



A contrastive analysis of food name forming between Korea and Indonesia: a morphological study

Jayanti Megasari^{*}, Ashanti Widyana¹

¹Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

^{*}Corresponding author: E-mail address: jayanti_megasari@upi.edu

ABSTRACT

Food cannot be separated from our daily lives. The meaning of food in people's lives is to fulfil the needs of the body and other forms of culture. This study compares the formation of Korean and Indonesian food names. This study uses a descriptive research method and uses a morphological study as an analysis. The data used in this study are Korean and Indonesian food names from various relevant sources. This research was conducted as an introduction to culture through the culinary arts and as a form of developing the science of morphology. This study compares the formation and pattern used in naming Korean food names with the formation and pattern of naming Indonesian food names. This research produces formation patterns based on word categories. In Korean food, names produce 12 patterns of formation and in Indonesian food produce 5 patterns of formation.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, there are many ways a person can get to know other cultures besides their own. Culture today can be interpreted in different ways. Some think that culture is an ancestral tradition that must always be preserved. Some think that culture is a habit that is carried out by someone in their environment and by people who have the same understanding of something.

This study focuses on that culture is one of the traditions of our ancestors that may not exist today. One of the cultures that has survived until now and some of the younger generations are still preserving it is food. Food is a part of the culture that knows no time and some of them is very easy to find in our daily life. By knowing the food of a country or region, we also know a small part of that region or country.

Traditional food is a cultural phenomenon that the more we examine its existence, the more we are proud of it, and the more we want to know about it, and food can become a speciality of a region (Hasriyani, 2021; Ilham et al., 2021). Thus, traditional food is not only to sustain life but also to maintain culture and tradition (Bagaihing & Mantolas, 2021; Dewi & Trisna, 2011; Juniarti, 2021). In addition, food also reflects the uniqueness of local wisdom (Bagaihing & Mantolas, 2021; Fitriisia et al., 2020; Fuad & Hapsari, 2019; Juniarti, 2021) and is affected by religion to be presented in traditional ceremonies. As explained by Maharani in the research entitled “*Pelestarian budaya Indonesia melalui pembangunan fasilitas pusat jajanan tradisional Jawa Barat* (Preservation of Indonesian culture through the construction of West Java traditional hawker centre facilities)” in 2011, food in Indonesia is divided into two broad categories, namely heavy food and light food. Heavy food is a basic need for human life which serves as a source of carbohydrates. According to the book entitled “*Makananku sehat dan bergizi tema 9: Buku tematik terpadu kurikulum 2013* (My food is healthy and nutritious theme 9: Integrated thematic books curriculum 2013)” in 2014 by Afriki, the staple food here means food that is a staple for daily food to meet the needs of the body.

According to the Korean National Agency for Agriculture and Natural Sciences (국립농업과학), Korea is a peninsula country in the North-eastern part of the Eurasian continent which has a geographical location that allows Korea to be used as a bridge to convey culture between continents and allows for the introduction of marine products and trade exchanges between the mainland China, Japan, and mainland China near the Yellow Sea. Therefore, this also affects the types of food in Korea (Chung, 2015) which is integrated as a unique component of Korean lifestyle and culture

Each country has its own characteristics of each food. Indonesia and Korea, for example, both countries have their uniqueness and tastes in their food. Likewise, the names given to these foods so that people can easily remember them and usually have a certain meaning. The names of Indonesian food are very diverse; it can be from one food that is called differently in each region according to local natural resources and local people who process the ingredients. Even more, the ingredients could be different as the representative of the sociocultural life of the local community. Whereas in Korea, it is usually seen from what materials are used and how to make them in cooking (Jang, 2021).

Some Korean foods that are widely known by Indonesian people include *비빔밥* [*bimbimbap*], *떡볶이* [*tteokpeokki*], *순두부찌개* [*sundubujigae*], *오뎅/어묵* [*odeng/eomuk*], *김밥* [*kimbab*], and so on. Meanwhile, Indonesian foods that are even worldwide include *rendang*, *bakso*, *rawon*, *nasi goreng*, *sop buntut*, and so on.

Seeing the phenomena that have been described previously, the researchers are interested in researching by analysing the formation of food names in Korean and Indonesian. This study was conducted to compare the formation of food names in Korean and Indonesian. Research was also conducted to understand the readers about the elements that make up food names in each language.

As previously explained, the formation of food names in Indonesia depends on the region where the food comes from and on the food that is representative of Indonesia. Whereas in Korean, the name of a food is formed from the way it is cooked or the ingredients used to make the food. This difference makes the writer interested in examining the comparison of the formation of food names in Korean and Indonesian.

In analysing the formation of food names in Korean and Indonesian, the researcher uses the research umbrella of word formation from morphology. The researcher also used a descriptive qualitative method. The researchers also use comparative analysis, which will be used to analyse data that has been collected previously.

Kridalaksana and Harimurti in 1992, in the book entitled “*Pembentuk Kata dalam Bahasa Indonesia* (Word Formers in Indonesian)” argues that word formation consists of reverse derivation, zero derivation, affixation, reduplication, shortening, and fusion. Words are mostly produced from lexical units called lexemes through a morphological process. A lexeme is the smallest unit of a lexicon that acts as an input or raw material in the morphological process, which is known to exist from a form which, after being segmented from a complex form, is a basic form that is separated from the morphological process, described by Kridalaksana in the book entitled “*Pembentukan kata dalam bahasa Indonesia* (Word Formers in Indonesian)” in 2009.

The morphological process also called the morphemic process, as mentioned by Parera in 2007, in the book entitled “*Bahasa Morfologi* (Morphological Language)”, namely a process of word formation, as explained by Arifin and Junaiyah in 2009 within the book entitled “*Morfologi: Bentuk, makna dan fungsi edisi kedua* (Morphology: Form, meaning and function second edition”. It is a process of processing lexemes into words, as highlighted by Kridalaksana in the book entitled “*Pembentukan Kata dalam Bahasa Indonesia* (Word Formers in Indonesian)” in 2009. The morphological process involves components including (1) basic form (lexemes); (2) forming processes (affixation, reduplication, composition, abbreviation, and conversion), and (3) grammatical meaning, as described by Chaer in 2008, in the book entitled “*Morfologi bahasa indonesia: Pendekatan Proses* (Indonesian Morphology: Process Approach)”.

As explained by Oh in the research entitled “*한국어 어휘 단위 형성과 변화 연구* (Study on the formation and change of Korean vocabulary units)” in 2016, it is not easy to find the right term to refer to the unit in Korean word morphology. This is because the discussion of word formation so far has focused on a clear distinction between syntactic atoms and syntactic constructions based on a methodological approach. Research that is used as references to this study is from Im, in the research entitled “*A study on the classification system of Korean linguistics terms*” in 2003, and from Eom, in the research entitled “*A study on the lexical-morphology of terminology in Korean*” in 2019. Both of these researches specifically examine the formation of words and terms in Korean. The difference between this study and previous research is that this study reveals how the pattern of forming food names, especially in Korean, is seen from the category of words used. These patterns can also show differences in the naming of Korean and Indonesian foods and show the characteristics of each food.

