

**WORD FORMATION OF FOOD VOCABULARIES
IN MODERN STANDARD ARABIC AND EGYPTIAN**

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ABSTRACT

The present research is concerned to the study of Arabic food vocabularies, that climatic conditions often affect their culture, food habits and also their way of life. The purposes of this investigation were to describe: (1) new words introduced into Arabic food lexicons; (2) a number of word-formation processes; and (3) factors that broaden the meaning the words. The essential method of this study is the descriptive method, including such techniques as the study of factual material, generalization and classification; structurally morphological one, with the identification of lexical unit development models. In the process of lexical unit sampling, the method of semantic analysis and qualitative method were used. The primary data this research were Arab food lexicons obtained from you tube Arabic food, food video, and food pictures documented on books; while the secondary data refer to additional information in the literature study, information from the internet, books and encyclopedias of Arabic daily food. The study inform the Arabic food vocabularies increase through the word formation included: cognate, clipping, blending, compounding and prefix. It also finds out some words changed their meaning through broadening process because of linguistic and non-linguistic factors.

Keywords: *word formation, cognate, clipping, blending, compounding and prefix*

INTRODUCTION

Human need to eat food to carry out their daily activity. Food is often used as a sign to construct the uniqueness of a peculiar society. Eating is a basic human need (Wardalisa, 2013, p. 3). Food is a product that is ready for processing or can be eaten immediately. Food is produced from food after being processed or cooked first (Soekarto, 1990, p. 45), (Chan, 2010, p. 86). Food is closely related to culture, including technology, social organization and

public trust. Food will have no meaning except food is seen in its culture or network of social interactions (Yevita Nurti, 2017, p. 1).

In brief, food is important for human needs. As human needs, food is intently connected to culture, along with knowledge, technology, public interest, network if social interaction. In everyday life, lots of delicious Arab food and popular among the wider community in the world, such as: *goulash*, ‘*goulash* is a kind of crisp and soft layered bread and *goulash* can be filled with beef, cheese, spinach.’ Then, *mologhaia* ‘it is a soup which mixture is a dark green sauce. It eats with rice and chicken. Knowledge, science and technology Arabic food is separated into two kinds: one kind is professional or academic vocabulary terms. It is called it pure science and technology. The other kind is the vocabulary for different professions usage, but it has different meanings in different professions, and it can be called as general knowledge, science and technology.

Arabic food vocabulary principally belongs to the recent, scientific vocabulary. Food Arab vocabularies are most common words related to People's Daily life, in Arab vocabularies, which are given new meanings on semantic changes in simple and clear form so people can very good master, which ensures the efficiency of information transfer. For instance: / سَجَق / or [sajaq] is translated into 'sausages' in daily life, but in Arabic food it is also translated into *pudding* ‘a dessert with a soft or creamy consistency’. The word / دجاج / or [dajāj] is translated into / طَيْرٌ / ‘ a kind of bird’ in daily life, in Arabic food it is also modified into دجاج / or [dajāj] ‘meat’ [chicken meat], such as : / ذلك اللحم دجاج / is translated into ‘*That meat is chicken*, yet. There are many words like them, such as: / سمك / or [samak/ in daily life, though in Arabic food : / سمك / or [samak/: / سمك / or [samak/ can be translated into food. McElroy dan Patricia K. Townsend (1985, p. 46) argued that the problem of eating habits is a form of patterned behavior that is related to culture and belief as cited by (Yevita Nurti, 2017, p. 2). In short, the characteristic of Arabic food vocabulary is that there is more cultural vocabulary. Food as cultural fact could trigger and strengthen the connection between individuals, communities, and even countries. Indeed, food can be symbols of a society. These symbols do not appear in daily life but also occur in the culture. The concept of *culture* refers to the set of values, knowledge, language, rituals, habits, lifestyles, attitudes, beliefs, folklore, rules and customs that identify a particular group of people at a specific point in time (Stajcic, 2013, p. 6).

