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Numeral Classifiers Used in the Cookbooks

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Abstract

This article is aimed at describing numeral classifier used in the cookbooks. The data were collected through the observation, which is observation of the cookbooks. Through the observation, the data related to numeral classifier are tapped. Besides, noting technique is also used. The analysis of data is done by using "*intralingual identity method"*. Furthermore, "*referential identity method"* is also used. The study is done by looking at the reference of numeral classifier. Based on the data analysis, there are three types of numeral classifier used in the cookbooks, namely numeral classifier for individual objects, collective numeral classifier, and numeral classifier for size. Of the three numeral classifiers, numeral classifier for size (mensural classifier) is widely used. This is caused by the fact that in cooking, size is very important in order the food taste delicious. Numeral classifier for size can be divided into three types, namely, numeral classifier for weight measure, numeral classifier for length size or footage, and numeral classifier for volume size. The most widely used is numeral classifier for volume size, namely eleven forms. However, in terms of occurrence, numeral classifier for weight size is dominantly used.

Keywords: numeral classifier, cooking, size, weight, volume

1. Introduction

The study of numeral classifiers in Indonesian language did not yet get serious attention. There are not many researches about numeral classifiers. In some books, numeral classifiers have been discussed, but as far as I know, there is no in depth discussion about it. Meanwhile, numeral classifiers are the essential element in language. Nadra and Wahyuni (2014) stated that in selling and buying activities, for examples, numeral classifiers determine the effectiveness of communication. It is one of the reasons for the researchers to study the forms and the use of numeral classifiers in cookbooks. The size in the cookbooks is important in order to make the taste of the cuisine is suitable as what expected.

In Indonesian language, there are some terminologies for numeral classifiers. Some linguists named it *kata bantu bilangan* (numeral auxiliaries), as stated by Keraf (1984:78), Brataatmaja (1987:85), Walujeng (2002:165) and Wahyuni (2010); it is also called *kata penunjuk jenis* (demonstrative classifiers) (Hadidjaja, 1959:36—108); it is also named as *kata penyukat* (Ramlan, 1991).

Furthermore, Kentjono, Datang, Suhardiyanto, and Candrayani (2004:188-191) differentiate numeral classifiers into two types, namely classifiers and classifiers for size (mensural classifier). In general, according to Kentjono et al. (2004:188), noun in Indonesian language can be divided into three groups based on its classifiers, namely, *orang*, *ekor* and *buah.* Besides, in Indonesian language, there are also some classifiers such as *batang, bidang, biji, belah* and *rumpun*. Then, in Indonesian language, there are also the words that function to indicate size which are named by Kentjono et al. (2004:190) as *kata pengukur* 'counter word'. The counter word functions to count weight, wide or broad, volume, lengthy, speed, and numbers.

Even though there are some terms for classifiers, in this research the researchers use the terms numeral classifiers. Numeral classifiers is one of the types of classifiers proposed by Aikhenvald (2000). According to Aikhenvald (2000), classifier is the category which is separated from the category of noun. Furthermore, Aikhenvald stated that based on their occurrence, classifiers can be divided into eight types namely, noun classes, nominal classifier, numeral classifier, genitive classifier, demonstrative classifier, locative classifier, possessive classifier, and verbal classifier.

The term numeral classifier is also used by the other researchers such as for Malay language research by Siaw-Fong Chung (2010) and Salehuddin and Winskel (2009, 2011, and 2012).

Mizuguchi (2004) classifies numeral classifier into three types, namely individual numeral classifier for individual object, collective numeral classifier for collective objects, and numeral classifier indicating size or measure. This classification is also used by Wahyuni (2010) and Nadra and Wahyuni (2014 and 2015). Individual numeral classifier is the classifier used to count the smallest unit or to count one by one the solid concrete objects, and for each of the objects, the definite classifiers are used. Collective numeral classifier is classifier to count objects of some smallest unit or some individual object. This classifier is not to count the number of the members of the collection or group, but it is centered to the

group which is formed by some members. Numeral classifier of size or measure is classifier used when we measure or count one object based on its size and the object is not regarded as the smallest unit of the object itself.

