

Phonetic Relationship Between Form and Meaning of Modern Standard Arabic and Egyptian Colloquial Language on Animals Name

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to describe the relationship form and meaning of the Arabic standard and colloquial language of Egypt. This study was a qualitative research which used comparative linguistics and based on phonological theory. The corpus of data was verbal utterances. The data collection was done by interview using Arabic vocabularies of animals' name as a guide. Each vocabulary was recorded and transcribed phonetically. From the comparison sounds and phonemes forming vocabulary in both languages, it was known sound-changes that occur as a result of the phonemic correspondence. Every change of sound was classified, namely: referential, articulatory phonetics, translational, orthographic, the tools of speech. The results showed that Egypt colloquial and Arabic standard had a lot of phonological variation. In addition, the vocabulary of "animals" in those languages is related. This finding showed there were four differences between MSA and EG in the animal domain namely / a / ~ / i /; / a / ~ / a: /; / h / ~ / Θ /. In sound weakness from /q/ become /?/ consonant uvular become glottal, and from /q/ consonant uvular become /θ/ voiceless or zero. Then by the invention of the word pairs which were identical phonemic correspondence, phonetically similarity, have one phoneme difference.

Keywords: Egypt; Colloquial; Arabic standard; Phonemic correspondence

1. INTRODUCTION

Every language has variation or differentiation of language unit when it is compared. The difference can be in the form of someone's pronunciation, region and social. Language variations in society are systematic and not random, because the language has two fundamental aspects, namely form and meaning [1, 2]. The aspects of form refer to sound variations, orthography, language structures, social structures, and social distance. Aspects of meaning include lexical, functional, and structural meaning. The language used variation has been influenced by aspect of language and many social factors, such as gender, age, social distance, and social status as stated [3, 4]. This research focuses on the vocabulary in Modern Arabic Standard (henceforth as MSA) and Egypt (EG), if they are observed more closely, it can be seen

that both languages in terms of form (specifically the level of sound) and meaning (especially at the level of vocabulary structure) show many differences to express various types of animals. For example, differences in pronunciation of words / صقر / 'eagle'; it is pronounced / saqr / in MSA; while in EG it is pronounced by / صقر / with / sa?r /. Likewise, in MSA the pronunciation of the word / دب / 'bear'; pronounced / dub /, but in EG the form become / دببا / and pronounced as / dibba /. Another example is the difference in the pronunciation of the word / غزال / is / gazaal /. This word means 'female deer' while in the word EG / غزال / pronounced / gazaa /. These facts show there are differences between MSA and EG in sound and form. The difference between sound and form of language is called language variation. Language variations or diversity or use of language can occur because of two ways, namely: if the language community is diverse and there are different social interaction activities [5].

The facts show that there are differences in the surface structure of the vocabulary of Modern Arabic Standard and Egypt (language objects are compared in this research). Many differences in surface structure are considered as variations in language. It happens naturally because humans in their communities have a social identity to differentiate from one person to another or from community groups to other communities. This condition can be interpreted that each activity requires or causes the diversity of languages. Language diversity will increase if it is used by many speakers, as well as in very large areas. The Middle East has many countries with Arabic-speaking people. They use Arabic as a tool of communication such as to carry out daily activities, self-expression, social identity, or for official activities, etc. *Āmiyah* or (colloquial Arabic) is used more variety from one community to another. *Āmiyah* Arabic is divided into many dialects, and each dialect has its own characteristics based on its territory. For example Egypt uses *Āmiyah* Arabic as their daily conversation in several domains, namely family, market, neighborhood, friendship, etc [6]. The map of the Middle East region below shows many areas where Arabic is used. The language is used in Morocco, Tunis, Libya, Egypt, Syria, Sudan, Yemen, Somalia, Saudi Arabia, and so on. These countries interact with each other in various domains. Figure 1 is the map of Arabic speaking area in the middle east. The map indicates that Saudi Arabia and Egypt are two countries that are politically and administratively separated. However, they often interact in many fields of life, such as social, religion, culture, politics, education, petroleum, trade, technology, maritime, affairs, government, economics and so on. Their communication between the two languages in the economic field can be seen as follows: It's hugely symbolic that he decided to go to Saudi Arabia for a number of reasons. First, since the departure of President Mubarak, the Saudis have already provided Egypt with close to \$2 billion in financial and economic assistance. That is the largest amount any foreign government has given the new Egyptian government (<https://www.wilsoncenter.org/new-era-relations-between-egypt-and-saudi-arabia>).



