Morpho-lexical analysis of Tehami Arabic Dialect

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Abstract

This sociolinguistic investigation introduces the dialectal and lexical variability inherent in Tehami Arabic dialect. It endeavors to conduct a morpho-lexical examination of Tehami Arabic. The primary aim of this inquiry is to scrutinize the lexical and morphological attributes of the Tehami Arabic dialect (TAD). The objective is to assess the prevailing lexical discrepancies within Tehami Arabic and delineate some of its specific traits. The focus is on elucidating the influence of certain factors that impact the morphological aspects of Tehami Arabic. It elucidates the breadth of lexical diversity in Tehami Arabic dialect vis-à-vis Standard Arabic (SA). The study offers a succinct literature review that furnishes a comprehensive overview of Tehami Arabic dialect. The data was gathered through a questionnaire distributed to 40 speakers of the target dialect. The outcomes stem from the scrutiny of the acquired data from participants conversing in Tehami Arabic. The data underwent processing and analysis utilizing the SPSS statistical software, with subsequent interpretation of the results. The key discoveries of the research highlight the distinctive lexical and morphological characteristics of Tehami Arabic dialect (TAD). Moreover, the findings indicate a significant influence of Standard Arabic on Tehami Arabic, as well as a lesser impact from other regional dialects due to interactions between Tehami dialect speakers and speakers of other Yemeni Arabic varieties. The results also unveil that a substantial portion of Tehami vocabulary originates from Standard Arabic.

Keywords: dialect, morpho-lexical, Standard Arabic, Tehami Arabic, variation, Yemeni Arabic

1. Introduction

The term "dialect" pertains to a regional variation of a language, indicating a linguistically distinct form of expression within a specific geographical area. It is crucial to emphasize that the standard language is essentially a dialect that has garnered particular political and societal recognition at various historical junctures, and has undergone thorough orthographic standardization (Ferguson, 1964).

Chamber and Trudgill (2004: 7) contended that the concept of dialect, specifically the dialect continuum, presents a challenge due to the common perception of linguistic varieties as distinct entities. Despite this preconception, the existence of such continua emphasizes the necessity of assigning labels to varieties in a flexible manner. The presence of dialect continua implies that the segmentation and labeling of specific sections within a continuum may often appear arbitrary solely from a linguistic perspective.

A dialect continuum may also have a social dimension rather than a purely geographical one, leading to potential issues. Hebrew serves as a prime illustration in this context, being the religious language spoken by Yemeni Jews in Amran province before leaving Yemen alongside their Arabic dialect. Similarly, in India, individuals belonging to various social strata communicate in different Hindi dialects.

For example, the British predominantly used English, whereas individuals at the lowest social stratum, such as African slaves in Jamaica, utilized Jamaican creole (Chamber & Trudgill, 2004). Those positioned at the highest social level articulate a form of speech that is distinctly English, whereas those at the lowest echelon speak a variety that is clearly distinguishable from English; individuals in intermediate positions employ a speech variety that falls in between. This spectrum of linguistic variations, ranging from standard English to the most non-standard creole, constitutes the social dialect continuum (Chamber & Trudgill, 2004: 8).

Dialects in Arabic serve as the predominant mode of communication across various unscripted contexts including casual conversations, talk shows, interactions, and interviews. These dialects play a significant role in shaping the phonological, syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic aspects of standard Arabic.

The current research delves into crucial sociolinguistic considerations such as language norms and variations. Yemen stands out as a nation with diverse dialects, each exhibiting distinct phonological, lexical, morphological, and syntactic characteristics. The vast array of dialects necessitates focusing on a well-known variant, Tehami Arabic, for the study's primary investigation. Specifically, the study aims to uncover the lexical nuances within this particular dialect, offering morphological insights into the features of Tehami Arabic dialect (TAD) as a prominent subset of Yemeni Arabic.

In contemporary linguistics, the term "variety" is employed to designate any form of a language that can be clearly distinguished from another. The rationale for such distinction may stem from social, historical, spatial, or a combination of factors.

Gumperz (1982) contends that the need for an impartial term like "variety" emerged due to the biased use of the term "dialect." Initially, "dialect" was utilized not only in a neutral manner to describe a geographically specific form of language but also with the connotation that the most linguistically intriguing forms of a language were those spoken by elderly rural populations. This perspective is understandable, considering the historical roots of dialectology in the nineteenth century, during the peak of historical linguistics. In contemporary times, sociolinguistic perspectives prevail, highlighting the necessity for a term that encompasses the linguistic study of urban populations, including both genders, from a social standpoint. The neutrality of the term "variety" is crucial as it simply denotes a distinguishable form of a language. Within a variety framework, dialects are commonly referred to as regional varieties and sociolects as social varieties, although the term "dialect" can still be used objectively.

Chamber & Trudgill (2004) emphasize that the concept of variety serves as a neutral descriptor for specific linguistic forms. This term encompasses both standard language and various vernacular varieties, such as Yorkshire English, 'Leeds English', middle-class Leeds English, as well as regional varieties like Yemeni Arabic, Egyptian Arabic, Gulf Arabic, Sudanese Arabic, and Moroccan Arabic.

2. Statement of the Problem

To a certain extent, the linguistic diversity in Yemen and the cultural fascination surrounding it remains inadequate, potentially encountering efforts to inadvertently obscure and regulate the tone and specific dialect across all those variations. The Yemeni Arabic dialects exhibit significant variations and a lack of standardized spelling conventions, leading to inconsistency in their orthographic systems. This lack of uniformity in spelling contributes to confusion and adds complexity for Arabic learners. Specifically, Tehami Arabic dialect presents numerous morphological and lexical characteristics that remain unfamiliar to the general readership and individuals with a particular interest in Arabic dialects. Consequently, there is a necessity to address these confusion-inducing issues through further investigation.

Furthermore, issues in interpretation partly stem from the vagueness of certain linguistic terms, particularly those related to mapping (Behnstedt, 2009). Different terms can express the same concept, such

as in English with "a baking oven, a baking pit, a bakery, a furnace," each of which can have various shapes like rectangular, bell-shaped, cylindrical, or conical. Conversely, in Arabic, these terms manifest differently - 'tinner in Hadrami dialect, 'tannur in Sana'ani dialect, 'mufa' in Tehami dialect, 'furn' in Taizi dialect, and other variations. Hence, the current research endeavor aims to illuminate one of Yemen's significant dialects, namely Tehami Arabic dialect (TAD).

3. Objectives of the Study

This study aims at 1. Identifying and investigating the morpho-lexical variation of Tehami Arabic dialect (TAD), and its characteristics

2. Providing more accurate description of Tehami Arabic dialect vocabulary and morphological features in relation to Standard Arabic (SA) and other Yemeni Arabic dialects.

3. Describing Tehami Arabic significant lexical contrast and placing the findings in broaderYemeni typological context.

4. Significance of the study

A wide array of lexical variations can be observed in Yemeni Arabic dialects, signifying a significant linguistic diversity. Consequently, it is imperative to delve deeply into the extensive lexical heterogeneity present, particularly in the light of the ongoing social and economic transformations unfolding across Yemen and their corresponding impacts.

Tehami Arabic dialect stands out as a crucial variant within the Yemeni linguistic landscape, emphasizing the necessity of undertaking a comprehensive exploration of Tehami Arabic literature. Individuals, especially those with an interest in dialectology, should recognize the paramount importance of scrutinizing the distinctive characteristics of Tehami Arabic dialect vis-à-vis standard Arabic. Profound comprehension of both the contextual and linguistic dimensions by educators in academic institutions can facilitate the effective engagement of students, enabling them to familiarize themselves with Yemeni Arabic in both its oral and written manifestations (ALFattah, 2018).

By engaging in this practice, students will acquire practical knowledge on the integration of the concept of dialectalism in Yemeni Arabic and the production of precise spoken and written forms.

It is noteworthy to emphasize that the term "dialect" is encompassing, being a significant focus of interest for linguists. Dialects are prevalent in numerous nations worldwide, tailored to meet the societal and linguistic requirements of its speakers. The various dialects foster a diverse range of synonymous expressions amongst community members, influenced by the speaker's context and audience. The notion of dialectal variation is expansive, adapting within the same language based on contextual demands, environmental influences, and interpersonal factors during communication. At times, this variation extends to multilingual communities, where one language is utilized as a prestigious form and another as a colloquial form.

5. Methodology & Procedures

It is imperative to acknowledge that the present study is of a descriptive nature, employing statistical methodologies, and should be viewed as an initial phase for subsequent statistical scrutiny.

5.1 Data collection

The dataset utilized in this study, derived from participants, was collected during the period spanning June to November, 2023. This dataset comprises responses to various surveys related, to some extent, to the utilization of Tehami Arabi dialect. Respondents were provided with a written survey consisting of 24 sentences and a roster of 26 individual words in Standard Arabic (SA) for translation into their respective

dialects. These chosen words share a common semantic attribute or usage, encompassing everyday terminologies like kinship terms, verbs denoting actions, imperative expressions, applicative language, commands, functionalities, tangible objects, attitudes, and so forth. The survey was administered to 40 individuals proficient in Tehami Arabic dialect (TAD).

5.2 Treatment of the data

To enhance the comprehensibility of the outcomes, the researcher confines the analysis to specific word variations. The survey was disseminated among individuals residing in various locales (in Hodaidah and its environs).

6. Literature review

6.1 Theoretical framework of the study

Dialect is a low-class, inferior language that is frequently rustic. It is typically connected to the working class, peasantry, or other low-status groups. Another term that's frequently used to describe words without a written form that are spoken in remote areas of the world is dialect. Additionally, dialects are frequently seen as aberrations of a proper or standard form of language – a kind of deviation from the norm (Chamber and Trudgill, 2004": 3). Standard English, for instance, is as much a dialect as any other variety of the language. There are either formal or informal dialects of Arabic. The term dialect originally meant "a manner of speaking" or "phraseology" in English according to the new English Dictionary (Skeat, 2005). The word "dialectors", which means "a discourse way of speaking" in Greek comes from the verb "dialegeststhai", which means to converse or have a discourse. Skeat)2005) defined the modern definition as "a local variety of speech differing from the standard or literary language", which is a little more precise.

