

SUBSTITUTION OF IMPLOSIVES WITH ENGLISH LOANWORDS IN LASI

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Abstract

This paper presents substitution of implosives with English loanwords in Lasi. It is a systematic replacement of a sound. Loanwords are integrated into Lasi from various languages and English loanwords are common. If we compare Lasi with Urdu regarding sound change, we will find plenty of words where sounds have been changed. Like [kaputer] → [kabuter], [lilam] → [nilam] and [gari] → [gaḡe] etc. Persian words came in Lasi; these words also adapted some changes. The word /ba:dʒa/ King is adopted in Lasi as “Basha” /ba:ʃa/ (Amin, & Ali, 2021; Baloch, 2008). Similarly another word “Ba:d.geer” the passage of air [on the roof of house is common in las]. The /ba:d.gi:r/ is adapted as /ba:.gir/; /d/ is completely deleted. It is also interesting to investigate how English Loanwords are adapted and which sounds are substituted by Lasi natives. The word ‘jug’ /dʒʌg/ is pronounced as /dʒʌḡu/ and Doctor /dɒk.tər/ is given output as /ḡɑ:k.dɑ:r/. But the substitutions of implosives are common; however, these are the most marked sounds cross-linguistically. In the world languages almost 10 percent implosives are found. Loanwords often go under the adaptation process with native words and phonology has a vital role. 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. Optimality Theory is used for data presentation. It is the most used framework for the study of loanwords in current era. The data have been collected through observation; an appropriate method of data collection (Kumar, 2014). The same data have been interviewed through pictures for further consideration. When an English loanword and its Lasi counterpart have different structure, they have been reshaped by Lasi speakers in different ways.

Keywords: Loanwords, Substitution, Lasi, OT, features

1. Introduction and Background

This study presents a phonological study of English loanwords adaptation in Lasi. We can find many phonological studies about loanwords. Various studies have been conducted on phonological analysis of languages (Amin & Ali, 2021; 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). English almost in four centuries became leading language on international level for communication. It is the developmental result of 17th, 18th and 19th century, British success in conquest, colonization, and trade. English is

developed by the United States as major military world power and technological leader after World War II that is why English language became much greater than any other language a present time. It is the most learnt language (Phillipson, 1992).

Loanword identifies native speakers' knowledge that is not observable in data of the native language (Kang, 2010). Implosive sounds are produced as air pressure inside the mouth lowers and by moving the larynx down, it includes a glottalic airstream at the closing release (Hayward, 2000). In Lasbela, here the main language is a dialect of Sindhi called Lasi (Grierson, 1919:158). Sindhi, at Las is known as Lasi (Ali, Roonjho, & Fiaz, M., 2021; Allana, 1995; 2009). Principal Lasi tribes are five, their mother tongue is Lasi (Bokhari, 1997).

The modern Sindhi contains various lexemes which are borrowed from variety of languages in different times in history (Pirzado, 2009). The spread of world major languages like Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish is followed by acceptance of the invaders' language; dominant languages have been imposed (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; English words have also been borrowed into Sindhi. 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). During and after the British rule, Sindhi was/is heavily influenced by English (Keerio, 2010). 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). In earlier studies six dialects of Sindhi have been introduced: four in Pakistan and two in India (Grierson, 1919). The Lasi dialect at Lasbela, Jedgali at Makran and Fraki at Sibi are three dialects in Balochistan (Allana, 1995). MolaiShedai (1958) argues that Sindhi spread from Kashmir to Ketch and from Thar to Mekran and Dasht River (Zahid, 2016; Ali et al., 2021; Amin & Ali, 2021; Veesar & Mustafa, 2021).

1.1. Lasi language

Lasi dialect is spoken in Lasbela district. The state of Lasbela's main language is a dialect of Sindhi called Lasi (Grierson, 1919:158). The migration to Las, their rule, the language of darbar/palace and the native language at royal palace became the positive supporter for Sindhi at Las. Lasi is originally a Sindhi word which means 'plain' (Azam, 2019). The form of Sindhi, spoken in the Kohistan and in Las is called Lasi (Grierson, 1919:10). It is the language of common people in Las. Balochi is most spoken at the eastern and western ends of the state and Brahui in the north, Lasi is the language of the rest (Grierson, 1919:158). Sindhi language spoken by Jats at Makran is known as Jedgali or Jatki. Richard, et al. (1970) argues that one dialect of Sindhi called Jatki in Balochistan. Sindhi spoken at Sibi is known as Fraki. Similarly, Sindhi spoken at Las is known as Lasi (Allana, 1995).

