



Available online:

<http://journal.imla.or.id/index.php/arabi>

Arabi : Journal of Arabic Studies, 8 (2), 2023, 148-161

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.24865/ajas.v8i2.649>

Analysis of Dialectal Differences Between Saudi Arabian and Egyptian 'Ammiya Arabic

Rodli al Anshori¹, Arief Maulana Ikhsan², M. Azka Shidqul Wafa³,
Syaiful Mustofa⁴, Yasser Abdullah Albudaya⁵

¹²³⁴ Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Indonesia

⁵ King Saud University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

Corresponding E-mail: 220104220024@student.uin-malang.ac.id

Abstract

Dialects are ways of speaking for small groups of people within a larger language community using a particular language. Geographical and anthropological differences cause the emergence of dialects. What distinguishes it is the change of letters, pronunciation deviations, and changes in harakat on several letters in one word or even entirely. The purpose of this study is to analyze the differences in dialects of Arabic 'Ammiya Saudi Arabia and Arabic 'Ammiya Egypt. This research method uses a qualitative approach. the type of research is Library Research. The data analysis is descriptive-analytical. The writing uses the deductive method. The results showed that the differences in Saudi Arabia and Egyptian Arabic dialects are in two aspects; Phonological and Morphological. In the phonological aspect occurs in the alternation of sounds, the addition of sounds, and the elimination of sounds. In the Morphological aspect, there are differences in the word formula (wazan).

Keywords: Dialect, 'Ammiya, Saudi Arabia, Egypt

Abstrak

Dialek merupakan cara bertutur kelompok masyarakat kecil di dalam masyarakat bahasa yang lebih besar dengan menggunakan bahasa tertentu. Munculnya dialek disebabkan oleh adanya perbedaan geografis dan antropologis. Bahasa *fusha* dan *'ammiyah* sangat berbeda. Yang membedakan adalah adanya perubahan huruf, penyimpangan pelafalan, perubahan harakat pada beberapa huruf dalam satu kata bahkan seluruhnya. Bahasa Arab memiliki dialek yang unik di berbagai wilayah. Mengetahui perbedaan ini penting dalam memperluas pemahaman bahasa Arab secara keseluruhan. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk menganalisis perbedaan dialek bahasa Arab *'ammiyah* Arab Saudi dan Mesir. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan jenis *library research*. Analisis datanya berupa deskriptif-analitis. Penulisannya menggunakan metode deduktif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perbedaan dialek Bahasa Arab Saudi Arabia dan Mesir ada dua aspek: fonologis dan morfologis. Dalam aspek fonologis terjadi pada pergantian bunyi, penambahan bunyi, pelepasan bunyi. Dalam aspek morfologis terjadi perbedaan rumus kata (*wazan*) pada *Fi'il Tsulatsi*, *Fi'il Madzid*, *Fi'il Mudha'af*, *Fi'il Ajwaf*, *Fi'il Mu'tal Akhir*.

Kata kunci: Dialek, 'Ammiyah, Arab Saudi, Mesir

Introduction

Fusha Arabic (Standard Variety) is the Arabic language used in Islamic literature and is the official language of instruction in every meeting that uses Arabic.(Zaki, 2021). Generally, every Arabic learner will definitely learn this fusha Arabic because there are official rules for learning it (Fithriyyahni and Sholikah 2018). Meanwhile, ‘ammiya Arabic (non-standard variety) is a language that Arabs generally use as a language of daily conversation (Amran et al., 2021). ‘Ammiya Arabic does not have official rules that are binding in its use, so almost every region has different dialects in its use.(Adib, 2009).

A dialect is a way of using language in a particular, limited environment within a wider language community (Aziz, 2019). It is also said that a dialect is a way of speaking a small group of people within a larger language community using a particular language (Hilāl, 1998). Dialects emerge due to geographical and anthropological differences (Ghozi, 2017). Identifying dialects is more difficult than identifying languages, even though dialects are a subset of languages (Angeline, Wibawa, and Pujianto 2022) This is due to the difficulty of identifying a dialect that is usually similar to other dialects in the same language (Pamungkas and Hidayatullah, 2021).

There are differences between the dialects of ‘ammiya Arabic and standard Arabic (fusha), these differences occur in letter changes, pronunciation deviations, and harakat on some letters in one word or even entirely (Azkia, 2016). ‘ammiya language is a language that is limited (local) space, not global. Because the language of ‘ammiya in each country and even the regions of the country is different (Hasnah, 2019). The ‘ammiya language is a language that does not have standardized rules, it is an unnatural extension of language (Mualif, 2022). Furaihah (1989) He stated that the ‘ammiya language is a language that violates the standard rules of the fusha language and experiences deviations. These deviations often occur in grammar's word structure and symbolism system (Nashoih and Ashoumi, 2018). According to the KBBI (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia), deviation means deviation from predetermined rules.(Sugono, 2008).