Given how frequently dialect differences are observed, it may come as a surprise that the main push to study dialects systematically only started in the second half of the 1800s (Chamber and Trudgill, 2004). "Dialect area classifications were arbitrary and intuitive up until the last half of the nineteenth century. It was only then that it became clear that these descriptions fell short in the light of the remarkable developments in philosophy and other language studies that gave rise to the contemporary field of linguistics (Chamber & Trudgill, 2004: 14). As a result, dialect studies—a methodology or collection of techniques for methodically acquiring evidence of dialect differences—were developed. This study, however, focuses on the regional dialectal variations. The primary goal is to attempt a dialect geography survey of Yemeni Arabic, which is spoken throughout the southern region of the Arabian Peninsula in Yemen.

6.1.1 Tehami Arabic Dialect (TAD)

Tehami Arabic dialect is one of the major dialects in Yemen. It is spoken in Hodaidah governorate and some parts of Hajjah and Mahwit province. This area is a part of Tehama region, which extends from the Red Sea coast to Jizan in Saudi Arabia. This dialect includes many other sub-dialects. It has many aspects, which differentiate it from all other dialects in the Arab world. It has unique and distinctive morphological and syntactic features among Yemeni Arabic dialects. Its vocabulary is also very distinct and conservative. The classical verb /sha booq/, is retained with the meaning of "I will go". In Tehami the verb "to see" take the form /yaheed/. In the evening they ask /fian nashru?/ "where are you going?" whereas in other times they ask /fian baiku?/ "where are you going?" (ALFattah, 2018).

In fact, Tehami dialect consists of five sub-divisions. These are the Tehami dialect spoken in Hodeida city. Dialects spoken in the northern part, such as ALzaidiyah, ALqanawis, ALdhahai, ALzuhura, ALuhaiyah , Kamaran and ALkhushum districts. Southern Tehami dialects such as Zabidi dialect which is spoken in Zabid city and wadi Zabid villages, and dialects spoken in ALmansooriah, Bait ALfaqih, ALkhukhah Bajil, ALkaden, ALmunira and ALjarahi (ALFattah, 2018). There are also some dialects,

which are spoken in parts of Hajjah province. Some other dialects are spoken in parts of ALMahwit province, exactly in ALKhabt distrect, which has borders with Hodaidah and Hajjah governorates.

6.2 Related work

Previous research has indicated that when languages or dialects come into contact, lexical items and phonemes are typically the initial features to be borrowed (Chamber and Trudgill, 1986). While most studies have concentrated on the phonological differences among Yemeni dialects, the current study shifts its attention to the lexical and morphological distinctions within Tehami Arabic dialect (TAD).

Dialectal diversity appears to have been regarded as a secondary or minor phenomenon (Miller, 2003). Most linguistic studies in the Arab world have focused on the MSA dialect contact and indicated that education, social class, and gender were the main factors of differentiation in the use of MSA versus dialectal features or the degree of MSA/dialect mixing.

This study looks at the Tehami Arabic dialect (TAD) lexical problem from a morphological perspective. First, from a sociolinguistic perspective, a review of the pertinent literature will help clarify what is meant by dialect and variety. Since this study arose from the researcher's actual experience as a field instructor, a brief overview of the area will be sufficient to place it in its academic context. The educational ramifications of the study of dialectology are next briefly discussed. The final section of the literature review examines the lexical changes that make the Tehami Arabic dialect unique.

This study looks at Tehami Arabic's characteristics and how they affect instructional methods. Research has focused on the topic of dialectology and language variety, as this study has shown. In the end, little research has been done on the benefits of learning dialects when teaching Arabic in Yemen. Some earlier research on Yemeni dialects can be found here in this regard.

Versteegh (2006) states that research on a few Yemeni dialects began around the close of the 1800s. The Swiddish scholar Carlo de Landberg is credited with writing the earliest descriptions in the southern portion of the country (1901, 1905, 1909, 1913, 1920, 1943). Stace released the first English-Arabic dictionary for the Aden dialect in Arabic letters in 1893. A few decades later, the same variety was covered in a grammar with exercises written by Emerson and Ghanem (1943a, 1943b).

Italian researcher Rossi (1938, 1939) investigated Arabic dialects in the western portion of Yemen in the 1930s in Sana'a and a few other locations. Later, Yemeni scholars Nami (1946), ALAckwa (1968), and Sharafadin (1970) examined Arabic dialects in the same region.

Western academics including Diem (1973), Diem and Radenberg (1994), Jastrow (1984), Behnstedt (1985, 1987, 1992, 1993), Bittini (1985), and Prochazka (1987) were the first to focus on the dialects of the western region of Yemen. The dialectal Atlas of Behnstedt and his monographs were followed by a few other studies that updated and enriched the researchers' knowledge of Yemeni Arabic dialects. These studies included AL-Silwi (1987) on the medieval Yemen lexicon, Watson (1993-1996) on Sana'a, and a few others published as Naim-Sanbar (1994) and Semone-Senelle (1996a-1996b).

The Yemeni researcher Habtoor also studied the dialects of the central region of Yemen, focusing on the Gayle Habban valley dialects in Shabwa province (1989–1990).Though still fragmented, our current understanding of Yemeni Arabic dialects indicates that the dialectal boundaries do not precisely match the historical boundaries of the 20th century (Vresteegh, 2006). Numerous Yemeni dialects are still unrecorded in sociolinguistic research, and there is still uncertainty regarding some geographical boundaries, especially in the country's center where no comprehensive study has yet been completed.

Although the existence of those studies mentioned above, the research in Yemeni Arabic dialects is still limited. Therefore, further studies in such dialects will enrich this area of study. The present study serves as the point of depature in this regard.

7. Data analysis

Tehami Arabic is a well-known dialect spoken in Tehama region, Yemen. The data corpus obtained from the subjects of this study show that the lexemes, which have been given by the respondents, were presented in several variations. The reason behind this diversity of the vocabulary presented by the respondents is that the participants of the study are affiliated to different geographical areas in Hodaidah and the adjacent areas, in addition to the uniqueness of vocabulary of Tehami dialect. The data were also collected from some districts around Hodaidah. All discussions and arguementations of the present study are processed with reference to data collected from the respondents. Depending on the size of the survey area and on the particular objectives of the survey, the number of informants employed is 40. The results of the questionnaire are illustrated in tables (1 to 95). The results reveal a huge variation, diversity and uniqueness of Tehami dialect vocabulary.

7.1 Nominal variations of Tehami Arabic dialect

As illustrated in tables (1-41), it becomes clear that the nominal variation in Tehami Arabic dialect is completely different from other Yemeni Arabic dialects. The speakers resort to inserting the prefix (m) before the nouns (e.g. mkas) (the cup) – mbarrad (the jug) – mtasih (the pot) – mfurn (the oven) - mdokkkan (the shop) - Emreeh (the wind)). They also inserted the suffix (u) at the end of the non-defined nouns and adjectives. It is worth mentioning here that this is one of the most important morphological features of Tehami Arabic. The definite article "the" (al - in standard Arabic) was replaced by the inflectional prefix "m" and the derivational morpheme (u) was also inserted after the non-defined nouns and adjectives listed   below.

Table (1) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (Matjar)) " shop"

Matjar	shopt	mmahal		mdokkkan	
		frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage
		12	30 %	28	70 %

As observed in table (1), the standard Arabic lexeme (matjar - shop) has two variations in Tehami Arabic dialect. Seventy percent (70%) of the respondents employed the lexeme (mdokkkan) and (30%) of them employed (mmahal). The morphological feature of Tehami Arabic appeared in inserting the prefi "m" before the noun (m + mahal) = mmahal. The two lexical variations employed by Tehami Arabic speakers are also used by many other Yemeni Arabic dialects.

Table (2) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (Al asifah) " the storm "

al asifah	Storm	mreeh		mghobah		m asifah	
		frequency	Percent.	frequency	Percent.	frequency	percentage
		20	50 %	15	37.5 %	5	12.5 %

The speakers of Tehami Arabic dialect (TAD) used three lexical variations for the standard Arabic lexeme (al asifah – the storm). As illustrated in table (2), (50%) of the respondents employed the lexeme (mreeh). Thirty seven point five (37.5 %) of them used (mghobah). This lexeme exists only in Tehami

Arabic dialect. They also used the same statdard Arabic lexeme (al asifah) with some modification (m asifah). The definite article (al- the) was replaced by the prefix (m).

Table (3) lexxical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme   (furn) '' oven ''

furn	oven	mfurn		mmufa		marrkab	
		frequency	Percentage	frequency	Percentage	frequency	Percentage
		25	62.5 %	10	25 %	5	12.5%

The standard Arabic lexeme (furn - oven) has three leical variations in Tehami Arabic dialect (TAD) as observed in table (3). It has been noticed that (62.5 %) of the respondents used the same lexeme with the insertion of the prefix (m) before the noun (mfurn), and this can be interpreted that the majority of Tehami Arabic vocabulary was originally borrowed from Stadard Arabic (SA). Twenty five percent (25%) of them used the leical variation (mmufa), and (12.5%) used (marrkab). This lexeme is used only in Tehami Arabic dialect whereas the lexeme (furn) is used in many other Arabic dialects, in addition to Standard Arabic (SA).

Table (4) lexxical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme   (Ena'a) '' Pot ''

S.Ar	English	Lexical Varieties of TA											
Ena'a	Pot	bardi		Wena'a		Mma'adenih		mtasih		mabreeg		mjarrah	
		F	p	frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage	freque	perce
		15	32.5	5	12.5 %	5	12.5 %	5	12.5 %	5	12.5 %	5	12.5 %

Regarding containers, Tehami Arabic dialect (TAD) is rich with its vocabulary. As shown in table (4), the speakers of Tehami Arabic employed six lexemes to express the noun (ena'a- container). Thirty-two point five (32.5%) of the respondents used the lexeme (bardi). This lexeme is also used in many other Yemeni Arabic dialects such as Taizzi and Raimi Arabic dialects. It has also been noticed that the speakers used five other lexical variations, (Wena'a) which is the same standard Arabic lexeme with some phonological. modifications the letter (e) was replaced by (w). They also used the lexical variations (Mma'adenih- pot), (mtasih). These two lexeme are only used in Tehami Arabic dialect (TAD). Twelve percent of the respondents used (mabreeg), which is used frequently in many other Arabic dialects without the prefix instertion (ebreeq). The speaker employed another standard Arabic lexeme with inserting the prefix (m) (mjarrah), and this assetain that Tehami Arabic dialect (TAD) was influenced by Standard Arabic vocabulary.