The morphological process in the formation of terms in Korean consists of two types, namely the singular form and the plural form. The 'singular form' is further divided into two, namely, the formation of terms with pure words and the formation of slices of words with other words. While 겹씨 [gyeop-ssi] 'plural form' is a form in which a term or word is formed from two or more words that produce new words and new meanings, as explained by Choi in Kim, in the book entitled "*Korean Morphology Research*" in 2008. Choi added that the system in which the root and suffix in Korean can be combined and can be seen as one word. The classification of singular morphemes and plural morphemes can be seen based on the number of morphemes contained in a term or a word regardless of the type of morphemes (noun, verb, adjective, or others). Hence, the author hopes that this research can be a reference for Korean and Indonesian cultural exchanges and can also be a reference in the field of linguistics, especially in the field of morphology.

2. METHOD

The method used in this research is a descriptive qualitative method. In the data analysis section, this research uses morphological analysis. This research is intended to provide a clear description of the process of forming Korean and Indonesian food names. This study also took research data with note-taking techniques. The author recorded the names of Korean food and Indonesian names from several sources. This study uses data on Korean food names from Chung (2015) and various sources about Indonesian cuisine from the Ministry of Education and Culture's traditional food book.

First, the researcher collected the names of Korean and Indonesian foods from various relevant sources. The names of the foods that have been collected, the researchers filtered again to choose the names of Korean and Indonesian foods that are commonly found in Korea and Indonesia. Second, researchers classify the names of these foods according to their form and process of formation. Third, data that has been classified is then analysed to determine the pattern of its formation.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Comparison of Korean and Indonesian Food Name Forms

In this section, we will discuss the comparison of the form of Korean food names and Indonesian food names.

3.1.1 Korean Food Names Form

Table 1 below presents the names of Korean traditional foods.

Table 1.

Traditional Food and Diet in Practice

Korean Food Name			
가래떡미트소스구이	두부스테이크	닭다리냉채	피망잡채
간장소스치킨덮밥	두부야채샐러드	닭봉조림	치킨아리킹
감자부침	두부튀김버섯소스	닭살양장피냉채	비빔밥
			골동반(전통음식)
감자북어조림	떡그라탕	두부해물튀김	날)
감자오징어탕수	라면강정	레몬닭고기	산채비빔밥
감자치즈그라탕	매콤한오징어튀김	마파감자덮밥	간장소스치킨덮

			밥
게맛살오이샐러드	메시트스위트포테이토	쇠고기샐러리볶음	과일카레라이스
고구마김치크로켓	버섯스파게티	쇠고기자장볶음	굴소스볶음밥
돼지갈비케첩조림	버섯오믈렛	쇠고기카레볶음밥	김치쇠고기덮밥
돼지고기감자크로켓	버섯탕수육	동파육	김치카레볶음밥
돼지고기등심폭찜	베이컨감자조림	돼지고기두반장볶음	햄해쉬드라이스
	달래쭈갓오렌지초		
돼지고기 와인찜	무침	돼지고기안심튀김	버섯오믈렛
돼지고기채소볶음	별미떡볶음	두부굴탕	야채볶음밥
돼지 LA 갈비바베큐	부추어묵잡채	두부왜된장국	삼각주먹밥
두부강정	북어땅콩강정	두부탕수	새우야채볶음밥
두부스낵	삼각주먹밥	버섯담살볶음	장국밥
두부강정	삼치테리야끼구이	볶음밥	쇠고기볶음밥
두부스낵	상추깨소스무침	부추잡채	굴소스볶음밥
고구마사과조림	새우치즈구이	빈스당면볶음	쇠고기콩나물밥
고구마요구르트샐러드	새우칠리소스볶음밥		
	옥수수콘전	사천식자장면	콩나물무밥
고구마초코칩	와인에젠삼겹살구이	삼겹살테리야끼소스구이	카레볶음밥
고등어케첩조림	이	삼겹살죽순조림	카레치즈볶음밥
고추장파스타	자장떡볶이	삼선간자장	콩나물김치밥
			새우칠리소스볶음밥
과일카레라이스	참치치즈전	새우야채볶음밥	쇠고기덮밥
만두탕수	표고버섯강정	새우케첩볶음	쇠고기카레볶음밥
			양송이쇠고기덮밥
김치두부샐러드	가지자장볶음	새우커리볶음	오믈렛덮밥
김치쇠고기덮밥	가지튀김	생선해선장볶음	오피스볶음밥
김치참치스파게티	갈비탕수육	쇠고기굴소스볶음	잡채밥
김치카레볶음밥	감자카레스파게티	쇠고기덮밥	잡탕밥
김치필라프	갑오징어케첩냉채	쇠고기매운볶음	중국식해물요리
김치미드소스케티	갑오징어케첩탕수	쇠고기무조림	밥
			오징어냉채
닭고기땅콩소스냉채	게살연두부스프	숙주나물당면무침	
닭고기샐러드	게살청경채볶음	자장면	
닭고기카레튀김샐러드			
닭고기튀김샐러드	곤약마요네즈무침	잡탕밥	오징어볼바베큐
닭고기파스타볶음	굴,부추튀김	짬뽕	오징어카레튀김
닭다리양념구이	굴소스볶음밥	짬뽕국	오피스볶음밥
닭다리카레찜	궁보우육	차쇼유닭다리	옥수수구이
닭살머스터드양상추냉채	김치오믈렛	해초무침	닭고기땅콩볶음
닭살양송이볶음	김치화이타	햄치즈오믈렛	닭고기밤조림
닭안심강정	난자완스	호두새우볶음	닭고기버터구이
	단호박닭고기조림	탕수완자	닭고기크림스튜

오이감정	달걀해물찜	탕수우육	닭날개튀김
	파인애플감오징어		
탕수육	튀김	파인애플탕수육	탕수육
팔보채	표고버섯간pong		

As seen in the table above, Korean food names have certain characteristics, namely the ingredients of the food and how to make the food the name of the meal. For people outside Korea, this makes it very easy for them to choose food. For people who cannot eat certain foods, naming Korean food names is very convenient.

In the table we can see the first words in Korean food names, such as 감자 [*gam-ja*] 'potato', 돼지고기 [*dwae-ji go-gi*] 'pork', 닭고기 [*dak-go-gi*] 'chicken', 두부 [*du-bu*] 'tofu', 오이 [*o-i*] 'cucumber', 김치 [*kim-chi*] 'kimchi', 오징어 [*o-jing-eo*] 'squid', 햄 [*haem*] 'ham', and so on are the main ingredients used in these foods. While the second word in Korean food names, such as 치즈 [*chi-jeu*] 'cheese', 참치 [*cham-chi*] 'tuna', 새우 [*sae-u*] 'shrimp', 떡 [*tteok*] 'rice cake', 버섯 [*beo-seot*] 'mushrooms', etc. are additives used in Korean food. There are also words like, 샐러드 [*sae-leo-deu*] 'salad', 볶음 [*bokk-eum*] 'saute', 구이 [*gu-i*] 'bake', 조림 [*jo-rim*] 'bacem'. Is a word that indicates the method used to cook the food.