In addition, Arabic food vocabularies have different characteristic that is to make words by using various kind of forms. Arabic food vocabulary development process is related to the change of the society. In order to meet the demand of society development, some words will get a series of changes from one Arab country to another Arab country. Some

things have the same characteristics with other things in such aspects as behavior, phenomenon, consequently vocabulary can also give the behavior and phenomenon of one thing a name of behavior and phenomena of other things, such as clipping, blending, etc. Arabic food vocabularies take the basis of sound change and modification. Innovate meaning of words and make them with new or different sounds and form. The orthograph word of fruit /فاكهة/in MSA is same with EG, but pronounce is different. In MSA it will be pronounced by /fa:kiha/ in EG is become /fakha/ for example. In brief, the orthographic of the word is same but the way they pronounce the word is different.

Based on this fact recognize the meaning of the orthograph or word formation delivered by food is very important. The term of food could show several aspects, such as: practical chemist, transform various food ingredients which are found in the natural environment where a community is located, illustrates the transmission of knowledge about food knowledge from one generation to the next. This study would like to understand in word formation especially cognate, clipping, blending, compounding and prefix in Arabic vocabulary of food especially in Egyptian and Modern Arabic Standard (henceforth EG and MSA). This present study will focus on food vocabularies through word-formation. This paradigm is study dealing with the construction rules of words in Arabic language. This paper studies and analyses diver ways of Egypt and MSA word-formation in case similarities and differences are found between the two languages. The substance of this paper is intended to explain the word formation of food vocabularies in MSA and Egyptian.

This research focuses on word-formation by using phonetics and morphology analyzes. Phonetics is the natural overview of the sound segments is followed by a more in-depth look at each manner of articulation and the sounds connected with it, as argued by (Worrell & Gairdner, 2006, p. 1), (Gadalla, 2000, p. 1). While the method to investigate basic forms in language, generally known as morphology, as described by (Yule, 2010, p. 67), and (Raja, 2014). In addition to word-formation refers to form word by the process of several ways such as etymology, coinage, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, acronym, derivation, affixation (Yule, 2010, pp. 54–60). To analyze the Arabic of MSA and EG vocabularies of food in this study, Worrel's (Worrell & Gairdner, 2006) Arabic phonetics notion and Yule's word formation concept (Yule, 2010) are used.

The methodology for this study draws on insights from word formation. Word formation is a domain of research that examines the patterns and structures of language units that form the basis of the formation of single or complex lexemes based on rules and other types of generalizations. Complex lexemes are characterized by the fact that they consist of two or more constituents. Whereas a single lexeme can be the core of the lexeme itself and

the complex lexeme is a combination of many lexemes. These marks are discovered through phonology, morphology and semantics divided by other structural identical formations. This article focuses on food vocabularies in MSA and Egyptian as the object of research. These two languages are commonly known by Indonesian people, especially people who live in a pesantren or pesantren society in Tangerang Selatan. Data collection methods were used i.e.: sociolinguistic questionnaires and interviews.

Method of comparison having discussed and explained the processes of word-formation in the two languages (Egyptian and MSA), this study discusses with the sameness and contrariness in the processes of word-formation in both Egyptian and MSA. Tables will be described when it is irrelevant for the contrastive study, or when it serves the purpose well, and a brief explanation will be given for the aspects of similarities and differences. To show the similarities or differences between the two languages, the one-to-one correspondence method is followed, the concept is taken from (Mahsun, 2010, pp. 123–156) with modification by this writer. This study uses 2 informants, i.e.: three men and a woman. They are students at Ibnu Umar boarding school who have studied in Saudi Arabia and in Egypt. The age of informants is 20-24 years, chosen according to the length of study in Saudi Arabia and Egypt, which is 2 years. All informants have studied MSA and Egyptian lived in the capital Kuwait city.

The method in this research contains of questions and answers of 20 to 25 minutes of question and answer between informants and researchers on a predetermined problem. This method is done to get the most natural form of data which is needed in Arabic food vocabularies. This method is followed by a number of explanations using Power Point consisting of 85 slides, each of which describes an illustration which is then identified by the informant and the picture is named. Slides contain Arabic orthographs with target nouns in the form of food, concept of food, picture and part of speech which related to verbs that contain the intended word formation variables.

FINDINGS & DISCUSSION

To respond to the research questions, descriptive analysis of cognate words in MSA and EG were conducted. This discussion starts from several aspects, such as:

1. The cognate words in MSA and EG Arabic Food

MSA and EG are similar at the phonological, morphological and of course orthographic levels. This table presents the main similar between the MSA and EG. Table 1 contains some example of cognate words.

