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English Loanwords Adaptation and Substitution Process in Lasi

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Abstract

Loanwords often go under the adaptation process with native words. In the loanwords adaptation phonology has a vital role. The loanword phonology highlights more features in a particular language. The phonological pattern of loanword phonology is novel. It is the reflection of native phonology. The English loanwords are adapted in the Lasi. This paper addresses the questions: Which sounds are substituted in Lasi? and How substitutions with English loanwords occur in Lasi? The data are collected through observation and interviews. Optimality Theory is used for data analysis and presentation. It is the most used framework in current era. Optimality Theory is used by Ito and Mester (1995, 1999), Davidson and Noyer (1996) Broselow (2004) and other constraint-based approaches by Paradis and LaCharité (1997), LaCharité and Paradis (2005) as well as Crawford (2007). Towards the end, it has been seen that an English loanword and its Lasi counterpart have different structure, they are adopted and used by Lasi speakers in different ways, in their own style. Lasi natives prefer one feature changing rule for the ease of pronunciation. In English, loanwords adaptation terminal devoicing, continuant feature, retroflexion and palatalization are common. Lasi natives prefer unmarked constraints in adaptation. These words are pronounced according to Lasi phonological pattern. It can be claimed on the base of the inputs and outputs that Lasi adapts English loanwords according to it is own pattern. The substitution processes take place while changing one feature. Substitutions have been occurred from marked to unmarked. The preference of distinct feature is given to the unmarked features. So, the process of lenition occurs in Lasi English loanwords. It is common that languages always prefer unmarked as compared to markedness. So, the same rule has been followed by Lasi.

Keywords: loanwords, substitution, OT, terminal devoicing, continuant retroflexion, palatalization

Introduction

Phonetics is the general study of the characteristics of speech sounds. The phonology is the study of combination and arrangement of sounds in a particular language (Rehman, 2010). Various

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studies have been conducted on phonological analysis of languages (Paradis & LaCharité, 2011). Languages are in changing process. Many Old English words initial [h] was lost such as hlud-loud and hlaford-lord. In other words, before nasals [n] sounds with [k] and [g] are not pronounced. It shows that [kn] and [gn] consonants cluster at initial position is not acceptable in English. However, knee and gnaw with the loose ends are the examples of previous pronunciations (Yule, 2010).

Substitution is a process in which a sound or a feature is substituted. It is a phonological process in which a segment/sound/feature is substituted. In some cases, sounds are adapted while changing one feature and, in some cases, sounds are changed completely. It is also claimed that the sound change phenomena are due to misperception. However, in some cases, if the feature is not active in the receipt language that feature is not perceived due to this reason sound is adapted as another sound except the pronounced sound. If phonemic and prosodic structures of the two languages do not match, the loanword will be reshaped according to the phonological features of recipient language (Kenstowicz, 2005).

In case of Sindhi/Lasi, various lexemes are borrowed from a variety of languages in different times in the history (Pirzado, 2009). The spread of the world's major languages like Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish are followed by acceptance of the invaders' languages (dominant languages) that have been imposed on the invaded people/areas (Phillipson, 1992). Similarly, English came with the contact to Sindhi after the British invasion in India. As Sindhi borrowed words from different languages like Arabic and Persian. Sindhi is an Indo-Aryan language of the Indo-European family, related to Hindi, Urdu, and the languages of northwest Indian subcontinent (Mahar & Memon, 2009; Rahman, 2010; Zahid, A., 2016). During and after the British rule, Sindhi was heavily influenced by English (Ali, Z., Roonjho, Z., & Brohi, F. M., 2021; Ali, Z., 2021; Keerio, 2010). Thus, Sindhi native English learners mostly depend on orthography of English which is not phonetic therefore they speak Sindhi accented English rather than English accented. This accent is changed due to the different aspects of phonetics and phonology. Sindhi natives speak English according to their own language pattern (Abbasi, 2012).