Lasi is different from other dialects as Baloch says that there is always separate color and effect of the area on the language same with Lasi (Baloch, 2008:73). Baloch has defined almost nine differences from Lasi poets like Shaikh Ibrahim, Kabeer shah, Saddiquee and Num. This poetry is rich with Persian and Arabic words as well as other characteristics which are not available in Sindhi poetry. The detail of all tribes of Las is not given here. Lasi tribes are interlinked with the code of brotheries and major tribes are five: Jamot, Roonjha, Sheikh, Angria and Burra (Bokhari, 1997: 453). Their mother tongue is Lasi. Lasi language has borrowed words from English with direct and indirect contact. These words are pronounced according to Lasi phonological pattern.

1.2. Loanword Adaptation

People speak language and change it accordingly (Amin, Ali, 2021). They borrow things from other cultures, and they may not have words for them. In the modern era borrowing of English words is common in south Asian languages (Rehman, 2010; Raza, Agha & Usman, 2004). Loanwords 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 & Felder, 2013). Loanword adaptation often makes identified aspects of native speakers' knowledge is not observable in data of

the native language. Therefore, loanwords data can enlighten the analysis of the native phonology (Kang, 2010). The studies of loanword adaptations are very important. They 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 attempted a lot 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). The English origin words also are absorbed in the Korean language (Tanter, 2010). English loanwords are common in languages. These loanwords go under the adaptation process. In adaptation, various phonological processes can be observed.

Different studies have been conducted on loanword adaptation. In Cantonese by Silverman and Yip (1992; 1993), in Japanese by Itô & Mester and Shinohara (1995; 2000), Tranter (2000) in Fula by Paradis & LaCharite (1997), in Huave by Davidson & Noyer (1997), in Selayarese by Broselow (1999), in Fijian by Kenstowicz (2003), in Fon by Kenstowicz (2003), and in Korean by Kang (2003) respectively. These are few names of the studies on loanword adaptation (Miao, 2005). The phonological pattern of loanword phonology is novel. It is the reflection of native phonology (Kang, 2010).

1.3. Statement of the problem

Many studies have been conducted on loanword adaptation in different languages. Loanwords are the best source for linguistics which can be observed in daily routine and in common conversation, especially English loanwords are commonly seen in Lasi conversation. These words are adapted in Lasi with the change of morphological, syntactical, orthographical, and phonological structures. The prepositional phrases on the road, at the gate, in the school are changed [rodat] [gatet] and [schoollem]. The loanwords net [nete] and nets [netta] and mobile [moble] and mobiles [mobailion] are adapted according to Lasi language pattern. Similarly, different adaptation change can occur phonologically in Lasi. If we compare Lasi with Urdu regarding sound change, we will find lot of words in which sounds are changed. Like [kaputer] → [kabuter], [lilam] → [nilam] and [gari] → [gaḡe] etc. Persian words came in Lasi; these words also adapted with changes. The word /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 is common in las]. The /ba:d.gi:r/ is adapted as /ba: gir/, /d/ is completely deleted. It is also interesting to investigate how English Loanwords are adapted and which sounds are substituted by Lasi natives. Thus, the current research has the following objective:

1.4. Objectives of the Study

The current study attempts to investigate English loanwords adaptation in Lasi; it investigates how Lasi adapts loanwords. The study also analyses the substitution of implosive sounds in English loanwords.

2. Research Methodology

Research methodology is a procedure/process/method to find out answers to research questions. It provides scientific way for studying; how research is conducted scientifically. Researcher 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, 2008, 2014). Qualitative research is principally based on the occurrence of logical pattern, which is used as a variety of interpretive research methodologies (Best & Kahn, 2006). In a 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 technique is reliable because in the interview subjects are conscious or alert and researcher is 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 this study, qualitative interpretive method is used.

2.1. Data Collection

In current study, both techniques observation and interview are used. The observed data regarding this study are collected time to time in informal and formal meetings. These data have been interviewed in formal way for further modifications. The researchers got valid and reliable data through these both techniques. The data have been filtered and grouped, and necessary lexemes have been selected for presentation. 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.

2.2. 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.

2.2.1. 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. The main theme of this theory is contrastive based, and its concept is presented by Prague School of linguists; Trubetskoy and Jakobson in 1939 (Spencer, 2008).

2.2.2. 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) cited in (Syed, Malik & Hasan, 2013).

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 obstruents (Rice, & Avery, 1993) cited in (De Lacy, 2007).

2.2.3. Optimality Theory

Optimality theory is the linguistic theory of the 1990s. Prince and Smolensky (1993) presented their paper entitled optimality at university of Arizona phonology conference in Tucson (Archangeli & Langendoen, 2003).

Many studies have been conducted while using Optimality Theory by Ito and Mester (2013), 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 framework focuses on the role of perception by non-native phonetic patterns in the native phonology (Kang, 2010; Iverson et al. 2003, and Peperkamp (2005) cited in (Crawford, 2007).