‘Ammiya Arabic dialect is a dialect that is often used in informal or non-formal daily activities (Nasir 2022). Ya’qub stated that ‘ammiya language - also known as al-lahjah - is used in ordinary (unofficial) business and everyday life (market language) (Amran et al. 2021). ‘Ammiya Arabic in each country also has various versions according to the country and region that uses the language, so we can find ‘ammiya Saudi Arabia, ‘ammiya Sudan, ‘ammiya Egypt, and so on (Suparno and Qosebaty, 2020).

Saudi Arabia's ‘ammiya Arabic has emerged since the Qur'an was revealed, which in fact uses the Quraish language (Akib, 2016). This raises a number of problems, where the non-Quraish community does not all have the readiness and ability to use the language of the Qur'an properly and correctly (Hakim, 2018). The Egyptian 'āmmiyyah language emerged around 3400 BC. This language is the oldest language that still exists today by the inhabitants of the Arabian Peninsula (Pancarani et al., 2016).

The Egyptian ‘ammiya Arabic dialect is considered the most popular, because this dialect has a close relationship with the fusha Arabic, which has its own characteristics, including the last vowel letter being switched off, the weakening of the vowel article alif+lām at the beginning of the word, substitution (Imtiyas and Kholisin, 2022). Egyptian ‘Ammiya language is not only absorbed from Saudi Arabic (fusha), but also from several countries including Turkey, Italy, France, Greece, and England.(Nurcholisho, 2021).

Other terms that linguists often use to refer to this type of ‘Ammiya language are *al-Lahjah as-Syai'ah*, *al-Lughah al-Muhakkiyah*, *al-Lughah al-'Arabiyah al-'Amiyah*, *al-Lahjah al-'Amiyah* and some call it the term *lughatusy Sha'b* (Astuti, 2017). The difference between the dialect of ‘Ammiya Saudi Arabia and the Egyptian dialect is very interesting for us to discuss because both Arabic dialects have very significant differences in pronunciation and consonants but have the same meaning (Khitam, 2015).

Several studies related to the characteristics of the ‘ammiya language of Saudi Arabia and Egypt have been carried out, for example, the first journal with the title "Reflection of Phonological Variations in Egyptian and Saudi Arabic Phonemes". This study's data focuses on phonological aspects changes in Egyptian and Saudi dialects. The changes are based on five factors: referential, articulatory phonetic, translational, orthographic, and speech device. The results of the study state that the Egyptian and Saudi dialects have varied differences in their phonological aspects in the form of weakening, omission, and addition of sounds (Suparno, 2018).

The second journal is entitled "Dialects of Arabic". It explains the various dialects of the language that exist in the Arabian Peninsula. It is stated that classical ‘ammiya Arabic is divided into Arabic in the Hijaz, Syria, Iraq, Egypt and Morocco. The different dialectal variations of ‘ammiya are caused by several factors including social, cultural, geographical, and political factors. This makes the ‘ammiya language of each region has its own characteristics (Suaidi, 2008).

From the description of the background of the problem that has been presented above, some important things that become the purpose of this study that are considered important are to find out some of the differences between the dialect of Arabic ‘ammiya Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

Method

This research uses a qualitative approach with a type of research in the form of Library Research. The data collection technique is documentation. Namely in the form of a table explaining the differences in dialects of Arabic in Saudi Arabia and Egypt (Djaelani, 2013). While the data analysis is descriptive-analytical with a deductive method. That is inductive and analyzing only to the level of description, namely making preliminary conclusions then the data is explained in detail. While the data is described descriptively, namely taking data from direct observations in the field, several dictionaries that explain the differences in dialects of Arabic ‘ammiya Saudi Arabia and Egypt, and several articles supporting this research.

Result and Discussion

Dialects of ‘Ammiya Arabic in Phonology

The term phonology comes from a combination of two Greek words; phone and logos. Phone means sound and logos means science. Several experts, including Abdul Chaer (2012), present the phonology explanation. Phonology comes from *phon* (sound) and *logi* (science). So that in terminology phonology is a field of linguistics that studies, analyzes, and discusses the sequence of language sounds. Based on this understanding, we can understand that the discussion in linguistics specifically discusses the sequence of language sounds known as phonology.

In Arabic, the science of sound or phonology is known as the science of *al-Ashwat*. *Ilmu al-Ashwat* is the science that discusses the formation, transfer, and reception of language sounds (al-Khouli, 1982). Starting from the formation of language sounds to become meaningful utterances conveyed to the interlocutor through language which is a study in phonology. Including related to the function and meaning contained in a sound. Another term for phonology is the science of *al-Ashwat*, which is the science that discusses the narration of language sounds, their transfer, and reception.

