

Word Formation at Time Term in Modern Standard Arabic and Egypt

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Abstract: This study aims to analyse the vocabulary of time in Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) and Egyptian Arabic (EA) in scopes of word-formation and phonological contrast. This research is descriptive qualitative research. In this study, there were three master students in Arabic as informants. They are master students at the Adab and Humanities Faculty of UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. This study also uses three techniques, namely: participatory observation, note-taking, and interviews. The results of the study show, namely, 1) five word-formation for instance as clipping, hypocorism, syncope, metathesis, and lenition; 2) eleven phonological contrast. There are 140 vocabulary studied. There are 61 lexicons that have similarities. This fact has used as facts that MSA and EA have related. And for different lexicons found that there are 79 lexicons that have classified as a lexicon that distinguishes the two MSA and Egypt.

1 INTRODUCTION

Vocabulary is one of the substantial factors in language. It is a set of words or codes used by the language community to gain knowledge. Vocabulary is a word, or all words contained in a language. A series of words has used by society to communicate to each other in their daily life. In Arabic society, especially in Egypt, Arabic has classified into three, namely, classical Arabic, Modern Standard Arabic (MSA), and spoken Arabic (Mejdell 2012), (Younes 2015), (Ma'nawi and Ma'ruf 2015). Like other language communities, Egyptian society has many vocabularies. These vocabularies or a word is an element of a language that contains form and meaning. The composition of word can consist of one or more morphemes.

Each language include Egypt has several word-groups, namely, an abstract and a concrete word. These two words have different dimensions. Abstract and concrete words have several differences in how to use them. Concrete words are words that have references in the form of objects that can be absorbed by the five senses. The concrete words have characteristics objects that can be felt, seen, touched, heard, and smelled by, for example in MSA, [جَوْهَر] {noun} [jawhar] 'stone,

jewel', [بَيْت] {noun} [bayt] 'house.' On the other hand, the abstract is the opposite of concrete. An abstract word is a word that has a reference in the form of a concept or understanding. Abstract words require a deepening of understanding because they are not real. For more details, the abstract word can be seen in several examples of MSA, below: [غَنِيّ], {adjective}, [ganiyy], 'rich', in EA for example [فَقِير], {adjective}, [faqeer], {maskulin}, 'poor,' [فَقِيرَة], [faqeera], {feminine}, 'poor.' (Yule 2010) explained that when words such as [week] or [weekend] were studied, it meant that there was a conceptual system inherited, related to period as a general category. It shows that someone can think of time (i.e. something abstract) in amount. Every language society has a way of conceiving time that distinguishes them from others. The difference in expressing time is not just in the accent (like words which have spoken) but also grammar, vocabulary, syntax, and general expressions. Egyptian colloquial is a regional or social variety of a language that has distinguished by pronunciation, grammar, or vocabulary. It has distinguished by pronunciation, grammar, or vocabulary.

Many basic vocabularies of time in MSA and EA in term of two words show the same meaning but different forms. Such words often appear together, but they are not synonyms of them such as

in MSA and EA the word [وقت], {singular}, [waqt] 'time' has the same form and meaning. On the other hand, the word in MSA [أوقات], {plural}, [awqaat] means 'times'. It has similar meaning and form in EA the word [أوقات] {plural}, it is pronounced [aooqaet]. This fact shows it has distinguished between MSA and EA by pronunciation. The distinguish is in [w]→ [oo], [a] → [e]. MSA and EA come from the same main proto i.e Semitic (Mohaidat 2017), (Kitchen et al. 2009). Although these two languages come from the same proto, namely Semitic language, all two have phonological features and morphology that are different from each other. Understanding the process of forming MSA and EA words is crucial for master students, especially on the subject of comparative linguistics and language typology at the Faculty of Adab and Humanity Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University. Finally, there is a lack of resources about a comparison and typology of abstract basic words category with in MSA, and EA. To overcome this limitation, it has needed to extract those abstract word in term of time require to process it further.

In recent years, several studies have focused on word-formation in Standard Arabic and Egyptian colloquial. They are (Pancarani, Zaqiatul, and Miranda 2016). (Sedeek and Dahy 2019), and (Ahmed and Grosvald 2019). Early studies by (Pancarani et al. 2016) explains that the Egyptian Amiyah language is one of many Arabic dialects. The Amiyah language of Egypt has many similarities with Arabic, both in terms of letters and pronunciation of words. The correlation between Classical Arabic and Egyptian Amiyah is similarly to the closeness between English and French. The closeness reason is the vocabulary has used in Egyptian Amiyah is partly taken from Classical Arabic. However, this does not mean that the Grammatical Amiyah language will be the same as Classical Arabic, because the Egyptian Amiyah language has a grammatical reference that is different from Classical Arabic.