It can be concluded that the form of Korean food names consists of three elements, namely the main ingredients, supporting materials, and the way the food is made. These three elements combined into the name of Korean food that we know today. From the table 2 above it can also be seen that Korean food names form a compound word (합성어 [*hap-seong-eo*]).

Table 2.

Indonesian food names based on the Ministry of Education and Culture's traditional food book

Indonesian Food Name			
Gudeg	Tumpeng	Gulai Patin	Dawet
Sate Klathak	Kupat	Bagar Hiu	Klepon
Brongkos	Lemper	Kue Tat	Gulali
Gatot	Tekwan	Tempoyak Ikan Patin	Getuk
Tiwul	Kericu	Rebung Asam	Tempoyak
Wajik	Colenak	Undak Liling	Model
Kipo	Cimol	Seruit Berkuah	Kemplang
Jenang Garut	Cilok	Gulai Taboh	Lempah
Bika Ambon	Gatot	Nasi Ulam	Rusip
Itak Pohulpohul	Lontong	Semur Jengkol	Geguduh
Sambal Tuktuk	Yangko	Laksa Betawi	Umbu
Rendang	Kipo	Wedang Ronde	Geplak
Karedok	Sego Wiwit	Wedang Uwuh	Rawon
Lotek	Sambel Tumpeng	Nasi Goreng	Soto
Surabi	Jenang Sumsum	Sop Buntut	Krecek
Peuyeum	Kue Ape	Ayam Taliwang	Gudeg
Mi Terampa	Kue Pancong	Tempe Mendoan	Tiwul
		Tempe Goreng	

Lempuk Durian	Bubur Sumsum	Tempe Bacem	Wajik
Sup Ikan Batam	Kerak Telor	Soto Madura	Rendang
Nasi Gemuk	Kue Rangi	Sate Padang	Karedok
Pelleng	Arum Manis	Sate Madura	Lotek
Dengke Mas na Niura	Kue Cenil	Pisang Goreng	Surabi
Soto Betawi	Manisan Pala	Dendeng Balado	Peuyeum
Tutug Oncom	Mi Aceh	Satai Padang	Pelleng
Samba Lado Tanak	Kue Burgo	Sate Klathak	Bakso
Gong-gong	Gulai Tepek Ikan	Jenang Garut	Bakwan
Bika Ambon	Sup Ikan Batam	Apem	Brongkos
Itak Pohulpohul	Nasi Gemuk	Kolak	Gado-gado
Sambal Tuktuk	Dengke Mas na Niura	Pempek	Gong-gong
			Samba
Mi Terampa	Soto Betawi	Laksan	Lado
			Tanak
Lempuk Durian	Tutug Oncom	Pantiaw	Laksa

The food data that will be discussed above are taken from several sources, namely, [Achroni](#) in the book entitled “*Belajar dari makanan tradisional Jawa* (Learn from Javanese traditional food)” in 2017, which discusses traditional Javanese food, [Army and Rifqa](#) in the book entitled “*Kuliner Yogyakarta: Cerita di balik nikmatnya* (Yogyakarta Culinary: The story behind the enjoyment of the food), in 2017 which also discusses Yogyakarta culinary. Likewise with [Maryam and Sity](#) in the book entitled “*Kuliner Indonesia yang mendunia* (Worldwide Indonesian culinary)” in 2017, [Milhanita](#) in the book entitled “*Kuliner Indonesia Barat* (Western Indonesian culinary)” in 2017, and [Oktavianawati and Paskalina](#) in the book entitled “*Jajanan tradisional asli Indonesia* (Authentic Indonesian traditional snacks), in 2017, each of their books discuss traditional Indonesian food. These researchers, not only specifically discuss the foods that exist in Indonesia but also the philosophy that is in these foods. This philosophy can also determine the formation of the names of Indonesian food.

In contrast to the form of Korean food names, Indonesian food names contain more local languages. Indonesia has various languages and cultures. In contrast to Korean food names, some Indonesian food names do not describe what ingredients are used and in what way the food is cooked. But the names of these foods contain a philosophy that describes the life of the Indonesian people.

Tumpeng is a rice dish that is shaped into a cone and is usually laid out on a winnowing tray that has been given a banana base. *Tumpeng* has a deep meaning that reflects the culture of the Javanese people. The shape of *Tumpeng* is like a cone to describe a mountain which in ancient times was always glorified by the Javanese people. Mountains for the Javanese people are described as the abode of the rulers of the universe. The cone shape of the cone also describes the nature of humans and their creators. The name *Tumpeng* is also an abbreviation of the Javanese language “*Metu Dalam Kang Lempeng*”, which means to live through the straight path. *Tumpeng* is also served with other complementary foods such as chicken, boiled eggs, vegetables, beans, and chilli sauce. Complementary foods on the cone also each have a specific meaning.

Kupat or *ketupat* is also a food made from processed rice. *Kupat* is usually served on Muslim fasting days and has a special meaning. *Kupat* is an abbreviation of “*ngaku lepat*” ‘admitting a mistake’ and *laku papat* ‘four actions’. The tradition of Muslims in Indonesia when the holiday arrives is to apologize to each other's parents, relatives, or friends. Therefore, this *kupat* or *ketupat* is identical to being a mandatory dish during Islamic holidays.

Above are some forms of Indonesian food names that have special meanings in them. The pattern of naming food names above is that the food names are formed from abbreviations of expressions in the local language of the origin of the food. As for the name of the food that comes from the absorption of another language (such as *Apem*) which has a sound change from the original language. The name of Indonesian food also gives rise to the name of the area of origin of the food, such as *Laksa Betawi*, *Satay Padang*, and *Jenang Garut*.

From the explanation above, it can be seen that the differences in the form of Korean and Indonesian food names are very visible. The name of Korean food is very clear about the type of food and the basic ingredients used in the food. While the name of Indonesian food emphasizes the philosophy of the name of the food. Korean food names also form a compound word (합성어) which is a word that is formed from several words. Meanwhile, Indonesian food names are mostly singular (basic nouns).

3.2. Comparison of Korean and Indonesian Food Name Forming Process

Korean Food Name Forming Process

In this section, the process of forming food names will be explained based on the categories that form verbs (동사 [*dong-sa*]), adjectives (형용사 [*hyeong-yong-sa*]), nouns (명사 [*myeong-sa*]), and others. The formation of Korean food names will form a certain pattern that is mostly used to form Korean food names.

Arcade Pattern (N/명사)

The archetype is the pattern of forming Korean food names using single words. This pattern has the category Noun (명사) 'noun'. In the research data obtained, the names of foods in the basic pattern or a single pattern include 동과육, 골동반 (전통음식 날), 삼선간자장, 궁보우육, 김치화이타, 난자완스, 짬뽕, 탕수육, 팔보채.

The basic pattern as in the Korean food names above, is based on the absence of other words that make up these names. The meaning of the singular single word is focused on one meaning only.

Pattern N+N (명사+명사)

This food name formation pattern consists of two nouns (명사) 'nouns' that form other meanings. In the formation of Korean food names, this form shows that there are two ingredients used in the formation of Korean food names and what spices are used in the food. Table 3 below shows the names of the foods that make up the N+N (명사+명사) pattern.