In this case, researchers only focus on the differences between Saudi Arabic and Egyptian Arabic in phonological aspects in 3 ways, namely sound replacement, sound addition, and sound removal. As for some of the differences contained in Saudi Arabic and Egyptian Arabic, the researchers will describe them as follows:

1. Language Sound Substitutions

Substitution Differences in Saudi Arabic and Egyptian Arabic include:

a. Replacement of consonants with consonants

In the alternation of consonants with consonants, the dialects of Saudi Arabic and Egyptian Arabic have a different number of rules, namely in the dialect of Saudi ‘Ammiya Arabic only has 3 rules, namely the alternation of consonants with consonants ذ (dza) – د (d), ث (tsa) – ت (ta) dan ء (a) – ي (ya) (Amran et al. 2021). Whereas the Egyptian dialect of ‘ammiya Arabic has 6 rules, namely alternation ق (qaf) - ء (a), ج (j) – (g), ظ (zha) - ض (d), and 3 are the same as the dialectal rules of Saudi ‘ammiya Arabic (Al-Makkiyah & Al-Banjari, 2009).

No	Fusha	‘Ammiya Saudi Arabia	‘Ammiya Egypt	Meaning
1	تفضل خذ (<i>tafaddal khudz</i>)	تفضل خذ (<i>tafaddal khud</i>) ذ (dza) – د (d)	تفضل خذ (<i>tafaddal khud</i>) ذ (dza) – د (d)	Please take it
2	خذ في ثلاجة (<i>khudz fi tsallājah</i>)	خذ في ثلاجة (<i>khud fi tallājah</i>) ث (tsa) – ت (ta)	خذ في ثلاجة (<i>khud fi tallājah</i>) ث (tsa) – ت (ta)	Take it to the fridge
3	ستمائة (<i>sittami ah</i>)	ستمائة (<i>sittamiyah</i>) ء (a) – ي (ya)	ستمائة (<i>sittamiyah</i>) ء (a) – ي (ya)	Six hundred
4	تقول (<i>taqul</i>)	-	تقول (<i>tiul</i>) ق (qaf) - ء (a)	Says
5	جميل (<i>jamil</i>)	-	جميل (<i>gamil</i>) ج (j) – (g)	Beautiful
6	ظهر (<i>zhuhur</i>)	-	ظهر (<i>duhur</i>) ظ (zha) - ض (d)	Dzuhur

Table 1.1. Replacement of consonants with consonants

Table 1.1 explains that the pronunciation of the same three rules between the dialects of Saudi Arabia and Egypt has no significant difference and the difference between the two is the three additional rules in the Egyptian dialect of Arabic.

b. Vocal replacement with vocal

The change of vowels with the vowels of the Saudi and Egyptian dialects of ‘ammiya Arabic has its own rules among the rules of the ‘ammiya Arabic dialect is the change of A to

I, AI to E, and AU to O (Amran et al., 2021a). Whereas in the Egyptian dialect of ‘ammiya Arabic, the only change is the change of the vowel U to I (Mufrodi, 2015).

This is what researchers found in the differences between Saudi ‘Ammiya Arabic and Egyptian Arabic not so much, the following will be described:

No	Fusha	‘Ammiya Egypt	‘Ammiya Saudi Arabia	Meaning
1	من أنت؟ (<i>man anta</i>)	من أنت؟ (<i>man anta</i>)	من أنت؟ (<i>min inta</i>)	Who are you?
2	أي شيء تبغى (<i>ayyu šai Tabgha</i>)	أي شيء تبغى (<i>ayyu šai Tabgha</i>)	أش تبغى (<i>eš tibgha</i>)	What is the need
3	الثوب (<i>al tsaub</i>)	الثوب (<i>al tsaub</i>)	الثوب (<i>al tsob</i>)	Outfit
4	مَسَاءُ الْخَيْرِ (<i>masaul khair</i>)	مَسَاءُ الْخَيْرِ (<i>masail khair</i>)	مَسَاءُ الْخَيْرِ (<i>masaul khair</i>)	Good afternoon

Table 1.2. Vocal replacement with vocal

Table 1.2 explains that in terms of vocal sound alternation with vocal occurs in vocal I, which changes vocal A to I in Saudi Arabia dialect. While in the Egyptian dialect, the vocal U becomes I.

2. Addition of Language Sounds

The addition of language sounds in the Saudi ‘Ammiya Arabic dialect is only found in 2 places, namely at the beginning of the word and also at the end of the word with the provision of the addition of the vowel /a/ after *ya' mutakallim* (first person singular pronoun) which functions as an enclitic.(Amran et al. 2021a) While the addition of sounds in the Egyptian ‘ammiya dialect there are 3 places, namely prosthesis (the addition of sounds at the beginning which occurs in interrogative words that indicate time, and also in verbs that have a *wazan* **تَفَعَّلَ** in perfect and imperative forms changes to **اتَفَعَّلَ**), epenthesis (occurs in single words other than foreign vocabulary which occurs in tashdid on subject pronouns), paragoge (The addition of the sound /h/ at the end which occurs in negation sentences, namely in the form of the suffix /sh/ which indicates the form of negative sentences, however, to express negative sentences not only the addition of suffixes but also the addition of the (ما) at the start of a word).(Suparno, 2018). The data will be described as follows:

No	Fusha	‘Ammiya Saudi Arabia	‘Ammiya Egypt	Meaning
1.	متى	متى	إمتى	When
2.	من أين؟	من فين؟	–	From where?