Optimality Theory is grammatical framework in current time. It is originated by Prince and Smolensky 1993, McCarthy (2008) 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 a word or a sentence that comes into the listener. GEN generates different candidates which can be related with the input in any case. 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 the 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 (Archangeli & Langendoen, 2003).

3. Data Analysis

In this paper consonantal substitutions have been analyzed and discussed. It is one of the features changing rules. The literature is enriched with different studies regarding substitutions. Some studies are conducted within language or first language acquisition. However, it is also common in loanwords adaptation.

3.1. Substitution Process

Substitution is a process in which a sound is substituted. It is one of the phonological processes. In some cases, sounds are adapted while changing one feature and, in some cases, sounds are changed completely. It is a process of replacing one speech sound with another often with the closer one. In substitution, an item is replaced to the phonetically close phonemes in the recipient language (Hock, 1991). In the rest of the studies, it is claimed that the sound change phenomena are due to misperception. 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 Turkish phonology /o/ sound does not exist. The native Turkish speakers substitute the unfamiliar [o] with the more familiar /t/. When they pronounce mathematics /maomxtiks/ as /matamatik/ it shows that Turkish speaker change according to their ease of pronunciation (Beel & Felder, 2013).

Polynesian languages adapt English /d/ as /t/. Not all languages support but several studies explain the substitution is owing to the nonexistence of target phonemes in the borrowing language (Ruthan, 2014: 15). Korean lacks any labial fricatives; English /f/ and/v/ are merged with the corresponding

plosives (Tanter, 2000: 396). When an English consonant is not part of the SM consonant system, a replacement that shares phonetic similarities with the English consonant are adapted (Lin, 2009: 3). The foreign input contains a non-native segment is replaced with the closest sound in the native language (Kang, 2010: 8). Akan consonant sound inventory is observed that some segments that are found in English are not present in Akan. In adapting such non-native segments in loanwords, Akan replaces them with the phonetically closest segments in its inventory (Adomako, 2008: 35). Substitution of consonants from English to Mandarin is also common. An English voiceless plosive is replaced by a Mandarin aspirated plosive and English voiced plosive Mandarin un-aspirated one (Miao, 2005). Rest studies support that substitution is also common in loanword adaptation. Substitution is systematic replacement of sound. In substitution, an item is replaced to the phonetically close phonemes in the recipient language (Hock, 1991).

- Lasi replaces sounds as compared with Vicholi Sindhi and Lari.
 - /v/ with /b/ رھ / بیھی رھ.
 - /h/with /a/ ہنجوں انجوں ,
 - /l/ with /r/ تر / تل ,
 - /y/ with /dj/ یاد جاد / یتیم جتیم یاد ,
 - /z/ with /dj/ ذات جات
 - /z/ with /d/ استاد / استاذ
 - /th/ with /t/ لکھوتھا لکھوتا (Baloch, 2008).

3.2. Substitution of Implosive

There are many languages in which implosive sounds are observed. Like Sindhi and many African and American Indian languages in which implosives are found. Implosives sounds are contrast with explosives. The implosives /b/ and /g/ the bilabial and velar have contrast with regular plosives /b/and /g// respectively (Ladefoged, 2002). The featured constricted glottis: sounds are glottal or glottalized, any ejective, implosive or glottalized vowel /glide are (+constr) and all other sounds are (-constr) (Spencer, 1995). Various studies have been conducted on implosives. Nihalani (1974, 1991& 2006) has produced good data on Sindhi implosives. Landau (1984) studied implosives in many languages; Kalabari and Degema. Goyvaerts (1988), Demoline (1995), Hunter and Pike (1969), Catford (1939), Pike (1943), (Ladefoged et al., 1976), Donwa 1982), Pinkerton (1986) and other scholars have studied implosives in different languages with comparative as well as analyzed various aspects of these sounds (Ladefoged & Maddieson 2008). In the following data implosives have been substituted.

(1) Substitution of implosives on onset

Words	IPA (English)	Lasi
▶ boot	/bu:t/	/bu:t/
▶ bill	/bɪl/	/bɪl/
▶ burn	/bɜ:n/	/bɜ:.ren/
▶ berry	/'ber.i/	/ber/
▶ doctor	/dɒk.tər/	/dɒ:kə.dɪr/

In the above data implosive sounds are substituted. These data show that /b/ sound has been changed into /b/. In the first word implosive is substituted at coda position but in other words implosives have been substituted at syllable onset position. Other changes are also available in these data but the similar changes in all data are the changing of /b/.

In the presented data, implosives have been substituted with plosive. Implosives are universally marked but in Lasi these sounds are frequent therefore Lasi prefers to substitute these sounds. If we study the word stock of Lasi we will find that implosives are so frequent. In the world languages almost 10 percent implosives are found. Voiced implosives are found at different places of articulation. Uvular implosives are not as common as bilabial (Ladefoged & Maddieson, 2008). In the given words bilabial are frequent. These are more commons than other implosives. The constraints used in the tableaux have been defined briefly.