Table (5) lexxical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme   (Alka'as) '' cup ''

Alka'as	cup	mkas		mgalas	
		frequency	Percentage	frequency	percentage
		30	75 %	10	25 %

Table (5) shows that the speakers of Tehami Arabic employed the same standard Arabic lexeme (Alka'as - cup) with a statistical frequency of (75 %). The definite article (al- the) was replaced by the prefixe (m) (mkas). Twenty-five percent of the respondents employed the lexeme (mgalas). This lexeme is used frequently in many other Yemeni Arabic dialects such as Taizi dialects, Ibbi dialects, Adni dialect and raimi dialect. In this regard, the respondents used Arabization technique. The lexeme "glass" is borrowed from English with some modifications.

Table (6) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (barrad) " jug "

barrad	jug	mthallajah		mbarrad		mkhazzan		mjarrah	
		frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage	frequency	Percentage	frequency	percentage
		15	37..5 %	15	37.5 %	7	17.5 %	3	7.5 %

The standard Arabic lexeme (barrad - jug) has four lexical variations in Tehami Arabic dialect (TAD). As illustrated in table (6), the speakers employed (mthallajah) "refridgrator" in a statistical frequency of (37.5%). They also used the standard Arabic lexeme (barrad) with the insertion of the prefix (m) (mbarrad) with the same statistical frequency (37.5%). Seventeen point five percent of them used (mkhazzan). They also employed the standard Arabic lexeme (aljarrah) with the replacement of the defininite article (al- the) with the prefix (m). This also proves that Tehami Arabic dialect is rich with standard Arabic vocabulary.

Table (7) lexical variation of the standard Arabic lexime (nogood) "money"

nogood	money	biasu		zalatu		foloos		guroosho	
		frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage	frequency	Percentage	frequency	percentage
		25	62.5 %	5	12.5 %	5	12.5 %	5	12.5 %

As illustrated in table (7), Tehami Arabic speakers employed four lexical variations to express the standard Arabic lexeme (nogood - money). The majority of the respondnents (62.5 %) employed the lexeme (biasu). Another morphological feature of Tehami Arabic is the insertion of the suffix (u) at the end of the noun (bias + u = biasu). Three other lexical variations were also used in the same statistical frequency (12.5%). These variations are also used in many other Yemeni Arabic dialects such as Sana'ani dialect, Mahwiti dialect and many other Arabic dialects. This proves the influence of other Yemeni Arabic dialects on Tehami Arabic.

Table (8) lexical variation of the standard Arabic lexime (dhalam) " darkness "

dhalam	darkness	mghudreh		Mina asubh	
		frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage
		26	65 %	14	35 7%

The lexeme (dhalam – darkness) has two lexical variations in Tehami Arabic dialect (TAD). As noticed in table (8), 65% of the speakers employed the lexeme (mghudreh). This lexeme is also used in Taizi, Ibbi and Adeni dialects, but without the prefix (m).

Table (9) lexical variation of the standard Arabic lexime (Ellbah) " can "

Ellbah	can	Mellbah		mgasa'ah	
		Frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage
		25	62.5 %	15	37.5 %

Regarding the standard Arabic lexeme (ellbah), a can) as illustrated in table (9), (62.5) of the speakers of Tehami Arabic reproduced the same lexeme with the insertion of the prefix (m). Thirty-seven point five of them used (mgasa'ah). This lexeme is used in many other Yemeni Arabic dialects such as Taizi and Adeni Arabic, but without the insertion of the prefix (m).

Table (10) lexical variation of the standard Arabic lexime (A'ad dah) " bite "

A'ad dah	Bite	jadhmah	
		frequency	percentage
		40	100 %

As illustrated in table (10), 100% of the speakers of Tehami Arabic dialect used the lexical variation (jadhmah) "a bite" as a semantic equivalent for the Standard Arabic noun (a'addeh) "a bite". This lexeme is also used in many other Yemeni Arabic dialects such as Taizi and Adeni dialects..

Table (11) lexical variation of the standard Arabic lexime (Ma'a   - water)

Ma'a	water	Ma'ayo -		mie	
		Frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage
		29	72.5 %	11	27.5 %

To reproduce the standard Arabic lexeme,(ma'a - water), the speakers of Tehami Arabic dialect used the same lexeme with the insertion of the suffix (u) at the end of the word (72.5%) as observed in table (11). Twenty seven point five percent of the respondents used (mie). This lexeme is also used by many other Yemeni Arabic dialects such as Taizi, Adeni and Ibbi.

Table (12) lexical variation of the standard Arabic lexime Ala'ashab   - the grass)

Ala'ashab	The grass	Ma'ajoor		Ma'alaf		Ma'ashab	
		frequency	Percentage	frequency	Percentage	frequency	Percentage
		20	50 %	15	37.5 %	5	12..5 % %

The standard Arabic lexeme has three lexical variations, as illustrated in table (12). Fifty percent of the respondents employed the lexeme (ma'ajoor). This lexeme is also used in many other dialects such as

Mahwiti dialect. Twelve point five percent also reproduced the same lexeme with the insertion of the prefix (m) (ma'ashab) before the word.

7.1.1 Kinship terms

Regarding the use of kenship terms, Tehami Arabic dialect (TAD) has its own lexical uniqueness. As shown in table (13), all of the respondents (100%) used the dialectal vaiiation (jahleh) "children" as a semantic equivalent for the Satandard Arabic noun (a'abna'a) "children".

Table (13) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (Abna'a) "children"

Abna'a	Children	jahleh	
		frequency	percentage
		40	100 %

Table (14) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (Sih ri) " my brother in law "

Sih ri	my brother in law	Sih ri		nassibi	
		frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage
		34	85 %	6	15 %

The kinship expression (sihiri) "my brother in law" has two lexical variations in Tehami Arabic dialect (TAD). As shown in table (14), 85. % of the respondents used the same standard Arabic lexeme   (Sih ri) " my sisiter's husband or my wife's brother". They also used the vernacular expression (nassibi) "my brother in law" in a statistical frequency of (15%). This lexeme is also used in many Yemeni Arabic dialects.

Table (15) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (walidi) " my father "

walidi	My father	abi	
		frequency	percentage
		40	100 %

The speakers of Tehami Arabic used another standard Arabic lexeme (abi) "my father" It is used by all the respondents (100%) as illustrated in table (15). This reflects the connection of Tehami Arabic vocabulary with standard Arabic vocabulary.

Table (16) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (Zumala'aoh) " his colleages"

Zumala'aoh	his colleages	as habuh		Zumala'aoh	
		frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage
		27	67.5 %	13	32.5 %

The standard Arabic lexeme (Zumala'aoh) "his colleagues" has two lexical variations as observed in table (16). Sixty seven point five percent of the respondents used another standard Arabic lexeme (as habuh) "his friends", and this indicates the richness of Tehami Arabic with standard Arabic vocabulary. Thirty two point five percent employed the same standard Arabic lexeme (Zumala'aoh) "his colleages".

Table (17) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (ghulam) " a child "

ghulam	child	mwileid		mjahil		Mtifl	
		frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage	frequency	Percentage
		32	80 %	6	15 %	2	5 %

The speakers of Tehami Arabic employed three lexical variations to reproduce the standard Arabic lexeme (ghulam). As illustrated in table (17), the majority of the respondents (80%) used the lexical variation (mwileid). The prefix (m) was also inserted to show the distinctive morphological feature of Tehami Arabic. Fifteen percnt of them used the dialectal variation (mjahil) which is also used by other Yemeni Arabic dialects. A few of the respondents (5%) employed another stadadrd Arabic lexeme (Mtifl) with the insertion of the prefi (m) before the noun.

Table (18) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (Ass diga'aok) " Your friends "

Ass diga'aok	Your friends	As habak	
		frequency	percentage
		40	100 %

As illustrated in table (18), all the respondents (100%) employed another standard Arabic lexeme (As habak) "your friend" to reproduce the standard Arabic lexeme (Ass diga'aok) "your friends". This refelects the influence of standard Arabic on Tehami dialect vocabulary..

Table (19 lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (alfatah) " The girl "

alfatah	The girl	mwileedah		mbinnt		mguhdih	
		frequency	Percentage	frequency	Percentage	frequency	Percentage
		25	62.5 %	8	20 %	7	17.5 % %

The standard Arabic lexeme (alfatah) "the girl" has three lexical variations. Two are vernacular lexical variations (mwileedah) with a statistcal frequency of (62.5 %), and (mguhdih) with a statistical frequency of (17.5 %). They also used another standard Arabic lexeme with a tatistical frequency of (20%), as illustrated in table (19). The prefix (m) was also inserted before the three lexemes to show the distinctive morphological features of Tehami Arabic dialect (TAD).

Table (20) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (A'akhi) '' My brother ''

A'akhi	My brother	khaiee	
		frequency	percentage
		40	100 %

As observed in table (20), all of the speakers of Tehami Arabic (100%) employed one lexical variation (khaiee), which is originally transferred from standard Arabic with some phonological modifications to reproduce the standard Arabic lexeme (A'akhi) '' my brother''. The use of this lexical variation reflects the distinctiveness of the vocabulary of Tehami Arabic dialect, too.

Table (21) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (okhti) '' my sister ''

okhti	my sister	khaiti	
		frequency	percentage
		40	100 %

Similarly, the kinship term (okhti) "my sister" has one lexical variation in Tehami Arabic dialect. As shown in table (21), all the respondents (100%) employed the lexical variation (khaiti). This lexeme is also used in many other Arabic dialects in the Gulf countries, Jordan and palstine.

Table (22) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (A'auwladoh   ) '' his children ''

A'auwladoh	his children	baneeh -		jahltih	
		Frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage
		30	75 %	10	25 %

As has been noticed in table (22), the speakers of Tehami Arabic employed two lexical variations to reproduce the standard Arabic lexeme (A'auwladoh) "his children". Seventy five percent of the respondents used another standard Arabic lexeme (baneeh) 'his children", and this indicates the influence of standard Arabic on Tehami Arabic Dialect (TAD). Twenty five percent of them used a vernacular lexeme (jahltih) to indicate the vocabulary distinctivess of Tehami Arabic dialect (TAD).

7.1.2 Clothes and wears

Table (23) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (malabis) '' clothes ''

malabis	Clothes	mthi yab		mmalabis		mhodoom	
		frequency	Percentage	frequency	percentage	frequency	Percentage
		30	75 %	5	12.5 %	5	12.5 %

Regarding clothes and wears, Tehami Arabic speakers used standard Arabic lexemes and vernacular ones. As illustrated in table (23), the majority of the respondents (75%) used another standard Arabic lexem**e** (mthi yab), with the prefix (m) inserted before the word. They used the same standadtd Arabic lexeme (malabis), with the prefix inserted before the word, with a statistical frequency of (12.5 %). They also used a vernacular vocabulary (mhodoom), with the same statistical frequence (12.5%), inserting the prefix (m) before the word to show the distinct morphological feature of Tehami Arabic dialect (TAD).