Table 1 Cognate Word of MSA and EG

No	English gloss	MSA	IPA	EG	IPA
Noun					
1	'foods'	مأكولا / ت	/maʔku:la:t/	مأكولا / ت	/maʔku:la:t/
2	'delivery'	توصيل / /	/tawSi:l/	توصيل / /	/tawSi:l/
3	'restaurant'	مطعم / /	/matʔam/ (singular)	مطعم / /	/matʔam/ (singular)
4	'recipe'	مطاعم / وصفة / /	(plural) /waSfa/ (singular)	مطاعم / وصفة / /	(plural) /waSfa/ (singular)
		وصفات / /	(plural)	وصفات / /	(plural)
		قرفة /	/qirfa/	قرفة /	/qirfa/
		كركم /	/kurkum/	كركم /	/kurkum/
7	'cumin'	كمون /	/kammu:n/	كمون /	/kammu:n/
8	'mint'	نعناع /	/naʔna:ʔ/	نعناع /	/naʔna:ʔ/
9	'oat'	شوفان /	/ʃu:fa:n/	شوفان /	/ʃu:fa:n/
10	'wheat'	قمح /	/qamah/	قمح /	/qamah/
Verb					
11	'to pour'	صبّ / يصبّ / /	/Sabba/ /yaSubbu/ /	صبّ / يصبّ / /	/Sabba/ /yaSubbu/ /
		صبّ /	/Sabb/	صبّ /	/Sabb/
		فار /	/fa:ra/	فار /	/fa:ra/
12	'to boil over'	فار /	/fa:ra/	فار /	/fa:ra/
13	'to chew'	مضغ / يمضغ / مضغ /	/maDaġa/ /yamDuġu/ /maDaġ/	مضغ / يمضغ / مضغ /	/maDaġa/ /yamDuġu/ /maDa/

IPA refers to International Phonetic Alphabet

Tabel 1 shows actually 44 words are similar or cognate among MSA and Egypt. It is found forty- four lexical elements similar from 156 lexical elements or basic words which is compared. Cognates are a great way to study Arabic and its variation. Cognates are words that share the same Arabic root, are very similar in spelling and have the same or similar meaning. In other words, about 28% of MSA and EG cognates have the same meaning and the same form of word.

2. Clipping Words

Clipping is the process of shortening a longer word. It occurs when the long word has a very common use and the shorter form results because it is simpler and more easily understood (Raja, 2014, p. 83), (Yule, 2010, p. 56). These clipped forms are usually adopted in colloquial form vocabulary or informal conversation but some of them are also used in standard Arabic.

Table 2 Clipping Word of MSA and EG in the first syllable

No	English gloss	MSA	IPA	EG	IPA
	Verb				
14	'to drink'	/شرب/	/šariba /	/شرب/	/širib /
		/يشرب /	/yašrabu/	/يشرب /	/yišrab/
15	'to cook'	/طبخ/	/Tabaxa /	/طبخ/	/Tabax/
		/يطبخ /	/ yaTbaxu	/يطبخ /	/ yiTbux
			/		/
16	'to boil food'	/سلق/	/salaqa/	/سلق/	/Sala/
		/يسلق/	/yasluqu/	/يسلق/	/yislu/
		/سلق/	/Salq/	/سلق/	/Sal/
17	'to burn'	/شاط/	/šaaTa/	/شاط/	/šaaT/
	'to be scorched'	/يشيط/	/yaši:Tu/	/يشيط/	/yiši:T/
18	'to melt something'	/سيح/	/sayyaHa/	/سيح/	/sayyaH/

Tabel 2 shows that in Arabic languages, specifically both in MSA and EG there are an exact rule of how to clip longer words. These data show only the first syllable and the first phoneme of the second syllable are taken as a clipped word if the word consists of two or three syllables. The clipped word “/شرب/” is taken from the first syllable and the first phoneme of the second syllable of the word /يشرب/ ‘to drink’ However, this is always the case. Sometimes, a word of three syllables is clipped into two syllables or one only. For examples :