Figure 1 Map of the Middle East
(<https://www.google.co.id/the map of the middle east>)

2. METHOD

This research focused on the animal term in MSA and Egyptian as the object of research. These two languages were commonly used by students in the Arabic language and literature master study program of the Faculty of Adab and Humanities UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, Indonesia. Data collection methods

consisted of sociolinguistic questionnaires and interviews as stated by Albirini, (2016) [1].

The collected data from both languages were compared to each other in terms of word-formation processes to identify similarities in both MSA and Egyptian. Tables animal terms were also used to conduct an appropriate contrastive analysis on the corpuses. In addition, a brief explanation was also given for the aspect of similarities and differences. This study employed seven informants: three men and four women. This method was followed by many explanations using Power Point consisting of 210 slides, each of which described an image which was then identified by the informant and the image was named. Slides contained images with target many terms nouns in the form of animals, related nouns with the intended word formation variables. The contrastive analysis as the main theory in this study was used in identifying sound and spelling differences that caused changes of meaning. This study also used semantic concepts to support lexical analysis to get more comprehensive insights [1].

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The relation between Saudi Arabia and Egypt can be seen in the language. They come from the same language family, namely the *Afro Asiatic* or *Semito Hamit* family. The Hamit family consists of several sub-groups, namely Coptic, Berber, Kushit, and Chad. Additionally, the Semitic subgroup consists of Arabic, Ethiopic, and Hebrew. This condition allows for language similarities or differences. This paper looks at the relationship Form and Meaning of Arabic Standard and Egypt Colloquial Language in the Vocabulary of Animals. This relationship can be seen through the similarity and differences of sound between the two languages caused by two factors: direct inheritance, change. The following are similarities and differences, especially at the level of vocabulary "animal names", which refers to form and meaning. For example:

Table 1 Similarities of Fauna vocabulary in Egyptian Arabic and Standard Arabic

No	English gloss	Standard Arabic	IPA International Phonetic Alphabet	Āmiyah Mesir	IPA International Phonetic Alphabet
1	'sheep'	غنم	/ganam/	غنم	/ganam/
2	'lamb'	خرف	/xaruuf/	خرف	/xaruuf/
3	'horse'	حصان	/hiṣāan/	حصان	/hiṣāan/
4	'rabiit'	أرنب	/arnab/	أرنب	/arnab/
5	'mice'	فار	/fa'r/	فار	/fa'r/

Table 2 Differences of Fauna vocabulary in Egyptian Arabic and Standard Arabic

No	English gloss	Standard Arabic	IPA	Āmiyah Mesir	IPA
1	'donkey'	حمار	/himaar/	حمار	/homaar/
2	'goat'	ماعز	/maa'iz/	معزة	/mi3za/
3	'pig'	خنزير	/xinziir/	خنزير	/xanziir/
4	'goose'	أوزة	/iwazz/	ورَّة	/wiz/
5	'peacock'	طوقوس	/taawuus/	طوقوس	/tawuus/

Tables 1 and 2 showed some certain patterns, namely the pattern of phonetic and semantic similarities. These patterns of language variation could be influenced by social, geographical or regional patterns. On the other hand, the difference occurred from the level of sound of language, vocabulary or morpheme, and the order of sentences. The examples in Table 1 and 2 showed that the two languages were from the same *proto (cognate)*. Phonetic similarities and semantics between two or several languages occurred because of three factors; direct inheritance, chance factors and loans [7, 8]. The following is the description and explanation:

The direct inheritance of the same proto language is called cognate. This analysis found that MSA Arabic vocabulary / سمش / [samš] meaning sun is still related to the EG Arabic word / شمس / [sams]. Another datum showed: Tunisian Arabic vocabulary / قمره / pronounced [gamra] means 'month'; in Palestinian Arabic / قمر / pronounced [qamar]. Similarities were due to by chance. This datum showed that the Arabic word Sudan / براد / [barād/ means 'teapot', while in Syrian Arabic it is translated as 'fridge'. The basic word [barād] is b (a) r (a) d (a), which means 'to be cold'. So, these two objects are teapots and refrigerators along with objects that function will cause a cold effect on the water stored on both objects for a long time. Likewise, the Sudanese Arabic word / غلاية / or / ghallaayah / means a pan for frying food in Syrian Arabic means a tool for stirring coffee. The author of this article discovered a root of the word [God] is g (a) l (a) y (a) h. Phonetic similarities occur by chance.