In relation to the cuisine, numeral classifier are very essential. In order to cook the delicious food and the taste as what we want, the correct calculation and measurement of the ingredient is needed. For this reason, the researcher is interested in studying the forms and the use of numeral classification in the cookbooks.

2. Method

It is linguistic research. This research is descriptively done solely based on the existing fact or the empirical phenomena in which the language is used by its speakers. The data were collected through the observation, which is observation of the cookbooks. Through the observation, the data related to numeral classifier are tapped. Besides, noting technique is also used.

The analysis of data is done by using "*intralingual identity method"* as stated by Mahsun (2005:112-115). "*Intralingual identity method"* is the method of data analysis by relating and comparing linguistic elements or forms. The basic techniques of this method is divided into three types, namely technique of relating, comparing and equating (RCE), technique of relating, comparing and differentiating (RCD), and technique of relating, comparing and equating the main element (RCEME). Furthermore, "*referential identity method"* is also used. The study is done by looking at the reference of numeral classifier. Then, the result of analysis is presented narratively.

3. Finding and Discussion

Mizuguchi (2004), as stated in the previous part, classifies numeral classifier into three types, namely individual numeral classifier, collective numeral classifier, and numeral classifier for size. The analysis of numeral classifier in this writing is based on the classification as proposed by Mizuguchi. The analysis of numeral classifier in the cookbooks are presented below.

3.1 Individual Numeral Classifier

According to Mizuguchi (2004), individual numeral classifier is numeral classifier used to count smallest unit or to count one by one the concrete solid object, and for each of the object, definite numeral classifier is used. In the cookbooks written in Indonesian language, it is found some individual numeral classifier. This kind of numeral classifier (CL) will be describe in the following part.

1) *Buah (bh)* 'item'

Classifier of *buah (bh)* 'item' is classifier for various kinds of objects. This classifier is used in food recipes for: *chicken wing, small shrimp, red tomatoes, green tomatoes, ripe tomatoes, red chili, cayenne pepper, green chili, curly chili, tofu, corn, carrot, purple eggplant, red onion, garlic, Bombay onion, lontong 'rice cake', potatoes,* and *clove.*

Examples:

(1) *2 buah sayap ayam*
2 CL chicken wings
'two chicken wings'

(2) *1 buah tomat merah besar*
1 CL big red tomato
'one big red tomato'

(3) *2 buah cabai merah*
2 CL red chili
'two red chili'

2) *Lembar (lbr)/* 'piece'
Classifier of *lembar* (*lbr*) 'piece' is used for thin object. This classifier in food recipes is used for *bay leaf, lime leaf,* and *mushroom*
Examples:

(1) *3 lbr daun salam*
3 CL bay leaves
'three bay leaves'

(2) *4 lembar daun jeruk*
4 CL lime leaves
'four lime leaves'

(3) *6 lembar jamur kuping*
6 CL mushrooms
'six mushrooms'

3) *Butir* 'item'
Classifier of *butir* is used in food recipes for *egg, candlenut, lime, potato,* and *red onion*.
Examples:

(1) *2 butir telur*
2 CL eggs
'two eggs'

(2) *1 butir kemiri*
1 CL candlenut
'one candlenut'

(3) *1 butir jeruk limau*
1 CL lime
'one lime'

4) *Batang* 'item' (for stick-like object)
Classifier of *batang* is also used in food recipes to point to *leek* and lemongrass.
Examples:

(1) *1 batang serai*

1 CL lemongrass
'one lemongrass'

(2) *1 batang daun bawang potong 5 cm*
1 CL leek and cut into 5 cm
'one leek and cut into 5 cm'

5) *Ekor* 'tail'

In food recipes, form of *ekor* is used in measuring cooking ingredients consisting of animal. The animal is the species of birds such as chicken, the category of fish such as crab.

