

Word Formation of Clothing Vocabularies in Modern Standard Arabic And Egyptian

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Abstract—The present work is devoted to the study of Arabic clothes vocabularies, that reflect the symbolic tradition of Arab people, their culture, and also their way of life. The aims of this study were to describe: (1) new words introduced into Arabic fashion lexicons; (2) a number of word-formation processes; and (3) factors that broaden the meaning the words. The main 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 fashion lexicons obtained from you tube modelling, video modeling, and clothing pictures documented on books; while the ssecondary data refer to additional information in the literature study, information from the internet, books and encyclopedias of Islamic clothing. The study reveals the Arabic clothing vocabularies increase through the word formation including: loanword, coinage, calque, blends, extension backformation. It also finds out some words changed their meaning through broadening process because of linguistic and non-linguistic factors.

Keywords—Arabic clothes vocabularies, word formation, Arab tradition

I. INTRODUCTION

Clothing is very essential part of human culture and identity. Clothes is a main fact of social life. It has several functions: 1) For protection: clothes serve to protect the human body from many things such as hot sun, strong winds, cold weather, etc. 2) To represent cultures and groups: clothing is a way a person adapts or represent that he is a part of a community; 3) For identification, with clothing for example: a person can be identified many things such as age, gender, social class, educational level and religion. A costume or clothing is the main reflection of the people's material culture [1]. Clothing is a 'silent language' that communicates through the use of verbal and non-verbal symbols [2]. Each social community has a characteristic dress that is different from one and another. This condition is influenced by the geographical location, climate, ideology, and culture of its community, consequently they difference from one another [3].

In the context of Islamic clothing, different vocabularies are often used to illustrate the various styles of clothing worn by Muslim throughout the world. Often, the same type of clothing has many various names depending on regional language. Based on this reason, the meaning of the symbol delivered by clothes is very essential. Clothes could show several aspects, such as: a) the person who she or he is in many such ways; b) make statements about ourselves, etc. This study focuses on word formation: backformation, borrowing, coinage, calque, extension, and blend in Arabic vocabulary of fashion especially in Egyptian and Modern Arabic Standard (henceforth MSA). This point of view is study dealing with the construction or formation rules of words in a certain language.

II. METHOD

This article focuses on clothing vocabularies 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. Data collection methods consisted of sociolinguistic questionnaires and interviews. The collected data from both languages were compared to each other in terms of word-formation processes to identify similarities in both Egyptian and MSA. Tables were also used to conduct an appropriate contrastive analysis on the corpuses. In addition, a brief explanation was also given for the aspects of similarities and differences [4]. This study employed four informants: three men and a woman. This method was followed by a number of explanations using Power Point consisting of 90 slides, each of which described an image which was then identified by the informant and the image was named. Slides contained images with target nouns in the form of clothes, accessories and related verbs 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. Of course, this study also made uses of semantic concept to support lexical analysis to get more comprehensive insights.

III. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Backformations

Backformation are the creation of derived word forms by analogy, either by dropping an affix, or by creating a new base form [5]. In this study, there is a set of new words in MSA and Egyptian clothing that have been produced from other common ones in the process of backformation. All the words produced are verbs derived from nouns as seen on table 1 and 2.

TABLE 1 DATA OF CLOTHING BEFORE DERIVE

Gloss	MSA	Egyptian
	Adj	Adj
'stylish'	أنيق	أنيق
	(أناقة)	(أناقة)
'chic'	شيك	شيك
'elegant'	شيك	شيك
	(شياكة)	(شياكة)
'shirt'	(ج) قميص	(ج) قميص
	(ج) قمصان	(ج) قمصان

TABLE 2 DATA OF CLOTHING FROM NOUN TO VERB

Gloss	MSA	Egyptian	Arabic
	Adj	Adj	Verb
'stylish'	أنيق	أنيق	تأنق
	(أناقة)	(أناقة)	-
'chic'	شيك	شيك	تشيك
'elegant'	شيك	شيك	تشيك
	(شياكة)	(شياكة)	تشيك
	Noun	Noun	Verb
'shirt'	قميص	قميص	تقمص
	(ج) قمصان	(ج) قمصان	-
'blouse'	بلوزة	بلوزة	بلور
	(ج) بلوزات	(ج) بلوزات	-

Data in table 2 indicate that the back formed words always denote functional, as well as morphological change, that is the functional change is related to shift from Adj to verb. The functional change is related to shift from adjective to verb. e.g. 'stylish' / أنيق / become / تأنق /. On the other hand, the functional change is related to shift from noun to verb, such as 'shirt' / قميص / become / تقمص /. The gloss 'chic' or 'elegant' / شيك / is identified as adjective become / تشيك / to verb. In short, table 2 shows the phenomenon of back-formations in the domain of Arabic clothing are the principle of derived word patterns by analogy by dropping an affix or creating a new base form.