Table 3.

Pattern N+N (명사+ 명사)

Food Name	Pattern	Food Name	Pattern
두부강정	N+N	김치오믈렛	N+N
두부스낵	N+N	레몬닭고기	N+N
잡탕밥	N+N	두부탕수	N+N
고구마초코칩	N+N	부추잡채	N+N
고추장파스타	N+N	사천식자장면	N+N
만두탕수	N+N	쇠고기덮밥	N+N
김치필라프	N+N	자장면	N+N
닭고기샐러드	N+N	잡탕밥	N+N
오이감정	N+N	짬뽕국	N+N
오징어냉채	N+N	탕수완자	N+N
두부스테이크	N+N	파인애플탕수육	N+N
떡그라탕	N+N	피망잡채	N+N
라면강정	N+N	치킨알라킹	N+N
버섯스파게티	N+N	버섯오믈렛	N+N
버섯오믈렛	N+N	장국밥	N+N
버섯탕수육	N+N	쇠고기덮밥	N+N
자장떡볶이	N+N	김치오믈렛	N+N

If you look at the list of Korean food names that have an N+N pattern, you can see that these food names are formed from two nouns. The first word used in the name of the food in the list above is the main word, and the second word is the companion word.

두부강정 [*du-bu gang-jeong*] is a Korean food that has the basic ingredient 두부 [*dubu*] 'tofu'. The word 두부 [*dubu*] is the main word in the name of this dish and 강정 [*gang-jeong*] means food that is seasoned with red sauce and has a sweet taste. The word 강정 [*gang-jeong*] has the role of accompanying the main word in front of it and describes the processed spices used in the food.

고구마초코칩 [*go-gu-ma cho-kho-chip*] is a Korean food consisting of two ingredients, namely 고구마 [*go-guma*] and 초코칩 [*cho-kho-chip*]. Although the two words that make up the name of this food have the same meaning, which is a type of food, the word in front of it is still the main word. This word is also a mixture of Korean with a foreign language (English). 고구마 [*go-guma*] is a Korean word meaning sweet potato. Meanwhile, 초코칩 [*cho-kho-chip*] comes from English, namely Chocochip. This pattern of food name formation can be seen in that two words that have the same meaning can form a new word.

고추장파스타 [*go-chu-jang pha-seu-tha*] is a Western food that has a Korean taste because it is seasoned with a Korean special sauce, namely 고추장 [*go-chu-jang*]. The first word in the name of this food is the word 고추장 [*go-chu-jang*]. The word 고추장 [*go-chu-jang*] is the main word in the name of this food because it wants to highlight the “Korean” side of the food. Although 고추장 [*go-chu-jang*] is not the main ingredient in this dish, the reader has the view that this food is Korean food. Therefore, the word 고추장 [*go-chu-jang*] is used as the main word. While the accompanying word 파스타 [*pha-seu-tha*] is a word that comes from a foreign language (Italian),

namely pasta. The pattern of forming the name of this food can be seen in that the main ingredients used for food are not always in front of the word.

쇠고기뎡밥 [*swe-go-gi deop-bap*] is rice placed in a bowl and covered with ground beef. The word 쇠고기 [*swe-go-gi*] which means 'beef' is the main word in the name of this dish. This main word gives the reader an idea that food is cooked using the basic ingredient 쇠고기 [*swe-go-gi*] 'beef'. The accompanying word 뎡밥 [*deop-bap*] is a way of presenting this food, namely rice that is placed in a bowl and covered by the side dish. The pattern of forming the name of this food can be seen in that the main word describes the food ingredients used and the second word is the presentation of the food.

Pattern N+N+N (명사+ 명사+ 명사)

This food name formation pattern is formed from three basic words which are all nouns (명사). As in the previous pattern (N+N), the first word in the food name is the main word and the other two words are the accompanying words. The names of foods that have the pattern N+N+N (명사+명사+명사) are presented on the table 4 below.

Table 4.

Pattern N+N+N (명사+ 명사+ 명사)

Food Name	Pattern	Food Name	Pattern
간장소스치킨뎡밥	N+N+N	두부굴탕	N+N+N
감자오징어탕수	N+N+N	두부왜된장국	N+N+N
감자치즈그라탕	N+N+N	삼겹살죽순조림	N+N+N
계맛살오이샐러드	N+N+N	숙주나물당면무침	N+N+N
고구마김치크로켓	N+N+N	햄치즈오믈렛	N+N+N
고구마요구르트샐러드	N+N+N	탕수우육	N+N+N
과일카레라이스	N+N+N	간장소스치킨뎡밥	N+N+N
김치두부샐러드	N+N+N	과일카레라이스	N+N+N
김치쇠고기뎡밥	N+N+N	김치쇠고기뎡밥	N+N+N
김치참치스파게티	N+N+N	햄해쉬드라이스	N+N+N
김치미드소스게티	N+N+N	삼각주먹밥	N+N+N
닭고기땅콩소스냉채	N+N+N	쇠고기콩나물밥	N+N+N
오징어볼바베큐	N+N+N	콩나물무밥	N+N+N
마파감자뎡밥	N+N+N	콩나물김치밥	N+N+N

In the list of Korean food names above, it can be seen that three basic words form the name of the food. The formation of the names of the food above shows that the basic words that form it are in the form of the food ingredients used in the food, the spices used, and the presentation of the food.

The forms of food names with the pattern N+N+N (명사+명사+명사), made up of three basic words such as 간장소스치킨뎡밥 [*gan-jang so-seu chi-khin deop-bap*], namely 간장소스 [*gan-jang so-seu*] 'soy sauce', 치킨 [*chi-khin*] 'chicken', and 뎡밥 [*deop-bap*] 'rice served in a bowl and covered with a side dish'. The first word in naming this food is the main word which means the seasoning used in this food, namely 간장소스 [*gan-jang so-seu*] 'salt soy sauce'. 간장소스 [*gan-*

jang so-seu] is a basic spice that is always used in Korean cuisine. 치킨 [*chi-khin*] comes from English, namely 'chicken' which in Korean can mean processed or cooked chicken meat. Even though it is a side word, 치킨 [*chi-khin*] 'chicken' is the main ingredient for making this dish. In the pattern of forming this name, it can be seen that three parts are formed into a Korean meaning name, namely spices, main ingredients, and presentation.

고구마김치크로켓 [*go-gu-ma kim-chi kheu-ro-ke*] is made up of three basic words, namely 고구마 [*go-gu-ma*] 'yam', 김치 [*kim-chi*] 'kimchi', and 크로켓 [*kheu-ro-ke*] 'croquette'. The three basic words are nouns (명사). The main word in the name of this food is 고구마 [*go-gu-ma*] 'yam'. This shows that the main ingredient in this food is sweet potato. While 김치 [*kim-chi*] 'kimchi' is an additional ingredient in the food. Then 크로켓 [*kheu-ro-ke*] 'croquette' is a processed food usually made from potatoes and this food comes from the Netherlands. However, the formation of the food name 고구마김치크로켓 [*go-gu-ma kim-chi kheu-ro-ke*] gives an understanding that croquettes, which are usually made from potatoes as the main ingredient, are replaced by sweet potatoes and filled with kimchi. In the pattern of forming this name, it can be seen that three parts are formed into the name of Korean food; namely the name of the main ingredient; the name of the complementary material, and the name of the processed form.