Examples:

(1) *1 ekor ayam ukuran sedang*
1 CL medium size chicken
'one medium size chicken'

(2) *5 ekor kepiting*
5 CL crabs
'five crabs'

6) *Papan*

Classifier of *papan* is only used for *petai.* This can be seen in the following

Example:

1 papan petai yang dikupas dan dibelah dua.
1 CL *petai* which is peeled and halved
'one *petai* which is peeled and halved'

7) *Utas* 'string'

Classifier of *utas* is only used in food recipes for *long bean.*

Example:

1 utas kacang panjang
1 CL long beans
'one string of long beans'

8) *Tangkai* 'stalk'

Furthermore, classifier of *tangkai* is used in food recipes for *basil* and *mustard*.

Examples:

(1) *2 tangkai sawi hijau*
2 CL green mustard
'two stalks of green mustard'

(2) *1 tangkai kemangi*
1 CL basil
'one stalk of basil'

3.2 Collective Numeral Classifier

Collective numeral classifier is numeral classifier to count objects consisting the collection of some smallest unit or several individual, and in counting the object, it is not focused on

individual object, but for the group consisting of some individual members (Mizuguchi, 2004). In the cookbook written in Indonesian language, it is found some collective numeral classifiers as follows.

1) *Bungkus* 'pack'
Bungkus 'pack' is numeral classifier used when counting objects which are collected in the form of packing. Pack is used in food recipes (example: *Royco*), *biscuit, macaroni*, and *cooking oil (example Bimoli).*
Examples:

(1) *1 bungkus biskuit*
1 CL biscuit
'one pack of biscuit'

(2) *1 bungkus Royco Bumbu Komplit Ayam Goreng*
1 CL Royco of complete seasoning of fried chicken
'one pack of Royco of versatile seasoning of beef flavor'

(3) 1 bungkus makaroni
1 CL macaroni
'one pack of macaroni'

(4) 1 bungkus Bimoli
1 CL Bimoli
'one pack of Bimoli'

2) *Potong* 'Piece'
Classifier of *potong* is collective numeral classifier. It is categorized as collective numeral classifier because objects counting by using this classifier are not counted as an individual object, but it is counted as a part of the whole objects. This classifier is found in food recipes for *squid, galangal, chicken breast,* and *soybean cake.*
Example:

(1) *1 potong cumi sedang*
1 CL medium sized squid
'one piece of medium sized squid'

(2) *2 potong lengkuas*
2 CL galangal
'two pieces of galangal'

(3) *½ potong dada ayam*
½ CL chicken breast
'½ piece of chicken breast'

(4) *1 potong tempe*
1 CL soybean cake
'one piece of soybean cake'

3) *Suing/siung* 'clove'

Similar to numeral classifier *potong* as stated above, classifier of *suing/siung* is also collective numeral classifier. Classifier *suing* is used in food recipes to count *onion*. An identical form is *siung* which is also used in food recipes. Classifier *siung* is used for *garlic, red onion,* and *galangal.* Classifier *suing* is the metathesis of *siung* which is caused by mispronouncing or mishearing. As a result, the position of phoneme /i/ is replaced by phoneme /u/.

Examples:

(1) *1 suing bawang*
1 CL onion
'one onion'

(2) *1 siung bawang putih*
CL red onion
'one red onion'

(3) *3 siung lengkuas*
3 CL galangals
'three galangals'

3.3 Numeral Classifier for Size

Numeral Classifier for size or (mensural classifier) is numeral classifier used when measuring object based on its size and the object is not regarded as the smallest unit (Mizuguchi, 2004). In cookbooks written in Indonesian language, it is found some numeral classifier indicating size. The size is weight measure, length size, and volume. Numeral classifier for size for each of the unit of size will be discussed in the following part.

3.3.1 Weight measure

In cookbooks, it is found some numeral classifiers indicating the unit of weight measure. Numeral classifiers for weight measure are as follows.

1) *Kilogram (kg*)

In Indonesian cookbooks, numeral classifier *kilogram* (*kg*) is used to measure the weight of solid object. Solid object which is measured by using classifier of size *kg* is things or objects of the category meat, such as meat of the cow, chicken and fish; the types of tuber, such as sweet potato; cereals, such as rice; kinds of vegetables.