The phonological change as substitution in English loanwords is common in Lasi. Lasi dialect is spoken in Lasbela district. The form of Sindhi, spoken in the Kohistan and in Las is

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called Lasi (Grierson, 1919:10). Lasi language has borrowed words from English with direct and indirect contact. Therefore, this paper presents the adaptation of English loanwords in Lasi. In the adaption, various processes like phonological, morphological, syntactic, or orthographical can be occurred with loanwords. The English word *virus-fāyrus*, changed phonologically in Arabic. English /v/ is changed into /f/ in Arabic. French *metre-amtār* is adapted in Arabic morphologically and French *chauffeur-chofer* is changed in Spanish orthographically (Bueasa, 2015). In the loanwords adaptation procedure, phonology, morphology and orthography has a vital role. Different studies have been conducted on loanword adaptation. In Cantonese by Silverman and Yip (1992, 1993), in the Japanese by Itô & Mester and Shinohara (1995, 2000), in the Fula by Paradis & LaCharite (1997), in the Huave by Davidson & Noyer (1997), in the Selayarese by Broselow (1999), in the Fijian by Kenstowicz (2003), in the Fon by Kenstowicz (2003), and in the Korean by Kang (2003) respectively.

Background of the Study

Loanword adaptation is a process in which one language adapts words from original native phonology. These words are adapted as the phonology of the secondary language (Beel, R., & Felder, J., 2013). Loanword adaptation often makes identified aspects of native speakers' knowledge that are not observable in data of the native language. Therefore, loanword data can enlighten the analysis of the native phonology (Kang, 2010). People speak language and change it. They borrow things from other cultures, and they may not have words for them.

The studies of loanword adaptations open a larger window for the range and function of phonological constraints. Loanwords recently provide some of the best evidence for phonological processes (Paradis & LaCharité, 2011). Phonology which functions cross-linguistically and universally can be explored in a better way. Phonologists can get a better idea about it. In this era, loanword adaptation attempts a lot of attention especially in the field of phonology (Yang, 2011). Loanwords are integrated from different languages like Latin, Greek, Persian, Syriac, Turkish, and others into Classical Arabic (Bueasa, 2015). These adaptation processes also occur in the Turkish language. In the loanwords adaptation process in Turkish, many processes can occur in one word (Beel & Felder, 2013).

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In English, some sounds are deleted in the everyday pronunciation like [d] in friendship [frɛnʃɪp] and /t/ in aspects [æspɛks] at coda position. Vowels in every [ɛvri], in interest [ɪntrɪst], in cabinet [kæbnət], in camera [kæmrə], in prisoner [prɪznər] and in suppose [spoʊz] are not pronounced (Yule, 2010). In the recent loanword theoretical literature, output is driven on the base of phonology or phonetics (Dohlus, 2005). There are two competing models on loanword adaptation that describe the input to adaptation is phonetic or phonological based (Bueasa, 2015). Studies on various languages show that the output of loanword processes is generally a native form that reveals minimal changes. On the segmental level, sounds are replaced by their closest match available in the native inventory Hock and Joseph (1996) (cited in Miao, 2005). In Japanese, a phonological as well as a phonetic account is acceptable (Dohlus, 2005; Ito and Kenstowicz, 2013).

The adaptations of segments change are the result of L1 speech perception. It is mostly applied in the foreign acoustic input (Kang, 2010). The advocates suggest about the loanword adaptation that the input perception play very important role. The input is driven by perception (Ruthan, 2014). In the perception regard in Japanese, the English word hit is adapted as /hit:o/. The adaptation of hit into hito is fulfilled in perception while phonology does not play any function (Miao, 2005) (cited in Yang, 2011). Peperkamp (2005) argue that non-native sounds are mapped onto the phonetically closest native sounds. It is computed by an acoustic distance (Cohen, 2009). About the perception approach, scholars claim that the most loanword adaptation is originated in perceptual assimilation. The non-native sounds and structures are adapted according to the phonetically closest native sounds (Lin, 2009). In Cantonese English /v/ is not adapted phonologically closest phoneme /f/, but acoustically most similar /w/ (Dohlus, 2005). Scholars claim that features play a higher contrastive function in the L1. These features are more relatively presented in foreign sounds in L2 production (Kang, 2010).

Sapir (1942) argues that speakers perceive and interpret the sounds of their language in phonological structure (cited in Kenstowicz, 2005). The influences of orthography, the knowledge of the source language play a role in the adaptation process. LaCharité & Paradis (2005) argue that loanword adaptation is phonological (see also Paradis & LaCharité, 1997; Danesi, 1985; Lovins, 1975). Loanword adaptation is based on the identification of phonemic categories and phonetic plays only a minor role.

