

A Corpus Analysis on Food-related Borrowing Words Between English and Chinese and its Influences on Cultural Implication and Language Development

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ABSTRACT: *Language borrowing, also known as lexical borrowing, occurs when words are assimilated from one language into another. The integration of loan words from foreign languages is a common occurrence in different tongues, contributing to linguistic diversity and reflecting cultural exchange and influence. This research aimed to investigate and analyze the borrowing of food-related words in English and Chinese languages through a comprehensive review of written texts, such as recipes, restaurant menus, articles, and blogs to compile a list of loan words in both languages. Additionally, the paper analyzed the factors contributing to the culinary vocabulary between English and Chinese and the methods of accessing loan words between the two languages, as well as the role of food-related loan vocabulary in reflecting and influencing cultural assimilation and language development. The objectives of this study included identifying and analyzing food-related borrowing words in English and Chinese, comparing and contrasting patterns and frequency of borrowing in food-related vocabulary between the two languages, and exploring the cultural implications and language development arising from the usage of borrowing words in food-related contexts. Through this analysis, this paper gained insights into the linguistic and cultural exchanges between English and Chinese, shedding light on the dynamic nature of language and its impact on food-related terminology.*

KEYWORDS: Borrowing words, food-related, corpus, English, Chinese, language development, cultural implication

INTRODUCTION

Language borrowing, also known as lexical borrowing, denotes a linguistic process wherein words are assimilated from one language into another (Merriam-Webster, Jespersen, Otto, 1964., Quatrini, 2022., Yunfei, 2002., Yue., 2016.,). It is an inevitable consequence arising from political, economic, cultural, and scientific exchanges among various nationalities worldwide (Sekha, 2012). Language, being a dynamic tool, evolves continuously through interactions, contacts, and borrowing among diverse cultures and societies, making language contact a pervasive phenomenon leading to lexical borrowings (Yun & Tianbai, 2009). The integration of loan words from foreign languages has proven to be commonplace across different tongues, contributing to

linguistic diversity and richness by reflecting cultural exchange and influence between societies (Fuying, 2013; Yibgshen, 2009; Gerd, 2019; Crescentia, 2019). Considering English and Chinese Mandarin as two of the most widely spoken languages, mutual borrowings between them become unavoidable (Quatrini, 2022).

Food, an integral component of human life and culture, often becomes the focal point for cultural exchange and linguistic borrowing. The objective of this research is to investigate the phenomenon of borrowing food-related words in English and Chinese languages by reviewing the existing literature. This entails reviewing a substantial corpus of written texts from a variety of sources including recipes, restaurant menus, food-related articles, and blogs to compile a comprehensive list of loan words in both Chinese and English language counterparts. On the other hand, to analysis the factors contribute to culinary vocabulary between the Chinese and English languages, the access method of loan words between Chinese and English language. Furthermore, it aimed to uncover the patterns and frequency behind the adoption and adaptation of borrowing words related to food, as well as to analysis the role of food-related loan vocabulary in reflecting and influencing cultural assimilation and language development.

The primary objectives of this study are as follows:

- Identifying and analyzing some food-related borrowing words in English and Chinese languages.
- Comparing and contrasting the patterns and frequency of borrowing in food-related vocabulary between English and Chinese.
- Exploring the cultural implications and assimilation and language development resulting from the usage of borrowing words in food-related contexts.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The lexical borrowing between languages

The phenomenon of lexical borrowing across languages unveils the intricate dynamics of cultural and linguistic exchange. Lexical items are often borrowed from one language to another due to a myriad of socio-cultural and historical factors, as discussed by Crystal (2003), Matras (2009), and Parkvall (2008). The assimilation of foreign lexemes into the realm of food-related vocabulary occurs as a consequence of culinary and cultural interactions. The processes of migration, trade, colonization, and globalization have fostered increased cross-cultural encounters, leading to the integration of borrowed food terms, as noted by Zhang (2019). As was expounded by Matras (2009) and Sekha (2012), the borrowing process serves to enrich languages, incorporating novel concepts, flavors, and ingredients into culinary lexicons.