Table (24) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (Hitha'a) '' shoes ''

Hitha'a	Shoes	mkanadir		mturoog	
		frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage
		37	92.5 %	3	7.7%

The speakers of Tehami Arabic speakers employed particular vernacular lexemes to indicate the distinctiveness of Tehami Arabic vocabulary. Ninety two point five percent of the respondents used (mkanadir), as observed in table (24). A few number of them (7.7%) used another vernacular lexeme (mturoog). The morpheme (m) was also inserted before the word.

Table (25) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (azrar) '' buttons ''

azrar	buttons	Ma bih		mazrar	
		frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage
		32	80 %	8	20 7%

To reproduce the standard Arabic lexeme (azrar), (80%) of the respondents employed the vernacular lexeme with the insertion of the morpheme (m) before the word (Ma bih). Table (25) also revealed that (20%) of them reproduced the same standard Arabic lexeme, with the insertion of the prefix (m).

Table (26) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (hizam) '' belt ''

hizam	belt	mhizam		mkamar		mmarbat	
		frequency	Percentage	frequency	Percentage	frequency	Percentage
		25	62.5 %	17	30 %	3	7.5 %

The standard Arabic lexeme (hizam) "belt" is similarly expressed by a lexeme as in many Arabic dialects with the insertion of the prefix (m) (mhizam). As has been noticed in table (26), (62.5%) of the respondents reproduced the same lexeme (mhizam). They also used a vernacular Lexeme (mkamar) with the insertion of the prefix (m) before the word. Thiry percent of them employed this lexeme. They used another vernacular lexeme (mmarbat) to indicate the uniqueness of Tehami Arabic vocabulary.

Table (27) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (akhras) " earings "

akhras	earings	mshial		makhras	
		frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage
		25	62.5 %	15	37.5 %

As illustrated in table (27), the standard Arabic Lexeme (akhras) was reproduced in the same form by (37.5%) of the respondents, with the insertion of the prefix (m). However, (62.5%) of them, used a vernacular lexeme (mshial), with the insertion of the prefix (m) before the word.

Table (28) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (hijab) " viel "

hijab	Viel	mhijab		mmagramih		mmasar	
		frequency	Percentage	frequency	Percentage	frequency	Percentage
		25	62.5 %	10	25 %	5	12.5 %

Table (28) shows that, the standard Arabic lexeme was reproduced in the same form with a statistical frequency of (62.5%), with the insertion of prefix (m) before it. They also used other two vernacular lexemes (mmagramih) and (mmasar)   with statistical frequencies (25%) and (12.5%, respectively.

Table (29) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (Ath thawoob) " Address "

Ath thawoob	Address	mthoob		mgamees	
		frequency	percentage	Frequency	percentage
		30	75 %	10	25 %

The standard Arabic lexeme (Ath thawoob) "address" has the same form (mthoob) in Tehami Arabic with the insertion of the prefix (m). As illustrated in table (29), (75%) of the respondents employed this lexeme. Twenty-five percent of them also used another standard Arabic lexeme (mgamees) "address". The selection of standard Arabic vocabulary confirm the influence of standard Arabic on Tehami dialect.

7.1.3 Furniture

Table (30) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (tawlah) " Table "

tawlah	Table	mtakht		m tawlah		mmasah	
		frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage	frequency	Percentage
		29	72.5 %	6	15 %	5	12.5 %

The use of furniture vocabulary by the respondents reflects the distinctiveness of Tehami Arabic vocabulary. As illustrated in table (30), (72.5%) of them used the vernacular lexeme (mtakht), with the insertion of the prefix (m). They also used the standard Arabic lexeme (m tawlah) and (mmasah), in statistical frequencies (15 %) and (12.5 %), respectively.

Table (31) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (Khizanah) " cupboard "

Khizanah	Cupboard	mkhizanah		**mdulab**		msondoog	
		frequency	Percentage	frequency	percentage	frequency	Percentage
		20	50 %	15	37.5 %	5	12.5 %

Table (31) shows that (50%) of the respondents reproduced the same standard Arabic lexeme (Khizana) "cupboar" with the insertion of the prefix (m). They also used other two vernacular lexemes with the insertion of the prefix (m), in statistical frequencies (37.5%) and (12.5%), respectively.

7.1.4 Means of transportation

Table (32) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (Shahinah) " Vehicl "

Shahinah	Vehicle	mshahinah		mbaboor		mgatirah		msai yarah		mmawtar	
		frequen	percenta	frequenc	percent	frequen	Percent	frequen	percent	frequen	percent
		15	37.5 %	9	22.5 %	8	20 %	6	15 %	2	5 %

To express means of transportation, Tehami Arabic speakers used a wide range of lexical variations for the standard Arabic lexeme (Shahinah) "vehicle". First, (37.5%) of the respondents reproduced the same standard Arabic lexeme, with the insertion of the prefix (m). As shown in table (32), they also employed other four vernacular lexemes (mbaboor), in a statistical frequency of (22.5%), (mgatirah)- the vehicle), in a statistical frequency of (20%), (msai yarah – the car), in a statistical frequency of (15%), and (mmawtar), with the insertion of the prefix (m). These vernacular lexemes are also used in many other Yemeni Arabic dialects such as Adeni, Taizi, Abyani Ibbi and Shabwani dilects.

7.1.5 Jobs and careers

Table (33) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (Moa'allim) " Teacher "

Moa'allim	Teacher	mostath		mmudarris		mˤoa'allim	
		frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage	frequency	Percentage
		20	50%	10	25%	10	25 %

Regarding jobs and careers vocabulary, Tehami Arabic speakers employed other standard Arabic lexemes to reproduce Arabic lexeme (Moa'allim) "teacher". As illustrated in table (33), (50%) of the respondents used (mostath) "the teacher". They also used (mmudarris) "the teacher" in a statistical frequency of (25%) and (mˤoa'allim) in a statistical frequency of (25%), with the insertion of the prefix (m). It is worthmentioning here that these lexemes are used in standard Arabic and other Yemeni Arabic dialects.

7.1.6 Animals

Table (34) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (Ma'aez) " sheep "

Ma'aez	sheep	mma'aeez		mghanam		ma'annzah	
		frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage	frequency	Percentage
		20	50 %	15	37.5 %	5	12.5 %

The standard Arabic lexeme (Ma'aez) has three lexical variations in Tehami Arabic dialect (TAD). As illustrated in table (34), (50%) of the respondents used the same standard Arabic lexeme (Ma'aez), with the insertion of the prefix (m). They also employed other two standard Arabic lexemes with the insertion of the prefix (m) (mghanam), and (ma'annzah) in statistical frequencies of (37.5%) and (12.5%(, respectively.

Table (35) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (kabsh "   Lamb "

kabsh	Lamb	kabshu	
		frequency	percentage
		40	100 %

The standard Arabic lexeme (kabsh) "lamb" was reproduced in the same form by Tehami Arabic speakers as shown in table (35), in a statistical frequency of (100%). This result reflects the richness of Tehami Arabic with standard Arabic vocabulary. It also indicates the distinctive morphological features of this dialect.

7.1.7 House rooms

Table (36) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (mannzil " house "

mannzil	House	mbayi t	
		frequency	percentage
		40	100 %

As illustrated in table (36), all the speakers of Tehami Arabic used another standard Arabic with the prefix (m) (mbayit) to express the standard Arabic lexeme (mannzil) "house". This is because Standard Arabic includes a wide range of vocabulary in this regard, and these vocabularies were transferred to many dialects, including Tehami Arabic dialect (TAD).

Table (37) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (Ghurfat alguloos) "sitting room"

Ghurfat alguloos	Ssitting room	Mmuraba'ah		mmabraz		mdeewan		mmajjlis	
		frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage	frequency	Percentage	frequency	percentage
		15	37.5 %	15	37.5 %	5	12.5 %	5	12.5 %

The standard Arabic lexeme (Ghurfat alguloos) "the sitting room" has four lexical variations in Tehami Arabic dialect. The first two lexemes (Mmuraba'ah) "the squre" and (mmabraz) are vernacular lexemes with Tehami origin to indicate the uniqueness of Tehami Arabic vocabulary. The other two lexemes (mdeewan) and (mmajjlis) are used in standard Arabic and many other dialects.

Table (38) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (matbakh " kitchen "

matbakh	kitchen	Mmtbakh	
		frequency	Percentage
		40	100

The standard Arabic lexeme (matbakh) " kitchen" was reproduced in the same lexeme with the insertion of the prefix (m) (Mmtbakh). As observed in table (38), all the respondents reproduced the same lexeme (Mmtbakh**).**

Table (39) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (Dauwrat miyah " Toilet "

Dauwrat miyah	Toilet	mmithar		mhamam	
		frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage
		20	50 %	20	50 7%

As shown in table (39), (50%) of the respondents used another standard Arabic lexeme with the insertion of the prefix (m) as a semantic equivalent of the lexeme (Dauwrat miyah) "toilet". They also used a vernacular lexeme (mhamam) in the same statistical frequency of (50%). This lexeme is also used in many Arabic dialects.

Table (40) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (Sagf lmanzil " roof of the house "

Sagf lmanzil	roof of the house	msotoh		msagf	
		frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage
		25	62..5%	15	37.5 %

The standard Arabic lexeme (Sagf lmanzil) "roof of the house" was reproduced by other two standard Arabic lexemes with the insertion of the prefix (m) (msotoh) and (msagf) in statistical frequencies (62.5%) and (37.5%), respectively, as illustrated in table (40). This result reflects the connection between the vocabulary of standard Arabic and Tehami dialect vocabulary.

Table (41) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (Fina'a " homee yard "

Fina'a	homee yard	mgabl		mdarah		mhaush	
		frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage	frequency	Percentage
		15	37.5 %	15	37.5 %	10	25 %

The speakers of Tehami Arabic employed three lexical variations with the insertion of the prefix (m) to reproduce the standard Arabic lexeme (Fina'a) **" homee yard".** As illustrated in table (41), the lexical variation (mgabl) "the before" appeared in a statistical frequency of (37.5%). The lexemes (mdarah) "yard" and (mhaush) in statistical frequencies of (37.5%) and (25%) respectively. The lexeme (mgabl) is of Tehami origin whereas the other two lexemes are used in many other Yemeni Arabic dialects such as Taizi, Adeni, Ibbi and Mahwiti.