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Loanwords are the best source for linguistics which can be observed in daily routine and in common conversation. English loanwords are commonly seen effect in Lasi conversation. These words are adapted in Lasi with the change of morphological, syntactical, orthographical, and phonological structures. The preposition phrases on the road, at the gate, in the school are changed [rodat] [gatet] and [schoolem]. The loanwords net [nete] and nets [netta] and mobile [moble] and mobiles [mobaelien] are adapted according to Lasi language pattern. Similarly, different adaptation change can occur phonologically in Lasi.

Statement of the Problem

English loanwords words are adapted in Lasi with replacement of phonological structures. The loanwords net [nete] and nets [netta] and mobile [moble] and mobiles [mobaelien] are adapted according to Lasi language pattern. Feminine plurals of English loans in Lasi Plates /pleɪts/>/pletion, masculine plurals of English loans in Lasi language Cups /kʌps/ as /kopɑ/. Nouns in Lasi language (singular) Glass /glæs/ as /glæ.sə/ 'Competition as Cofitation. Similarly, different adaptation change can occur phonologically in Lasi. If we compare Lasi with Urdu regarding sound change, we find lot of words in which sounds are changed. Like [kaputer]→[kabuter], [lilam]→[nilam] and [gari]→[gaɖe], etc. The Persian word "Baadshah" /bad.ʃa/ (King) is adopted in Lasi as "Basha" /ba.ʃa/ (Baloch, 2008). Similarly, another word "Bad.geer" the passage of air [on the roof of house]. The /bɑːd.giːr/ is adopted as /bɑː.gir/. In these both words, /d/ is completely deleted. However, in the current study it is observed that /d/ is not deleted rather it is substituted with /t/ sound. This situation is related with English loanwords. It is also interesting to investigate how English Loanwords are adapted and which sounds are substituted by Lasi natives.

Research Methodology

Research methodology is a way to find out answers to research questions. It provides scientific way for studying; how research is conducted scientifically. Researchers can know research methods, techniques as well as the methodology for the best study. Research methodology and techniques must be well responsive by researchers (Kumar, 2014). The Qualitative research is principally based on the occurrence of logical pattern, which is used as a variety of interpretive research methodologies.

In qualitative research observation and interview are used as research techniques; for gathering data (Brown and Rodgers, 2009). In this study observation technique is applied. This

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technique is reliable because in the interview subjects are conscious or alert and researchers are unable to get valid result in some cases. In the qualitative mode of inquiry unstructured interviews or observation is used without statistical procedure (Kumar, 2014). The Qualitative approach is used for exploring and understanding characteristic of individuals or groups in social or human problem. It involves procedures, participant's setting, and Data analysis from particular to general themes (Creswell, 2014). In current study observation and interview both techniques are used. The observed data regarding this study is collect time to time in informal meetings. These data have been interviewed for further modifications. The researchers got valid and reliable data through these both techniques.

Data Collection

Data for this study have been collected through observation. For further consideration interviews have been conducted. Observation is one way to collect primary data. It is a purposeful, systematic, and selective way of watching and listening to an interaction or phenomenon as it takes place. It is the most appropriate method of data collection (Kumar, 2014). There is not any adequate study regarding English loanwords in Lasi and secondary source data are not available. Primary data are valid for this study.

In this study data have been collected and used for interpretative way. The primary sources provide first-hand information. Several methods can be used to collect primary data (Kumar, 2014). Primary data are original observations that have been collected to the first time for an investigation (Singh & Bajpai, 2013). Primary research includes research based on primary or original data (Brown and Rodgers, 2009). Data have been collected through interview techniques. However, before the interview data have been selected through observation. A list has been made. Natural class has been selected for the data sources; Samples (participants) are observed and interviewed. The oral data have been selected for this study.

Data Analysis

In the connection of data analysis, Feature Geometry, Markedness and Optimality Theory are used. These theories have been introduced briefly. In the Feature Geometry, features are introduced, concept of Markedness is discussed in the light of comparison; marked or unmarked and Optimality Theory for data presentation is slightly viewed.

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Feature Geometry

Feature geometry is the organization of phonological features in terms of tree structure (Davenport, Hannahs, 2013). Phonologists claim that a sound can be completely decomposed into features. These features give a complete characterization of the linguistically relevant aspects of the sounds. The most influential structural approach to features was that of the Prague School of linguists in (1930) and the theories of two Russian émigrés Trubetskoy and Jakobson (Spencer, 2008). Jakobson (1939) first proposed the idea of features.