B. Borrowings

Borrowings (transferred terms) are linguistic units introduced into a language from another language. This happens when the term for the new concept is not available or easily formed. Borrowed terms can be borrowed from the same language or from another language [5]. Borrowings from foreign languages can be: a) a direct transfer of a term as it is; b) a loan translation; c) a loan word as seen on table 3.

TABLE 3 BORROWING

Gloss	MSA	Egyptian
'short'	بنطلون قصير	شرط
	-	(ج) شرطات
'pajama'	بيجامة	بيجامة
	(ج) بيجامات	(ج) بيجامات

In table 3 the gloss 'short' is identified as noun. *Short* means 'pants that end at or above the knees.' This gloss or word is from Old English [*sceort*], of Germanic origin; it is related to shirt and skirt [1]. The word [شرط] is pronounced by [šorT] as a singular in Egypt is identified as borrowing from English [*short*] as noun class. To form plural the word [شرط] become [شرطات (ج)] the word [شرط] is added by suffix [-ات] or [-aat]. Furthermore, the gloss 'pajama' is identified as noun. *Pajamas* means 'night clothes consisting of loose fitting trouser and jacket; loose fitting trousers usually of silk or cotton.' In MSA and Egypt, the gloss [بيجامة] [*bižaama*] is lassified as noun, singular ; and [بيجامات (ج)] is pronounced by [*bižaamat*] is noun plural with suffix feature [-at]. The gloss [*bižaamat*] both in MSA and Egyptian borrow from the word *pai jamahs* or pajama worn by Muslims in India especially Hindi. This concept is adopted by Europeans in 1800. They received this word as pajama which refers to the kind cloth for nightwear. Contrasting, the word [شرط] or [šorT]; [بيجامة] is pronounced [*bižaama*] 'the gloss *cotton* 'a cloth or thread made from cotton fibres' in MSA and Egyptian; the gloss [جوهرة] in Egyptian is pronounced by [*jawhara*] and MSA is pronounced by [*gawhara*] , the form of [قطن] is pronounce by [quTun] as singular, and the form [اقطن (ج)] as plural with the feature [-ا] as prefix and infix [-ا-]. The word origin and the history for *cotton* is from Arabic [*qutn*]. This word perhaps of Egyptian origin. Old French borrowed it at late 13c., and at around 1732, the experts mention that they found the word [*katoen*] in Dutch [6],

As a result, the borrowing processes can be identified as words from donor languages that 'adjust' themselves to the structural criteria of the recipient language. Based on this concept, the word [شرط] or [šorT]; [بيجامة] is pronounces [*bižaama*]; the gloss [جوهرة] in Egyptian is pronounced by [*jawhara*] and MSA is pronounced by [*gawhara*], can be identified as words from donor languages that 'adjust' themselves to the structural criteria of the recipient language.

C. Coinage

Coinage refers to common processes of word formation, that is, the invention of totally new terms [7]. A new word can be coined (created) out right (with no morphological, phonological, or orthographic motivation what so ever) to fit some purpose. Coinage is classified into two: a) new words based on trade name for commercial product that become general terms usually without capital letters, b) new words based on the name or person or place. Have a look the data on table 4.

TABLE 4 COINAGE

Gloss	MSA	Egyptian
'jeans'	جينز	جينز
'diamond'	ماس	الماز

Based on table 4, this study found that the gloss *jean* [جينز] or [gīnz] in MSA and Egyptian as a coinage. The meaning *jean* is 'twilled cotton cloth.' This word is commonly used in the middle French as *jean fustian* it refers to 'a type of twilled cotton cloth of Genoa, the city in Italy.' In another word [*jeans*] is from Italian city of Genoa where the type of cloth was first made [7]. The plural form *jean* is *jeans* become standard at 19c. This word is borrowed by MSA and Egypt in clothing domain to refers to 'informal trousers for casual wear, made especially of denim or corduroy'. The term of '*jean*' [جينز] or [gīnz] is identified as the name of place in Italy this phenomenon is called eponyms [7]. Based on table 4, the term [*maas*] di MSA and [*almaaz*] in Egyptian is predicted from the name of person i.e.: A.H. Almaas is pronounced by [a:lməs]. The term of [ماس] or [maas] and [المار] or [almaaz] is classified as the name of person from Kuwait, this phenomenon is called by eponyms, or coinage with the eponym type.