7.2 Lexical variations of adjectives

Table (42) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (maghroor " arrogant "

maghroor	**Arrogant**	mutakabiu		Shaif nafsuh		Zannat		Mutabahi		muta'aliu		
		F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	
		20	50 %	8	20 %	6	15 %	4	10 %	2	5 %	

To express personality adjectives, the speakers of Tehami Arabic dialect (TAD) reproduced the Standard Arabic lexeme (maghroor) "arrogant"by five lexical variations. They sometimes insert the suffix (u)/ as in (mutakabru), which is another standard Arabic lexeme, and it is also used by many Arabic dialects. As shown in table (42), this lexeme appeared in a statistical frequency of (50%). They also used the phrase (Shaif nafsuh) "seeing himself" in a statistical frequency of (20%). The vernacular Arabic lexeme (Zannat) appeared in a statistical frequency of (15%). This lexeme is also used in many other Yemeni Arabic dialects such as Adeni, Taizi, Ibbi and Raimi. The other two standard Arabic lexemes were also employed by Tehami Arabic speakers to reflect the connection between Tehami Arabic vocabulary and standard Arabic vocabulary. These lexemes are (Mutabahi) "show off" (10%) and (muta'aliu) "exalted" (5%), with the insertion of the suffix (u) at the end of the word.

Table (43) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (kathab " mkathab "

kathab	lier	mkathab	
		frequency	percentage
		40	100 %

As illustrated in table (43), Tehami Arabic speakers reproduced the same standard Arabic lexeme (kathab), with the insertion of the prefix (m) before the word (mkathab). This lexeme is used in the same form in standard Arabic and dialectal varieties.

Table (44) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (Mukhade'a '' deceiver ''

Mukhade'a	deceiver	mmukade'a		mghalit	
		frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage
		35	88.5 %	5	12.5 %

The standard Arabic lexeme (Mukhade'a) "deceiver" has been reproduced in the same form by Tehami Arabic speakers, as shown in table (44). This lexeme appeared in a statistical frequency of (88.%%). They also used another vernacular lexeme (mghalit), with the insertion of the prefix (m) before the adjective. This lexeme is also used in many other Yemeni Arabic dialects such as Taizi, Sanna'ani, Adeni Mahwiti, and even in standard Arabic.

Table (45) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (Sai'a '' Bad ''

Sai'a	Bad	Za'abah		Ellu		majbobo	
		frequency	Percentage	frequency	Percentage	frequency	Percentage
		15	37.5 %	15	37.5 %	10	25 %

The distinctiveness and uniqueness of Tehami Arabic vocabulary appeared clearly in table (45). To reproduce the standard Atabic lexeme (sai'a) "bad", the speakers employed three distinctive vernacular lexemes in various statistical frequencies (Za'abah) (37.5%), (Ellu) (37.5%) and (majbobo) (25%). These words are used only in Tehami Arabic dialect (TAD).

Table (46) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (majnoon '' mad ''

majnoon	mad	mmajnoon		Galeel ma'agl	
		frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage
		38	95 %	2	5 %

As has been observed in table (46), the standard Arabic lexeme (majnoon) "mad" has been reproduced in the same form with the insertion of the prefix (m) (mmajnoon) (95%) by Tehami Arabic speakers. They also used another vernacular phrase which is used metaphorically as an adjective in many Arabic dialects (Galeel ma'agl) "having little reason".

Table (47) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (fageer '' poor person

fageer	poor person	Fageeru		Mmskeen		Mmodam	
		frequency	Percentage	frequency	Percentage	frequency	Percentage
		20	50 %	10	25	10	25 %

Similarly, the standard Arabic adjctive (fageer) "poor person" has many lexical variations in standard Arabic and dialectal varieties. As illustrated in table (47), the same standard Arabic form has been reproduced by Tehami Arabic speakers, with the insertion of the suffix (u) at the end of the adjctive (Fageeru), in a statistical frequency of (50%).The standard Arabic lexeme (Mmskeen) has been also reproduced in a statistical frequency of (25%). The third lexical variation used by Teami Arabic speakers is (Mmodam) which also appeared in the same statistical frequency of (25%).

Table (48) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (sameen " fat "

sameen	**fat**	Mizua'au		tablu		malan	
		frequency	Percentage	frequency	Percentage	frequency	Percentage
		33	82.5 %	4	10 %	3	7.5 %

To describe persons' physical appearance, Tehami Arabic dialect speakers use a wide range of lexemes. They used three lexical variations to reproduce the standard Arabic lexeme (sameen) "fat". As shown in table (48), 82.5% of them used a distinctive dialectal variation (Mizua'au) as a semantic equivalent for the Standard Arabic lexeme (sameen) "fat".Ten percent of them used the dialectal variation (tablu) "drum". Seven point five of them used the dialectal variation (malan) "full". These dialectal variations indicate the uniqueness of Tehami Arabic vocabulary. To reproduce non-defined noun, Tehami Arabic speakers resort to word derivation, the insertion of the suffix (u), as an important morphological feature of Tehami Arabic dialect (TAD).

Table (49) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme A'atshan " Thirsty "

A'atshan		**Thirsty**	ghabbu	
			frequency	percentage
			40	100 %

As illustrated in table (49), the uniqueness of Tehami Arabic vocabulary appeared clearly. The standard Arabic lexeme (A'atshan) "thirsty" has been reproduced by unique vernacular lexeme, which is not available in any other Yemeni Arabic dialect (ghabbu) "thirsty", in a statistical frequency of (100%).

Table (50 lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme Katheer mizaah " over-joker "

Katheer mizaah	**Over-joking person**	Katheer msifat		Katheer mizaah		Katheer mdakih		misafit		mtharthri	
		F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P
		15	32.5 %	10	25 %	5	12. 5 %	5	12. 5 %	5	12.5 %

The standard Arabic lexeme (Katheer mizaah) " Over-joking person" has five lexical variations in Tehami Arabic dialec (TAD), as illustrated in table (50). The vernacular lexeme (Katheer msifat) has been used by the respondents in a statistical frequency of (32.5%). The same standard Arabic lexeme (Katheer mizaah) was also reproduced in a statistical frequency of (25%). Another vernacular lexeme was also employed in a statistical frequency of (12.5%). The respondents resorted also to word derivation. They derived the adjective (misafit) from the noun (sifat) "joking", which appeared in a statistical frequency of (12.5%). Finally, they used another standard Arabic lexeme (mtharthri) "talkative" which has been derived from the noun (thartarah) " the state of being talkative".

Table (51) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (As sagheerah)   " Young (female) "

As sagheerah	Young (female)	msageerah	
		frequency	percentage
		40	100 %

To describe the female age, the same adjective is used in standard Arabic and dialectal varieties. As observed in table (51), the standard Arabic lexeme (As sagheerah) "young female" was reproduced in the same form, with the insertion of the prefix (m) before the word. This lexeme appeared in a statistical frequency of (100%).

Table (52) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (Lathe'a)   " Pungent) "

Lathe'a	Pungent	hamiu		Lathe'a		yihrig	
		frequency	Percentage	frequency	Percentage	frequency	Percentage
		20	50 %	12	30 %	8	20 %

To describe the food taste, Tehami Arabic speakers used three lexical variations to reproduce the standard Arabic lexeme (Lathe'a) " Pungent". As illustrated in table (52), the standard Arabic lexeme was employed in a statistical frequency of (50%), with the insertion of the prefix (m) before the word. Thirt percent of the respondents reproduced the standard Arabic lexeme (Lathe'a) "pungent". Finally, they employed a verb (yihrig) :burn" to function as an adjctive, in a statistical frequency of (20%).

7.3 Morpho-leical analysis of verbs

Table (53) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (yureed) " he wants "

yureed	He wants	Yishta'a		Ysha'a	
		frequency	percentage	Frequency	percentage
		30	75 %	10	25 %

To express wishes and desires, Tehami Arabic speakers employed other standard Arabic and dialectal lexemes. As illustrated in table (53), the respondents used the dialectal variation (Yishta'a) "he wants" in a

statistical frequency of (75%). They also used the same standard Arabic lexeme (Ysha'a) "he wants", with some phonological modifications in a statistical frequency of (25%).

Table (54) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (Yakh jal) " get shy "

Yakh jal	get shy	yistahi	
		frequency	percentage
		40	100 %

To express verbs of emotions such as (yakhjal) "be shy", the speakers of Tehami Arabic dialect (TAD) produced another standard Arabic lexical variations (yistahi) "be shy". It was employed by all the respondents (100%), as revealed in table (54) to reflect the connection between Tehami Arabic vocabulary and standard Arabic vocabulary.

Table (55) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (Da'ana) " Let us "

S.Ar	English	Lexical Varieties of TA				
Da'ana	Let us	Khaleena		yala		
		frequency	Percentage	frequency	Percentage	
		30	75 %	10	25 %	

To make suggestions, Tehami Arabic speakers employed two dialectal variations to reproduce the standard Arabic lexeme (Da'ana) "let us". For instance, they employed the dialectal variation (Khaleena), in a statistical frequency of (75%). The respondents also resorted to religious expression (yalah) "oh allah", in a statistical frequency of (25%). Using religious expressions reflects the influence of religion on Arabic dialects.

Table (56) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (Ya'aool) **" responsible of   "**

Ya'aool	Meaning in English	Ma'aoh		yerabbi		Yishgi ala'a		Yiserif ala'a		
		frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage	frequency	Percentage	frequency	percentage	
	children responsible	27	67.5%	4	10 %	2	5%	7	17.5 %	

As illustrated in table (56), the results showed thatTehami Arabic dialect speakers resorted to syntactic technique to form new expressions. For instance, they derived (Ma'aoh) "he has" to substitute the standard Arabic lexeme (Ya'aool) "children responsible". Besides, they used another expression, (yerabbi) "he raises" as a semantic equivalent for this transitive Standard Arabic verb (ya'aool) "take responsibility of ". This is because Arabic is one of the inflecting languages.

Table (57) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (Na'aood " we come back   "

.S.Ar	English	Lexical Varieties of TA							
Na'aood	we come back	Narrje'a		nirawih		nibuk		nohrob	
		F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P
		20	50 %	12	30%	5	12.5%	3	**7.5%**

To reproduce the standard Arabic lexeme (Na'aood) "we come back", the speakers of Tehami Arabic employed four standard Arabic and dialectal variations. As shown in table (57), (50%) of the respondents employed the standard Arabic lexeme (Narrje'a" "we return". Thirty percent of them employed another standard Arabic lexeme (nirawih) "we come back". They also employed a distinct dialectal variation (nibuk) "we return", in a statistical frequency of (12.5%). This lexeme is borrowed from English (back) "return".

