CHAPTER II

PHONOLOGY OF LOAN WORDS

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This chapter presents our analysis of the phonological changes taking place in the loan words. Out of the 270 words, 69 were seen to have undergone significant changes in their phonological form. The phonological form was ascertained from its printed spelling and our questionnaire revealed that the printed form reflected the spoken form of the words, probably due to the fact that Marathi is a syllabic language.

According to Haugen, the simplest and the most common substitution is that which takes place when a native sound sequence is used to imitate a foreign one. In many cases the speakers are completely unaware that they have changed the foreign word. Herman Paul and many writers after him have described this process as one in which the speaker substitutes 'the most nearly related sounds' of his native tongue for those of the other language.

Phonological changes are classified by us under three headings as (1) Loss of a sound (2) Addition of a sound (3) Substitution of a sound and these are followed by possible explanations of these changes. An attempt has been made to arrive at some systematic rules of sound change followed by the Marathi speakers.

LOSS OF A SOUND :

Loan word	Changed Pronunciation in Marathi	Observations in brief
Chairman	/ čeɤmən /	*Loss of a vowel /ə/

/ ˈtSeə ... /

* In this example a vowel / ə / is lost. English word consists of a diphthong / ɛə / while the Marathi speakers use a vowel /e/ fcr / ɛə /. The sound / r / is pronŭnced in English if it :s followed by a vowel. In this example /r/ is not followed by a vowel and so not pronounced. But Marathi speakers pronounce it.

experience /espiɾi:jəns/ /ik'spiəɾiəns/

*Loss of a consonant /k/

*Addition of a consonant /j/

*Substitution of a vowel /e/ for /i/, /i:/ for / iə /.

In this example a consonant /k/ is lost. Three consonants have come together as- -ksp, with -- sp forming together a cluster. Marathi speakers find cluster difficult to pronounce. So they delete a consonant /k/.

Loan word	Changed Pronunciation in Marathi	Observations in brief
tube /'tju:b/	/ t̪u:b /	*Loss of a consonant /j/

Here we have a cluster tj - at the beginning of a word. In the process of borrowing the consonant /j/ is lost.

| special /'speʃl/ | / pes'əl / | *Loss of a consonant /s/ in initial consonant cluster /sp/ |

Here we have a cluster /sp/ - at the beginning of a word. In the process of borrowing₎consonant / s / is lost. Consonant /s/ is alveolar and /p/ is bilabial.

| best /bset/ | / bjes / | *Loss of a consonant /t/ |

*Addition of a
consonant /j/

Here we have lost the final consonant /t/, which was in combination with /s/, forming a cluster. Actually both are alveolar sounds but /s/ is a fricative, while /t/ is a plosive. For a fricative contact between the articulators leaves a narrow passage between them to pass the air through, while for a plosive the air is trapped for sometime and then suddenly released. So to pronounce /t/ immediately after /s/ is probably difficult for Marathi speakers; this consonant cluster doesn't exist in native Marathi in word initial position.

An addition of the consonant /j/ is also observed which is inserted between /b/ and /e/.

Loan word	Changed Pronunciation in Marathi	Observations in brief
jurisdiction / 'dʒuəʁisdikʃn /	/ dʒuʁidiks'ən /	*Loss of a consonant /s/
		*Addition of a vowel / ə /
		*Substitution of a vowel /u/ for / uə / ⇀
rehearsal / ʁih3:sl /	/ ʁesəl /	*Substitution of /e/ for /i/.
		*Loss of a consonant /h/ and vowel / ɜ: /.
secretary / 'sekʁətʁi /	/ seketʁi /	*Loss of a consonant /r/
		* Substitution of /e/ for / ə /.
cigarette / 'sigəʁeit /	/ sigʁet /	*Loss of a vowel

/ ə / after /g/

*Dipthong   /ei/
changes to   /e /

ADDITION OF A SOUND:

In some cases, in the process of borrowing, a consonant or a vowel is added to the loan word. The following are some of the examples of this process.

Loan word	Changed Pronunciation in Marathi	Observations in brief
partiality /pɑːʃliti /	/pɑrsǽliti/	*Addition of a vowel / æ /
panel /pænl /	/pænɑːɭ / or /pænəl /	*Addition of a / / vowel /aː/ or / ə /
matrick / mətrik/	/ mjæʈrik /	*Addition of /j/ *substitution of /æ/ for / ə /
mad / mæd /	/ mjæḍ /	*Addition of /j/
dress / dʀes /	/ diʀes /	*Addition of a vowel /i/.
glass / glɑːs /	/ gəllɑːs /	*Addition of vowel / ə / resulting in the addition of one more syllable and stress changes from the first

to the second syllable.