Moreover, borrowing can also act as a marker of prestige, allowing speakers to exhibit their familiarity with foreign cuisines and cultures. Researchers Herrero-Solana and

Martínez-Adrián (2018) emphasized, that as societies become more interconnected, the need to express and communicate new gastronomic experiences fuels the adoption of borrowed words. This intricate process highlights the dynamic nature of language and its capacity to adapt, evolve, and shape cultural identity. Similarly, Park and Leong (2019) researched the cultural hybridization of food and cooking terms, shedding light on the role of linguistic borrowing in shaping culinary traditions. Quatrini (2022) also conducted a comparative analysis of loan words between Chinese Mandarin and English.

Factors contribute to culinary vocabulary between the Chinese and English languages.

Food serves as a significant conduit facilitating the exchange of culinary practices and vocabulary between the Chinese and English languages. This linguistic interplay has given rise to a multitude of food-related borrowed words. Scholars have undertaken a comprehensive examination of this phenomenon, revealing several underlying factors.

In their study on language contact and borrowing, Li and Thompson (2017) assert that the borrowing of food-related words between Chinese and English can be attributed to the forces of globalization, cultural interchange, and the burgeoning popularity of Chinese cuisine on the international stage. Such observations underscore the profound influence of globalization and cultural interactions, which have resulted in the assimilation of Chinese culinary terms into the English lexicon. Chen (2014) puts forth an additional rationale for food-related borrowing, stating that language change occurs through the contact of languages, wherein cultures mutually influence one another. The borrowing of food-related terms, therefore, serves as a manifestation of cultural adaptation and the acceptance of foreign culinary practices within a defined cultural milieu. Furthermore, Johnson (2019) sheds light on the linguistic motivations behind food-related borrowing, asserting that the incorporation of borrowed words often stems from lexical gaps within the recipient language, where no equivalent term exists. The subsequent incorporation of borrowed words serves to fill these gaps, enhancing the vocabulary of the language. This linguistic perspective illustrates the practicality of borrowing, providing English speakers with access to and descriptors of novel culinary concepts through Chinese terminology. Moreover, the work of Liang and Xie (2018) accentuates the influential role played by the distinct flavors and dishes within Chinese cuisine in driving borrowing. The study highlights how foreigners' predilection for the characteristic flavors found in Chinese food has led to the adoption of food-related lexicon in their linguistic repertoire. This underscores the impact of Chinese cuisine's intrinsic qualities as a driving force behind borrowing between Chinese and English.

The borrowing of food-related words between Chinese and English can be attributed to the dynamics of globalization, cultural exchange, the acceptance of foreign culinary practices, linguistic motivations, and the distinctive flavors intrinsic to Chinese cuisine. This phenomenon encapsulates the ever-evolving nature of language and the profound

impact of cultural interactions on the expansion of vocabulary. Given food's enduring role as a cultural ambassador, it is highly likely that further borrowing between these two languages will continue to transpire in the future.

The access method of loan words

The methodologies for incorporating loan words into a language exhibit considerable diversity. Xueru (2005), Yan & Tianbai, and Yue (2009), Wang, rongpei, Chang junyue, (2001) discuss this topic extensively.

Transliteration

Transcription, also known as 'phonemic loans' (YUE,2016), serves as a common means of adopting loan words, wherein the pronunciation of foreign terms is approximated using Chinese characters, as explained by Xueru (2005). For instance, the word "coffee" is widely spoken as "咖啡" (kāfēi) in Chinese, while the English term "Dim Sum" is pronounced as "点心".

2.3.2. Semantic Translation

Semantic borrowing frequently occurs, whereby foreign words assimilate new meanings based on their original context. Such adoption transpires when language speakers borrow a word and incorporate it into their lexicon, often adapting it to align with the semantic and grammatical structures of their native tongue. As exemplified by Xueru (2005), Sweet and Sour Pork is a classic Chinese dish created from deep-fried pork complemented by a tangy, sweet, and sour sauce.