According to an investigation by (Sedeek and Dahy 2019) MSA has three different interdental fricatives /θ/, /ð/, and the emphatic interdental /ðˤ/, most Egyptian Arabic (EA) speakers do not pronounce these interdental fricative sounds, whether in Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) substitute them with the sibilant /s/ and /z/. The factors which influence the pronunciation of interdentals by EA speakers refer to dialect interference in the second language acquisition of phonology, some sociolinguistic variables such as a socioeconomic background, a stylistic variable. This

study examines the interdentals of 15-20 EA speakers through an interview and several tasks, including reading samples, in order to determine which variables (e.g., phonological, sociolinguistic, stylistic) are the most salient in the acquisition of interdentals in MSA and L2 English.

With the same objective, (Ahmed and Grosvald 2019) conducted numerical experiments on anticipatory vowel-to-vowel coarticulation in Egyptian Arabic, and seeks to determine the degree to which it is affected by the pharyngealization and length of intervening consonants. Speakers of EA were recorded saying sentences containing nonsense sequences of the form /baʔaba CV/, where C was chosen from {/t/, /tʰ/, /tˤ/, /tˤː/} and V was a long vowel /iː/, /aː/ or /uː/. Study by (Ahmed and Grosvald 2019) found three aspects, namely, (a) vowel-to-vowel coarticulatory effects could sometimes extend to a distance of three vowels before the context vowel; (b) the consonant-to-vowel effects associated with pharyngealization were consistently seen at similar distances, while also decreasing in magnitude at greater distances from the triggering consonant; and (c) effects related to intervening consonant length were idiosyncratic, and in particular did not lead to consistent blocking of vowel-to-vowel effects. Although there were many researchers about MSA and EA by using comparative linguistics, few of them focused on pronunciation. So, it is necessary to do deep research on word-formation in time term specifically in MSA and EA.

Even if, the previous experts dealt with the similarity and differences, they did not focus on the comparison of word formation in MSA and EG in vocabularies of time specifically. Therefore, it becomes the main object of this paper. It will examine the word formation and sound change in Modern Standard Arabic, and Egypt in time words systems. This paper discusses first, the elements of morphology. Because there are many various kinds of restrictions on the combinations of morphemes, it discusses the order combination in which morphemes arranged, sets of morphemes which sound change in the process in the same word, classes of morphemes, formal characteristics and with meaning relationships in Arabic only on word-formation of Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) and Egypt (EG). This comparison of Arabic Standard as high variation and colloquial as low variation will be seen, firstly by discussing the characteristics of form of the word and sound change and then, examining their predicted sound change effects on the word of expressing time and the impact of pedagogical and

translation practice. Because there is data available only on the word formation and sound change, this study describes clipping, hypocorisms, syncope, metathesis, and lenition, these are the only word formation that will be discussed.

The objective of the present work paper is to investigate word-formation time term or basic word of time. It focuses on clipping, hypocorism, syncope, metathesis, lenition. Depend on the background of the study the problem to be analysed in this paper is formulated as follow: 1) how are the word-formation that occur in time basic word in MSA and EA?, 2) what are the phonological contrast between MSA and EA in time vocabularies, 3) what are the similarity and oppositeness due to the time lexeme-formation? The goal of this study develops a more rigorous understanding: 1) the word formation that occur in time basic word in MSA and EA, 2) the phonological contrast between MSA and EA in time vocabularies. The current study contributes to our knowledge by addressing three important issues. First, to study MSA and EA language from the point of view of linguistics science is indeed to study its various levels of structure (or its various dimensions of pattern) – morphology, especially word-formation. Second, to study MSA and EA from the phonetics and phonology approach to find (two somewhat different levels of sound-patterning). Third, to study of what happens when multiple languages are used in the same location.

2 REVIEW LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS

2.1 Morphology

Word-formation is a particular-branch of morphology. It looks at the notion of a word. It shows by (Plag 2003), (Yule 2010), (Al Kathiri and Dufour 2020), (Haspelmath and Andrea 2010) words are entities having a part of speech specification, they are syntactic atoms. The basic word is the word can use without adding affixes. Word formation is the process of forming words by adding affixes or other elements in basic words. In Arabic, word-formation of time concept can be done by using various methods. The intended method is as follows.