Here we have addition of a vowel / ə / by breaking the initial cluster of /g/ and /l/. This borrwoing has one more feature as sound /l/ is doubled in Marathi to stress. This particular pronounciation is used generally by uneducated speakers of Marathi.

Loan word	Changed Pronunciation in Marathi	Observations in brief
bag		
/ bæg /	/ bjæg /	*Addition of /j/
fad		
/ fæd /	/ phjæd /	*Addition of /j/
office		
/ 'ɔfis /	/ ha:pis /	*Addition of a consonant /h/
		*Substitution of a consonant /p/ for /f/ and /a/ for / ɔ /.

To make the pronounciation simpler, Marathi speakers add /h/ at the beginning of a word. This happens probably because the vowel / ɔ / is not used in Marathi and so Marathi speakers find difficult to pronounce it and so /h/ is followed by a vowel /a:/. There is a substitution also. Consonant /f/ in original word is substitued by /p/.

Officer

/ 'ɔfisə /	/ həpisəʁ / or / ha:pisəʁ /	*Addition of /h/.

Here we have an addition of a consonant /h/ at the beginning of a word. In the process of borrowing, vowel /æ/ in the original word is substituted by a vowel / ə /. / ɔ /

Marathi speakers pronounce the final /r/.

plan

/ plæn/   / pilæn /   *Addition of vowel /i/.

Here we have an addition of a vowel /i/. This is done by splitting the initial cluster of /p/ and /l/. This is again to make the pronounciation simpler.

trunk

/ trʌŋk /   / tərəŋk /   *Addition of vowel / ə /

The initial cluster of /t/ and /r/ is split by adding / ə / between /t/ and /r/. The quality of / ə / after /r/ in Marathi is different from the quality of /ʌ/ in the original word, as it is less open, and weaker.

spirit

/ 'spirit /   / səprit /   *Addition of a vowel
                                            / ə /.

Here we have the breaking up of the initial cluster of /s/ and /p/ adding / ə / between them. In the process of borrowing in Marathi, there is a new cluster of /p/ and /r/.

spirit

/ 'spirit /   / ispirit /   *Addition of a vowel /i/
                                            at the beginning.

Here we have an addition of a vowel /i/, at the beginning of a word. According to Bansal and Harrison, (1972, P. 72) Hindi and Urdu speakers have difficulty in pronouncing initial consonant clusters beginning with / s /. Some non-standard Marathi speakers also seem to have this difficulty. So they insert a vowel /i/ or / ə / at the beginning of sp-, st-, sk-, sm-, str- clusters (and pronounce /spirit/ as /ispirit/.)

Other examples of this are :

school   as   / ɪskuːl /

sleep   as   / ɪsliːp /

spy   as   / ɪspai /

standard

/'stændəd/ / sət̪eindərəd̪ /   *Addition of a vowel
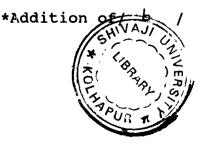
                                        / ə / substitution of

                                        /ei/ for / æ /

Here the initial cluster of /s/ and /t/ is broken
and a vowel / ə / is added between them. The final cluster
of /r/ and /d/ is also broken and a vowel / ə / is added
between them. There is a substitution of a diphthong /ei/
for a vowel / æ /.

SUBSTITUTION OF A SOUND :-

In some cases a vowel or a consonant is substituted
by a vowel or a consonant. The following are some of the
examples of this process.

Loan word	Changed Pronunciation in Marathi	Observations in brief
Pencil /pensɪl/	/pensəl/	*Substitution of /ə/ for/ i /
Barrister /'bærɪstə/	/baːlɪstər/	*Substitution of / aː /for /æ/
Tomatto /t̪əˈmaːtəu/	/t̪əmbaːt̪i/	*Substitution of/ t̪ / for / t /
		*Addition o̶f̶ ̶ ̶b̶ /

counter

/ kaʊntə / / kaʊntər /   *Substitution   of   a

                                      diphthong / əʊ / for

                                      /au/.

Here diphthong /au/ is substituted by a diphthong / əʊ / in Marathi. Native speakers of English do not pronounce final /r/ but Marathi speakers do.

ceremony

/ˈserməni /   / sireməni /   *Substitution of /i/ for

                                    /e/ and /e/ for first

                                    / ə /.

pocket

/ˈpɔkit /   / paːkit /

                                    *Substitution of /a/

                                    for / ɔ / stress

                                    changes from / pɔ / to

                                    /ki/

button

/ bʌtn /   / bətaːn /   *Substitution of / ə /

                                    for /   /

                                    *Addition of

                                    / aː /.