Markedness

In the twentieth century, the concept of markedness is introduced in the field of linguistics. It became to prominence, and continued it is central role in the discipline. Markedness is relative. For example, retroflex sounds are articulated with more complex articulatory gesture than non-retroflex (Syed, Malik & Hasan, 2013). On the point of place of articulation normally coronal are least marked than dorsal and coronals are more marked than labials (De lacy, 2007). Another point on the frequency of occurrence sounds in the language is that the frequently occurring sounds are less marked than non-frequent sounds. An implication scale has been presented which shows that the presence of X sound implies that of the presence of Y sound not vice versa. So, Y sound is marked than X sound or X is unmarked than Y (Archibald, 1998).

Maddieson (1984) provides empirical foundations for these generalizations. Neutralization, either passive or active, is perhaps the most widely acknowledged diagnostic for the unmarked pole of an opposition. For instance, in many languages, voiced and voiceless obstruents are distinguished in morpheme-, word-, or syllable-initial positions, but not in corresponding final positions, where the distinction between voiced and voiceless is neutralized, usually to voiceless. Voicelessness is the unmarked member, as it is the value found in final position. If a language contains a voiced obstruent, it also has a voiceless obstruent. Interpreted in terms of markedness, this implication means that voiceless obstruents are unmarked with respect to voiced obstruent (Rice & Avery (1993) cited in De Lacy (2007).

Optimality Theory

Optimality theory is the linguistics theory of the 1990s. Prince and Smolensky (1993) presented their paper entitled optimality at university of Arizona phonology conference in Tucson (Archangli & Langendoen, 2003). Many studies have been conducted while using Optimality

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Theory by Ito and Mester (1995, 1999), Davidson and Noyer (1996) Broselow (2004) and other constraint-based approaches by Paradis and LaCharité (1997) as well as LaCharité and Paradis (2005) cited in (Crawford, 2007). Loanword adaptation patterns occur during the production of a loanword and driven by the interaction between faithfulness and markedness constraints. An alternative approach, that OT focuses on the role of perception by non-native phonetic patterns in the native phonology (Kang, 2003; Peperkamp, 2005 cited in Crawford, 2007).

Optimality Theory is grammatical framework in current time. It is originated by Prince and Smolensky (1993), McCarthy and Prince (1993), Kager (1999). The basic concept of OT is that surface forms of languages. It reflects resolutions of conflicts between competing demands and constraints. Constraints are universal and ranking is language base. Constraints are presented on universal principles (Kager, 1999). It works through markedness and faithfulness constraints. There are some things which are generally discussed. Inputs can be word or sentence that comes into the listener. GEN generates different candidates which can be related with the input in any case. These all candidates come to EVAL. It evaluates and passes the best optimal candidate that is output. Output shows the real shape of that language. It raises different questions about that language that is why other candidates are defeated as well as what are the logical reasons which became supporter for output. The answers of such types of questions highlight the pattern of that language. The difference between input and output is always reasonable and logically connected.

OT proposes an input and an output and a relation between two. The input is the series of operation on the input and result of these operations is the output. The connection between input and output is arbitrated by two formal mechanisms GEN and EVAL. GEN, generates various candidates and EVAL, evaluates these candidates and the optimal candidate gets success. This is the output. The constraints hierarchy for language is its own specific ranking of CON, the universal set of constraints.

Data Analysis and Discussion

In this paper, loanwords adaptation and consonantal substitutions are analyzed and discussed. Substitution is a one feature changing rule. Substitution is a process of adaptation in which languages substitute one phoneme with the more familiar phoneme (Beel & Felder, 2013). In this substitution process, features are changed. It is also called feature changing process. Feature

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is a component of sound that it may itself be composed in other features or may be a terminal feature. Each terminal feature specifies a limited set of discrete phonetic properties (Ladefoged, 2002). Speech sounds can be decomposed into several articulator components or properties; these properties are independent. These properties or features allow us among other things to show that sounds are common with each other and if they are related or not (Davenport & Hannahs, 2013).