2.1.1 Clipping

Clipping refers to a kind of word formations such as the element of reduction that is noticeable when a word of more than one syllable is reduced to a shorter form, usually beginning in casual speech (Plag 2003).

2.1.2 Hypocorisms

Hypocorisms is a particular type of reduction, it produces forms technically. In this process, a longer word is reduced to a single syllable. Then, the theory of sound change by Crowley is used to analyse the syncope.

2.1.3 Syncope

It refers to one segment sound loss in the middle of a word.(Crowley and Bower 2010), Syncope is a phonological process that is pervasive in Arabic in such a way that Arabic dialects are distinguished on the basis of from lost vowels (Kabrah 2019)

2.1.4 Metathesis

(Plag, 2003) Metathesis refers to transposition of sounds or syllables in a word.

2.1.5 Lenition

Lenition refers to phonological process that weakens consonant articulation at the ends of syllables or between vowels causing the consonant to become voiced, spirant or deleted.

2.2 Theoretical Frameworks

Based on the review literature to analyse the MSA and EA word-formation, the theory from (Plag 2003), (Yule 2010) and (Crowley and Bower 2010) are used. According to (Plag 2003) word-formation is the study of words. More specifically, it deals with the internal structure of complex words, especially words that are composed of more than one meaningful element.

According to (Plag 2003), (Yule 2010) there are principle of word-formation they are etymology, coinage, borrowing, affixation, clipping, blending, hypocorisms, syncope, metathesis, and lenition, backformation, conversion, acronym, derivation. However, from all of the principle of word-formation identified by (Plag 2003) and (Yule 2010), the analysis merely to be a concern to the five

principles they are clipping, hypocorisms, syncope, metathesis and lenition.

3 RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Approach of the Study

This study applies qualitative research with word morphology analysis method to analyse the issue of time vocabularies. Qualitative research analyses the data language by selecting data from the event and issue and the researcher making interpretation of what happening based on their experience as they observe. This article focused on deep understanding the meaning. It show on (Merriam and Grenier 2019) statement that qualitative research is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals to a social language problem. The process of research involves emerging questions and procedures, data typically collected in the participant's setting. Data analysis inductively building from particulars to general themes, and the researcher making interpretations for the meaning of the data.

3.2 Data Source

The data sources are categorized into primary and secondary. The primary was taken from dictionary of EA dictionary <https://sea.lisaanmasry.org/online>. The secondary data resources relevant was taken from some references related to some concepts on morphology and semantics to support the study. Those references are in the forms of Handbooks, Journal articles, and others academic research writing such as thesis. Those both resources are selected from some libraries in Syarif Hidayatullah University, National Library of Indonesia, and some data from e-book and internet.

3.3 Data Collection

To obtain the appropriate data the writer did some steps. First, is close reading the dictionary several of times to understand the whole vocabularies about time, related to this study. Thus, there were three master students in Arabic as informants. They are master students at the Adab and Humanities Faculty of UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. This study also uses three techniques, namely: participatory observation, note-taking, and interviews. Second, identifying the word-formation problem as the main issue. The third is applying and synthesizing the

theory and the issue of the time vocabularies. Fourth, identifying the vocabularies which content the meaning of time. Fifth is taking a note on the data found. The last is finding the references relevant to the study and the data.

3.4 Method of Data Analysis

The method is analysing the data was descriptive method (Creswell 2016), and (Merriam and Grenier 2019). This method applied to provide this study an accurate and systematic description the analysis concerns the relationship between the vocabularies and the theory show the processes of word formation in both MSA and EG, as well as the words exemplifying these processes. The processes in the two languages are compared to find similarities and differences, in addition, to draw some conclusions. This descriptive study exposed the classification of vocabularies of time, namely, MSA and EG, which involve semantic arguments and phonetic tests of each lexeme. The 146-time vocabularies were used by the writer as a guideline to obtain data involving semantic, morphological, and phonological aspects. The data have classified into five, namely, clipping, hypocorisms, syncope, metathesis, and lenition.

4 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This part reveals the statement of the problem there are aspects mention as the statement of the problem, those three aspects are the word-formation that occur in time basic word in MSA and EA, the phonological contrast between MSA and EA in time vocabularies, and the similarity and oppositeness due to the time lexeme-formation.

4.1 Word-formation

Word-formation is a productive process in which words are created. The following is described several types of sound changes that occur in the word formation.