In R.P. the vowels / ʌ / as in cut, (in button), / 3ː / as in bird, / ə / as in the first syllable of the word about are separate phonomes. In place of these three phonemes, Marathi seems to use / ə /.

In our present word, button /n/ is syllabic. Marathi speakers put a vowel /a:/ between them.

duty

/ˈdjuti /   / diwti: /   *Substitution of /i:/

                                    for /u/

                                    *Loss of /j/

*Addition of /w/.

engine

/ 'endʒin /   / indʒjaːn/   *Susbtitution of /i/ for
                                     /e/

                                    *Addition of /j/.

                                    *Substitution of /aː/ for
                                     penultimate /i/

pedal

/ 'pedl / / peidəl   /   *Substitution of /ei/
                                     for /e/

                                    *Addition of
                                     / ə / changing syllabic
                                     /l/ into consonant.

taxi

/ 'tæksi / / teksiː   /   *Substitution of /e/ for
                                     / æ / Lengthening of
                                     /i/.

     Here we have a susbtitution of /e/ for / æ /.

camera

/'kæmrə/   / kæmiɣaː/   *Substitution of /aː/
                                     for / ə /

                                    *Addition of
                                     /i/

cement

/siment /   / simit /   *Substitution of / s' /
                                     for /s/, /iː/ for /e/
                                     Loss of /n/

pipe   / pheiph /   *Substitution of /f/ for
/ paip /   /p/, and /ei/ for /ai/

     Here we have two /p/ consonants in the original word

and both are substituted by /f/. At the same time a
diphthong /ai/ is substituted by a diphthong /ei/.

photo

/'fəutəu / phutu: /

*Substitution of /u/ for

/ əu /

*Substitution of

/u:/ for /əu/

Here we have a diphthong /əu/ twice in the original
English word. One is substituted by /u/ after /f/ and the
other is substituted by /u:/ after /t/.

passenger

/'pæsndʒə/ / pa:sindʒəɤ /

*Substitution of /a:/ for

/ æ /

*Addition of /i/

subsidy

/'sʌbsədi/ / səbs'idi /

*Substitution of / ə /

for / ʌ /

*Substitution

of /i/ for / ə /

*Substitution of / s' /

for /s/.

acid

/ æsid/ / a:s'id /

*Substitution of /a:/ for

/ æ /

*Substitution of

/ s' / for /s/.

about

/ ə'baut/ / əbəut /

*Substitution of / əu /

for /au/

doctor

/ˈdɔktə/	/ ɖaːktər/ or	*Substitution of /aː/ for / ɔ /
	/ ɖaːktər/ or	*Substitution of /t̪/ for /t/
	/ ɖaːkt̪ər /	*Substitution of / d̪ / for /d/
	/ ɖaːgd̪ər/	*Substitution of /g/ for /k/
		*Substitution of / d̪ / for /t/

Here we have a substitution of /aː/ for / ɔ / in all the four variants in Marathi. In the second Marathi variation, /t/ of the original English word is substituted by Marathi /त्/. In the third Marathi variation, /d/ of the original English word is substituted by Marathi /द्/. Unlike the native English speakers, Marathi speakers pronounce the final /r/ sound.

In the fourth variation, a vowel / ɔ / is substituted by /a/. The consonant /k/ is substituted by /g/ and /t/ is substituted by /d̪/.

operation

| /ˈɔpəreiʃn / | / aːpresən / | *Substitution of /aː/ for / ɔ / |
| | | *Substitution of /e/ for /ei/, Addition of / ə / |

Here we have a substitution of /aː/ for / ɔ / at the beginning of a word. In the original English word, the consonant sounds /p/ and /r/ are separated by a vowel /ə/

/. In the process of borrowing, Marathi speakers bring /p/
and /r/ together. At the same time diphthong /ei/ of the
original word is substituted by a vowel /e/. Marathi
speakers put / ə / between / s´ / and /n/.

type

/ taip /   / teip /   *Substitution of /ei/
                                  for /ai/

gutter

/ˈgʌtə /   / gət̪aːr /   *Substitution of / ə /
                                  for / ʌ /
                                  *Substitution
                                  of /aː/ for / ə /

garage

/ˈgæraːʒ/   / gæredʒ /   *Substitution of /e/ for
                                  /aː/

time

/ taim /   / t̪eim /   *Substitution of /ei/
                                  for /ai/.

S.T.