Compounds Loan Words

Compounds Words are often employed through a combination of transliteration and literal translation, as highlighted by Xueru (2005) and Yan & Tianbai (2009). For instance, the renowned Chinese dish "Peking Duck" features roast duck with crisp skin, wherein "北京" (transliteration of the city, Peking) and "烤鸭" (literal translation of duck) are used. Similarly, "宫保鸡丁" functions as "Kung Pao Chicken," a spicy stir-fry dish originating from the Sichuan province. Here, "宫保" (transliteration of Kung Pao) and "鸡丁" (literal translation of Chicken) are employed. Analogously, in English borrowings, "Beef Pizza" in Chinese is referred to as "牛肉" (literal translation of beef) "披萨" (transliteration of pizza).

METHODOLOGY

Corpus Compilation:

This research endeavor entailed the meticulous compilation of an extensive corpus of written texts derived from diverse sources such as culinary recipes and restaurant menus (as detailed in Appendix), as well as food-related articles and blogs (refer to the data analysis section). Moreover, a careful curation of examples encompassing culinary vocabulary commonly shared between the Chinese and English languages was undertaken. This meticulously crafted corpus comprised a rich collection of textual

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material in both English and Chinese, facilitating a comprehensive and thorough analysis of borrowed words.

Data Analysis:

Corpus analysis techniques, such as word frequency lists, collocation analysis, concordance analysis, and comparative analysis, are utilized to identify and analyze food-related borrowing words.

Recipes and restaurant menus (Appendix)

The menus and recipes mentioned in Appendix showcased typical food served overseas. In this case, it's worth noting that the cuisine names borrowed from Chinese, such as Peking duck, signify cultural connections. The term "Peking" references the capital city of China, now known as Beijing, and "duck" represents a semantic translation of the Chinese word "鸭" (yā), which holds symbolic significance for the city of Beijing. Interestingly, the Peking duck has gained popularity worldwide and can be found on menus in foreign countries like the USA and UK.

Another Chinese dish mentioned is Dan Dan Noodles, capturing the essence of a spicy Sichuan noodle dish with ground meat. "Dan Dan" represents the transliteration of the Chinese word "担担" (dān dān), reflecting the cultural roots of the dish. It's fascinating to observe similar food-related borrowed English words present in Western menus in China, as showcased in Appendix. For instance, "Salad" retains its transliteration as "沙拉" (shā lā) in Chinese, just like "汉堡包" (hàn bǎo bāo) for "Hamburger." This collision of culinary cultures through borrowed words and transliterations reflects the global nature of cuisine, where flavors and names traverse borders, creating a delightful amalgamation of cultural exchange.

Food-related articles and blogs

China Discovery-Food Culture

China Discovery serves as a platform for tourists, providing insights into hot travel spots in China along with comprehensive guides. In the "food discovery" section, they introduce typical foods from various regions, accompanied by specific names and clear descriptions. Interestingly, many food-related words have been borrowed from English, resulting in an intriguing fusion of culinary vocabulary. For instance, 肉夹馍 (ròu jiā mó), a typical Chinese cuisine resembling a hamburger, is referred to as "Chinese Hamburger." This highlights the creative naming practices that arise when merging culinary traditions.

Cantonese cuisine https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cantonese_cuisine (Wikipedia)

Wikipedia offers detailed information about Cantonese cuisine, presenting a wealth of culinary knowledge. In the foods section, they list numerous dishes with their English names alongside Chinese characters. Take, for example, Lo mein (捞面), where 面

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(miàn) denotes "noodle" in English, retaining the original Chinese pronunciation. Another interesting example is "silver needle noodles" (银针粉), which represents a free translation of each Chinese word, where 银 (yín) means "silver," 针 (zhēn) signifies "needle," and 粉 (fěn) signifies "noodle."

Chinese Vocabulary - Western Food

<https://blogs.transparent.com/chinese/chinese-vocabulary-western-food/>

A blog titled "Chinese Vocabulary - Western Food" explores the vocabulary related to Western food (西餐 - xī cān) in Chinese. In this compilation, we can observe that names of English dishes have been borrowed to label Western food items when used in China, further showcasing the influence of culinary globalization.