Loans (borrowing) refers to take over of words from other languages [9]. There is a word in standard dialect Arabic vocabulary / كنغر / pronounced [kanjar]; [kangar] means 'a rabbit-like' animal, but it is much larger, it moves by jumping up and down, its hind legs are bigger, longer, and stronger than the front foot, the female has a pouch in her outer abdomen to carry her young child. Vocabulary originating from Australia and New Guinea in Egyptian Arabic / كنجور / pronounced [konjor]; [Congress] was identified as a loan word from the native language of Australia, Aboriginal tribes living in northern Queensland. Another example: standard dialect Arabic vocabulary / تونا / spoken / tunn / however, in Amiyah Egypt word / توننا / pronounced / tunna /. Based on this analysis, the author found that the vocabulary of tuna in Arabic is borrowed from a Spanish vocabulary which is / tunny / which means 'Bluefin fish'.

Research related to the vocabulary of Arabic-speaking animals name has been done by many experts. However, a discussion of the relationship of the form and meaning of animals name vocabulary in standard Arabic, compared with the Amiyah language in Egypt in terms of the comparative linguistic approach, has not been carried out as far as the authors of various linguistic literature searches. This paper tries to describe in general a system of knowledge about animal vocabulary, in the two ethnic groups. Understanding this issue is very significant in order to get to know more about Arab society and culture which is one of the social elements, education and teaching elements that are very important in Indonesian society in general, learners, observers of Arabic language and literature in Indonesia.

The problem of this research is: How is the phonetic relationship between form and meaning of Arabic Standard (henceforth MSA) and Egypt Colloquial (henceforth EG) in the vocabulary of animals name?

This research looked for the phonetic relationship between form and meaning of Arabic Standard (henceforth MSA) and Egypt Colloquial (henceforth EG) in the Vocabulary of animals name through the similarities and differences phonetically and semantically in the domain of animals in MSA and EG. Theoretically, this research can be useful for enriching the source of linguistic knowledge especially the direct inheritance, change included in the semantic study combined with phonology because it addresses the semantic fields of a language irrespective of the field of phonology. From a cognitive semantics standpoint, speakers of a language can use the new word according to the intuition of language speakers because native speakers of a particular language have the intuition to recognize the words and how they are formed. This is related to the productivity and creativity of the speaker in forming new words.

The practical contribution of this research is: contributing in the form of general knowledge of the formation of Egyptian dialect Arabic words from Arabic Saudi Arabia to learners of Arabic, society because many people consider that differences between one Arabic language and another Arabic language are normal; even though many aspects of the symptoms of similarity and difference that have not been worked out scientifically. Supporting linguistic comparative courses that take Arabic as the object of study in the master's program. It is an effort to document Arabic in various domains that involve comparative languages that take Arabic objects. Arabic has many dialects with a very wide-spread area. Arab tribes who come from various regions in the Middle East are also now living in Indonesia. It is estimated that in the next few decades Arabic will also appear in Indonesian dialect Arabic.

In this section of the discussion, it is explained that the data analysed based on the sound change theory put forward by Waenglaer [10]. There are three sound changes namely: phonetic changes without phoneme changes; phonetic changes with phonetic changes; phoneme changes without phonetic changes. According to Waenglaer, sound changes can occur at three levels: words, phrases, and sentences. This paper focuses on sound changes at the word level which is direct inheritance. Sound changes that occur in the word can be seen through the relationship of the form and meaning of the languages that are compared. That also happens in Arabic direct inheritance, chance, and borrowing.

To determine the relationship forms due to direct inheritance, this paper used several ways, namely: identical pairs of words; couples who have phonemic correspondence; phonetic resemblance or; there is one different phoneme. The two-language vocabulary that is compared is MSA and EG uses the basic vocabulary of animals translated into English as gloss. The data in this study are basic vocabulary, especially the animal domain in the Arabic knowledge system, which is used as a guide for obtaining data directly from informants. The data is checked again using the English - Egyptian Arabic

Dictionary [11]. This study focuses on phoneme changes that did not cause changes in meaning. This discussion will cover two main dimensions of the theoretical basis, methods, and changes in sound changes that occur.