3.	هو	هو	هو	He (man)
4.	هي	هي	هي	He (woman)
5.	أب	أب	أبو	Father
6.	لحم	لحم	لحمة	Meat
7.	معى	معيا	-	With me

Table 1.3. Addition of Language Sounds

Table 1.3 describes the addition of sounds in the dialects of Arabic ‘Ammiya Saudi Arabia and Egypt. With the addition of the initial sound in the Saudi Arabian dialect, researchers only get one example, namely in table number 2.

3. Language Sound Drops

This dialect of Saudi ‘Ammiya Arabic has 3 places, namely the deletion of sounds at the beginning, the sound in the middle (in the form of consonant deletion and there is vowel deletion), and the sound at the end (in the form of consonant deletion that occurs in *mu'annats isim* by deleting the consonant /h/ or /t/ which is a feminine marker. Vowel deletion usually occurs at the end of verbs. While syllable deletion occurs in certain words) (Amran et al., 2021a). Whereas in the Egyptian dialect of ‘*ammiya* Arabic, there are 4 places, namely word deletion at the beginning (usually occurs in glottal stops), in the middle of the word (occurs in dual feminine nouns), at the end of the word (in the form of consonant deletion and vowel deletion), and at the end and in the middle of the word (occurs in feminine nouns with the CaaCiCah pattern) (Mufrodi 2015).

No	Fusha	‘Ammiya Saudi Arabia	‘Ammiya Egypt	Position
1	يا أحمد (<i>ya ahmad</i>)	يا أحمد (<i>ya ahmad</i>)	يا أحمد (<i>yahmad</i>)	In the beginning
2	من أين؟ (<i>Min aina?</i>)	من أين؟ (<i>Min aina?</i>)	منين؟ (<i>Minein?</i>)	In the beginning
3	يا أخي (<i>Ya akhiy</i>)	يا خوي (<i>Ya khuya</i>)	يا أخي (<i>Ya akhiy</i>)	In the beginning
4	ارني (<i>ariny</i>)	ريني (<i>Riny</i>)	ارني (<i>ariny</i>)	In the beginning
5	مدرستين (<i>Madrastayn</i>)	مدرستين (<i>Madrastayn</i>)	مدرستين (<i>Madrastên</i>)	In the center
6	على شأن (<i>‘ala ša ‘n</i>)	على شأن (<i>‘alašan</i>)	على شأن (<i>‘ala ša ‘n</i>)	In the center

7	إِسْكَندَرِيَّة (<i>Iskandariyah</i>)	إِسْكَندَرِيَّة (<i>Iskandariya</i>)	إِسْكَندَرِيَّة (<i>Iskandariya</i>)	In the end
8	اللُّغَةُ العَرَبِيَّة (<i>al-Lugah al- 'Arabiyyah</i>)	اللُّغَةُ العَرَبِيَّة (<i>al-Luga al- 'Arabiyya</i>)	اللُّغَةُ العَرَبِيَّة (<i>al-Luga al- 'Arabiyya</i>)	In the end
9	كَاتِبَةٌ (<i>Katibah</i>)	كَاتِبَةٌ (<i>Katibah</i>)	كَاتِبَةٌ (<i>Katba</i>)	In the end & in the middle

Table 1.4. Language Sound Drops

Table 1.4 explains that the dialect of Saudi ‘Ammiya Arabic in the initial sound deletion is only found in two sentences, namely in table numbers 3 and 4. In the Egyptian ‘Ammiya language dialect, the deletion at the beginning of the word usually occurs at the glottal stop at the beginning of the word, as in table numbers 1 and 2.

Dialects of ‘Ammiya Arabic in Morphology

In this case, researchers will discuss the differences between Egyptian ‘Ammiya Arabic and Saudi Arabian ‘Ammiya Arabic in terms of morphological aspects. Morphological discussion examines more deeply related to word changes caused by changes in formulas in word formation (*wazan*). As for some of the differences contained in ‘Ammiya Saudi Arabic and ‘Ammiya Egyptian Arabic, the researchers will describe them as follows (Mufrodi 2015):

1. *Fi'il Tsulatsi*

Fi'il Tsulatsi there are 6 forms, namely 1) *fathatain*, 2) *fathu kasrin*, 3) *kasru fathin*, 4) *fathu dhammin*, 5) *dhammu dhammin*, and 6) *kasratain*. Each of these forms has fundamental differences between Egyptian ‘ammiya and Saudi Arabia ‘ammiya. The following are those differences (Suaidi 2008):