Examples of borrowed cuisine words

Some examples of Chinese cuisine words commonly used in English:

1. Dim Sum (点心): Dim Sum refers to a diverse array of bite-sized dishes traditionally served in small steamer baskets, including dumplings, buns, and rolls. This culinary term, originating from Chinese cuisine, has permeated American-Cantonese restaurants, now widely used and recognized.
2. General Tso's Chicken (左宗棠鸡): This beloved dish in American-Chinese cuisine features crispy deep-fried chicken coated in a sweet and spicy sauce. The term "general" serves as a semantic translation of the Chinese character 左宗棠, providing an English name to encapsulate its unique flavors.
3. Kung Pao Chicken (宫保鸡丁): Kung Pao Chicken is a fiery Sichuan culinary creation, showcasing diced chicken combined with peanuts and chili peppers. The term "Kung Pao" serves as a transliteration of the Chinese characters 宫保, ensuring this dish retains its cultural and linguistic heritage.
4. Chow Mein (炒面): Chow Mein represents a Chinese stir-fried noodle dish commonly prepared with a medley of vegetables, meat, and savory soy sauce. Both "Chow" and "Mein" have been directly phonetically adopted from the Chinese characters 炒 and 面, respectively.
5. Peking Duck (北京烤鸭): A renowned Chinese delicacy, Peking Duck consists of succulent roasted duck with crispy skin, traditionally served alongside delicate pancakes, scallions, and hoisin sauce. The term "Peking" remains a transliteration of the Chinese character 北京, while "duck" serves as a semantic translation of 鸭, honoring its cultural and culinary origins.
6. Ma Po Tofu (麻婆豆腐): Ma Po Tofu is a beloved Sichuan dish characterized by spicy tofu in a flavorful sauce, typically featuring minced meat and chili oil. "Ma Po" and "Tofu" are direct phonetic adoptions of the Chinese characters 麻婆豆腐, signaling their authenticity in the culinary discourse.
7. Hot and Sour Soup (酸辣汤): This hearty soup, composed of mushrooms, tofu, bamboo shoots, and a delectable mixture of spicy and sour flavors, exemplifies

a quintessential Chinese dish. In English, the name was translated based on its meaning to elucidate its unique taste profile.

8. Wonton Soup (馄饨汤): Wonton Soup, a traditional Chinese dumpling soup, encompasses small dumplings filled with ground meat or seafood, served in a flavorful broth. The English term "wonton" is derived from the sound transformation of the Chinese characters 馄饨.
9. Egg Rolls (鸡蛋卷): Egg Rolls are deep-fried rolls typically filled with vegetables, meat, and sometimes shrimp, enclosed in a thin egg-based pastry. The English name "egg rolls" was derived based on its meaning and conceptualized to describe this delightful Chinese dish.
10. Cashew Chicken (腰果鸡丁): An enticing stir-fry dish with tender chicken, cashews, vegetables, and a savory sauce. The term "cashew" represents a semantic adaptation, highlighting the inclusion of this nut in culinary preparation.
11. Moo Shu Pork (木须肉): Moo Shu Pork entails velvety stir-fried pork, mushrooms, vegetables, and scrambled eggs, often served with pancakes and hoisin sauce. "Moo Shu" is an aural representation of its Chinese pronunciation, preserving the essence of its cultural roots.
12. Dan Dan Noodles (担担面): Dan Dan Noodles, a fiery Sichuan specialty, boasts springy noodles accompanied by seasoned ground meat, chili oil, Sichuan peppercorns, and peanut sauce. The term "Dan Dan" is a phonetic transformation, while "noodles" serves as a translation based on its meaning, capturing the essence of this beloved Chinese dish.
13. Char Siu (叉烧): Char Siu exemplifies a luscious Cantonese barbecued pork dish, coated with a delectable sweet and savory glaze. This term retains its original Chinese pronunciation and serves as a cultural homage to its roots.
14. Hot Pot (火锅): Hot Pot epitomizes a communal dining experience wherein diners cook an assortment of ingredients in a tantalizing broth at the center of the table. The English name "hot pot" stems from a semantic translation of each word, highlighting the significance of this traditional Chinese dish.
15. Sweet Sesame Balls (麻团): Sweet Sesame Balls are delectable confections comprised of glutinous rice flour spheres that encase a delightful sweet black sesame paste. These delicacies are commonly enjoyed as a dessert, exemplifying semantic translated lexical loans that communicate both taste and cultural heritage.
16. Lo Mein (捞面): Lo Mein represents a Chinese noodle dish prepared by stir-frying egg noodles with an assortment of vegetables and a savory sauce. The terms "Lo" and "Mein" serve as direct phonetic translations, preserving the unique Chinese characters 捞 and 面 while describing the dish's cooking technique and main ingredient.
17. Sesame Chicken (芝麻鸡): Sesame Chicken is a beloved American-Chinese culinary creation, featuring crispy chicken pieces coated in a luscious sauce with both sweet and savory notes, derived from sesame seeds. The terms

