

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter presents the conclusion of this study based on the findings and discussion and provides the suggestion for future research opportunity.

1.1. Conclusion

Based on the findings presented in the previous chapter, it is concluded that there are several types of sound changes employed in the process of linguistic borrowing from English to Esperanto. In line with Oliveira (2015), the broader categories of sound change involve phonological sound change, morphological sound change, sound change influenced by orthography, and abnormal sound change. While the types of sound changes found are sound addition for morphological sound change (34%), vowel raising (13.1%), vowel lowering (7.7%), shortening (6.8%), monophthongization (6.2%), orthographically influenced sound change (4%), vowel raising and fronting (3.5%), fortition (2.7%), deletion (2.6%), vowel raising and backing (1.5%), and vowel lowering and backing (1.2%). The findings suggest that numerous types of sound changes occur due to the unavailability of the standardization of linguistic borrowing from English to Esperanto.

It is also concluded from the discussion that a number of reasons take place as the causes of sound change that are in line with van Oostendorp (1999a). Phonological sound change is caused by the phonological restriction of Esperanto and the lack of certain phoneme that the English sound has to be changed to the Esperanto sound. In addition, phonological sound change occurred to ease the pronunciation of the words and conform to the principle of least effort. Morphological sound change happened in order to fulfill the morphological aspects of Esperanto that is nonexistent in English. Orthographical sound change occurred due to the influence of

orthography in the process of sound change during the linguistic adaptation process. Finally, abnormal sound change happened to fulfill the phonological and morphological aspects of Esperanto with some influence from English orthography.

1.2. Suggestions

This present study copes with the sound change in the process of linguistic borrowing from English to Esperanto. The words that were analyzed were words that were borrowed according to the pronunciation. Even though in this study 195 sets of words are taken as a data, there are still a number of sporadic sound changes that are not included in the analysis. Even though Cherpillod (2007) states that most of the sporadic sound changes in Esperanto occurred in order to prevent ambiguity, there might be several aspects that would be worth to be analyzed.

Moreover, this study only copes with the words that are borrowed according to the pronunciation, as this research employs sound change theory from historical linguistics as the theoretical framework. It should be noted that the English words that are borrowed according to the orthography were not taken as the data of this study. An analysis of the orthographical changes from English to Esperanto could contribute to the compilation of the rules of linguistic borrowing from English to Esperanto, as a linguistic resource for future loanword adaptation from English.

Furthermore, the analysis of linguistic borrowing from other languages to Esperanto could be a suitable research topic for the field of Esperanto studies and interlinguistics. It can provide a general point of view of how an artificial language adapts foreign words.

Therefore, even though this study has provided a number of notable findings, there are numerous research topics that can be investigated based on this research as the extension of the present study.