Examples:

(1) *1 ½ kg daging*
1 ½ CL meat
'1 ½ kg meat'

(2) 1 ½ *kg kentang putih*
1 ½ CL white potato
'1 ½ kg white potato'

(3) *1 kg beras*
1 CL rice
'1 kg rice'

2) *Gram (gr)*

Similar to *kg*, numeral classifier *gr* is used when measuring the weight of the object. However, in cookbooks, there are many objects measured by using numeral classifier *gr* compared to objects measured by using *kg*. This numeral classifier is not only used to measure the object of the category of meat, tubers, cereals, and vegetables, similar to objects measured by using *kg* above, but also used to measure the other solid objects. In Indonesian cookbooks, almost all types of solid objects can be measured by using this numeral classifier. The solid objects which are measured by using this numeral classifier consists of the thing as mentioned above, solid objects in the form cereal, nuts, flours, noodles, fruits, vegetables, various types of sugar, various types chili, various types of species, and other foods, like cheese, margarine, and chocolate. The use of this numeral classifier can be seen in the following examples.

a. The category of meat
Examples:

(1) *250 gr daging ayam giling*
250 CL minced chicken meat
'250 gr minced chicken meat'

(2) *250 gr ikan kakap*
250 CL snapper
'250 gr snapper'

b. Tubers
Examples:

(1) *500 gr kentang*
500 CL potato
'500 gr potato'

(2) *400 gr ubi*
400 CL tuber'
'100 gr tuber'

c. For very small round objects
Examples:

(1) *20 gr beras*
20 CL rice
'20 gr rice'

(2) *150 gr pacar cina*
150 CL seeded sago

'150 gr seeded sago'

d. Nuts

Examples:

(1) *275 gr kacang mete*
275 CL cashew nut
'275 gr cashew nut'

(2) *200 gr kacang hijau*
200 CL green beans
'200 gr green beans'

e. Category of flours

Examples:

(1) *50 gr tepung terigu*
50 CL wheat flour
'50 gr wheat flour'

(2) *200 gr tepung beras*
200 CL rice flour
'200 gr rice flour'

f. Category of noodle

Examples:

(1) *250 gr spaghetti*
250 CL spaghetti
'250 gr spaghetti'

(2) *50 gr soun*
50 CL soun
'50 gr soun'

g. Fruits

Examples:

(1) *100 gr nanas*
100 CL pineapple
'100 gr pineapple'

(2) *200 gr nangka*
200 CL jackfruit
'200 gr jackfruit'

h. Vegetables

Examples:

(1) *150 gr jamur merang*
150 CL straw mushroom
'150 gr straw mushroom'

(2) *150 gr kol*
150 CL cabbage
'150 gr cabbage'

i. Various kinds of sugar
Examples:

(1) *50 gr gula pasir*
50 CL white sugar
'50 gr white sugar'

(2) *150 gr gula jawa*
150 CL palm sugar
'150 gr palm sugar'

j. Various kinds of spices
Examples:

(1) *20 gr jahe*
20 CL ginger
'20 gr ginger'

(2) *20 gr bawang putih*
20 CL garlic
'20 gr garlic'

k. Other foods
Examples:

(1) *100 gr tahu, potong dadu*
100 CL tofu, dice sliced
'100 gr tofu, dice sliced'

(2) *100 gr kismis*
100 CL raisins
'100 gr raisins'

3) *Ons*

Similar to *kg* and *gr*, numeral classifier *ons* can also be used to weigh almost all types of solid objects. In Indonesian cookbooks, this numeral classifier is mostly used compared to *kg*, but less than *gr*. Things weighed by using numeral classifier *ons* are also objects which can be weighed by using numeral classifier *kg* and *gr*. Objects weighed by using numeral classifier *ons* in Indonesian cookbooks are things from various types, such as category of meat, flours, vegetables, and noodles. Below are some examples of the use of numeral classifier *ons*.