Pattern N+N+V (명사 + 명사 + 동사)

This food name formation pattern consists of two basic words in the noun category (명사) and one root word in the verb category (동사). The two nouns in the pattern can be the name of the main ingredient and the name of the seasoning, while the verb is the way of processing the food. Table 5 below is a list of foods that have an N+N+V (명사 + 명사 + 동사) formation.

Table 5.

Pattern N+N+V (명사 + 명사 + 동사)

Food Name	Pattern	Food Name	Pattern
가래떡미트소스구이	N+N+V	닭고기땅콩볶음	N+N+V
감자북어조림	N+N+V	닭고기밤조림	N+N+V
돼지고기채소볶음	N+N+V	닭고기버터구이	N+N+V
고구마사과조림	N+N+V	닭고기크림스튜	N+N+V
고등어케첩조림	N+N+V	두부해물튀김	N+N+V
닭고기파스타볶음	N+N+V	쇠고기샐러리볶음	N+N+V
닭다리카레찜	N+N+V	쇠고기자장볶음	N+N+V
오징어카레튀김	N+N+V	쇠고기카레볶음밥	N+N+V
베이컨감자조림	N+N+V	돼지고기두반장볶음	N+N+V
달래썩갓오렌지초무침	N+N+V	삼겹살데리야끼소스구이	N+N+V
삼치데리야끼구이	N+N+V	새우케첩볶음	N+N+V
와인에썬삼겹살구이	N+N+V	새우커리볶음	N+N+V
가지자장볶음	N+N+V	생선해선장볶음	N+N+V
게살청경채볶음	N+N+V	쇠고기굴소스볶음	N+N+V
곤약마요네즈무침	N+N+V	쇠고기무조림	N+N+V
굴부추튀김	N+N+V	호두새우볶음	N+N+V
굴소스볶음밥	N+N+V	파인에플갓오징어튀김	N+N+V

As seen in the list of names above, the names of these Korean foods have a pattern of N+N+V (명사 + 명사 + 동사). Unlike the previous patterns, this pattern gives rise to a way of processing food. This can make it easier for readers to choose the type of food they want to eat, whether fried, boiled, or steamed.

가래떡미트소스구이 [*ga-rae-tteok mi-theu-so-seu gu-i*] is a food name consisting of three basic words, namely 가래떡 [*ga-rae-tteok*] 'stem-shaped tteok', 미트소스 [*mi-theu-so-seu*] 'meat sauce', and 구이 [*gu-i*] 'bake'. The two basic words in the food names are nouns (명사) and one root is categorized as a verb (동사). The main word in the name of this food is the main ingredient used in this dish, namely 가래떡 [*ga-rae-tteok*] which is a type of rice cake shaped like a stick. The word 가래 [*ga-rae*] has the meaning of 'stem'. The second word 미트소스 [*mi-theu-so-seu*] in the name of this food is an English phrase, namely 'meat sauce' which means 'sauce from beef'. The third word that forms the name of this food is the word 구이 [*gu-i*] which in Korean comes from the root 굽다 [*gup-da*] 'to bake'. Food names in Korean must form a noun, so the verb [*gup-da*] 'to burn' is changed to a noun by adding the affix (접사) '-이'.

Pattern N+V+N (명사 + 동사 + 명사)

This pattern is almost the same as the previous food name formation pattern, but with the verb (동사) in the middle of the word and flanked by two nouns (명사). As in the formation of Korean food names with the N+N+N pattern, the main ingredients to make this food are behind the word. Table 6 below is a list of foods that have a N+V+N (명사 + 동사 + 명사) formation pattern.

Table 6.

Pattern N+V+N (명사 + 동사 + 명사)

Food Name	Pattern
산채비빔밥	N+V+N
굴소스볶음밥	N+V+N
야채볶음밥	N+V+N
쇠고기볶음밥	N+V+N
굴소스볶음밥	N+V+N
카레볶음밥	N+V+N
두부튀김버섯소스	N+V+N

In the list of food names, the pattern of formation of N+V+N (명사 + 동사 + 명사) is not as much as the previous patterns. The verb in the middle of the name is not only about how to process the food but also about how to eat the food.

산채비빔밥 [*san-chaе bi-bim bap*] is a food name formed from three basic words, namely 산채 [*san-chaе*] 'wild plant', 비빔 [*bi-bim*] 'mixed', and 밥 [*bap*] 'rice'. The word 산채 [*san-chaе*] 'wild plant' as the first word is interpreted not as the main ingredient but as an additive. The word 비빔 [*bi-bim*] 'mixed' is the way this food is eaten, namely by mixing the main ingredients with additional ingredients. The word 비빔 [*bi-bim*] comes from the root 비비다 [*bi-bi-da*] which means to mix. The word 비비다 [*bi-bi-da*] is changed into a noun by using the affix (접사) '-ㅁ'. The main ingredient used in this food is in the third word, namely 밥 [*bap*] 'rice'. For the name of this food, we can focus on the word 비빔밥 [*bi-bim bap*] because this form of the name often appears together and is followed by additional ingredients in this food.

Pattern N+N₁+N (명사 + 명사₁+ 명사)

This pattern is different from the N+N+N pattern; this pattern gives rise to N₁ which is a word that is part of the main word. Table 7 below is a list of foods that have the formation pattern of N+N₁+N (명사 + 명사₁+ 명사).

Table 7.*Pattern N+N₁+N (명사 + 명사₁+ 명사)*

Food Name	Pattern
돼지고기등심폭찹	N+N ₁ +N
닭안심강정	N+N ₁ +N
닭다리냉채	N+N ₁ +N
돼지 LA 갈비바베큐	N+N ₁ +N

As seen in the list of Korean foods above, the names of these foods are formed from three basic words and the N₁ word is part of the main word. Like the food name 돼지고기등심폭찹 [*dwa-e-ji-go-gi deung-sim phok-chap*], the formation of this food name consists of 돼지고기 [*dwa-e-ji-go-gi*] 'pork', 등심 [*deung-sim*] 'back meat', and 폭찹 [*phok-chap*] 'pork chop'. The word 돼지고기 [*dwa-e-ji-go-gi*] 'pork' is the main word in the formation of the name of this food, while 등심 [*deung-sim*] is part of the main word which means that the pork is the back of the meat. The third word 폭찹 [*phok-chap*] is the formation of the name of the food in the form of the food and comes from the English 'pork chop' which means 'pork chop'.

Pattern N+V (명사 + 동사)

This pattern is a simple pattern that is formed from two basic words categorized as nouns and verbs. This pattern is formed from the names of the ingredients used in the food and what way the food is prepared. Table 8 below is a list of Korean foods that have a N+V (명사 + 동사) formation pattern.