Terminal Devoicing

The sounds are pronounced with less force and tenseness as well as undergo some other changes; this process is called lenition. It is also akin process to the deletion as well (Spencer, 2008). The terminal devoicing is also one sort of lenition; voiced feature adapted as voiceless. It demands less force. This process has been studied in different languages. In the Spanish voiced plosive/b, d, g/ changes corresponding into fricatives/ $_{\beta}$, $^{\delta}$, $_{\gamma}$ /. There are phonological processes that result in changing a voiced stop in a particular environment into its voiceless counterpart. It is a common rule in German and Russian (Ladefoged & Maddieson 2008). The devoicing also occurs in Turkish consonants as well as it is observed in many unrelated languages (Mielke, 2008). This is one sort of lenition process. There are so many languages in which lenition can be observed. Spencer (2008) has given a scheme for lenition.

2.29. Plosives > Fricatives > Approximants > Zero
Aspirated > Plain voiceless > Voiced. (Spencer, 2008:62)

In written context, there are so many languages which replace their sound to its left according to the above hierarchy. The devoicing is also one of the examples in Russian and German. These languages devoice obstruent at word final position. The original series of stops in earlier Germanic have given rise to English and standard German (p, b, t, d, k, g) and changed the Swiss German so that the voice stops (b, d, g) have become unvoiced stops (p, t, k) respectively (Spencer, 2008). In the given data devoicing has been shown.

(1)	**Words**	**Transcriptions Lasi**	
i.	Period	/ˈpɪə.ri.əd/	/pɪ.rət/
ii.	Retried	/rɪˈtaɪəd/	/rɪ. tɑːr.t/
iii.	Record	/rɪˈkɔːd/	/rɪ.kɑːt/
iv.	Blade	/bleɪd/	/blʌt/

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v. Parade /pəˈreɪd/ /pəre.t/

In the above data, terminal devoicing has occurred. The voiced feature has been converted into voiceless. The terminal devoicing is one of the common strategies in languages. Some languages change or some don't have voiced obstruent and some languages don't distinguish these. Some languages like English and Russian don't maintain the voicing contrasts at all positions (Pulleyblank, 1986). In the indigenous Sindhi word, no consonants are coming at the word ending (Allana, 2009). It demands that every word must ends in a vowel (Allana, 2009). The used constraints in the tableau (2) have been viewed slightly.

*VOICED CODA) Coda obstruents are voiceless.

IDENT-IO (VOICE) the value of the feature [voice] of an input segment must be preserved its output correspondent.

VOP) no obstruent must be voiced.

Tableau (1) Terminal devoicing

Input /tjuːb/	*VOICED CODA	IDENT-IO(VOICE)	VOP
a. /pəˈreɪd/	*!		
b. /pəˈrep/		**!	
c./pəre.t/			*

This feature has contrasted as voiced and voiceless. Studies support that some languages like German and Russian change their voiced feature into voiceless (Spencer, 2008). It is environmental change. The above given list of English words suggests that voiced feature has been changed into voiceless. This process occurs when Lasi adapts these words. It can be claimed that in English loanwords Lasi prefers this terminal devoicing rule. Voiced stops at syllable coda position are marked. If it is marked, it will delete these voiced consonants, but Lasi doesn't delete or insert. It prefers a minor change that is devoicing. Lasi doesn't accept deletion if the process of repair is fulfilled through a feature change. It can be claimed that Lasi doesn't accept voiced coda as well as deletion in this context. It makes easy access for pronunciation through devoicing. In the sonority scale voiceless stops are least sonorants. These sounds are less marked as compared to voiced stops. Here is the comparison between voiced and voiceless stops. So, voiceless is

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preferred because of un-markedness. The claim is quite clear regarding the terminal devoicing that Lasi also follows this rule in English loanwords.

*VOICED CODA >> IDENT-IO (VOICE) >>VOP

► No voiced stops at coda and do not delete rather devoice the coda.

Substitution of Continuant Feature

In the continuant sounds, the air is permitted to pass through the vocal tract (this includes around the side of the tongue in the case of lateral). In non-continuants (stops) there is an occlusion which prevents this (even though air may escape unhindered through the nose, as in the case nasal stops). Plosive and nasal stops are (-cont), other sounds including lateral are (+cont). (In some definitions the air must be permitted to pass through the mid saggotal reign of the oral tract, i.e., down the center of the mouth; this would then exclude the laterals) (Spencer, 1995:141) In these data continuant feature has been preferred in loanwords adaptation.