Table (58) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (Yoa'ti) " Give "

Yoa'ti	Give	yahbu		ynndi	
		frequency	percentage	Frequency	percentage
		32	80 %	8	20 %

As illustrated in table (58), the distinctiveness of Tehani Arabic vocabulary appeared clearly. Eighty percent of the respondents used a distinct dialectal variation (yahbu) "to give" which is originally Standard Arabic version with some phonological modifications as a synonymous equivalent for the Standarad Arabic ditransitive verb (yu'ati) "to give". The lexical variation (yahbu) "to give" is used only in Tehami Arabic dialect (TAD) although it has standard Arabic origin. The suffix (u) was also inserted to indicate morphological uniqueness of Tehami Arabic vocabulary.They also employed another standard Arabic lexeme with some phonological modification (ynndi) "he gives", in a statistical frequency of (20%). This lexeme is also used in Taizzi and Adeni dialects.

Table (59) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (asrea) " Hurry up "

S.Ar	English	Lexical Varieties of TA											
asrea	hurry	Bisora'ah		jari		Asera		A'ajil		shaop		Ya'allah	
		F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P
		12	30%	6	15%	**9**	22..5%	**3**	7.5%	**7**	17.5 %	**3**	**7.5%**

As shown in table (59), the speakers of Tehami Arabic dialect employed a wide range of lexical variations for the standard Arabic imperative verb (assrea'a) "hurry up". These variations are (Bisora'ah) "move quickly" (30%). In this lexeme the respondents resorted to using an adverb to substitute the verb (asrea). They also used another standard Arabic lexeme (jari) "run"15. %. This variation is also used by other

vernacular Arabic dialects (VADs). The same lexeme (asrea) "hurry" was also employed by 22.5%) of the respondents. The fourth lexical variation employed by the respondents is the standard Arabic lexeme (A'ajil) "be in a hurry", which was employed by (7.5%) of the respondents. The fifth lexical variation (shaop) employed by the respondents to indicate the uniqueness of Tehami Arabic vocabulary. This lexeme is used only in Tehami dialect.This dialectal variation has been employed by the respondents in a statistical frequency of (17.5%). The sixth lexical variation is the religious term (yallah) "oh Allah", which appeared in a statistical frequency of (7.5%).

Table (60) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (Tassna'a) " Make "

khuth	take	bizz		Shull		hati		tinawal	
		frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage	frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
		31	77.5 %	3	7.5 %	3	7.7%	3	7.5 %

The Standard Arabic action verb (tassna'a) "she makes" has four lexical variation in Tehami Arabic dialect (TAD). As shown in table (60), the respondents employed satandard Arabic and dialectal variations. For instance, they used the standard Arabic action verb (tifa'al) "she does", in a statistical frequency of (37.5%). Twenty five point seven percent of the respondents used the Standard Arabic action verb (ta'amal) "she works". The respondents used two dialectal variations (tisabir) "she makes" (22.5%) which is used in many other dialects such as Sana'ani Arabic dialect (SAD)and Mahwiti Arabic (MAD). Fifteen percent of them used the dialectal variety (tisallih) "she repairs". This lexeme is also used in many other Yemeni Arabic dialects.

Table (61) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (khuth) " take"

Tassna'a	ake	Tifa'al		Ta'amal		Tisabir		tisallih	
		frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage
			37 .5%		25 .7%		22 .5%		15 %

The Standard Arabic action verb (khuth) "you take" has four lexical variations in Tehami Arabic dialect (TAD). As shown in table (61), (77.5%) of the respondents employed the dialectal variety (bizz) "take". This lexeme is also used in many other Yemeni Arabic dialects. The respondents also employed three other dialectal variations (Shull), (hati) and (tinawal) in the same statistical frequency (7.5%). The lexeme (tinawal) "take" has standard Arabic origin.

Table (62) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (dha'a) " you put "

Dha'a	Put	yahbu		ynndi	
		Frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage
		32	80 %	8	20 %

To reproduce the imperative verb (**Dha'a**) (put), Tehami Arabic speakers' performance showed the distinctiveness of Tehami Arabic vocabulary. As shown in table (62), two dialectal variations (yahbu) "he gives" and (ynndi) were employed by the respondents in statistical frequencies of (80%) and (20%), respectively.

Table (63) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (yatahadath) " speak "

yatahadath	**Speak**	yihdir		yithaka		yihzif	
		frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage	frequency	Percentage
		24	58 %	12	29.5 %	5	12.5 %

To express the Standard Arabic action verb (yatahdath) "speak", the speakers of Tehami Arabic dialect (TAD) employed three lexical variations. As illustrated in table (63), (58 %) of the respondents used the dialectal variation (yihdir) "he speaks" which is a distinctive lexical form used only by some Yemeni Arabic dialect (YADs). This lexeme is the most frequent lexical variation.. Twenty-nine point five of them reproduced the Standard Arabic form (yithaka) "he speaks". They also used another Standard Arabic variation (yihzif) "he talks"to show the uniqueness of Tehami Arabic vocabulary because this lexeme is used only in Tehami Arabic dialect (TAD).

Table (64) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (tastakhdim)) " she uses"

Lexeme in S .Ar	**Meaning in English**	**Lexical Varieties of Tehami Arabic**					
tastakhdim	**she uses**	**Tasta'amil**		**Tastakhdim**		**Ta habu**	
		frequ ency	**persen tage**	**Freque +ncy**	**percent age**	**frequenc y**	**percentage**
		20	50 %	10	25 %	**10**	25 %

The standard Arabic lexeme (tastakhdim) **"she uses"** has three Standard Arabic and dialectal variations. As illustrated in table (64), (50.%) of the respondents employed the standard Arabic verb (Tasta'amil) "she uses". The same standard Arabic lexeme (Tastakhdim) as has been reproduced in a statistical frequency of (25%). In the same statistical frequency (25%), the dialectal variation (Ta habu) "she grants" , with the insertion of the suffix at the end of the word , to indicate the distinctiveness of Tehami Arabic vocabulary.

Table (65) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (ussmut)) " keep silent"

ussmut	Keep silent	esskut		A'sah		Ehda'a	
		frequency	Percentage	frequency	Percentage	frequency	Percentage
		34	85 %	4	10 %	2	5 %

The imperative verb (osmot) "keep silent" has three lexical variations in Tehami Arabic dialect (TAD). As illustrated in table (65), 85% of the respondents used (esskot) "be silent" which is originally a standard Arabic lexeme and used by other vernacular Arabic dialects (VADs). Ten percent of them used (a"sah) "silent" which is originally derived from Standard Arabic (SA) with some phonological modifications. They also used the standard Arabic lexeme (Ehda'a) "calm down" in a statistical frequency of (5%).

Table (66) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (ejlis)) " sit down"

ejlis	Sit down	jiss		ejlis		tigalhas		tibatak	
		frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage	frequency	Percentage	frequency	percentage
		22	55 %	12	30 %	4	10 %	2	5 %

The speakers of Tehami Arabic used four lexical variations as semantic equivalents for the standarad Arabic command (ejjlis) "you sit down". As illustrated in table (66), 55% of the respondents used the dialectal variation (jiss) "sit down". This lexeme is originally standard Arabic with some phonological modifications. Thirty percent of them reproduced the standard Arabic lexeme (ejlis) "sit down" which is also used by other Yemeni Arabic dialects, in addition to the standard Arabic dialect. The lexical variation (tigalhas), which is derived from the standard Arabic verb (ejilis) with some phonological modifications was also employed by the respondents.

Table (67) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (abih) " fill it"

abih	Fill it	mallih		a'abih		hab feeh	
		frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage	frequency	Percentage
		23	69.5 %	11	27 %	6	14.5 %

The imperative verb (abih) "fill it" has three lexical variations in Tehami Arabic dialect (TAD). As illustrated in table (67), 69.5.% of the respondents used the standard Arabic variation (mallih) "fill it" which is originally borrowed from standard Arabic with some phonological modifications. The standard Arabic verb (abih) was also reproduced by the respondents in a statistical frequency of (27%). They also used the dialectal phrase (hab feeh) "put in it" to indicate the distinctiveness of Tehami Arabic dialect.

Table (68) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (aghlig) '' close''

Yu shahid	Watch	yitfarraj		yiheed		yushoof		Yita'ajab	
		frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage	frequency	Percentage	frequency	percentage
		10	25 %	15	37.5 %	10	25 %	5	12.5 %

The standard Arabic verb (aghlig) "close" has four lexical variations in Tehami Arabic dialect (TAD), as illustrated in table (68). The lexeme (gaffil), which is originally taken from standard Arabic with some phonological modifications, was employed in a statistical frequency of (67.5%). The other two lexemes (ghalliig) and (wassid) are also standard Arabic lexemes with some phonological modifications were employed in same statistical frequency (12.5%). The dialectal variation (banned) "close" was employed in a statistical frequency of (7.5%). This lexeme is also used in many other Yemeni Arabic dialects such as Adeni and Taizzi.

Table (69) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (Yu shahid) '' watch''

aghlig	Close	gaffil		ghalliig		wassid		banned	
		frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage	frequency	Percentage	frequency	percentage
		27	67.5%	5	12.5 %	5	12.5%	3	7.5 %

Although the sight-seeing verbs have a wide range of variations in Arabic, Tehami Arabic speakers used a distinct lexical variation as a semantic equivalent for the verb (yushahid) "watch". As shown in table (69), 37.5% of them used (yiheed) "to see" which is originally derived from standard Arabic, but with another semantic meaning "to deviate". Twenty five percent of them used other two lexemes (yitfarraj) "watch" and (yushoof) "to see". These two lexemes are also used in many other Yemeni Arabic dialects.

Semantically, the speakers of many Yemeni Arabic dialects don't distinguish between the two verbs (watch) and (see). They also used another dialectal variation (Yita'ajab) as a semantic equivalent for the verb as shown in tables (69-70), which has different meaning in standard Arabic "to admire" if it is translated literally

Table (70) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (yara) '' see''

yara	see	yiheed -		fokk	
		Frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage
		30	75 %	10	25 %

Table (70) reveals the uniqueness of Tehami Arabic vocabulary. Seventy five percent of the respondents employed the standard Arabic (yiheed) "to deviate" to reproduce the standard Arabic verb (yara) "see". They also used another dialectal variation (fokk) in a statistical frequency of (25%).