Formula	Fusha	‘Ammiya Egypt	‘Ammiya Saudi Arabia
فتحتين (,)	فَتَحَ - يَفْتَحُ <i>Yaftahu</i>	يَفْتَحُ <i>Yiftah</i>	يَفْتَحُ <i>Yaftah</i>
كسر فتح (,)	سَمِعَ - يَسْمَعُ <i>Yasma'u</i>	يَسْمَعُ <i>Yisma'</i>	يَسْمَعُ <i>Yasma'</i>
فتح كسر (,)	رَجَعَ - يَرْجِعُ <i>Yarji'u</i>	يَرْجِعُ <i>Yirga'</i>	يَرْجِعُ <i>Yarji'</i>
فتح ضم (,)	سَكَنَ - يَسْكُنُ <i>Yaskunu</i>	يَسْكُنُ <i>Yiskun</i>	يَسْكُنُ <i>Yaskun</i>
ضم ضم (,)	كَبُرَ - يَكْبُرُ <i>Yakburu</i>	يَكْبُرُ <i>Yikbar</i>	يَكْبُرُ <i>Yakbur</i>

كسرتين	حَسِبَ - يَحْسِبُ	يَحْسِبُ	يَحْسِبُ
(,)	Yahsibu	Yihisib	Yahsib

Table 2.1. forms of word change on *Fi'il Tsulatsi*

Table 2.1 explains that the differences in words used in Egyptian ‘Ammiya and Saudi ‘Ammiya. Where Egyptian ‘Ammiya changes the first consonant with a sukun harakat, while the second and third consonants still follow the original. However, in Saudi ‘Ammiya there is no significant difference with Fusha Arabic, except for changing the final consonant to passive. In general, in this form, Saudi Arabic has a very visible difference from Egyptian ‘Ammiya.

2. *Fi'il Madzid*

Fi'il Madzid is a word form that has an additional letter at the beginning of the word. The additional letter can be *Alif, Ta', Sin, or Nun*. In this context, ‘Ammiya Egyptian and ‘Ammiya Saudi Arabia add the letter alif at the beginning of each word. For example: تَكَلَّمَ and similar additions. Here's a breakdown of the changes (Suaidi, 2008):

Formula	Fusha	‘Ammiya Egypt	‘Ammiya Saudi Arabia
	تَكَلَّمَ	إِتَكَلَّمَ	إِتَكَلَّمَ
	Takallama	Itkallim	Itkallam
	تَبَسَّمَ	إِتَبَسَّمَ	إِتَبَسَّمَ
	Tabassama	Itbassim	Itbassam
الفعل المزيد	تَحَدَّثَ	إِتَحَدَّثَ	إِتَحَدَّثَ
	Tahaddatsa	Ithaddist	Ithaddast
(تَفَعَّلَ)	تَنَفَّسَ	إِتَنَفَّسَ	إِتَنَفَّسَ
و	Tanaffasa	Itnaffis	Itnaffas
(تَفَاعَلَ)	تَقَابَلَ	إِتَقَابَلَ	إِتَقَابَلَ
	Taqabala	It'abil	Itqabal
	تَنَاقَشَ	إِتَنَاقَشَ	إِتَنَاقَشَ
	Tanaqasha	Itna'ish	Itnaqash

Table 2.2. forms of word change on *Fi'il Madzid*

Table 2.2 explains that there are additional alif letters in Egyptian and Saudi Arabia ‘Ammiya. The data shows some differences between Egyptian ‘Ammiya and Saudi ‘Ammiya. The difference is the change in the sound of letters in the fifth consonant in each word. Like the word *Itbassim* in Egyptian ‘Ammiya uses the *Kasrah* on its fifth consonant, while Saudi ‘Ammiya uses the *Fatah harakat* in the word *Itbassam* on its fifth consonant.

3. *Fi'il mudha'af*

Fi'il mudha'af is a word form that makes the second and third letters use the same letter, for example the word (مَدَّ). In this case there are several forms of change in Egyptian 'Ammiya and Saudi Arabia 'Ammiya (Suaidi 2008). As follows:

Formula	Fusha	'Ammiya Egypt	'Ammiya Saudi Arabia	Formula
	ضمير الغائب للفرد (هو، هي)	هو (مَدَّ) هي (مَدَّت)	هو (مَدَّ) <i>Madd</i> هي (مَدَّت) <i>Maddit</i>	هو (مَدَّ) <i>Madd</i> هي (مَدَّت) <i>Madditi</i>
	ضمير الغائب للمثنى والجمع (هما، هم، هن)	هما (مَدَّا، مَدَّتَا) هم (مَدَّوْا) هنّ (مَدَدْنَ)	 (مَدُّوْا) <i>Maddu</i>	(مَدُّوْا) <i>Maddu</i>
	ضمير المخاطب للفرد (أنت، أنتِ)	أنتَ (مَدَدْتَ) أنتِ (مَدَدْتِ)	أنتَ (مَدَّتْ) <i>Maddit</i> أنتِ (مَدَّتِ) <i>Madditi</i>	أنتَ (مَدَّتْ) <i>Maddit</i> أنتِ (مَدَّتِ) <i>Madditi</i>
فعل مضعف للماضي (مَدَّ)	ضمير المخاطب للمثنى والجمع (أنتما، أنتم، أنتن)	أنتما (مَدَدْتَمَا) أنتم (مَدَدْتُمْ) أنتنّ (مَدَدْتَنْ)	 (مَدِّتُوْا) <i>Madditu</i>	(مَدِّتُوْا) <i>Maddidtu</i>
	ضمير المتكلم للفرد (أنا)	أنا (مَدَدْتُ)	(مَدَّتْ) <i>Maddit</i>	(مَدَدْتُ) <i>Maddidtu</i>
	ضمير المتكلم للمجمع (نحن)	نحن (مَدَدْنَا)	(مَدِّنَا) <i>Maddina</i>	(مَدَدْنَا) <i>Maddidna</i>