(2)	**Words**	**Transcriptions**	**Lasi**
i.	Slip	/slɪp/	/slɪf/
ii.	Bulb	/bʌlb/	/bʌlef/
iii.	Drop	/drɒp/	/drɒf/
iv.	Clip	/klɪp/	/klɪf/
v.	Lantern	/læn.tən/	/læl.tiːn/

In this data continuant feature has been substituted in loanword. This feature distinguishes between two classes of sounds is continuant; stops are –continuant and others are + continuant (Spencer, 2008). Stops are not continuant sounds. These sounds are difficult at coda position in Lasi. It has been stated earlier those plosives at coda position are more marked as compared to fricatives. Therefore, Lasi prefers to change the continuant feature. The used constraints for the tableau (3) have been defined.

*CODA (–CONT) no coda with –continuant feature.

MAX-IO do not delete.

IDENT-IO (F) feature be identical.

Tableau (2) substitution of continuants

Input /slɪp/	*CODA(–CONT)	MAX-IO	IDENT-IO(F)

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a. /slɪp/	*!		
b. /slɪ/		*!	
c. /slɪf/			*

It is claimed that Lasi doesn't accept plosive voiced at coda position at any coast. It is changed into voiceless plosive, and it does not delete the sound. If there is voiced or voiceless in any case devoicing takes place. In the case of /l/ sound, the most sonorant sound, the only distinct feature is continuant. As compared to continuant and non-continuant; non-continuants are more marked to continuants. In this context, Lasi does prefer continuant feature. This situation can be eased through deletion of that sound, but it doesn't accept deletion rather it prefers continuant feature. It is the most minor violation and principle of economy is satisfied as compared to deletion and insertion.

In the above discussed terminal devoicing, voiced are converted in to voiceless, but here in the given list voiceless and voiced sounds are available. However, devoicing is still satisfied that voiced and voiceless all change into voiceless. The feature which is distinguishing is continuant. The continuant is less marked as compared to non-continuants. Therefore, Lasi prefers continuant to escape from non-continuants (or marked feature).

*CODA (–CONT), MAX-IO >> IDENT-IO (F)

► No coda with non-continuant and do not delete rather substitute continuant.

Substitution of /ɳ/ retroflex on the place of /n/alveolar

In the word passenger /ˈpæs. ən.dʒər/ the /n/ sound is deleted and it is pronounced as /pæ.si:.dʒər/. However, in the given data /n/ is not deleted rather it is substituted with /ɳ/. It is preferred cross linguistically that languages do minor changes if the ease of pronunciation is possible. In the following data this situation has been occurred while changing one feature.

(3)	**Words**	**Transcriptions**	**Lasi**
i.	horn	/hɔːn/	/hɑːreɳə/
ii.	button	/bʌt.ə n/	/bʌ.təɳə/
iii.	burn	/bɜːn/	/ɓɑːreɳə/
iv.	join	/dʒɔɪn/	/dʒɔːɽeɳə/
v.	mourn	/mɔːn/	/mɔːreɳə /

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These data present the change of one place feature. It is the substitution of retroflex with alveolar. In Lasi, /ɳ/ sound is frequent and the frequent sounds are preferred in languages. If we compare Lasi word stock with Urdu, we find lot of words in which this sound is preferred. For example [pani]→[paɳi], [rani]→[raɳi], etc. This sound is also changed in the English loanword adaptation. The constraints used in the tableau (4) are defined briefly.

*CODA (n) no coda with /n/

MAX-IO do not delete

IDENT-IO (PLACE) place feature be identical

Tableau (3) Substitution of /ɳ/ retroflex

Input /hɔːn/	*CODA (n)	MAX-IO	IDENT-IO(PLACE)
a. /hɔːn/	*!		
b. /hɔː/		*!	
c. /hɑː.reɳə/			*

It is substitution of retroflex with alveolar. The sound /ɳ/ in Lasi is very common. If we compare /n/ in above analyzed data, it will be claimed that /n/ is very rare. In some cases, it is deleted, or it is substituted. Whatsoever situation, Lasi does not give much respect to it. Although words are available in Lasi in which /n/ is used at final position like /ɓen/, /kɔn/, /sʌn/, etc. In these examples, Lasi prefers substitution of /ɳ/. Lasi also satisfies its nasal feature but changes it place. The sound /ɳ/ is common is Lasi. In the markedness scale the frequent sounds are less marked. Therefore, Lasi prefers /ɳ/ in English loanwords adaptation.