/ es ti /   / jəst̪iː /   *Substitution of / ə /
                                  for /e/
                                  *Addition of /j/

second

/ˈsekənd/   / sˊekənd̪ /   *Substitution of / sˊ /
                                  for /s/

voucher

/ˈvautʃə / / vaučar /   *Substitution of / əu /
           / vawčar /   for /au/
                                  *Substitution
                                  of /w/ for /u/

radio

/ ˈreidiəʉ / / redijɑ /   *Substitution of /e/ for

/ei/

*Substitution of

/o/ for /əu/

*Addition

of /j/

bath

/ bɑːθ / / bhɑːth /   *Substitution of /bh/

for /b/

same

/ seim / / sʹem /   *Substitution of /e/ for

/ei/,

*Substitution of

/ sʹ /for /s/

service

/ ˈsɜːvis / / sərwis /   *Substitution of / ə /

for / ɜː /

*Substitution

of /w/ for /v/

argue

/ ˈɑːgjʉ / / ərgjʉ /   *Substitution of / ə /

for /aː/

seniority

/ˈsiniərati // sinijɔriti /   *Substitution of /i/ for

/ ə /

*Addition of /j/

outward

/ˈautwɜːd / / ḥɾewjṇɛ /   *Substitution of / əu /

for /au/

*Substitution

of / ə / for / ɜ: /

professor

/ˈprəfesə/ / prop.esəγ/

*Substitution of /o/ for
/ ə /
*Substitution of
/p/ for /f/

exactly

/ igˈzæktli/ / ekzaːktˌli /

*Substitution of /e/ for
/i/
*Substitution of /k/
for /g/
*Substitution of
/aː/ for / æ /

cinema

/ˈsinəmə/ / sˈinemaː /

*Substitution of / sˊ /
for /s/
*Substitution of
/e/ for / ə /
*Substitution of /aː/
for / ə /

chocolate

/ tʃɔklət / / čaːkletˌ /

*Substitution of /aː/ for
/ ɔ /
*Substitution of
/e/ for / ə /

biscuit

/ˈbiskit / / bhiskuːtˌ /

*Substitution of /bh/
for /b/
*Substitution of
/uː/ for /i/

record

/ˈɾekɔːd/ / ɾekaːɾd̥ /   *Substitution of /aː/ for

          / ɾeka:d̥ /   / ɔ /

hotel

/ həuˈtel / / haːtel /   *Substitution of /aː/ for

                                / əu /

tape

/ teip / / t̥ep /   *Substitution of /e/ for

                                /ei/

bulb

/ bʌlb / / bəlap /   *Substitution of / ə /

                                for / ʌ /

                                *Substitution

                                of /p/ for /b/

                                *Addition

                                of / ə /

library

/ˈlaibɾi / / lajbɾi /   *Substitution of /aj/

                                for /ai/

theatre

/ˈθiətə / / t̥hetəɾ /   *Substitution of. /e/ for

                                / iə /

matches

/ˈmætʃiz / / maːčiːs /   *Substitution of /aː/ for

                                / æ /

                                *Substitution   of

                                /s/ for /z/

vacuum

/ˈvækjuəm / / wekuəm/   *Substitution of /w/ for

                                /v/

                                *Substitution of /e/

for / æ /

OBSERVATIONS

The phonological changes under three headings mentioned above, can help us to form the following observations.

1.* Marathi speakers avoid using clusters, particularly at the beginning of a word, and in the process split up a cluster and substitute a vowel between two consonant sounds. This vowel is generally / ə / and sometimes /i/ :

/ trʌŋk / as / t̪ərəŋk /　　　　　Vowel / ə / is used to split up a cluster.

/ plæn / as / pilæn /　　　　　Vowel /i/ is used to split up a cluster.

2.* Sometimes one of the two consonant sounds of a cluster is lost (This is generally either at the beginning or at the end of a word)

/ speʃl / as / pesˊəl /　　　　　consonant /s/ is lost.

The above strategy used by Marathi speakers is to make the pronounciation simpler.

3.* Marathi speakers pronounce /r/ at the end or in the middle of a word and do not observe the rules of the use of /r/ in R.P., as:

/ ɔfisə / as / haːphisər/ or / həpisər/　　　　　/r/ at the end is pronounced in Marathi.

/ sɔːrvis/ as / sərwis /　　　　　/r/ in the medial position is pronounced in Marathi.