Table 2.3. forms of word change on *Fi'il Mudha'af*

Table 2.3 explains that the form of word change in 'ammiya is in the form of *Fi'il Mudha'af*. In the 'ammiya form, a word's last consonant sound is read Sukun, except for a few forms that still sound the final consonant as the raw form. Then, in the plural form, generally

only one form is used, in this case such as the words *Maddu* and *Madditu*. In addition, there are many similarities in the Egyptian ‘Ammiya and Saudi ‘Ammiya word forms in this formulation, except in a few forms such as the words *Maddidtu* and *Maddidna*, in which case Saudi ‘Ammiya still uses the raw form.

4. *Fi'il Ajwaf*

Fi'il Ajwaf is a word form that has an *alif* in the middle of the word. For example: نام، قام، قال. In this form, there are some differences between Egyptian ‘Ammiya and Saudi ‘Ammiya (Alnosairee and Sartini 2020).

Formula	Fusha	‘Ammiya Egypt	‘Ammiya Saudi Arabia	Formula
	ضمير الغائب للفرد	هو (تاب)	هو (تاب) <i>Tāb</i>	هو (تاب) <i>Tāb</i>
	(هو، هي)	هي (تابت)	هي (تابت) <i>Tābit</i>	هي (تابت) <i>Tābat</i>
	ضمير الغائب للمثنى والجمع	هما (تابا، تابتا)	هم (تابوا) <i>Tābu</i>	(تابوا) <i>Tābu</i>
	(هما، هم، هن)	هنّ (تبين)		
	ضمير المخاطب للفرد	أنت (تبت)	(تبت) <i>Tibth</i>	أنت (تبت) <i>Tubth</i>
فعل أجوف	(أنت، أنتِ)	أنتِ (تبتِ)		أنتِ (تبتِ) <i>Tubti</i>
للماضي (تاب)	ضمير المخاطب للمثنى والجمع	أنتما (تبتما)	أنتم (تبتم) <i>Tibthu</i>	(تبتم) <i>Tubtum</i>
	(أنتما، أنتم، أنتن)	أنتنّ (تبتنّ)		
	ضمير المتكلم للفرد	أنا (تبتت)	(تبتت) <i>Tibth</i>	(تبتت) <i>Tubth</i>
	(أنا)			

ضمير المتكلم			
للجمع		(تُبْنَا)	(تُبْنَا)
(نحن)	نحن (تُبْنَا)	<i>Tibna</i>	<i>Tubna</i>

Table 2.4. forms of word change on *Fi'il Ajwaf*

Table 2.4 explains that the form of word change in Egyptian and Saudi ‘Ammiya is in the form of *Fi'il Ajwaf*. In the ‘Ammiya form, a word's last consonant sound is read Sukun, except for a few forms that still sound the final consonant as the raw form. Then, in its plural form, it generally only uses one form, in this case, the word *Taabu*. In addition, there are many differences between Egyptian ‘Ammiya and Saudi ‘Ammiya words in this formulation, such as the word *Tibthu* used in Egyptian ‘Ammiya for plural expressions and the word *Tubtum* in Saudi ‘Ammiya. The most striking difference is in the pronunciation of the first consonant in the word, Egyptian ‘Ammiya gives the *Kasrah harakat* and Saudi ‘Ammiya gives the *Dhammah harakat*.

5. *Fi'il Mu'tal Akhir*

Fi'il Mu'tal Akhir is a word form that ends with the letter *illah* (*alif, waw, and ya*), for example: *مشى، قضى، تلى، بكى، خشي*. In this form there are some differences between Egyptian ‘Ammiya and Saudi ‘Ammiya. Here is the explanation (Alnosairee and Sartini, 2020):

Formula	Fusha	‘Ammiya Egypt	‘Ammiya Saudi Arabia	Formula
	ضمير الغائب	هو (خشي)	هو (خشي)	هو (خشي)
	للفرد		<i>Khisyi</i>	<i>Khasyi</i>
	(هو، هي)	هي (خشيت)	هي (خشيت)	هي (خشيت)
			<i>Khisyit</i>	<i>Khasyait</i>
	ضمير الغائب	هما (خشيا، خشيتا)		
	للمثنى والجمع	هم (خشوا)	(خشوا)	(خاشوا)
	(هما، هم، هن)	هنّ (خشين)	<i>Khisyu</i>	<i>Khasyu</i>
فعل	ضمير المخاطب	أنتَ (خشيت)	أنتَ (خشيت)	أنتَ (خشيت)
	للفرد		<i>Khisyit</i>	<i>khisyta</i>
معتل	(أنت، أنتِ)	أنتِ (خشيت)	أنتِ (خشيت)	أنتِ (خشيت)
الآخر			<i>Khisyiti</i>	<i>Khisyti</i>
(خشي)	ضمير المخاطب	أنتما (خشيتما)		
	للمثنى والجمع	أنتم (خشيتم)	(خشيتو)	(خشتموا)
	(أنتم، أنتن)	أنتنّ (خشيتنّ)	<i>Khisyitu</i>	<i>Khisytumu</i>