Table 8.*Pattern N+V (명사 + 동사)*

Food Name	Pattern
감자부침	N+V
오퍼스볶음밥	N+V
빈스당면볶음	N+V
해초무침	N+V
가지튀김	N+V
옥수수구이	N+V

In the Korean food list above, the food name 감자부침 [*gam-ja bu-chim*] is a food name formed from the noun 감자[*gam-ja*] 'potato' and the noun 부침 [*bu-chim*] 'fried' verb. The main word in the name of this food indicates that the main ingredient in making this dish is 감자[*gam-ja*] 'potato'. While 부침 [*bu-chim*] 'fried' comes from the root word 부치다 [*bu-chi-da*]

which means 'to fry'. Just like the previous pattern, the verb in the name of this food must form a noun so that the word 부치다 [*bu-chi-da*] is added with the affix ‘ㅁ’ to form a noun.

Pattern N+NI+N+V (명사+ 명사₁+ 명사+ +동사)

This food name formation pattern is a combination of two nouns (N/명사), one noun that is part of the previous noun (N1/명사₁), and one verb (V/동사). Table 9 below is a list of Korean foods that have an N+NI+N+V formation pattern (명사+명사₁+명사+ +동사).

Table 9.

Pattern N+NI+N+V (명사+ 명사₁+ 명사+ +동사)

Food Name	Pattern
돼지갈비케첩조림	N+NI+N+V
닭다리양념구이	N+NI+N+V

From the list of Korean food names above, it can be seen that this pattern consists of four basic words. As in the food name 돼지갈비케첩조림 [*dwae-ji gal-bi khe-cheop jo-rim*] which consists of 돼지 [*dwae-ji*] 'pork', 갈비 [*gal-bi*] 'rib-eye meat', 케첩 [*khe-cheop*] 'tomato sauce', and 조림 [*jo-rim*] 'stew'. The name of the food is formed by the name of the basic ingredient, namely 돼지 [*dwae-ji*] 'pork' and the word that follows is part of the first word, namely the word 갈비 [*gal-bi*] which means that the pork in this food is taken from the ribs. While the word 케첩 [*khe-cheop*] 'tomato sauce' is the name of the seasoning used in this dish, and the last word 조림 [*jo-rim*] 'stew' is a word that comes from the root word 조리다 [*jo-ri-da*] which means 'boil'. From the formation of this food name, it can be seen that the name of a food in Korean can consist of the name of the main ingredient, the name of the part of the main ingredient, the name of the seasoning used, and the type of food.

Pattern N+N+V+N (명사+ 명사+ 동사+ 명사)

This food name formation pattern consists of three nouns (N/명사) and one verb (V/동사). This pattern of formation can show the nouns that are in it as food ingredients and verbs as a form of processing these materials. Table 10 below is a list of Korean foods that have a N+N+V+N (명사+명사+동사+명사) formation pattern.

Table 10.

Pattern N+N+V+N (명사+ 명사+ 동사+ 명사)

Food Name	Pattern
새우칠리소스볶음밥	N+N+V+N
새우야채볶음밥	N+N+V+N
김치카레볶음밥	N+N+V+N
새우야채볶음밥	N+N+V+N
카레치즈볶음밥	N+N+V+N
새우칠리소스볶음밥	N+N+V+N

In the name of food 새우칠리소스볶음밥 [*sae-u chi-li-so-seu bokk-eum bap*], it consists of the words 새우 [*sae-u*] 'shrimp', 칠리소스 [*chi-li-so-seu*], 볶음 [*bokk-eum*] 'goreng' 'fried', and 밥 [*bap*] 'rice'. The word 새우 [*sae-u*] 'shrimp' is the additive used in this dish, while [칠리소스

[*chi-li-so-seu*] is the condiment used in this dish. The phrase 칠리소스 [*chi-li-so-seu*] is a phrase that comes from English, namely chilli sauce. While 볶음 [*bokk-eum*] 'fried' and 밥 [*bap*] as previously explained are the main topics in naming this Korean food. 볶음밥 [*bokk-eum bap*] is a form of Korean food naming that often occurs together.

Pattern N+N₁+V (명사+ 명사₁+ 동사)

This pattern is almost the same as the N+N+V pattern; the difference is that the second word of the formation of this name is part of the main noun or the first word. At the end of the word, there is a noun-verb which has the meaning of this way of processing food. A list of Korean foods that have a N+N₁+V (명사+ 명사₁+ 동사) formation pattern is presented in table 11 below.

Table 11.

Pattern N+N₁+V (명사+ 명사₁+ 동사)

Food Name	Pattern
닭살양송이볶음	N+N ₁ +V
닭날개튀김	N+N ₁ +V
닭봉조림	N+N ₁ +V
돼지고기안심튀김	N+N ₁ +V

In food names 닭날개튀김 [*dak nal-gae thui-kim*], is formed from three basic words, namely 닭 [*dak*] 'chicken', 날개 [*nal-gae*] 'wing', and 튀김 [*thui-kim*] 'fried'. The main word 닭 [*dak*] 'chicken' in the name of this food indicates the main ingredient used in this dish and the word 날개 [*nal-gae*] 'wings' is part of the main word. While the noun 튀김 [*thui-kim*] 'fried' verb is a processing form of the first and second words. Just like the previous explanation, the word 튀김 [*thui-kim*] 'fried' comes from the root 튀기다 [*thui-gi-da*] which means 'to fry'.

Pattern N+N+N+V+N (명사+ 명사+ 명사+ 동사+ 명사)

This pattern is a pattern that combines several nouns into one meaning, followed by verbs and nouns that have the meaning of the main ingredient in this food. The example is shown in table 12 below.

Table 12.

Pattern N+N+N+V+N (명사+ 명사+ 명사+ 동사+ 명사)

Food Name	Pattern
중국식해물요리밥	N+N+N+V+N

From the example of the pattern of forming Korean food names N+N+N+V+N (명사+ 명사+ 명사+ 동사+ 명사), the food name 중국식해물요리밥 [*jung-guk-sik hae-mul yo-ri bap*] is formed from five basic words, namely 중국 [*jung-guk*] 'Chinese', 식 [*sik*] 'food', 해물 [*hae-mul*] 'seafood', 요리 [*yo-ri*] 'cook', and 밥 [*bap*] 'rice'. 중국식 [*jung-guk-sik*] are two words combined into one word 중국 [*jung-guk*] which means 'China country' and 식 [*sik*] which comes from 음식 [*eum-sik*] which means 'food'. If the two words are combined it will form the meaning of 'food from China'. While the word 해물 [*hae-mul*] 'seafood' is the food ingredient used in this dish. The word 요리 [*yo-ri*] 'cook' here is a verb from 요리하다 [*yo-ri-ha-da*] which means 'to cook'

and the last word in the name of this food, 밥 [bap] 'rice' is the main ingredient in the dish. If interpreted as a whole, the name of the food 중국식해물요리밥 [jung-guk-sik hae-mul yo-ri bap] is seafood cooked in Chinese style. This pattern is different from the previous patterns because the part of the word that forms it shows the area where the food comes from.