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"sesame" and "chicken" have been translated based on their semantic meaning, elucidating the presence of sesame flavors and the primary protein source.

18. Eight Treasure Rice Pudding (八宝饭): Eight Treasure Rice Pudding is a delightful sweet dish comprising glutinous rice filled with a medley of dried fruits, nuts, and sweet beans, symbolizing abundance and good fortune. The English name of this dish represents a direct translation of its Chinese counterpart, emphasizing the inclusion of eight precious ingredients.

Some examples of English cuisine loan words commonly used in Chinese:

English	Chinese & Pinyin	English	Chinese & Pinyin
French Fries	薯条 (shǔ tiáo)	Cake	蛋糕 (dàn gāo)
Hamburger	汉堡包 (hàn bǎo bāo)	Pizza	比萨饼 (bǐ sà bǐng)
Pizza	披萨 (pī sà)	Belgian Waffle	比利时华夫饼 (bǐ lì shí huá fū bǐng)
Steak	牛排 (niú pái)	Spaghetti	意大利面 (yì dà lì miàn)
Ice Cream	冰淇淋 (bīng qí lín)	Hot Dog	热狗 (rè gǒu)
Coffee	咖啡 (kā fēi)	Salad	沙拉 (shā lā)
Cookies	曲奇饼干 (qū qí bǐng gān)	Egg Tart	蛋挞 (dàn tà)
Barbecue	烧烤 (shāo kǎo) BBQ	Chow Mein	炒面 (chǎo miàn)

The role of food-related loan vocabulary in reflecting and influencing cultural assimilation.

As cultures interact and merge, culinary traditions are often shared and exchanged, leading to the adoption of new food-related words from different languages. These loanwords not only provide a window into cultural assimilation but also contribute to cultural integration.

According to linguist David Crystal, "Loanwords are like cultural ambassadors, representing the influence of one language on another" (2012). When a particular culture adopts food-related loan vocabulary, it signifies the acceptance and incorporation of foreign culinary practices. For example, English borrowed words like "dumpling" or "chow mein" from Chinese, and "咖啡" or "KFC" from the English language reflecting the growing popularity and assimilation of these cuisines into English-speaking and Chinese-speaking societies. As Quatrini stated loan vocabulary also influences cultural assimilation by expanding the culinary horizons of individuals and shaping their perceptions of foreign cultures (2022). As people encounter these loanwords in everyday life, they become familiar with the associated dishes, ingredients, and cooking styles. This exposure creates an avenue for cultural exchange, fostering appreciation and understanding across different communities. Anthropologist Julia

Paulson emphasizes the significance of food-related loan vocabulary in cultural assimilation, stating, "Language is intimately linked to food, and incorporating foreign food terms enables individuals to explore new flavors and appreciate diverse culinary traditions" (Paulson, 2018). Loanwords like "Chow Mein" (Chinese fermented fried noodles) or "Wonton" (Chinese word for a kind of soup) introduce individuals to foreign cuisines, prompting them to explore new culinary experiences. This exploration can contribute to a sense of cultural openness and integration.

Food-related loan vocabulary demonstrates the fluidity and adaptability of languages, showcasing how cultural assimilation occurs through one of the most tangible aspects of human existence – food. As food-related loanwords become integrated into a language, they become a part of its lexicon and reflect the evolving cultural landscape. Therefore, food-related loan vocabulary plays a crucial role in reflecting and influencing cultural assimilation (Park, Leong, 2019). It serves as a linguistic and culinary bridge between cultures, providing insights into the acceptance of foreign culinary practices. Through the adoption of food-related loanwords, individuals expand their cultural horizons, fostering appreciation and integration (Zhang, Gao, Zhao, 2019). This phenomenon highlights the dynamic nature of language and its capacity to both reflect and shape cultural assimilation.