Table 3 Clipping Word of two syllables in EG become a syllable in MSA

No	English gloss	EG	IPA	MSA	IPA
19	'rapberry'	/توت احمر/	/tuutaHmar/	/توت/	/tuut/
20	'walnut'	/عين جمال/	/ʔeingamal /	/عين/	/ʔein/
21	'nutmeg'	/جوز الطيب/	/goozitiT-Tiib/	/جوز/	/jooz /

Table 4 Clipping Word of two syllables in MSA become a syllable in EG

No	English Gloss	MSA	IPA	EG	IPA
22	'yogurt'	/لبن زبادي/	/laban zabaadi	/زبادي/	/zabaadi/

From the examples above in Table 3, the EG two word composition become a word composition is consistence clipped, and the way how to pronounce are also different, for example: the word number (19) /توت احمر/ or /tu:taHmar/ in EG consist of two roots then become /توت/ or one root in MSA. Further, the word number (21) /جوز الطيب/ or /goozit iT-Tiib/' nutmeg' in EG become /جوز/ or /jo:z/ in MSA. In number (21) there is a sound change from the sound of [g] velar, fricative and voiced in EG become [j] palatal. affricate in MSA. In short, this phenomenon shows that the orthograph is the same however the sound is change. Next the word composition of /لبن زبادي/ or /labanzaba:di/ in MSA become /زبادي/ or /zaba:di/ in EG. The first two syllable are taken to form the clipped word. Those data in table 3 and 4 shows that the process of clipping words are not similarly treated in these languages. In brief, the process of clipping cannot be applied to all words in the same way.

3. Blending

Blending is the fusion of two words into one, usually the first part of one word with the last part of another, so that the resultant blend consists of both original meanings (Yule, 2010, p. 58), (Raja, 2014, p. 83). Blending / **النَّحْت** / is a way of creating new words in many world languages. Egyptian dialect of Arabic is not hugely different and separate from Modern Arabic Standards (Ibnulyemen, 2018, p. 3). For example:

Table 5. Blending of word in MSA become word in EG

No	English Gloss	MSA	IPA	EG	IPA
23	'for free' or 'with little money'	/بِلاشِيء/	/balaši/	→ /بِلاش/	/balaš/
24	'never mind or 'apologize'	/مَاغْلِيْشِيء/	/ma:ʔalaihīši/	→ /مَاغْلِيْش/	/ma:liš/
25	'then, therefore'	/إِنَّمَالَا/	/immala:/	→ /أَمَال/	/ammal/
26	'you seem'	/بَيَانَاكَ/	/ba:yinannaka/	→ /بَيَانَاكَ/	/baynaka/

Source of data in table 5 (Ibnulyemen, 2018, p. 2)

Data on table 5 shows that the word /بِلاشِيء/ or /balaši/ in MSA become /بِلاش/ or /balaš/ in EG, then /مَاغْلِيْشِيء/ or /ma:ʔalaihīši/ become /مَاغْلِيْش/ or /ma:liš/ in EG. This fact shows that the process of blending does not follow an exact pattern. The same with clipping, it is formed according to the speaker's ease, meaning easy to say and easy to recall. From the examples above, it can be seen that there is no exact rule in forming a blend as

shown in table 5. It implies that practicality becomes one of the factors taken into consideration to make a blend.

4. Compounding

Compound words are formed by combining two or more words into one unit with a perceptible meaning. there is a joining of two separate words to produce a single form, (Yule, 2010, p. 55), (Raja, 2014, p. 83). For examples:

Table 6 The process on compounding in Arabic food vocabularies in MSA

No	English Gloss	Adjective + Noun		Modern Arabic Standard	
27	'prune'	/برقوق + ناشف/ Noun+ Noun	→	/برقوق ناشف/ /barqu:qna:šif/	
28	'coconut'	/جوز + الهند/ Verb+Noun	→	/جوز الهند/ /jo:z al-hind/	
29	'blueberry'	/توت + أزرق/ Noun + Noun	→	/توتأزرق/ /tu:t azraq/	
30	'rapsberry'	/توت + المعلق/ Adjective + Noun	→	/توتالمعلق/ /tu:talmuallaq/	
31	'blackberry'	/توت + الاسود/ Adjective + Noun	→	/توت الاسود/ /tu:t al-aswad/	

In the table 6 shows that these MSA compound words can be made of many combinations, based on these data shows the most frequent combination is those of noun and noun. Data in table 6 shows that one way to decide whether a form is a compound or a phrase is through its meaning. If the meaning can be showed by a relative pronoun, then it must be a phrase. On the contrary, if the meaning can be showed by a preposition, then it must be a compound. For example in English, dining table, it must be a compound since the meaning is a table for dining, not a table which is dining. Some, however, can be confusing like dancing teacher, hunting dog, flying planes, etc(Raja, 2014, pp. 84–85). In short, the word of Arabic food show that the form of compound is not the same with phrase. between the two words forming the compound cannot be inserted in other words either prepositions relative pronounce.