D. Calque

A loanword is a word borrowed from a donor language and incorporated into a recipient language without translation [5]. Calques are different from other types as they do not refer to lexical borrowings but to the borrowing of translations, Here are examples as seen on table 5.

TABLE 5 CALQUE

English translation	MSA	Egyptian
'cloth cover the body and face'	برقعة	برقعة
'face veil'	نقاب	نقاب
'abaya'	عباية	عباية
'a form of baggy trousers'	سروال	سروال

The word [برقعة] is derived from MSA, it is translated [برقعة] [burqa; burqu] in Egyptian. The gloss /burqa/ is a kind of cloth for women which covers the body and the face. The true creator of the [برقعة] or [burqa] is unknown, but similar forms of veiling have been worn by women in countries such as India, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, and Afghanistan [8]. It means Egyptian know these words into translation to their language. In the process of calque, new forms are built basically as in the case of verbal derivatives, active and passive forms, instruments for the formation of nouns, places, professions and so on. This tradition distinguishes three main types, namely 1) *išṭqāq*; 2) *al-išṭqāq al-ṣaḡīr*, which consists of applying the morphological model to the Arabic root; 3) *al-išṭqāq al-kabīr* is a great derivation in the field of *ma'na*, the true meaning of the word root is maintained in the unit of language as said [9].

E. Extension

New words may be formed from already existing words, which appear to be analyzable, i.e., composed of more than one

morpheme [5]. Based on this concept, the following data are words that have extension features as seen on table 6.

TABLE 6 EXTENSION

Gloss	Arab Standard	Egypt
'to wear'	لبس	لبس
	يلبس	يلبس
	(لبس)	(لبس)
	ارتدى	ارتدى
	يرتدي (ارتداء)	يرتدي (ارتداء)

In this process, new words are formed from already existing words, which appear to be analyzable as in the English examples: '*to wear*' [*wearability*], [*wearable*], [*wearer*], [*weariless*], [*weariness*], [*wearing*]. Extension is a common word in as MSA in process formation, i.e.: 'to wear' [لبس]; [لبس]; [لبس] [*lubs*] and in Egyptian [لبس]; [يلبس]; [لبس] and the gloss [ارتدى]; [يرتدي]; [ارتداء] have meaning such as follow: '*to be clad in; be clothed in; clothe oneself; get dressed; put on one's clothes and wear*'. In brief, there are many new words both MSA and Egyptian in clothing domain which are formed from previously existing word. They are consisted of more than one morpheme.

F. Blends

Blends are compounds created by clipping and blending elements of a complex term. Many blends have only a short life and are very informal, but some have become more or less fully accepted in the language [5], for example, in English: Calitech (California Technical Institute), brunch (breakfast + lunch), smog (smoke + fog), motel (motor + hotel), transistor (transfer + resistor), Eurasia (Europe and Asia). See more examples on table 7 below.

TABLE 7 BLENDS

Gloss	MSA	Egypt
'sweater'	كنزة صوفية خضراء	-
	كنزة	-
'coat'	معطف شتوي	-
	معطف	-
'short'	بنطلون قصير	شرط
		(ج) شرطيات
'men's underwear'	ملابس داخلية رجالية	لباس

Based on table 7, blend in MSA, such as:

- 1) in gloss 'sweater' [كنزة صوفية خضراء] > [كنزة];
- 2) in gloss 'coat' [معطف شتوي] > [معطف];
- 3) in gloss 'diaper' [حفاضات أطفال] > [حفاض];
- 4) in gloss 'tie' [رباط عنق] > [ربطة].

The gloss [كنزة] is identified as blend in MSA itself. In addition, the gloss [معطف] is a blend of [معطف شتوي] in the context of clothing vocabularies. The Egyptian word [لباس] is a blend word from the MSA as donor language in the context of clothing vocabularies. Based on this analysis the phenomenon of blend in the context of Arabic clothing vocabularies are such as: 1)

blend that occurs inside of the MSA itself; and 2) blend that occurs across languages or dialect, such as MSA into Egyptian.

IV. CONCLUSION

In the foregoing, some insights have been given to Modern standard Arabic and Egyptian, in the context of clothing vocabularies, their speakers, as well as the varieties of the two Arabic languages vis-à-vis the standard and colloquial ones. As it was explained this paper found many words formation, such as back formation, borrowing, coinage, calque, extension and blends.

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