*CODA (n), MAX-IO>> IDENT-IO (F)

► Lasi prefers substitution of /ɳ/ retroflex on the place of /n/alveolar

Substitution of /ʃ/ with /s/ (+anterior with –anterior)

The distinction between /s/ and /ʃ/ is based on one feature; we must distinguish those sounds which involve the hard palatal in their articulation. This can be done by differentiating between sounds produced in the anterior part of the cavity and those made in the more posterior part. The latter involve the articulation with the palate. Therefore, we need anterior feature. However, this feature is only needed for making a distinction between CORONAL sounds. CORONAL is related with place of articulation. In the articulation of these sounds the tongue

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blade is raised from its notional resting position. The sounds dental, alveolar, palate-alveolar, retroflex, and palatal are coronal and labial, velar, uvular, pharyngeal and laryngeal sounds are not coronal. We will say that a specification for anterior on any sound other than one marked CORONAL will be undefined. The phoneme /s/ is +anterior and /ʃ/ is –anterior (Spencer, 2008:114). Such situation is known as Palatalization in phonological processes. It is a phonological process in which consonants acquire secondary palatal articulation or shift their primary place to, or close to, the palatal region.

In the given data /ʃ/ sound has been substituted as palatalization process in English loanwords adaptation in Lasi.

(4)	**Words**	**Transcriptions**	**Lasi**
i.	Master	/mɑːstər/	/mɑːʃ.tər/
ii.	stop	/stɒp/	/eʃ.tɑːpə/
iii.	Stationary	/steɪ.ʃən.ər.i/	/eʃ.tʌʃ.nəri/
iv.	Stamp	/stæmp/	/eʃ.tɑːm/
v.	Stand	/stænd/	/eʃ.tænə/

In the given data, /s/ sound has been changed into /ʃ/. In the phonological concept, this process is known as palatalization. One feature has been changed that is anterior as /s/ is + anterior and /ʃ/ is –anterior. The situation shows that /st/ cluster is not accepted but the cluster is also broken in adaptation. It occurs because languages always prefer their own pattern. The following constraints are used in the tableau (4).

*+ANTERIOR: no + anterior accepted in clusters.

MAX-IO: do not delete.

IDENT- [anterior]: the specification for the feature [anterior] of an input must be preserved in its output correspondent.

Tableau (4) Substitution of /ʃ/ with /s/

Input /stænd/	*+ANTERIOR	MAX-IO	IDENT-IO (F)
a. /stænd/	***!**		
b. /tænd/		***!**	
c. / eʃ.tænə/			*****

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The adaptation of /ʃ/ instead of /s/ is common in Lasi. Therefore, in the English loanwords /ʃ/ has been adapted on the place of /s/. It is the most extraordinary case that can be observed in social interaction. Lasi speakers mostly change this feature. This rule for Lasi speakers is not limited with loanwords rather it is common in Lasi language. This situation is common in some rural areas. It is also common is some Lasi tribes. Palatalization occurs for the reason of influence of an adjacent front vowel or a palatal glide. Hyman (1975) argues that it is due to consonant-to-vowel co-articulation.

It can be claimed that this substitution is also found in Lasi, in social interaction or in daily usage by common people. However, the case of vowel is needed to be studied. Lasi has its own pattern regarding vowel interaction. This fact is avoided from number of speakers especially when being observed by linguists. On the contrary this feature change is preferred by Lasi in English loanwords adaptation.

*+ANTERIOR, MAX-IO>> IDENT-IO (F)

► Substitute /ʃ/ with /s/ (+anterior with –anterior)

Discussion

In the substitution process different features have been analyzed and discussed. As we see in tableaus (1) ,(2), (3), and(4) the inputs have one distinct feature, it is substituted. In the data (1), the feature voiced has been changed into voiceless. It is the case of linition. Voiced is more marked as compared with voiceless. Therefore, Lasi has preferred voiceless feature. Lasi natives always prefer unmarked features. This is common cross linguistically. In the data (2), continuant is preferred. As we know that -continunts are stops which are more marked as compare to +continuants. Here is the only difference is continuant feature. So here again Lasi prefers linition process. The sounds are not deleted rather one feature has been changed. Lasi accepts continuant feature to avoid from -continuants. Lasi natives prefer unmarked features in English loanwords. In the data (3), retro-flex has been substituted on the place of alveolar. This sound is very much frequent in Lasi. Therefore, it is prefered in Lasi, loanword adaptation. In the data (4), the only feature which is dintinguished is anterior. In this -anterior is preferred. It is a common process in Lasi and mostly /ʃ/ is preferred as compared to /s/. That is why in the English loanwords, it has been preferred. In these all cases the substituted sound is different on the base of one feature. It

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can be claimed on the base of these inputs and outputs that Lasi adapts English loanwords according to it is own pattern. The substitution processes take place while changing one feature. Substitutions have been occurred from marked to unmarked. The preference of distinct feature is given to the unmarked features. So, the process of lenition occurs in Lasi English loanwords. It is common that languages always prefer unmarked as compared to markedness. So, the same rule has been followed by Lasi.