(1) *1 ons daging*
1 CL meat
'1 ounce meat'

(2) *2 ons tepung terigu*
2 CL wheat flour
'2 ounce wheat flour'

(3) *1 on buncis*
1 CL bean
'1 ounce bean'

3.3.2 Length Size or Footage

In Indonesian cookbooks, it is only found two types of numeral classifier used to measure the length or size of an object. The two types of numeral classifier of the size unit are *cm* and *jari* 'finger'. Numeral classifier *cm* is numeral classifier of the unit of length size having international standard. Meanwhile, *jari* 'finger' is numeral classifier of length size in which the size is referred to parts of human body, namely *jari* 'finger'. The use of this numeral classifier is as follows.

1) *Sentimeter (Cm)*
In Indonesian cookbooks, numeral classifier *cm* is only used to measure length of object from the category of spices, meanwhile for other things, this numeral classifier is not used. Spices which are measured by using numeral classifier *cm* is spices such as ginger, galangals, turmeric and cinnamon.
Examples:

(1) *1 cm jahe*
1 CL ginger
'1 cm ginger'

(2) *3 cm kayu manis*
3 CL cinnamon
3 cm cinnamon'

2) *Jari* 'Finger'
Similar to numeral classifier *cm*, numeral classifier *jari* is also numeral classifier of the unit of length size used to measure solid objects of the kinds of spices such as spices as measured by using cm as stated above. However, the right size by using this numeral classifier is not exact because the tool used as a measurement is *jari* 'finger' (usually finger of human beings). Meanwhile, every people has different size of finger. The use of numeral classifier of *jari* 'finger' can be seen in the following examples.

(1) *½ jari kunyit*
½ CL turmeric
'½ knuckles of turmeric'

(2) *½ jari lengkuas*
½ CL galangals
'½ knuckles of galangals'

3.3.3 The Size of Volume

In Indonesian cookbooks, it is found numeral classifier to measure the volume of an object. The unit of size can be traditional volume size, international standard volume size, and volume size in the form of vessel. The three types of numeral classifiers of volume size will be discussed in the following part.

3.3.3.1 Numeral Classifier of Traditional Volume Size

In the cookbooks, it is only found one form of numeral classifier in the form of traditional volume size. The form is *genggam* 'handful'.
Examples:

(1) 1 genggam daun melinjo
1 CL melinjo leaves
'one handful of *melinjo* leaves'

(2) *1 genggam buah melinjo*
1 CL melinjo seeds
'one handful of *melinjo* seed'

3.3.3.2 Numeral Classifier of Volume With International Standard

In Indonesian cookbooks, it is found some numeral classifiers with international standard. Some of them will be described as follows.

1) *Liter (l)*

Numeral classifier *liter* (1) is numeral classifier for volume unit used to count the volume of liquid things. Some liquid which is measured by using numeral classifier of volume *liter* in Indonesian cookbooks are liquids such as water, broth, coconut milk, cooking oil and milk.
Examples:

(1) *2 liter air*
2 CL water
'2 liter water'

(2) *1 liter minyak sayur*
1 CL vegetable oil
'1 liter vegetable oil'

(3) *1.5 liter santan kelapa*
1.5 CL coconut milk
'1.5 liter coconut milk'

2) *Mililiter (ml)*

Numeral classifier *mililiter* (*ml*) is numeral classifier for volume derived from *liter.* Thus, as a numeral classifier of measure (mensural classifier), this numeral classifier is also used in the same way as numeral classifier *liter* (1), namely to measure volume of liquid. In Indonesian cookbooks, the numeral classifier of volume *ml* is mostly used compared to *l.*

Numeral classifier of volume size unit is not only used to measure liquid as in the use of liter, but also used to count the other spices in the form of liquid such as soy sauce and *mayonnaise*.

Examples:

(1) *100 ml air*
100 CL water
'100 ml water'

(2) *50 ml air kelapa*
50 CL coconut water
'50 ml coconut water'

(3) *700 ml susu cair*
700 CL liquid milk
'700 ml liquid milk'

3) *CC*

Numeral classifier *cc* is numeral classifier of volume size unit used to count liquid. In Indonesian cookbooks, numeral classifier of volume size unit *cc*, in counting the volume of liquid, beside it is used in the same way as *liter* and *milliliter*, it is also used to count other liquid, namely liquid in the form of melted solid object.