4.1.1 Clipping

Clipping refers to initial sound segment of words are dropped. The following examples of clipping come from the MSA and EG. For example:

Table 1: Clipping.

English gloss	MSA	IPA	EA	IPA
'one o'clock'	/الواحدة/	/al-waaḥida/	/واحدة/	/wahda/
'a quarter to two'	/الثانية/	/at-taania/	/التنين/	/tnein/
'ten to two'	/إلا عشر/	/illa ḡašar/	/عشرة/	/ḡašara/

In table 1 the data show the word /الواحدة/ or /al-waaḥida/ in MSA become /واحدة/ or /wahda/ in EG. The element of reduction in the beginning of the first syllable in a word that is noticeable as the process described of clipping. This occurs when a word of more than one syllable /ال/ is reduced to a shorter form /واحدة/ usually beginning in casual speech. The term /واحدة/ is used in Amiyah Arabic in Egypt, most people talk about time, for example 'one o'clock', using the clipped form. Other common examples /الثانية/ or /at-taania/ in MSA become /التنين/ or /tnein/ in EG; /إلا عشر/ or /illa ḡašar/ in MSA become /عشرة/ or /ḡašara/ in EG. In short, the element of reduction that is noticeable in table 1 identified as clipping. In short, the sound changes of these two languages are important to students who concern to understand phonological processes between the two languages.

4.1.2 Hypocorisms

Hypocorisms refers to the end sound segment of words are dropped. The following examples of hypocorisms are followed:

Table 2: Hypocorisms.

English Gloss	MSA	IPA	EA	IPA
'Tuesday'	/الثلاثاء/	/at-tulaataaʔ/	/الثلاث/	/it-talaat/
'midnight'	/منتصف/	/muntaṣaf/	/نصف/	/nuss/
'day after day'	/يوما/	/yawman/	/يوم/	/yoom/
'year' (pl)	/سنوات/	/sanawat/	/سنين/	/siniin/
'Wednesday'	/الأربعاء/	/al-arbiʔaaʔ/	/الأربعاء/	/il-arbaʔ/

In table 2 the data shows the word /الثلاثاء/ or /at-tulaataaʔ/ 'Tuesday' in MSA become /الثلاث/ or /it-talaat/ in EG. The element of reduction in the end sound segment in a word that is noticeable as the process described of hypocorism. This occurs when a word of more than one syllable /اء/ are dropped. Additionally, there are several sound changes, such as /اٲ/ is pronounced /at/ in MSA become /اٲ/ or /it/; in EG. The sound changes are vowel /a/ become /i/, and the consonant /ث/ or /ts

/ become /t/ or /ث/. Others common example: /منتصف/ is pronounced /muntaṣaf/ in MSA and in EG become /نصف/ or /nuṣṣ/ the element reduction occurs in the middle and in the back of the word or at the end of the syllable. The consonant /م/ or /m/ and /ت/ or /t/ are dropped in the initial and in the middle of the word then the sound /ف/ or /f/ in the end of the word are also dropped too. These are the different between MSA and EG in the context of expression of 'midnight'. The word /يوما/ or /yawman/ in MSA become /يوم/ or /yoom/ in EG in this word there is one element at the end of the word dropped /ا/ or /a/. The sounds /وم/ or /w/ and /m/ are merger become /يوم/ or /yoom/. Then the word /سنوات/ (ج) or /sanawaat/ in plural form in MSA become /سنين/ (ج) / become /siniin/ in EG. There is sounds change from vowel /a/ low and central become /i/ high and front and sound reduction from /w/ become /θ/. In short, the sound changes of those sounds in MSA into EG do not change the meaning of each word. While the vowels [i] and [a] are used as single sounds in EG as other varieties of Arabic.

In brief, there are vowel sound change from /a/ to /i/, /a/ to /θ/, and consonants sound change from /ts/ to /t/, and consonant /m/ and /t/ are dropped in the middle of the word. These are the different between the two language. These finding are important to students who concern in translation field. Different sounds do not always have different meaning in the context of time vocabularies.

4.1.3 Syncope

Syncope refers to the loss sound segment of word in the middle. The following examples of syncope are followed:

Table 3: Syncope.