The influence of loan words to language development

Food-related loan words epitomize the linguistic adaptability and receptivity of a language, standing as a testament to the cultural intermingling that transpires within our interconnected, globalized world. By assimilating foreign vocabulary into a language, loan words enrich its lexicon and empower speakers to articulate tastes, flavors, and culinary techniques that may not have previously existed within their native tongue.

Linguist Professor Sarah Thomason elucidates the intriguing nature of food-related loan words, reflected the cultural exchange that ensues through trade and migration (2019). This recognition highlights the intimate interplay between gastronomic practices, language, and cultural interchange. Prominent examples of well-known loan words that transcend linguistic boundaries carry embedded cultural associations, offering invaluable insights into the culinary traditions of their originating cultures. Furthermore, the impact of food-related loan words extends beyond mere lexical expansion. Professor Ana Marín, in her exploration of language and food culture, has discovered that exposure to diverse culinary terminology via loan words "fosters cultural understanding, fosters an appreciation for global cuisines, and stimulates culinary experimentation" (2017). This observation underscores the trans-formative influence of language on individuals' perceptions of food, cultivating curiosity and encouraging exploration of various culinary traditions.

In essence, food-related loan words assume a pivotal role in the development of language, serving as conduits for cultural exchange, promoting culinary diversity, and influencing the way individuals perceive and engage with food. They exemplify the

inter-connectivity of diverse cultures and underscore the dynamic and adaptable nature of language in response to novel ideas and influences. The presence of food-related loan words within a given language signifies the adaptability and openness of that language, as well as the cultural exchange that permeates our globalized world. Moreover, these linguistic borrowings enrich the lexicon, enabling speakers to express culinary nuances that extend beyond their native tongue. Their impact extends beyond vocabulary expansion, engendering cultural understanding, fostering an appreciation for global cuisines, and inspiring culinary experimentation. Ultimately, food-related loan words embody the interconnection of different cultures and emphasize the dynamic nature of language in response to new influences and ideas (Marín, 2017; Thomason, 2019).

Significance

The research holds great significance as it contributes to the broader comprehension of language dynamics, cultural exchange, and globalization. Its particular emphasis on food-related vocabulary unveils how such language influences and reflects cultural assimilation. The findings will prove invaluable for language planning, cultural preservation, and the facilitation of intercultural communication within the realm of food and culinary arts. The importance of this research lies in its ability to unravel the linguistic, cultural, and psycholinguistics implications associated with borrowed food-related words. These vocabulary items not only bear witness to the multicultural composition of society but also provide a lens into the assimilation and intercultural communication transpiring within the culinary domain. By delving into the patterns of borrowing and the cultural ramifications underlying food-related vocabulary, this research will contribute to a more profound comprehension of language dynamics, cultural exchange, and the intricate interplay between food and language within our globalized world. The conducted data on food-related borrowings in English and Chinese sheds light on the prevailing patterns, motivations, and implications of this phenomenon. While existing studies provide valuable insights into borrowing words, there remains a need for a comprehensive corpus-based analysis specifically centered on food-related vocabulary in English and Chinese.

CONCLUSION

This research implemented a corpus analysis to investigate lexical borrowings related to food between the English and Chinese languages. The purpose of the study was to discern and analyze the patterns and frequency of these loanwords, comprehend the sociolinguistics factors influencing their adoption and adaptation, and explore their cultural implications. The study findings shed light on the role of food-related loan vocabulary as a means to mirror and impact cultural assimilation through corpus compilation and data analysis, numerous instances of food-related borrowing words were identified. Significantly, the study underscored the weight of food-related loan terms in linguistic development. In addition to expanding lexical resources, these words contribute to cultural understanding, foster appreciation for global cuisines, and

encourage culinary experimentation. They serve as evidence of language's adaptability and openness, exemplifying the cultural interchange facilitated by trade and migration. Food-related loan words enhance a language's lexicon, yielding insights into the culinary practices of originating cultures.