Table (71) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (ghadara) " left"

Unlike other Yemeni Arabic dialects, Tehami Arabic dialect has unique lexical variations to substitute the Standard Arabic action verb (ghaadara) "he left". As illustrated in table (71),the respondents used three lexical variations as synonymous equivalents for (ghadara) "he left". They used (bak) "he returned" which is a distinctive dialectal variation used only by Tehami Arabic dialect (TAD) and one of Mahwiti Arabic dialects. Sixty two point five percent of the respondents employed this lexeme to show the uniqueness of the vocabulary of this dialect. They also used the dialectal variation (rauwah) "he went home" which is used by many other Yemeni Arabic dialects.

Table (72) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (sagat) " fell down"

sagat	he fell down	falat		dabal	
		frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage
		34	85 %	6	15%

Regarding the standard Arabic lexeme (sagat) "fell down", like many other Yemeni Arabic dialect, (85%) of Tehami Arabic speakers employed the dialectal variation (falat) "fell down", as illustrated in table (72). They also employed another dialectal variation (dabal), whch is used in a statistical frequency of (15%), to indicate the distinctivenss of Tehami Arabic vocabulary.

Table (73) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (Tas srokh) " she cries"

frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage	frequency	Percentage
22	52 %	10	25 %	8	20 %

To reproduce the standard Arabic lexeme (Tas srokh) **"she cries",** Tehami Arabic speakers employed other three standard Arabic variations. As shown in table (73), (52%) of them used (tiseeh) "she cries". They also used (Ta'aee) "bark", although it is used with animals, it appeared in a statistical frequency of (25%). The standard Arabic lexeme (tisawit) "make voice"   appeared in a statistical frequeny of (20%). This lexeme was derived from the noun (saut) "voice".

Table (74) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (entather) " wait

entather	Wait	esbur		hawe		Ra'eh	
		frequency	Percentage	frequency	Percentage	frequency	Percentage
		25	62.5 %	10	25 %	5	12.5 %

The lexical variations of the imperative verb (entather) "wait", used by the respondents to reflect the distinctivenss of Tehami Arabic vocabulary. As shown in table (74), (62.5%) of the respondents used the standard Arabic lexeme (esbur) "be patient". The lexeme (hawi) "wait" indicates the distinctivess of Tehami Arabic vocabulary. This lexeme was used in a statistical frequency of (25%). The dialectal variation (Ra'ei) "wait" was also used in a statistical frequency of (12.%). These two lexemes are used in other Yemeni Arabic dialects such as Mahwiti dialects.

Table (75) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (Efftah) " open"

Efftah	**open**	Efftah-		fokk	
		Frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage
		28	70 %	12	30 %

The standard Arabic imperative verb was reproduced by two lexical variations. As illustrated in table (75), (70%) of the respondents reproduce the same standard Arabic form to indicate the influence of standard Arabic on Tehami Arabic vocabulary. The also employed another standard Arabic verb (fokk) "open", which is used in another context in standard Arabic, in a statistical frequency of (30%).

Table (76) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (ehtaris) " beware"

ehtaris	**Beware**	obih		enntabih		hissak	
		frequency	Percentage	frequency	Percentage	frequency	Percentage
		15	37.5 %	13	32.5 %	12	30 %

Regarding warning verbs, Tehami Arabic speakers employed three standard and dialectal variations to reproduce the standard Arabic verb (ehtaris) "beware". As illustrated in table (76), (37.5%) of the respondents employed the dialectal variation (obih) "pay attention". They also employed another standard Arabic verb (enntabih" "beware" in a statistical frequency of (32.5%). The third dialectal variation employed by the respondents is (hissak) "your mind", which is used in a statistical frequency of (30%). This lexeme is in a nominal form used to indicate verb.

Table (77) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (masha) " walked"

masha	**he walked**	bak		rah		A'aish	
		frequency	Percentage	frequency	Percentage	frequency	Percentage
		24	60 %	12	30%	4	10 %

The dialectal variation lexeme (bak) is one of the most frequent lexical varaitions in Tehami Arabic. Tehami Arabic speakers use this verb as a semantic equivalent of many action verbs such as "went", "walk", "left". As illustrated in table (77), (60%) of the respondents used it. They also used the dialectal variation (rah) "went" in a tatistical frequency of (30%). This lexeme is also used in many other Yemeni Arabic dialects.

Table (78) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (Sa'a o'ateek) " I'll give you "

Sa'a o'ateek	I'll give you	Sha hab lak	
		frequency	percentage
		40	100 %

As illustrated in table (78), the standard Arabic lexeme (Sa'a o'ateek) **" I'll give you"** was also reproduced by Thehami Arabic with another standard Arabic lexeme (Sha hab lak) " I'll give you " . The respondents replaced the future maker "sa" by the dialectal variation marker "sha" (I will).

Table (79) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (Sa a'ara) " I'll see "

Sa a'ara	II'l see	Sha heed		Sha shoof	
		Frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage
		30	75 %	10	25 %

The standard Arabic lexeme (Sa a'ara) "I.ll see" was reproduced by two standard and dialectal variations. As illustrated in table (79), 75% of the respondents employed the dialectal variation (Sha heed) "I.ll deviate" to indicate the uniqueness of Tehami Arabic vocabulary. Twenty five percent of the respondents employed the dialectal variation (Sha shoof) "I.ll see". This lexeme is also used in many Arabic dialects. The respondents replaced the standard future marker "sa" by the dialectal marker "sha" (I will).

Table (80) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (Sa a'aood) " I'll come back "

Sa a'aood	I'll come back	Sha erja'a		Sha book		Sha rooh	
		F	P	F	P	F	P
		35	87.5 %	3	7.5 %	2	5 %

As illustrated in table (80), the speakers of Tehami Arabic employed a mixture of standard and dialectal variations to reproduce the standard Arabic verb (Sa a'aood) "I.ll come back". Eighty seven point five percent of the respondents employed the standard Arabic verb (Sha erja'a) "I.ll come back" They replaced the future marker (sa) by the dialectal marker (sha). They also used two dialectal lexemes (Sha book) and (Sha rooh), with the future marker (sha), in statistical frequencies of (7.5%) and (5%), respectively.

Table (81) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (Sa tar tadi) " you will wear "

Sa tar tadi	You will wear	sha tillbas	
		frequency	percentage
		40	100 %

To reproduce the standard Arabic lexeme (**Sa tar tadi**) "you will wear", Tehami Arabic speakers used another standard Arabic verb with some phonological modification (sha tillbas) "you will wear"and inserting the future marker (sha), "I will". Table (81) reveals that 100% of the respondents employed it.

Table (82) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (Ah thara) " he brought "

Ah thara	he brought	ata		jab		haba	
		frequency	Percentage	frequency	Percentage	frequency	Percentage
		26	62.5 %	6	17.5 %	8	20 %

The standard Arabic lexeme (Ah thara) "he brought" was reproduced by a mixture of dialectal and standard equivalents as illustrated in table (82). The standard Arabic verb (ata) "he came" was emplued by the respondents in a statistical frequency of (62.5%). The dialectal variety (jab) "he brought" appeared in a statistical requency of (17.5%). The respondents also employed the standard Arabic verb (haba) "he granted".

Table (83) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (Wada'at) " I put "

Wada'at	I put (Past)	habeit		Hat tait		tarahat	
		frequency	Percentage	frequency	Percentage	frequency	Percentage
		20	50 %	15	37.5 %	5	12.5%

The Standard Arabic action verb (wada'at - past) "I put" has three lexical variations in Tehami Arabic dialect as illustrated in table (83). Fifty percent of the respondents employed (habeit), which is originally derived from standadard Arabic, but it is used in another conext (I granted). This lexeme is used commonly in Tehami dialect in this conext. They also used (hattait) (put down) which is a dialectal variation used by many vernacular Arabic dialects (VADs) in a statistical frequency of 37.5%.They also used (taraht- past) "I put" which is used frequently in many other Yemeni Arabic dialects.

Table (84) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (Enntha) " finished "

Enntha	Finished	kammal		Khallas		Tabba'a	
		frequency	Percentage	frequency	Percentage	frequency	Percentage
		30	75 %	3	7.5 %	7	17.5 %

The standard Arabic lexeme has three lexical variations in Tehami Arabic, as illustrated in table (84). They employed the lexeme (kammal) "finished", in a statistical frequency of (75.%). This lexeme is originally derived from standard Arabic with some phonological modifications. The dialectal variation (Khallas) "finished" was also employed by the respondents in a statistical frequency of (7.5%). The third lexical variation (Tabba'a) is used in a statistical frequency of (17..5%). This lexical variation indicates the distinctiveness of Tehami Arabic vocabulary.

Table (85) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (Ta'attal) " broke down "

Ta'atta l	brok e down (past)	khirib		rah		Ma'atal		tibatak	
		frequenc y	percentag e	frequenc y	percentag e	frequenc y	Percentag e	frequenc y	percentag e
		20	50 %	15	32.5 %	3	7.5 %	2	5 %

Table (85) reveals the diversity of the lexical variations in Tehami Arabic dialect (TAD) to reproduce the standard Arabic lexeme (Ta'attal) "broke down". Fifty percent of the respondents employed the standard Arabic verb (khirib) to indicate the connection between Tehami Arabic vocabulary and standard Arabic vocabulary. They also employed the standard Arabic verb (rah) "went" in another context. The same form (Ma'atal) was also reproduced with some phonological modifications. They also resorted to the use of the foreign word (tibatak) "became pieces".

Table (86) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (Yafa'al) " he does "

Yafa'al	He does	yahbu		ywatti	
		Frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage
		20	50 %	20	50 %

Regarding action verbs, the standard Arabic lexeme (Yafa'al) "he does" was expressed by other two standard Arabic verbs (yahbu) in a statistical frequency of (50%), and (ywatti) in a statistical frequency of (50%), as revealed in table (86). The two lexemes are of standard Arabic origin but in different conexts.