English Gloss	MSA	IPA	EA	IPA
'Sunday'	/الأحد/	/al-aḥad/	/الحد/	/il-ḥadd/
'early morning'	/صباح/	/ṣabaah/	/صبح/	/ṣobḥ/
'twenty to two'	/إلا ثنتان/	/illa-tuṭṭan/	/إلا ثنت/	/illa-tilt/
'always'	/دائما/	/daaʔiman/	/دائما/	/dayman/
'to celebrate'	/احتفل/	/iḥṭafala/	/احتفل/	/iḥṭafal/
	/يحتفل/	/yaḥṭafilu/	/يحتفل/	/yiḥṭafil/
'second'	/ثانية/	/taanya/	/ثانية/	/tanya/
'a quarter'	/الرابع/	/war-rubʔ/	/وربع/	/wi-rubʔ/

past one'				
'twenty past one'	/والثلث/	/waṭ-tult/	/وتلت/	/wi-tilt/
'twenty-five past one'	/والنصف إلا/	/wan-nuṣf illa/	/ونص إلا/	/wi-nuṣṣ illa/
'half past one'	/والنصف /	/wan-nuṣf/	/ونص/	/wi-nuṣṣ/
'all day'	/طوال اليوم/	/Tuwaal al-yawm/	/طول اليوم/	/Tuul il-yoom/
'late'	/متأخر/	/muta'axxir/	/متأخر/	/mit'axxar/
'koiak	/كياهك/	/kiyaahk/	/كياهك/	/kiyaak/

In table 3 the data shows the word /الأحد/ or /*al-aḥad*/ 'Sunday' in MSA become /الحد/ or /*il-hadd*/ in EG. The element of adding sound in the middle of word occurs in /d/ as non-consonant cluster become consonant cluster. The vowel of low and central /a/ become the sound high and front such as /i/. Another example, the word /صباح/ or /*ṣabaah*/ 'early morning in MSA become /صبح/ or /*ṣobḥ*/ in EG. In this phenomenon there is sound change from /a/ become /o/. Contrast in /a:/ in MSA become loss /θ/ in EG. Others common example: /إلا تلتا/ or /*illa-tultan*/ in MSA there are several sound change like /إلا تلت/ or /*illa-tilt*/ in EG. The sound changes in the middle of word as /u/ as sound high, back in MSA become /i/ high, front in EG and there is also sound reduction in the end of the syllable /-an/. The word /دائما/ or /*daa'iman*/ in MSA become /دايما/ or /*dayman*/ in EG, the orthograph is similar but the pronounce is different /a:/ become /a/ and the glottal stop, represented by the symbol [ʔ], occurs when the space between the vocal folds (the glottis) is closed completely (very briefly), then released. The glottis change become semivowel /y/ in EG. The word /والنصف إلا/ or /*wan-nuṣf illa*/ in MSA become /ونص إلا/ or /*wi-nuṣṣ illa*/ in EG, the sound change /a/ become /i/; consonant cluster /ṣf/ become /ṣṣ/ it occurs in the middle of the word. It also occurs in the word /والنصف/ or /*wan-nuṣf*/ become /ونص/ or /*wi-nuṣṣ*/. In short, the sound changes of those sounds in MSA into EG do not change the meaning of each word. While the consonant cluster of /ṣṣ/ are used as cluster sounds in EG as other varieties of Arabic, it changes from /ṣf/ to /ṣṣ/. In brief, there are sounds change in the formation of syncope such as vowel /a/ to /o/, /a:/ to /a/, /u/ to /i/, cluster consonant /sf/ to /ṣṣ/; /ʔ/ to /y/. in other word, sound change are three and a cluster consonant change and a consonant glottis to semivowel.

4.1.4 Metathesis

Metathesis refers sound change or converse the position in a word or refers to transposition of sounds or syllables in a word. The following examples of syncope are followed.

Table 4: Metathesis.

English Gloss	MSA	IPA	EA	IPA
'five past one'	/وخمسن/	/wa-xamas/	/وخمسة/	/wi-xamsa/
'twenty-five past one'	/خمسن/	/xamas/	/خمسة/	/xamsa/
'five to two'	/إلا خمسن/	/illa xamas/	/إلا خمسة/	/illa xamsa/

In table 4 the data shows the word /وخمسن/ or /*wa-xamas*/ 'five past one' in MSA become /وخمسة/ or /*wi-xamsa*/ in EG. The element of conversing sound in the middle of word, occurs in /as/ that the vowel /-as/ consist of vowel /a/ as low central, and /s/ fricative alveolar consonant become /-sa/. The same phenomenon also occurs in the word /خمسن/ or /*xamsn*/ in this case, the orthograph is same but how to pronounce the word is different. Another example the word /إلا خمسن/ or /*illa xamas*/ 'five to two' in MSA become /إلا خمسة/ or /*illa xamsa*/ in EG. The converse of the sound position identified as metathesis. In brief, through the metathesis concept the word formation occurs to the process of sound change like /-as/ change become /-sa/.

