □[a], and [a] □[u]

7. Stress elimination as in kostum, berlian, bohlam, and kompor happens because Indonesian stress is not in the phonemic level but in the syntactic level.

CONCLUSION

Dutch loanwords undergo several phonological processes of adjustment namely schwa epenthesis, segment addition, segment deletion, segment alternation, segment substitution, and metathesis. Those happens under certain phonological environments. Another reason is Indonesian speakers have tendency of cultivating speech ergonomics. This phenomenon happens at the perception level and articulation level. Indonesian speakers interpret certain Dutch segments as their native segments. Then in the articulation level, they are articulated to conform to Indonesian phonotactic constraint. In other words, it is to make things easy for them and the listeners. Stress is also eliminated in Indonesian because it does not operate at the phonemic level.

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