The history of linguistics has had to deal with the vastness of the subject matter. The branch of linguistic is phonology, morphology, syntax and semantic [8]. Historical comparative linguistics is a branch of linguistics that questions language and changes in language elements that occur in that field of time. In addition, it publishes data from a language or more that is carefully compared to obtain the rules of change that occur in that language [12, 13]. The reason why the theory of historical comparative linguistics is used as an approach is because this paradigm holds that: one who tries to make historical comparisons of linguistics means to question allied languages by making comparisons of the elements that indicate the relationship.

The fields used to make comparisons are phonology and morphology. Historical comparative linguistics specifically assumes that every language in this world has a certain universality. The universality of language includes similarities in form and meaning. As a historical reflection of the same inheritance. The languages of relatives that come from the same proto language will always show similarities as follows: a) sound system similarity (phonetics) and sound arrangement (phonological); b) morphological similarity, namely the similarity of words and the similarity of grammatical forms; c) syntactic similarities, namely the similarity of the relationship between words in a sentence.

Historical comparative linguistics aims to determine cross-language patterns and the relationships between these patterns. The objective of historical comparative linguistics is to classify languages based on the structural behavior of the languages [13]. There are two main assumptions of language comparison, namely: (a) all languages can be compared based on their structure, (b) there are differences between the languages being compared. There are three important propositions which are packaged in comparative terms, namely; (a) comparative historical linguistics utilizes cross-language comparisons, questioning allied languages by making comparisons (b) historical comparative linguistics to make a reconstruction of the languages that exist today to proto languages; grouping languages or aspects of language, (c) historical comparative linguistics looking at outward features of language [7]. Based on these historical comparative linguistic objectives, this study focuses on aspects (a) and (c), namely looking at outward features of the language, especially in sound change.

The theoretical frame of sound change, Jacqueline 2008 mentions two types of sound changes: a) Lenition (lenition) is a sound change consisting of the removal of a consonant cluster (cluster reduction); apocope (apocope); syncope (sincope); haplogy (haploglossy); compression (compression); b) Sound addition consisting of anaptiksis (anaptyxis); epentesis (epenthesis); prosthesis (prothesis); metathesis (metathesis); fusion (fusion); unpacking; vowel breaking; assimilation; dissimilation; sound changes are unusual (abnormal sound change).

Because this analysis involves two languages, it uses the matching translation method. This method is used to match the elements analysed, namely the vocabulary of animal names from MSA and EG, using the standard word as a determinant, namely MSA. From the comparison with the sound of word-forming phonemes in both languages, this research will find out the changes that occur in both languages. Although both languages are from the same proto, because of social dynamics, sound changes occur.

Data analysis is done by comparing words to define relatives' words from standard Arabic and Egyptian Amiyah. A word pair will be expressed as a relative word if it fulfills one of the following conditions: (i) the pair is identical, (ii) the couple has phonemic correspondence, (iii) phonetic similarities, (iv) one different phoneme [14]. The Arabs are the same as other nations in the world, they have a system of knowledge and knowledge. Koentjaraningrat explained that knowledge of fauna is basic knowledge for tribes [15]. Fauna is the world of animals while knowledge is everything that humans know about objects, their nature, circumstances, and expectations. Knowledge is shared by all ethnic groups in the world. They acquire that knowledge through experience, intuition, revelation, logic, or trial and error [16]. Some of the names of animals in the form of vocabulary which became this discussion were known by speakers of MSA and EG. The following are the results of analyzes carried out on data that show the similarities in the form and meaning of the vocabulary of the animal world. These results can be explained as follows:

3.1. Identical pairs of words

Vocabulary of animal name data collected in this study amounted to 110. In the data, there are word pairs with the same or identical form, sound and meaning. Table I below shows an example of the identical word pair.

Identical pairs of words. There are 110 animal vocabulary data collected in this study. In these data, there are pairs of words with the same or identical form, sound and meaning. Table 3 below shows an example of identical word pairs.