Table (87) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (Yagthif- yarmi) " throw "

Yagthif-yarmi	throw	yidbiz		hazfeh		yijdil	
		frequency	Percentage	frequency	Percentage	frequency	Percentage
		35	87.5 %	3	7.5 %	2	5 %

Table (87) reveals that the standard Arabic verb (Yagthif- yarmi) "throw" has three dialectal variations. Eighty seven point five percent of the respondents employed (yidbiz) "throw" to reflect the uniqueness of Tehami Arabic vocabulary. This lexeme is used limitedly in Tehami Arabic dialect. They also employed another distinctive action verb (hazfeh) in a statistical frequency of (7.5%). The dialectal variation (yijdil) was employed by Tehami Arabic as it is used in many other Yemeni Arabic dialects such as Taizzi, Adeni, Ibbi and Raimi.

Table (88) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (Ya'amal) " work "

Ya'amal	Work	yishgi		yishtighil		Ya'amal		yisrif		yiwaffir		
		F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	
		15	37.5 %	15	37..5 %	4	10 %	4	10 %	2	5 %	

The diversity of lexical variations of the standard Arabic action verb (Ya'amal) "work" appeared clearly in table (88). The standard Arabic verb (yishgi) "to struggle" was employed in a tatistical frequency of (37.5%). The standard Arabic verb (yishtighil) "being buzy" was employed in the same statistical frequency (37.5%). The same standard Arabic lexeme (Ya'amal) "work" was reproduced in a statistical frequency of (10%). The standard Arabic variation (yisrif) "spend", which is used in other context, appeared in a statistical frequency of (10%). The ffifth lexical variation employed by the respondents is (yiwaffir). The use of standard Arabic verbs in different conexts is attributed to low education of a good deal of the respondents

7.4 Adverbs

The Standard Arabic adverbial expression (fi alhaal) "immediately" has two lexical variations in Tehami Arabic dialect (TAD). As shown in table (89), 50% of the respondents used (thalheen) "this time". Fifty percent of them used the standard Arabic adverbial (bisura'ah) "quicly". .

Table (89) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (Fi alhaal) " immediately"

Fi alhaal	immediately	bisura'ah		thaheen	
		frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage
		20	50 %	20	50 %

Table (90) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (mubakiran) " early"

mubakiran	early	badri		Mina asubh	
		frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage
		35	87.5 %	5	12.5 7%

The Standard Arabic adverb of time (mubakiran) "early" has two lexical variations in Tehami Arabic dialect (TAD). As illustrated in table (90), 87.5% of the respondents used (badri) "early" which is a dialectal variation used in many Yemeni Arabic dialects. They also used the phrase (Mina asubh)"from the morning" which is a standard Arabic variation used also by many other Arabic dialects in another context as a result of the contact between the speakers of Arabic dialects .

Table (91) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (bi ehkam) " tightlyy"

bi ehkam	tightly	tamam		Sawa	
		frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage
		25	62.5%	15	37.5 %

The standard Arabic adverb (bi ehkam) "tightly" has two lexical varaiations as illustrated by table (91). Sixty two point five percent used (tamam) which is a standard Arabic lexeme with some phonological modifications. They also used the dialectal variation (Sawa) "tightly" in a statistical frequency of (37.5%). This lexeme is also used in many other Yemeni Arabic dialects.

Table (92) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (A'a lian) " loudly"

A'a lian	loudly	gawwe		hami		ة katheer	
		frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage	frequency	Percentage
		20	50%	11	30 %	8	20 %

Regarding adverbs of manner, standard Arabic has diversity of lexical variations. Adverbs of manner in Arabic can be expressed by words or phrases. For instance, the adverb (A'a lian) "loudly" can be expressed by a phrase (bi saut a'ali) "with a loud voice". However, in English, adverb of manner is governed by rule. To form adverb of manner, we add "ly" to the adjective. As shown table (92), the respondents employed (gawwe) "strong" in a statistical frequency of (50%). Thirty percent of them used the standard Arabic lexeme, but not in its situational context. They also used (katheer) "many " much". This imperfect use of the semantics of words is attributed to low education of the respondents, who lack morphological competence.

7.5 Quantifiers .

The use of quantifiers illustrates the lexical and morphological distinctiveness of Arabic dialects. As shown in table (93). The dialectal variation (shwaih – 100%) "little- few" is used by all Tehami Arabic speakers as a semantic equivalent for the Standard Arabic quantifier (ba'adh) "some" .

Table (93) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (Ba'adh) " some"

Ba'adh	Some	showaieh	
		frequency	percentage
		40	100 %

Table (94) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme katheer) " many -much"

katheer	Many	Katheer		malhafeh		malyan	
		frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage
		25	62.5 %	10	25 %	5	12.5 %

Unlike English, the standard Arabic adjective is used as a quantifier. As illustrated in table (94), (62.5%) of the respondents employed the same form of the standard Arabic lexeme (katheer) "much- many". Regarding the use of quantifiers, Tehami Arabic dialect (TAD) has its own semantic features. Twenty five percent of the respondents employed the dialectal variation (emlahafeh) "bundle" with the insertion of the morphological marker (m) before the word. They also used another standard Arabic lexeme (malyan) , but not in its situational context "full".

7.6 Vocabulary of hope wishes

Table (95) lexical variations of the Standard Arabic lexeme (arjuk) " I beg you""

arjuk	I'beg you	Lau samaht		Billah a'alik		Raja'an	
		frequency	Percentage	frequency	Percentage	frequency	Percentage
		15	37.5 %	15	37.5 %	10	25 %

To express wishes and desires with politeness, the speakers of Tehami Arabic dialect used the standard Arabic phrase (Lau samaht) "if you allow", which is a standard Arabic lexeme with some phonological modification as a semantic equivalent for the Standard Arabic lexeme (arjuk) "I beg you". The speakers also resorted to the religious expressions to be more polite and to soften the request. Table (95) uncovered that 37.5. % of the respondents used (Billah a'alik) which is also used by some other Yemeni Arabic dialects (YADs). They also used the adverb (Raja'an) which is a standard Arabic lexeme with some phonological modifications.

8 . Summary of the Results

The data analysis in this study adhered to the analytical procedures commonly employed in this particular field of research. Subsequently, the data was structured into primary themes that emerged from the coding process. The primary data categories underwent examination. Following the categorization of the data, the researcher revealed the responses provided by the participants.

The responses provided by the participants were subsequently examined and processed by the investigator. Each questionnaire was meticulously examined and the information was categorized based on observational aspects and data transmitters.

The examination of the gathered data is intricately intertwined with theoretical linguistics, aligning with the objectives shared by the fields of semantics (Chamber & Trudgill, 2004). The analysis first looks briefly at the results yielded from the survey. It begins with the analysis of the subjects' responses in written questionnaire. This will serve to paint the larger picture of the study community in relation to the topic. Then the analysis focuses on major themes related to the issue of Yemeni Arabic dialects that have been identified by the literature reviewed (AL-Fattah, 2015).

This investigation presents a descriptive examination of morpho-lexical variation within Tehami Arabic dialect (TAD). It adopts a synchronic approach, without engaging in any analysis of historical developments. Nevertheless, comparisons are drawn with standard Arabic in order to emphasize particular characteristics of this dialect.

The findings unveiled that Tehami dialect exhibits distinctive morpho-lexical characteristics, such as prefixing nouns with "m" instead of the definite article "al – the" and adding suffixes to indefinite nouns. These unique features of the dialect are clearly evident in the speakers' preference for specific linguistic forms, highlighting the distinctiveness of Tehami Arabic expressions, particularly in the use of action verbs, imperative events, adjectives, and nouns. Regarding lexemes, the identified variations can be categorized as follows:

Dialectal terms employed by the speakers of Tehami Arabic may not differ from those found in standard Arabic to convey similar meanings. In some cases, standard Arabic terms are recognized but replaced by dialectal equivalents, as seen with examples like "mannzil" meaning "house" or "kathaab" meaning "lier". Conversely, unique vocabulary specific to Tehami Arabic, such as "ghabu" for "thirsty", " mlahafeh" – katheer – much - many" sets it apart from other dialects and standard usage.

Therefore, in accordance with the thesis under consideration, it can be observed that a significant portion of Tehami vocabulary has been adopted from standard Arabic. The Tehami dialect show cases an abundance of standard Arabic terms, for instance, "Sha erja'a" and "sa a'aood" (indicating a return), "tastahkdim" or "tasta;amil" (denoting the act of using), and ashabuk" (referring to your friend).

The researcher is clearly unable to provide an exhaustive compilation of all unmarked words found in each dialect. Nevertheless, it is imperative to preserve a selection of intriguing examples that fall outside the scope of the semantic categories previously discussed.

In conclusion, Tehami Arabic dialect (TAD) exhibits a considerable overlap in high-frequency lexical terms with various vernacular Arabic dialects (VADs). Conversely, it displays divergent counterparts in terms of nouns, verbs, and adverbs. Certain uniquely Tehami lexical terms have been employed in lieu of Standard Arabic expressions like "sha heed" (I'll see).

9. Conclusion

The examination of the outcomes derived from the gathered data and the subsequent analyses serve as the primary discoveries of the research. These discoveries underwent meticulous scrutiny and evaluation, leading to the formulation of key conclusions. The study then proceeded to furnish readers with statistical perspectives that facilitated comprehension of the observed phenomena.

A detailed examination of the data's findings indicates that Tehami Arabic dialect (TAD) exhibits a distinct lexical variation. Conversely, it also shares numerous similarities with both the Standard Arabic lexicon and the lexemes of vernacular Arabic dialects.

Another potential inference that can be drawn from these observations is that the discrepancy between the Tehami dialect and other Vernacular Arabic dialects (VADs) might reflect variability at a lexical level, suggesting that the lexemes integrated into the standard language may have originated from diverse origins.

To encapsulate, as per the perspective of certain sociolinguists, Tehami Arabic dialect and Standard Arabic exhibit a high degree of similarity in numerous lexical strategies. This can be attributed to the enrichment of the Tehami dialect through the incorporation of standard Arabic terms, a phenomenon influenced by cultural and religious factors. Moreover, Standard Arabic (SA) serves as the official language in governmental, educational, and media domains within the State.

Lexical items present in a limited corpus of data were typically shared among various Yemeni Arabic dialects (YADs) like Taizi and Adni, failing to demonstrate a significant differentiation between these dialects. Numerous lexical items, such as "shull" meaning "take" and "taraht" meaning "I put," were frequently observed and utilized by speakers of these dialects.

Despite the process of leveling, Yemen continues to be a highly conservative and intriguing region in terms of its dialects, presenting ample opportunities for further exploration and discovery. Ultimately, a more thorough examination of language usage and attitudes among the vast Arab population across diverse settings and linguistic strata is imperative, encompassing not just vocabulary but also idiomatic expressions, poetic elements, musical preferences, and beyond.

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