4.1.5 Lenition

Lenition refers to weakening or the change from a strong sound to a weak sound.

Table 5: Lenition.

MSA	IPA	EA	IPA
/ذو الحجة/	/ðul hijja/	/ذو الحجة/	/zul higga/
/رجب/	/rajab/	/رجب/	/ragab/
/الهجري/	/al-hijri/	/الهجري/	/il-higri/
/ذكرى/	/ðikra/	/ذكرى/	/zikra/
/ذكريات/	/ðikrayaat/	/ذكريات/	/zikriyaat/(pl)

In table 5 the data shows the word /ذو الحجة/ or /*ðul hijja*/ 'zulhijjah' in MSA become /ذو الحجة/ or /*zul higga*/ in EG. The element of double consonant sound /jj/ this sound is identified as palatal glide become velar stop, it occurs in the middle of word, becomes weak sound /gg/, and in the word /رجب/ or /*rajab*/ the sound /j/ become /g/. The same phenomenon also occurs in the word /الهجري/ or /*al-hijri*/ become /الهجري/ or /*al-*

higri/ in this case, the orthograph is same but how to pronounce the word is different. Another example the word / ذكري / or / ðikra / 'memory' in MSA become / ذكري / or /zikra / in EG. The sound changes in the form of /j/ become /g/ and /ð/ are identified as attenuation or weakness or lenition. In short, this data shows weakens consonant articulation in the middle of the words.

5 DISCUSSIONS

Based on the analysis above this paper points the phonological variation in MSA and EG as one of Arabic dialect. In terms of phonological variation, there are six major categories that have been stated by (Plag 2003), (Crowley and Bowerm 2010) have been used in this study to analyze the finding. Those categories are clipping, hypocorism, syncope, metathesis, lenition. In the process of clipping, there are 3 words which are categorized as clipping based on the data gathered by using time domain vocabulary in Arabic word lists. Second, both MSA and EA possess is hypocorism. There are four words which are categorized as hypocorism. Third, both MSA and EA possess is syncope. Fourteen words have categorized as syncope. Fourth, there are three words are categorized as metathesis. Fifth, there are five words are categorized as lenition.

Phonological contrast in consonant, namely /ð/ >< /z/; /ð/ is a voiced, interdental, emphatic fricative. /z/ is a voiced, alveolar, non-emphatic fricative in / ذوالحجة / Thus, /j/ >< /g/, /j/ is a voiceless, alveopalatal contrast with /g/ a voice, uvular, fricatives, such as in / رجب /. Then, /h/ >< /-/, /h/ is a voiceless, laryngeal, fricative as / كيااهك / is pronounced by /kiyaahk/ → /kiyaak/. Consonant cluster /rr/ >< /r/, is voiced, alveolar, non-emphatic liquid sound as / الربيع /. Diphthong /aw/ >< /oo/, /ua/ >< /uu/, /ao/ >< /ei/. Vowel contrast such as: /a/ >< /i/, /a/ >< /o/; /u/ >< /i/, /a/ >< /o/; /a/ >< /-/.

Even though these results differ from some published (Pancarani et al. 2016), (Sedeek and Dahy 2019), (Ahmed and Grosvald 2019) they are consistent with those of that MSA and EA have different language pronunciation, even though, the same form.

6 CONCLUSION

After finding and analysing time vocabulary in MSA and EG by applying (Plag 2003) and (Yule 2010). It

can be concluded that the element of reduction in the beginning of the first syllable in a word that is noticeable as the process described of clipping. There are four words of time that shows clipping process. In hypocorism there is sounds change from vowel / a / low and central become / i / high and front and sound reduction from /w/ become / θ /. In short, the sound changes of those sounds in MSA into EG do not change the meaning of each word. While the vowels [i] and [a] are used as single sounds in EG as other varieties of Arabic. The impact of this finding is for teaching Arabic sound change especially in phonetic in term of time, and the function for translation field is the sound change and word formation between the two languages do not always have different meaning. There is eleven phonological contrast such as three contrast in a consonant, three contrast in a diphthong, and eleven contrast in a vowel.

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