Table 3 Pair of Identical Words

No	Eng. gloss	MSA	IPA	EG	IPA
6	'rooster'	ديك	/diik/	ديك	/diik/
7	'owl'	بومة	/buum/	بومة	/buum/
8	'ostrich'	نعامه	/na?aaam/	نعامه	/na?aaam/
9	'crow'	غراب	/guraab/	غراب	/guraab/
10	'nightingale'	بلبل	/bulbul/	بلبل	/bulbul/
11	'dove'	بمامه	/yamaam/	بمامه	/yamaam/
12	'reptile'	زاحف	/zaahif/	زاحف	/zaahif/
13	'lizard'	سحلية	/sihliyya/	سحلية	/sihliyya/

3.2. Phonemic correspondence pairs

Word pairs that have phonemic correspondence refer to pairs of words that have a relationship between two languages based on the phoneme position and the same meaning of the two languages compared. Here are the pairs of words that have phonemic correspondence.

Table 4 Word Pairs with Phonemic Correspondence

No	English gloss	MSA	IPA	EG	IPA
14	'wolf'	ذبَّ	[di:b]	دِبَّ	[diib]
15	'squirrel'	سنْجَاب	[sinja:b]	سُنْجَاب	[singa:b]
16	'flea'	برْغُوث	[burğu:t]	بِرْغُوث	[bargu:t]
17	'louse'	فَمْلَة	[qaml]	فَمْلَة	['aml]
18	'beetle'	خَنْفَسَاء	[xunfusa:]	خَنْفَسَاء	[xunfisa]
19	'wing'	جَنَاحٌ	[jina:h]	جَنَاحٌ	[gina:h]
20	'fly'	ذَبَّاَةٌ	[duba:b]	ذَبَّاَةٌ	[dibba:n]
21	'deer'	غَزَّلَةٌ (ج)	[gizla]	غَزَّلَانٌ (ج)	[gizla:n]

Table 4 shown sound changes due to the addition of consonant sounds from a non-cluster consonant in MSA to become double consonants in EG. Consonant additions refer to the addition of one consonant to become double consonant, the author found that the word / دَبَّة / to / ذَبَّاَة / 'fly'. Another data finding also showed in the vocabulary / غَزَّلَة / to be / غَزَّلَان / is a plural form. The phonemic correspondence analysis was carried out using IPA phonetics to see phoneme correspondence. The reason for this was to make it easier to see vocal symbols. Phonetic correspondence of animal names listed in Table 4 are as follows:

'wolf'	[di:b]	[di:b]	Correspondence occurs at phoneme /d ~ b/
	/d/	~ d/	
	/i/	~ i/	
	/r/	~ r/	
	/b/	~ b/	
'louse'	[qaml]	[qaml]	Correspondence occurs at phoneme /q ~ ʔ/
	/q/	~ ʔ/	
	/a/	~ a/	
	/m/	~ m/	
	/b/	~ b/	
'deer gazelles'	[gizla]	[gizla:n]	Correspondence occurs at phoneme /g ~ ɣ/ / ɣ ~ n/
	/g/	~ ɣ/	
	/i/	~ i/	
	/z/	~ z/	
	/l/	~ l/	
	/a:/	~ a:/	
	/n/	~ n/	
'squirrel'	[sinja:b]	[sinja:b]	Correspondence occurs at phoneme /n ~ ɳ/ / ɳ ~ ɳ/
	/s/	~ s/	
	/i/	~ i/	
	/n/	~ ɳ/	
	/ʃ/	~ ɳ/	
	/a:/	~ a:/	
	/b/	~ b/	
'flea'	[burğu:t]	[burğu:t]	Correspondence occurs at phoneme /t/ ~ ʈ/
	/b/	~ b/	
	/u/	~ a/	
	/r/	~ r/	
	/g/	~ ɣ/	
	/u:/	~ u:/	
	/t/	~ t/	
'beetle'	[xunfusa:]	[xunfisa:]	Correspondence occurs at phoneme
	/x/	~ x/	
	/u/	~ u/	
	/n/	~ n/	
	/ʃ/	~ ʃ/	
	/u:/	~ i/	
	/s/	~ s/	
	/a:/	~ a:/	
	/r/	~ ɳ/	
'fly'	[duba:b]	[dibba:n]	Correspondence occurs at phoneme /d ~ b/ / 0 ~ b/ / b ~ n/
	/d/	~ d/	
	/u/	~ i/	
	/b/	~ b/	
	/0/	~ b/	
	/a:/	~ a:/	
	/b/	~ n/	