ضمير المتكلم		(خِشْتُ)	(خِشْتُ)
للفرد	أنا (خِشَيْتُ)	<i>Khisyit</i>	<i>Khisytu</i>
(أنا)			
ضمير المتكلم		(خِشِينَا)	(خِشِينَا)
للجمع	نحن (خِشِينَا)	<i>Khisyina</i>	<i>Khisyina</i>
(نحن)			

Table 2.5. forms of word change on *Fi'il Mu'tal Akhir*

Table 2.5 explains that the form of word change in Egyptian and Saudi ‘Ammiya is in the form of Final *Fi'il Mu'tal*. In this form there are very many differences in the Egyptian ‘Ammiya and Saudi ‘Ammiya word forms. The first difference is in the pronunciation of the initial consonant sound of each word, then the difference in word form in each plural word, and finally the difference in the final consonant in each word. For example: the word *Khisyit* in ‘Ammiya is intended for the first speaker, but changes to *Khisytu* in Saudi ‘Ammiya pronunciation.

Conclusion

After conducting a study and analysis, the researcher found two differences between the dialect of Saudi ‘Ammiya Arabic and the dialect of Egyptian ‘Ammiya Arabic, which tend to be phonological and morphological. Differences regarding phonological aspects between Saudi and Egyptian Arabic dialects included sound substitution, sound addition, and sound deletion. While in Morphological aspects there are differences in word formulas (*wazan*) on *Fi'il Tsulatsi*, *Fi'il Madzid*, *Fi'il Mudha'af*, *Fi'il Ajwaf*, *Fi'il Mu'tal Akhir*. However, what is described and summarized in this paper is also an attempt to discuss the differences between the dialects of Saudi ‘Ammiya Arabic and Egyptian ‘Ammiya Arabic. As a reading, everything certainly cannot be separated from the subjectivity and limitations of the author. Shortcomings and mistakes are definitely inevitable from this paper. That is why, constructive criticism from anyone who reads it is the author's greatest hope.

This research provides valuable insights into the phonological and morphological differences between Saudi ‘Ammiya Arabic and Egyptian ‘Ammiya Arabic dialects. These differences encompass sound substitution, sound addition, sound deletion, and variations in word formulas (*wazan*) within different verb categories. It is essential to acknowledge this study's inherent subjectivity and limitations, as no research is devoid of imperfections. This research contributes to the broader field of linguistics by shedding light on the intricacies of Arabic dialects and their unique linguistic characteristics.[]

References

- Abd. Aziz. 2019. “Landasan Pikir Perdebatan Eksistensi Bahasa Arab Fusha dan ‘Amiyyah”, *Al-Amin: Jurnal Kajian Ilmu dan Budaya Islam*, Vol. 2, No. 2.
- Abdul Chaer. 2012. *Linguistik Umum*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Adib, Khoirul. 2009. *Bahasa Arab Dalam Khazanah Budaya Nusantara*. Malang: IKIP Malang.
- Akib, Nasri. 2016. “Bahasa Quraisy Sebagai Bahasa Persatuan Timur Tengah”, *Al-Munzir*, Vol. 9, No. 1.

