

## **Phonological Borrowing in Indonesian**

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Since the dawn of its history Malay-Indonesian has been in contact with other languages. Some of these were indigenous languages of the Malay-Indonesian archipelago, such as Javanese, while others were foreign languages, such as Sanskrit. As a result of this contact, many words were borrowed into Malay-Indonesian, some of which contained sounds and sound combinations which did not previously exist in the language. Initially such loanwords were assimilated to the existing phonological structure. However, when borrowing from a particular language was extensive, this eventually led to changes in phonotactics, and even to the introduction of new phonemes. Other contact-induced phonological changes were introduced via the widespread use of Malay-Indonesian as a second language, when speakers transferred features from the phonology of their native languages into Malay-Indonesian.

This paper discusses some phonological changes in Malay-Indonesian that have been induced in full or in part by contact. These include the introduction of new phonemes, such as *f* and *ç*; the phonemicization of previously nonphonemic segments, such as *y* and *w*; and phonotactic changes, such as the drastic expansion of the syllable shape from (C)V(C) to (C)(C)(C)V(C)(C)(C).