IDENT ONSET onset must be identical.
 MAX-IO doesn't delete.
 IDENT-IO input and output must be identical.
 IDENT CODA Coda must be identical

Input /bɪl/	IDENT ONSET	MAX-IO	IDENT-IO
a. /bɪl/	*!		
b. /ɪl/		*!	
✓ c. /bɪl/			*

*IDENT ONSET, MAX-IO >> IDENT-IO

2. Substitution of implosives on coda

Words	IPA (English)	Lasi
mug	/mʌg/	/mʌgʊ/
jug	/dʒʌg/	/dʒʌgʃ/
rubber	/'rʌb.əɹ/	/'rʌb.əɹʃ/
public	/pʌb.lɪk/	/pəb.lɪkə/

Input /dʒʌg/	IDENT CODA	MAX-IO	IDENT-IO
a. /dʒʌg/	*!		
b. /dʒʌ/		*!	
✓ c. /dʒʌgʃ/			*

IDENT CODA, MAX-IO >> IDENT-IO A

Historically, languages seem to develop implosives from plosives that have become more and more voiced. In many languages, Voiced implosives are simply allophones of voiced plosives. In Vietnamese, these languages have voiced plosives that have fully voiced to keep them distinctive from two other sets of plosives. In Sindhi, we have good evidence of the earlier stages of the languages; we can clearly see that the present implosives grew out of older voiced plosives in this way. The present contrasting voiced plosives are due to later influence of neighboring languages (Ladefoged, 2002).

The implosives have been substituted with those plosives which are voiced. In these words, bilabials are more examples than velars. We cannot get example from voiceless plosives which has been substituted with implosives. On the point of Markedness implosives are less common in world languages. As stated earlier those 10 percentage languages have implosives. Due to less frequency in world languages; these are more marked. Voiced plosives are more marked in the Markedness scale as compared to voiceless plosives (Spencer. 2008).

Implosives are more marked as compared to voiced plosives. On the contrary, Lasi substitute this feature because of said above claim as well as this feature is very much frequent in Lasi. Especially bilabial at onset position is very frequent. Due to these reasons, Lasi prefers implosives in English loanword adaptation. It doesn't accept deletion of any feature voiced are not changed into voiceless rather voiced plosives become voiced implosives. Lasi is also different from other dialects of Sindhi in the use of implosives. Baloch (2008) argues that Lasi prefers /b/ instead of /v/; /v/ is replaced by /b/.

One another characteristic of implosive regarding frequency can be claimed in the point of reduplication. It can be observed that in reduplication, Lasi mostly prefers /b/ sound. Other part of the word is almost same, just one sound is changed that is /b/, and it is occurred word initially. For example, car /kɑ:r/ → /bɑ:r/, bus /bʌs/ → /bʌs/ and glass /glɑ:s/ → /bʌlɑ:s/ etc. It is also common in Lasi and English loanwords. This sound is so common; therefore, it is playing a vital role in loanwords adaptation and is substituted.

Substitution process is common with English loanwords in different languages like Turkish (Beel & Felder, 2013), Polynesian (Ruthan, 2014), Korean (Tanter, 2000), SM (standard Mandarin) (Lin, 2009), Akan (Adomako, 2008) and Arabic (Ruthan, 2014). Similarly, Lasi substitute sounds. Implosive, due to less frequency in the world languages, are more marked. Voiced plosives are more marked in the Markedness scale as compared to voiceless plosives (Spencer, 2008). Lasi changes implosive with other dialects and prefers /b/ instead of /v/ (Baloch, 2008). Implosive and reduplication like car /kɑ:r/ → /bɑ:r/, bus /bʌs/ → /bʌs/ and glass /glɑ:s/ → /bʌlɑ:s/ etc.

4. Conclusion

This substitution process is common with English loanwords in different languages like Turkish (Beel & Felder, 2013), Polynesian (Ruthan, 2014), Korean (Tranter, 2000), SM (standard Mandarin) (Lin, 2009), Akan (Adomako, 2008) and Arabic (Ruthan, 2014). Similarly, Lasi substitute sounds while changing features.

In Lasi, sounds are available, but change is preferred due to ease of pronunciation; Lasi prefers unmarked features. 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. 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. Baloch (2008) argues that Lasi prefers /b/ instead of /v/. This sound is so common; therefore, it is playing vital role in loanwords adaptation. Lasi adapts English loanwords in the same way as most of the world languages do. Like other languages, Lasi speakers also apply phonological tactic substitution to treat English loanwords. Lasi has its own pattern and prefers implosive sounds. Lasi prefers bilabial implosive sound in reduplication as well. Having seen such results, it is recommended to conduct such studies in other languages of the country as well. Besides, it is also recommended to conduct such study at broader level in Lasi language.

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