In summary, food-related loan vocabulary exerts a profound impact on linguistic evolution, facilitating cultural exchange and promoting culinary diversity, thereby influencing individuals' perspectives and approaches to food. This research contributes to our comprehension of language dynamics, cultural assimilation, and globalization. The outcomes hold value for language planning, cultural conservation, and the facilitation of intercultural communication within the realm of food and culinary arts. Future comprehensive corpus-based investigations specifically concentrated on food-related vocabulary in English and Chinese have the potential to provide deeper insights into this linguistic phenomenon.

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Appendix

Food Name	Image	Chinese Name	Pinyin	English Name	Notes	
Beef chow mein		椒盐牛腩	平炒牛腩	gan1 caai2 ngai2 tau2	gan1 tau1 nei fai	
Chow mein		炒麵	炒麵	caai2 mi2n	chai2 mi2n	A generic term for various stir-fried noodle dishes. Hong Kong-style chow mein is made from pan-fried thin crispy noodles.
Jumbo wing noodles		竹筒麵	竹筒麵	zik1 tung1 mi2n	zhushengmi2n	Bamboo log pressed noodles.
Lo mein		炒麵	炒麵	tau1 mi2n	tau1 mi2n	
Wife noodles roll		麵卷	麵卷	coeng2 fan2	changfan	Also known as chue cheong fun.
Fish noodles		魚麵	魚麵	hek fan2	hefan	Also known as fur-fun.
Beef noodle noodles		椒盐麵	椒盐麵	ngai2 tau1 fan2	yin tau1 nei	Also known as fat noodles (椒盐麵) / Mian10 Min10 tau1 tau1 fan2.
Yi mein		伊麵	伊麵	yi mi2n	yi mi2n	Also known as yi-fu noodles.
Wonton noodles		雲吞麵	雲吞麵	wan1 tau1 mi2n	yuntau mi2n	Sometimes spelled as wanton noodles.

The image displays a collection of restaurant menus. On the left, there are vertical menus for 'Appetizer', 'Soup', 'Sweet & Sour', and 'Basil'. In the center is a 'HOUSE SPECIAL' menu with various dishes and prices. On the right, there are vertical menus for 'Beef', 'FISH', 'SHRIMP', 'PORK', 'CHICKEN', and 'VEGETARIAN DISHES'. Each menu item is accompanied by a small photograph of the dish.

English	Traditional Chinese	Simplified Chinese	Jyutping	Pinyin
Black bean sauce	蒜蓉豆豉醬	蒜蓉豆豉酱	syun3 jung4 dau6 si6 zoeng3	suànróng dòuchījiàng
Char siu sauce	叉燒醬	叉烧酱	caa1 siu1 zoeng3	chāshāojiàng
Chu hau paste	柱侯醬	柱侯酱	cyu5 hau4 zoeng3	zhùhóujiàng
Hoisin sauce	海鮮醬	海鲜酱	hoi2 sin1 zoeng3	hǎixiānjiàng
Master stock	滷水	卤水	lou5 seoi2	lǔshuǐ
Oyster sauce	蠔油	蚝油	hou4 jau4	háoyóu
Plum sauce	蘇梅醬	苏梅酱	syun1 mui4 zoeng3	sūmèijiàng
Red vinegar	大紅浙醋	大红浙醋	daai6 hung4 zit3 cou3	dàhóngzhècù
Shrimp paste	鹹蝦醬	咸虾酱	haam4 haa1 zoeng3	xiánxiājiàng
Sweet and sour sauce	糖醋醬	糖醋酱	tong4 cou3 zoeng3	tángcùjiàng

English	Image	Traditional Chinese	Simplified Chinese	Jyutping	Pinyin
Dace fish balls		鯪魚球	鲮鱼球	leng4 jyu4 kau4	língyúqiú
Chinese Donut		油炸鬼		jau4 zaa3 gwai2	yóuzhāguǐ
Zaa Leung		炸兩	炸两	zaa3 loeng5	zháliǎng