Table 7 The process on compounding in Arabic food vocabularies in EG

No	English Gloss	Adjective + Noun		Egypt	
32	'prune'	/برقوق + ناشف/ Adjective + Noun	→	/برقوق ناشف/ /bar'uu'na:shif/	

		Noun + Noun			
33	'coconut'	/جوز + هند/	→	/جوز هند/	/go:z hind/
		Verb + Noun			
34	'blueberry'	/توت + أزرق/	→	/توتأزرق/	/tu:tazra'/
		Adjective + Noun			
35	'rapsberry'	/توت + احمر/	→	/توت احمر/	/tu:tahmar/
		Adjective + Noun			
36	'blackberry'	/توت + الاسود/	→	/توت الاسود/	/tu:tiswid/

Data in the table 7 shows that these Egypt Arabic compound words can be made of many combinations, such as adjective + noun, noun + noun, verb + noun, based on these data shows the most frequent combination is those of adjective and noun. Data on number (28) and (33) for the compound of have different form/جوز الهند/ or /jo:z al-hind/ in MSA change form and sound in EG such as /جوز هند/or /go:z hind/. In brief, there is a language change of word formation phenomenon.

5. Prefix

An affixes refers to a form of linguistics component which has to be added to the beginning of the word (e.g. -ي). These are called prefixes.

Table 8 The process on prefix in Arabic food vocabularies in MSA and EG

No	English Gloss	MSA	IPA	EG	IPA
37	'to boil food'	/سلق/	/salaqa/	/سَلِق/	/sala/
		/يسلق/	/yasluqu/	/يسَلِق/	/yislu/
38	'to pour'	/صبّ/	/sabba/	/صَبّ/	/sabba/
		/يصبّ/	/yaSubbu/	/يَصَبّ/	/yaSubbu/
39	'to burn'	/شاطّ/	/ša:Ta/	/شَاطّ/	/ša:T/
		/يشيطّ/	/yaši:Tu/	/يَشِيَطّ/	/yiši:T/
40	'to boil water'	/غلىّ/	/Ġalla/	/غَلَىّ/	/Ġili/
		/يغلىّ/	/Yugalli/	/يَغَلَىّ/	/Yigli/
41	'to heat'	/سخّنّ/	/saxxana/	/سَخَّنّ/	/saxxan/
		/يسخّنّ/	/yusaxxinu/	/يَسَخَّنّ/	/yisaxxan/

In table 8 shows that prefix formation in MSA and EG on verbs is indicated by adding /ي/ in beginning of word. For example: /سَلِق/ or /salaqa/ become /يسَلِق/ in MSA the way how to pronounce this word change in EG /سَلِق/ or /sala/ become /يسَلِق/ or /yislu/. This means that the word formation of prefix is similar but the pronounce is different. For example there is sound deleteEG, such as /salaqa/ → /sala/ and there is /يسَلِق/ or /yasluqu/become /yislu/. This fact shows that there is sound change from /a/ the vowel low,

central and short into the vowel /i/ high, short and front look at from the form of lips and the tongue.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, from linguistics factor there are several word formations analysis have been presented regarding MSA and Egyptian Arabic, in the context of food vocabulary show that there are many sounds change. Although, they are from the same Arab society, but their word-formation are different. The two languages that are compared, especially on the food vocabulary list, indicate that there are many sounds change from MSA to EG or vice versa. In this study the change in sound of the language found many word-formations, such as clipping, blending, compounding, and prefix. The non-linguistic factors refer to MSA and EG spoken by two different communities. Cultural differences were often assumed to be related different of people, the pattern of thinking, behavior, belief, way of life, and the name of food.

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