Conclusion

This substitution process is common with English loanwords in different languages like Turkish, Polynesian, Korean, SM (standard Mandarin) and Akan. Similarly, Lasi substitute sounds while changing features. The native Turkish speakers substitute the unfamiliar [o] with the more familiar /t/ (Beel & Felder, 2013). Polynesian languages adapt English /d/ as /t/ (Ruthan, 2014). Korean lacks any labial fricatives; English /f/ and/v/ are merged with the corresponding plosives (Tanter, 2000). An English consonant replaced in SM that shares phonetic similarities with the English consonant (Lin, 2009). When the foreign input contains a non-native segment is replaced with the "closest" sound in the native language (Kang, 2010). Some segments that are found in English are not present in Akan. The loanword data on the substitution of /t/ for /θ/ by Arabic speakers in words are common. The results revealed that the participants tended to replace /p/ with [b], /v/ with [f], /ɹ/ with [r] or [ɾ], /tʃ/ with [ʃ], and [ʒ] with /z/ (Ruthan, 2014).

In Lasi, sounds are available, but change is preferred due to ease of pronunciation; Lasi prefers unmarked features. The same situation occurs in Lasi, speakers prefer /t/ instead of /d/. The /d/ sound is available in native inventory, but it is not preferred. However, Lasi is rich in its phonemic inventory. Not all but almost rests of the phonemes are available in Lasi. Lasi prefers substitution regarding the most unmarked feature. It is quite clear that a language would prefer the simplest and most common feature from its inventory. The same situation is common in Lasi. In this procedure, mostly five features are substituted. Lasi prefers implosives, terminal devoicing, non- continuant, /ɳ/ retroflex and Substitute /ʃ/ with /s/ (+anterior with –anterior). Implosive especially bilabials are very much frequent in Lasi. Implosives sounds are marked universally but these sounds are frequent in native grammar therefore, Lasi prefers this in loanwords adaptation.

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Lasi native prefers implosives in English loanword adaptation. It doesn't accept deletion of any feature voiced are not changed into voiceless rather voiced plosives became voiced implosives. Lasi also prefers implosive with other dialects. The findings align with Baloch (2008) and Amin, M., & Ali, Z. (2021) who argue that Lasi prefers /ɓ/ instead of /v/. This sound is so common; therefore, it plays a crucial role in loanwords adaptation. The claim is quite clear regarding the terminal devoicing that Lasi also follows this rule in English loanwords. Lasi does not accept voiced stops at coda and does not delete rather devoice it.

Terminal devoicing voiced are converted in to voiceless. However, in continuant context, in the given data voiceless and voiced sounds are available, but devoicing is still satisfied that voiced and voiceless all are changed into voiceless. The continuant is less marked as compared to non-continuants. Therefore, Lasi prefers continuant to escape from non-continuants (or marked feature). Lasi does not accept coda with non-continuant and does not delete rather substitute continuant. Lasi natives prefer substitution of /ɳ/ on the place of /n/. Lasi also satisfies its nasal feature but changes it place. In the markedness scale, the frequent sounds are less marked. Therefore, Lasi prefers /ɳ/ in English loanwords adaptation. Lasi prefers substitution of /ɳ/ retroflex on the place of /n/ alveolar. The adaptation of /ʃ/ instead of /s/ is common in Lasi. Therefore, in the English loanwords /ʃ/ has been adapted on the place of /s/. Substituting /ʃ/ with /s/ (+anterior with –anterior is common is Lasi. In the context of substitution, Lasi prefers those sounds which are unmarked. Some sounds are unmarked universally these features are preferred cross linguistically. Some of the features are the preference of L1. Lasi chooses /ɳ/ and /ʃ/ according to its own ease. It can be claimed that substitution processes occur while changing one feature and these occur from marked to unmarked.

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