Pattern Adj+N+V (형용사+ 명사+ 동사)

This pattern forms a new pattern that is different from other patterns that have been discussed previously because it brings up an adjective (형용사) in its formation. The adjectives that appear in the formation of Korean food names indicate the nature of the taste of the food. Table 13 below presents the Korean food names that have this pattern.

Table 13.

Pattern Adj+N+V (형용사+ 명사+ 동사)

Food Name	Pattern
매콤한오징어튀김	ADJ+N+V
단호박닭고기조림	ADJ+N+V

The pattern Adj+N+V (형용사+명사+동사) can be exemplified in the food name 매콤한오징어튀김 [mae-khom-han o-jing-eo thwi-kim]. The name of this food is formed from three words, namely 매콤한 [mae-khom-han] 'spicy', 오징어 [o-jing-eo] 'squid', and 튀김 [thwi-kim] 'fried'. The main word that forms the name of this food is the adjective 매콤하다 [mae-khom-ha-da] which comes from the root 매콤한 [mae-khom-han] which means 'spicy taste'. The second word that follows, 오징어 [o-jing-eo] 'squid' is the main ingredient used in this dish. The last word in the formation of the name of this food is the word 튀김 [thwi-kim] 'fried' which is a way of preparing this food.

From the 12 patterns of formation of Korean food names above, it can be concluded that Korean food names are formed from three categories of words, namely nouns, verbs, and adjectives. The pattern of formation of Korean food names also varies but consists of the same elements, such as the name of the main ingredient, the name of the additive, the name of the seasoning, the name of the food form, the method of processing the food, and the nature of the taste of the food. Bringing directly to mind the elements that make up the name of Korean food makes it easier for readers to know the type of food, the ingredients used, and the taste. Talking about the position of the word in the formation of the name of this Korean food, not all the main ingredients are placed on the main word. The position of the main ingredients of food can be in the middle or at the end. If you keep in mind the syntactic principles in the formation of Korean sentences, the last word can be the key to the whole word or sentence that is formed.

The Process of Formation of Indonesian Food Names

While the formation of Korean food names can be found in patterns of formation based on word categories, the formation of Indonesian food names found several types of word formation, such as the formation of basic words, combinations of words, phrases, acronyms, and absorptions. Analysis based on word categories in the formation of Indonesian food names will focus on one type of category, namely the noun category. The noun category in word formation is divided into two, namely basic nouns and derived nouns, explained by Arifin and Junaiyah in 2009 in

the book entitled “*Morfologi: Bentuk, makna dan fungsi edisi kedua* (Morphology: Form, meaning and function second edition”. In this study, the derived nouns found in the research data are reduplication and compounding derived nouns.

As previously explained, the formation of Indonesian food names is not only formed from the Indonesian language but is also formed from the regional language. Different regions in Indonesia will have different food names. The following are the patterns used in the formation of Indonesian food names

Formation Pattern of Base Words

The formation pattern of the basic word is a word that is formed from one word, one meaning, and can stand alone without having to go through affixation, reduplication, or compounding. This basic word pattern is widely used in the formation of Indonesian food names. However, many Indonesian people do not know that the name of Indonesian food which consists of one word does not necessarily form a basic word pattern. This basic word pattern is included in the basic noun. Table 14 below presents the names of Indonesian foods that use basic word patterns.

Table 14.

Formation Pattern of Base Words

Food Name	Pattern	Food Name	Pattern
Dawet	basic word	Rawon	basic word
Klepon	basic word	Soto	basic word
Gulali	basic word	Krecek	basic word
Getuk	basic word	Gudeg	basic word
Tempoyak	basic word	Tiwul	basic word
Model	basic word	Wajik	basic word
Kemplang	basic word	Rendang	basic word
Lempah	basic word	Karedok	basic word
Rusip	basic word	Lotek	basic word
Geguduh	basic word	Surabi	basic word
Umbu	basic word	Peuyeum	basic word
Geplak	basic word	Pelleng	basic word

From the list of Indonesian food names that have basic word patterns, it can be seen that all of them are nouns and use regional languages. As the name of the food '*gudeg*', this food is a special food of the Special Region of Yogyakarta. The name '*gudeg*' comes from the Javanese term '*ngahudek*' which means 'stirring process'. *Gudeg* himself was born during the Islamic Mataram Kingdom in the 1500s. One of the basic ingredients for *gudeg* is young jackfruit which is cooked in a large bowl and stirred with a paddle-shaped stirrer. Therefore, the name '*gudeg*' was formed from the process of processing young jackfruit into food.

Likewise, with the name '*rendang*', this food is a traditional food from Minangkabau, West Sumatra. Almost all Indonesian people know this food. Just like *gudeg*, the name '*rendang*' also comes from the Minang language '*merandang*' which means 'to cook coconut milk until dry and slowly'. *Rendang* is a dish that uses meat as the main ingredient. The name '*rendang*' is also formed from the processing of the main ingredients.

The names of Indonesian food are formed from basic words that do not have the original word but behind these names contain a deep philosophy. Like the names '*dawet*', '*klepon*', and

'*wajik*', all three of which have a Javanese philosophy of life. Dawet is often served at Javanese weddings, the name '*dawet*' itself symbolizes parents who let their children get married and reminds us to know where we come from. The name '*klepon*' itself has a philosophy of 'simple life' because the materials used to make *klepon* are very simple and easy to find. While the philosophy of the name '*wajik*' is 'about the happiness of the bride and groom'.

Acronym Pattern

This acronym pattern is a food name formation pattern that takes the syllable part of several words or morphemes. The formation of Indonesian food names using this pattern is included in the formation of compounding nouns. This pattern can be observed in Indonesian food names shown in table 15 below.

Table 15.

Acronym Pattern

Food Name	Pattern
Tumpeng	acronym
Kupat	acronym
Lemper	acronym
Tekwan	acronym
Kericu	acronym
Colenak	acronym
Cimol	acronym
Cilok	acronym
Gatot	acronym
Lontong	acronym
Yangko	acronym
Kipo	acronym

As seen in the list of Indonesian food names above, this pattern is more visible as a pattern of formation of basic words. However, if analyzed more deeply, it will be seen that the names of the foods above form an acronym pattern.

Like the name '*lemper*' which is an abbreviation of the Javanese language '*yen dielem atimu ojo memper*'. The meaning of the abbreviation is 'when you get praise, you should not be arrogant'. Although the abbreviated meaning of '*lemper*' is not related to the main ingredients used or the way of processing '*lemper*' itself, it still has its philosophy.

Next is the name '*lontong*' which is an abbreviation of the Javanese language '*alone dadi khotong*'. The abbreviated meaning of '*lontong*' is 'lost ugliness'. This abbreviation relates to the *lontong* food which is always served on Muslim holidays. The philosophy in the name '*lontong*' is that the holy month of forgiveness is always open and forgiving each other is what makes all our mistakes or mistakes disappear. Some associate the name '*lontong*' which comes from '*klontong*' which means 'little bridge'. The philosophy in it is 'humans have the heart to help others like a bridge helps people cross a road or river'.

Phrase/Combination Pattern

A word or phrase combination pattern is a word-formation pattern by combining several words. This pattern is also included in the compounding noun pattern. Indonesian food names with this pattern can be seen in table 16.