4.* Vowels / æ / and / ɔ / are found difficult to pronounce for Marathi speakers, especially at the beginning of a word. To remedy this, they substitute /aː/

for / æ / and / ɔ / as :

/ pæsndʒə /   as / pɑːsindʒəɾ /   /a/ is substituted for

                                         / æ /

/ pɔkit /   as / pɑːkiṭ /   /a/ is substituted for

                                         / ɔ /

       Another strategy is to add / h / in the initial position, before / ɔ /

/ ɔfis / as / həpis /

       This substitution of /a/ for / æ / and / ɔ / may be explained by the fact that / æ / and / ɔ / are not used in Marathi.

       In some cases vowel / æ / is pronounced with a different way. In R.P. duining the articulation of this vowel the front of the tongue is raised to a position slightly below the half-open position. The lips are neutral. / æ / is thus a front unrounded vowel just below the half open position. But Marathi speakers produce this vowel as rounded, and for the purpose add /j/ before it as :

/ mæd / as / mjæḍ /

5.*   In few cases /h/ is used to make the pronounciation simpler as :

/ ɔfis / as / həpis /

6.*   It is also seen that Marathi speakers split the initial cluster and coin a new cluster, which is not present in the original word as :

/ spirit /   as / səpriṭ /   Sp- cluster is split up

                                       and a new pr- cluster

                                       is coined.

*   To make the cluster easy to pronounce, Marathi

speakers insert a vowel /i/ at the beginning of a word, especially with sp- cluster as :

/spirit/   as /ispirit/   Vowel /i/ is added at the beginning of sp- cluster.

7.* Most of the phonological changes under substitution are nutural in the sense that a fricative substitutes a fricative or back vowel for back vowel. The following are some of the examples of this :

*Fricative for fricative

/s/ for /z/   /mætʃiːs/ for /mætʃiz/

exception : plosive for fricative

/p/ for /f/   /propesər/ for /prəfesə/

*Plosive for plosive

/p/ for /b/   /bəlp/ for /bʌlb/

*Front vowel for front vowel

/e/ for /i/   /espiəriːjəns/ for /ikspiəriəns/

exception : front vowel for central vowel :

/æ/ for /ə/   /mjætṛik/ for /mətrik/

8.* Four trends can be observed in substitution :

    i) **Vowel for vowel**

    /e/ for /i/   ex. /ikspiəriəns/ as /espiriːjəns/

    /e/ for /ə/   ex. /sekrətri/ as /seketṛi/

    ii) **Diphthong for diphthong**

    /əu/ for /au/   ex. /kauntə/ as /kəuntər/

    /ei/ for /ai/   ex. /paip/ as /pheiph/

    iii) **Vowel for diphthong**

    /e/ for /ɛə/   ex. /tʃɛəmən/ as /čermən/

    /e/ for /ei/   ex. /reidiəu/ as /redijo/

    iv) **Diphthong for vowel**

    /ei/ for /e/   ex. /stændəd/ as /səteindərd/

9.* Substitution of vowel for vowel is more than a substitution of consonant for consonant. The following are some of the examples of substitution of consonant for consonant :

Consonant for consonant

/bh/ for /b/   ex. / biskit / as / bhiskut   /

/p/ for /f/   ex. / prəfesə / as / propesər /

/k/ for /g/   ex. / igzæktli / as / ekzaːktli /

/p/ for /b/   ex. / bʌlb   / as / bələp   /

/g/ for /k/   ex. / dɔktə   / as / daːgt̤ər   /

/d̤/ for /t/   ex. / dɔktə   / as / daːɟd̤ər   /

/s/ for /z/   ex. / mætʃiz / as / mačis   /

/w/ for /v/   ex. / vækjuəm/ as / wekjuəm   /

/s'/ for /s/   ex. / siment / as / s'iment   / et.

10.* So far a loss of a sound is concerned, the following trends were observed :

Loss of /j/   as / tjuːb / - / t̤uːb /

Loss of /h/   as / rihɜːsl / - / resəl /

11.* So far an addition of a sound is concerned, the following trends were observed :

Addition of /h/   as / ɔfis   / - / haːpis   /

Addition of /a/   as / pænl   / - / pænal   /

Addition of /æ/   as / paːʃliti / - / paːrs'æliti /

Addition of /ə/   as / trʌŋk / - / t̤ərənk   /

12.* As discussed earlier, there is an evidence to show the substitution of a vowel for diphthong or diphthong for vowel, but we have to observe that a substituted vowel is

common in diphthongs also :

/e/ for / ɛə/ - / čermən / for / tʃɛəmən /

            * /e/ is common

/e/ for /ei / - / ɣediʲo / for / ɣeidiəu /

            * /e/ is common

/əu/ for /au/ - / kəuntər / for / kauntə /

            * /u/ is common

/ei/ for / ai/ - / pheiph / for / paip /

            * /i/ is common.