3.3. Phonetically similar

Word pairs that have phonetic similarities refer to pairs of words that have the same articulatory position, their phonetic characteristics so that they can be considered as allophones [9, 17, 18]. Allophone is a variation of the same sound. The following is a description of vocabulary that has phonetic, or allophonic similarities:

Table 5 Word with allophonic similarities

No	English gloss	MSA	IPA	EG	IPA
22	'bull/ox'	ثُور	[fso:r]	ثُور	[to:r]
23	'oxen'	(ج) ثَيْرَان	[ti:ra:n]	(ج) تَرَان	[tira:n]
24	'camel'	جَمَل	[jamal]	جَمَل	[gamal]
25	'camels'	(ج) جَمَال	[jima:l]	(ج) جَمَال	[gima:l]
26	'stork'	لَقْفَةٌ	[laqlaq]	لَفْقَةٌ	[la'a:]
27	'stroks'	(ج) لَفْلَاقٌ	[laqa:liq]	(ج) لَفَلَاقٌ	[la'a:li]

The words [fso:r] and [to:r]; [ti:ra:n] and [tira:n]; [jamal] and [gamal]; [laqlaq] and [la'a:li]; [laqa:liq] and [la'a:li] have phonetic similarities. Phoneme / f / in [fso:r] and [to:r]; phoneme / i / in [i:] and [i] in [ti:ra:n] and [tira:n]; phoneme / j / at [jamal] and [gamal]; phoneme / q / on [laqlaq] and [la'a:li]; phonemes / k / on [laqa:liq] and [la'a:li] have allophone phonemes, such as: phoneme / f / has allophone with / t /; phoneme / i / has allophone with / i /; phoneme / j / has allophone with / g /; phoneme / q / has allophone with / ɳ / ; phoneme / k / has allophone with / θ /.

The allophone phoneme has a different phonetic symbol that does not change the meaning of the vocabulary. Table 5 shows the sound reinforcement that is weak sound becomes strong. The author found that the word / ثُور / pronounced / fso:r / become / ثُور / pronounced / to:r / 'bull'. It occurs apicointerdental consonant become apicodental consonant; further the word / جَمَل / pronounced / jamal/ become / جَمَل / [gamal/]. It is occurred from apicopalatal become dorsovelar. In addition to, sound reinforcement, sound weakness occurs in the word / لَقْفَةٌ / pronounced / laqlaq / become // laq'a / 'stork' in singular, and / لَفَلَاقٌ / laqa:liq / become / لَفَلَاقٌ / laq'a:li / 'storks' (plural). Sound weakness from / q / become / ɳ / consonant uvular become glottal, and from / q / consonant uvular become / θ / voiceless or zero.

3.4. One Different Phoneme

Word pairs that have one different phoneme refers to the pair of words with one different phoneme. One phoneme can be explained because of its environmental influences, whereas in other discussions environmental influences do not change phonemes. So, such words are defined as relative's words. The following is a vocabulary description that has one different phoneme:

Table 6 Word with One Different Phoneme

No	English gloss	MSA	IPA	EG	IPA
28	'eagle'	نسَر	[nasr]	نسَر	[nisr]
29	'eagles'	(ج) نَسَور	[nusu:r]	(ج) نَسَور	[nusu:r]

No	English gloss	MSA	IPA	EG	IPA
30	'bear'	دبَّ	[dub]	دبَّة	[dibba]
31	'bears'	(ج) دبَّة	[dibaba]	(ج) دبَّ	[dibab]
32	'monkey'	قرد	[qird]	قرد	[?ird]
33	'monkeys'	قرود	[quru:d]	قرود	[?uru:d]