Arabi : Journal of Arabic Studies

- Alnosairee, Abdullah., & Sartini, Ni Wayan. 2020. "A Sociolinguistics Study in Arabic Dialects", *Prasasti: Journal of Linguistics*, Vol. 6, No. 1.
- Amran, A. R., Takdir., Munawwir, A., & Nurlatifah. 2021. "Memahami Perbedaan Antara Bahasa Arab Fushah Dan 'Ammiyah", *Naskhi: Jurnal Kajian Pendidikan Dan Bahasa Arab*, Vol. 3, No. 1.
- Angeline, Grace., Wibawa, Aji Prasetya., & Pujiyanto, Utomo. 2022. "Klasifikasi Dialek Bahasa Jawa Menggunakan Metode Naives Bayes", *Jurnal Mnemonic*, Vol. 5, No. 2.
- Astuti, Widi. 2017. "Diglosia Masyarakat Tutur Pada Penggunaan Bahasa Arab (Kajian Kebahasaan Terhadap Bahasa Fusha dan Bahasa 'Amiyah Dilihat Dari Perspektif Sosiolinguistik)", *Jurnal Komunikasi dan Pendidikan Islam*, Vol. 6, No. 2.
- Djaelani, Aunur Rofiq. 2013. "Teknik Pengumpulan Data dalam Penelitian Kualitatif", *Pawiyatan*, Vol. 20, No. 1.
- Fithriyyahni, Azizah., & Sholikhah, Mar'atus. 2018. "Bahasa Arab Fusha Dan 'ammiyah Serta Cakupan Penggunaannya", *Seminar Nasional Bahasa Arab Mahasiswa*, Vol. 1, No. 2.
- Ghozi, Mohamad. 2017. "Dialek Arab." *Tamaddun*, Vol. 1, No. 2.
- Hakim, M. Dzikrul. 2018. "Eksistensi Bahasa Arab Kontemporer", *Dinamika: Jurnal Kajian Pendidikan dan Keislaman*, Vol. 3, No. 2.
- Hasnah, Yetti. 2019. "Bahasa Arab Standar Antara 'Amiyah dan Fusha", *Al-Fathin*, Vol. 2, No. 1.
- Hilāl, Abdu al-Gaffār Hāmid. 1998. *Al-Lahjāt Al-'Arabiyyah: Nasyatan Wa Tatawwura*. Kairo: Dār al-Fikr al-'Arabiyy.
- Imtiyas, Difla Nur., & Kholisin. 2022. "Perbandingan Bunyi Dua Ragam Bahasa; 'Amiyah dan Fusha Dalam Lagu Karya Nancy Ajram", *An Nabighoh*, Vol. 24, No. 2.
- Khitam, AK. 2015. "Perilaku Fonem Dalam Bahasa Arab Dan Implikasinya Terhadap Makna", *Adabiyāt: Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra*, Vol. 14, No. 1.
- Magfiroh, Hidayatul. 2016. "Perubahan Suara Dalam Lirik Lagu 'Alby Ya Alby, Meshtaga Leek Wana Bein Idiek' (Analisis Fonologi Bahasa Arab Fushah)", *Thesis*, IAIN Cirebon.
- al-Makkiyah, B., & Al-Banjari, R. F. 2009. *Percakapan Bahasa Amiyah Mesir Sehari-Hari*. Kairo: Unit Penerbitan Karya Keluarga Mahasiswa Kalimantan Mesir (KMKM).
- Mualif, A. 2022. "Realitas Pendidikan Bahasa Arab Dalam Perspektif Perubahan Sosial Masyarakat", *Yudabbiru: Jurnal Administrasi Negara*, Vol. 4, No. 1.
- Mufrodi. 2015. "Fonologi dan Morfologi Bahasa Arab'Amiyah Mesir", *Arabiyat: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Arab Dan Kebahasaaraban*, Vol. 2, No. 2.
- Muhammad Ali al-Khouli. 1982. *Mu'jam Ilmu Al-Aswat*. Riyadh: Universitas Riyadh.
- Nashoih, Afif Kholisun., & Ashoumi, Hilyah. 2018. "Fitur-Fitur Khas Penggunaan Bahasa Arab Dalam Komunikasi Masyarakat Arab Di Embong Arab Malang", *Kreativitas Dan Inovasi dalam Pembelajaran Bahasa Arab di Indonesia*, Prosiding Konferensi Nasional Bahasa Arab IV Universitas Negeri Malang.
- Nasir, Abu. 2022. "Pembelajaran Bahasa Arab Untuk Calon Tenaga Kerja Indonesia (Ctki) Ke Timur Tengah", *Syntax Literate: Jurnal Ilmiah Indonesia*, Vol. 7, No. 2.
- Nurcholisho, Lilik Rochmad. 2021. "Perubahan Bentuk Dan Makna Bahasa Arab Mesir", *Lisanan Arabiya: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Arab*, Vol. 4, No. 2.
- Pamungkas, R. D., & Hidayatullah, A. F. 2021. "Tinjauan Literatur: Identifikasi Dialek Dengan

Deep Learning”, *Automata*, Vol. 2, No. 1.

Pancarani, Afridesy Puji., Mardiah, Zaqiatul., & Miranda, Arianda Ayu. 2016. “Bahasa Amiyah Mesir (Sejarah, Kaidah, Dan Perbedaannya Dengan Bahasa Arab Klasik)”, *Al-Azhar Indonesia Seri Humaniora*, Vol. 3, No. 3.

Suaidi. 2008. “Dialek-Dialek Bahasa Arab”, *Adabiyat*, Vol. 7, No. 1.

Sugono, Dendi. 2008. *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Pusat Bahasa.

Suparno, Darsita. 2018. “Refleksi Variasi Fonologis Pada Fonem Bahasa Arab Mesir dan Arab Saudi”, *Arabiyat: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Arab dan Kebahasaaraban*, Vol. 5, No. 2.

Suparno, Darsita., & Qosebaty, Ali. 2020. “Kekerabatan Bentuk Kosakata Perabot Dapur Dalam Bahasa Arab Sudan dan Suriah”, *Buletin Al-Turas*, Vol. 26, No. 1.

Zaki, Mohammad. 2021. “The Importance of Arabic Language in Islam and Internasional”, *Jurnal Pendidikan Agama Islam*, Vol. 1, No. 2.