Table 16.

Phrase/Combination Pattern

Food Name	Pattern	Food Name	Pattern
Sego Wiwit	phrase	Nasi Goreng	phrase
Sambel Tumpeng	phrase	Sop Buntut	phrase
Jenang Sumsum	phrase	Ayam Taliwang	phrase
Kue Ape	phrase	Tempe Mendoan	phrase
Kue Pancong	phrase	Tempe Goreng	phrase
Bubur Sumsum	phrase	Tempe Bacem	phrase
Kerak Telor	phrase	Soto Madura	phrase
Kue Rangi	phrase	Sate Padang	phrase
Arum Manis	phrase	Sate Madura	phrase
Kue Cenil	phrase	Pisang Goreng	phrase
Manisan Pala	phrase	Dendeng Balado	phrase
Mi Aceh	phrase	Satai Padang	phrase
Kue Burgo	phrase	Sate Klathak	phrase
Gulai Tepek Ikan	phrase	Jenang Garut	phrase
Gulai Patin	phrase	Bika Ambon	phrase
Bagar Hiu	phrase	Itak Pohulpohul	phrase
Kue Tat	phrase	Sambal Tuktuk	phrase
Tempoyak Ikan Patin	phrase	Mi Terampa	phrase
Rebung Asam Undak	phrase		phrase
Liling		Lempuk Durian	
Seruit Berkuah	phrase	Sup Ikan Batam	phrase
Gulai Taboh	phrase	Nasi Gemuk	phrase
Nasi Ulam	phrase	Dengke Mas na Niura	phrase
Semur Jengkol	phrase	Soto Betawi	phrase
Laksa Betawi	phrase	Tutug Oncom	phrase

From the list of Indonesian food names above, it can be seen that Indonesian food names can be formed from two or more words. The formation of Indonesian food names with this pattern is almost the same as the pattern of forming Korean food names. It can be seen that the words that make up the name of the food are the name of the main ingredient, the name of the area of origin of the food, and the method of processing the food.

The name '*sego wiwit*' is formed from two words, namely '*sego*' and '*wiwit*'. The word '*sego*' is Javanese, which means 'rice', while '*wiwit*' which means 'to start'. As the name suggests, this dish is made using rice as the basic ingredient, while *wiwit* is closely related to the *Wiwit* tradition that exists in Central Java, East Java, and DI Yogyakarta. The *Wiwit* tradition is a tradition ahead of the rice harvest as an expression of gratitude to God for an abundant harvest.

The names of foods that are formed from the main ingredients and how to process these ingredients such as *Goreng Tempa*, *Pisang Goreng*, *Tempe Bacem*, and so on. There is also the name of Indonesian food that gives rise to the name of the area of origin of these foods, such as *Mi Aceh*, *Laksa Betawi*, *Sate Padang*, *Sate Madura*, *Soto Madura*, *Sop Betawi*, and so on. Naming the name of the area in the name of the food is not only to bring up the name of the area of origin of the food but also so that the reader can distinguish the food. With the same type of food as *soto* or *sate*, readers can distinguish the characteristics of the food from the name of the food.

Formation Pattern of Absorbed Words

The pattern of loanwords is the name of Indonesian food, which is formed from loanwords from foreign languages. Just like the formation of Korean food names, this pattern also borrows from other languages to form food names. Indonesian food is not only influenced by the characteristics of each region but also many Indonesian foods are influenced by the colonial era. These types of Indonesian food names are presented in table 17.

Table 17.

Formation Pattern of Absorbed Words

Food Name	Pattern
Apem	Absorbed Words
Kolak	Absorbed Words
Pempek	Absorbed Words
Laksan	Absorbed Words
Pantiaw	Absorbed Words
Laksa	Absorbed Words
Bakso	Absorbed Words
Bakwan	Absorbed Words
Brongkos	Absorbed Words

From the list of food names above, all of them may be familiar to the people of Indonesia. But all the names of the foods on the list are of foreign origin. Like many '*kolak*' foods we find during the month of Ramadan. The name '*kolak*' comes from the Arabic '*khalaqal/khaliq*' which means 'to create/the creator'. '*Kolak*' is made to remind us of the creator. The name '*pempek*' comes from the word '*apek/pek-pek*' which means 'uncle or old man' in Chinese. The name '*bakwan*' also comes from the Chinese (ancient Chinese) '*bah-oân*'. The name '*bakwan*' in Chinese is formed from two words, namely the word '*bak*' which means 'meat' and '*wan*' which means ball. But now '*bakwan*' is better known as one of the fried foods made from vegetables and flour. Just like the name '*bakwan*', the name '*bakso*' also comes from the Hokkien language '*bak-so*' which means 'ground meat'.

Reduplication Formation Pattern

The reduplication pattern is a pattern formed by repeating words or repeating sounds. This pattern of formation is not found in many Indonesian food names. Some of them are written in Table 18.

Table 18.

Reduplication Formation Pattern

Food Name	Pattern
Gado-gado	reduplication
Gong-gong	reduplication

Gado-gado food itself is a typical Betawi food made from various kinds of vegetables and added with lontong or rice. The name '*gado-gado*' itself comes from the word '*digado*' which means 'mixed'. In the formation of this reduplication the word 'gado' is repeated to form the name '*gado-gado*'. As for those who say that the name '*gado-gado*' comes from the Portuguese '*gadu*' which means 'mixed food'. The name '*gonggong*' is taken from a type of sea slug that is found in the Riau Islands. There is no specific meaning for this '*gonggong*', but if we look more closely the word '*gonggong*' comes from the Hokkien language '*gong*' which means 'stupid'. The Chinese people call this sea snail 'gong' because this sea snail only buries its body in sand or mud and does not move so it is easy for humans to catch.

From the five patterns of formation of Indonesian food names, it can be concluded that the naming of Indonesian food names is not too influenced by the name of the main ingredient but is much influenced by the philosophies of the Indonesian people. The names of Indonesian food are heavily influenced by Islamic teachings, the philosophy of simplicity, the philosophy of happiness, and the philosophy of harmony.

4. CONCLUSION

From the analysis that has been done, it can be concluded that food in people's lives is not only used for the needs of the body but also as another form of culture of a region or country. The depiction of culture in food can be seen from the names of the food. Korean food and Indonesian food have a very clear difference. Different types of food, and different patterns of formation of the name of the food. The name of Korean food is very clear about the type of food and the basic ingredients used in the food. While the name of Indonesian food emphasizes the philosophy of the name of the food. Korean food names are also formed from several categories of words. Meanwhile, Indonesian food names are mostly in the form of basic nouns and derived nouns. From the analysis that has been done, it can be seen that there are 12 patterns of formation of Korean food names whose formation is based on word categories, while in the formation of Indonesian food names, there are 5 patterns whose formation is based on morphological processes. In the future, it is recommended to create an education to understand Indonesian and Korean food names, such as a teaching method based on the Korean name patterns of formation conducted by Jang (2021) to create an effective education for food vocabulary. This research is basic research that is expected to be a reference for further research.

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