Table 6 shows the difference in one phoneme that occurs in the example above is in a singular and plural vocabulary. The difference is as follows: in the [nasr] and [nusr] pairs there is one different phoneme namely from phoneme / a / to / i /; in the pair [nusu: r] and [nusu: r] no phoneme differences occurred; in [dub] and [dibba] pairs there are three different phonemes namely phoneme / u / to / i / and / b / single to / bb / cluster or duplicate; phoneme / θ / to / a /; in pairs [dibaba] and [dibab] one phoneme is different namely phoneme / a / to / θ /; in the [qird] and [?ird] pairs there is a different phoneme / q / to / ? /; in the [quru: d] and [udurud] pairs there are two different phonemes namely phoneme / θ / phoneme / q / to / ? /; / u: / to / u /. In table 6 there is a process of adding sound at the end or paragog. Data of words / دب / or / dub / become / دبَّة / is pronounced /dibba/ 'bear' (singular), and / دبَّة / pronounced by / dibaba / become / دبَّ / pronounced / dibab / 'bears' (plural).

Based on analysis above, author found that similarities and differences in phonetic and semantic sounds in the domain of animals in MSA and EG show evidence that the two languages are variations of Arabic, one is another variation. The phonetic and semantic similarity indicates that MSA has a relationship with EG, it is evident that both languages came from one common language. It is known from the results of vocabulary analysis in the domain of animals from MSA and EG. The two comparable languages are identical pairs of words as in the word / يَمَاهَة / meaning 'dove' (dove) pronounced [yama: ma] in MSA and EG.

Another example of the word / بِرْمَانِيَّة / means 'ampibi' is pronounced [barma: 'iyya] in MSA and EG. Furthermore, there are pairs of words that correspond phonemically as in the word / شَعْنَان / meaning 'snake' (snake) pronounced / tu?ba: n / in MSA and / ti?ba: n / in EG with phonemic correspondence / u / ~ / i /; other examples of the vocabulary / سُلْحَفَة / 'turtle (turtle) are pronounced [sulhufa: h] in the MSA and in the spoken Amiyah dialect [sulhifa]. The correspondence that occurs is / a / ~ / i /; / a / ~ / a: /; / h / ~ / Θ /.

In addition, there are also pairs of words that have phonetic similarities, as in the word / ثُور / pronounced [ʃo: r] and [to: r]; / شِيرَان (ج) تِرَان (ج) / pronounced [ti: ra: n] and / tira: n /; [jamal] and [gamal]; [laqlaq] and [la'l'a]; [laqa: lik] and [la'a: li] have phonetic similarities. Phoneme / ʃ / in [ʃo: r] and [to: r]; phoneme / i / in [i:] and [i] in [ti: ra: n] and [tira: n]; phoneme / j / at [jamal] and [gamal]; phoneme / q / on [laqlaq] and [la'a: li]; phoneme / k / on [laqa: lik] and [la'a: li]. Then, a few other words have one or several different phonemes as in the word / نَسَر / meaning ang eagle 'is pronounced [nasr] in MSA and in EG is pronounced [nusr]; another example of the word / نُمُور (ج) نُمُور / means 'many tigers' in MSA is pronounced [numu: r] and [nimu: r] is spoken by Amiyah speakers of Egypt.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis that has been conducted from animal's vocabularies in MSA and EG, the conclusion is gathered by referring to relationship form and meaning to find similarities and difference. The "Lenition" concept of Waenglaer is used to draw to analyse the form of sound phonetically in order to generate the meaning of each word. After each word of animal in MSA and EG are analysed and explained by using Waenglaer Lenition concept it can be concluded that vocabularies of animal name in MSA and EG have relation of each other which is caused by process of additions (protesis), reduction, and reinforcement. The difference dominant in sound different between MSA and EG in the animal domain are / a / ~ / i /; / a / ~ / a: /; / h / ~ / Θ /. Specifically, different in sound weakness from /q/ becomes /?/ consonant uvular becomes glottal, and from /q/ consonant uvular becomes /θ/ voiceless or zero.

Concerning to those conclusions, the writer hopes that this study can contribute to related study or reference in analyzing sound change regarding of phonetic framework particularly using Waenglaer (2008). For the further researcher who are interested in the same study of phonetic the writer suggests various sound change to be analyzed using Waenglaer's theory. Furthermore, the analysis should be correlated with the basic vocabularies of Arabic. Finally, the writer is desired that this study can broaden the knowledge of phonetic, especially in the context of linguistics comparative course especially in the vocabularies of animal, economic terminology in other Arabic variation such as Tunisian or Morocco.

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