Examples:

(1) *125 cc air*
125 CL water
'125 cc water'

(2) *100 cc kopi kental*
100 CL strong coffee
'100 cc strong coffee'

(3) *250 cc orange juice*
250 CL orange juice
'250 cc orange juice'

3.3.3.3 Numeral Classifier for Volume Unit of Vessel

Numeral classifier of volume unit in the form of vessel is all vessels in which the objects can be put in them. Vessel is used to measure it. In Indonesian cookbooks, it is found some vessels used as a measurement, both as a measurement of solid object and as a measurement of liquid. Some vessels used as a measurement in Indonesian cookbooks are can, cup, glass, portion, handful, tablespoon and teaspoon. The use of numeral classifier of vessel in Indonesian cookbooks will be explain as follows.

1) *Kaleng* 'can'

Numeral classifier of *kaleng* ‘can’ is used to measure solid liquid object which are sold in the form that has been canned. The canned objects are milk, tomato, corn, and mushroom. In Indonesian cookbooks, the volume of canned object is used as the measurement.

Examples:

(1) *½ kaleng susu kental*
½ CL condensed milk
‘half can of condensed milk’

(2) *½ kaleng jagung*
½ CL corn
‘half can of corn’

(3) *1 kaleng jamur*
1 CL mushroom
‘one can of mushroom’

2) *Cangkir* ‘cup’

In KBBI, it is stated that *cangkir* ‘cup’ is an eared small bowl (water spot of tea or coffee to be drunk). As numeral classifier for volume, *cangkir* is used to measure the volume of an object in the cup. Numeral classifier *cangkir* can be used to measure solid and liquid object. Solid object be measured by using *cangkir* is rice and sugar or the object with the smallest size so that they can be put into *cangkir* such as macaroni, or solid object that has been mashed or sliced into small pieces so that it can be put into cup.

Examples:

(1) *1 cangkir kacang polong*
1 CL peas
‘one cup of peas’

(2) *3 cangkir gula pasir*
3 CL white sugar
‘three cups of white sugar’

Beside to measure the solid objects, numeral classifier *cangkir* is used to measure liquid such as water, milk, and oil. Besides, *cangkir* can also be used to measure liquid which is solidified such as cheese, butter and yoghurt.

Examples:

(1) *1/2 cangkir air*
1/2 CL water
‘1/2 cup of water’

(2) *1/3 cangkir minyak zaitun*
1/3 CL olive oil
‘1/3 cup of olive oil’

(3) *3/4 cangkir keju*
3/4 CL cheese

'3/4 cup of cheese'

3) *Gelas* 'glass'

In KBBI, there are two definition of *glass*, namely: 1) 'drinking vessel, tubular, made of glass, etc.', and 2) 'glass'. The word *glass* which is used as drinking vessel to measure the volume is *glass* in the first definition, namely drinking vessel, in the form of tubular, made of glass. As numeral classifier, glass is used to measure volume in which the size is the number of volume that can be put into the glass. In Indonesian cookbooks, this numeral classifier is usually used as a volume unit to measure liquid such as water, milk, and coconut milk. Besides, this numeral classifier is also used to count liquid which is solidified such as ice with small size so that it can be put into the glass.

Examples:

(1) *1 gelas air*
1 CL water
'one glass of water'

(2) *1 gelas jus jeruk*
1 CL orange juice
'one glass of orange juice'

(3) *1 gelas susu*
1 CL milk
'one glass of milk'

4) *Cup*

Cup is English term for *cangkir*. In Indonesian cookbooks, it is also found this word which functions as numeral classifier and used to measure thing in volume unit. In Indonesian cookbooks, it is found this numeral classifier as the classifier to measure *yoghurt.*

Example:

1 cup plain yogurt
1 CL plain yogurt
'one cup of plain yogurt'

5) *Sendok teh* (sdt) 'Teaspoon'

According to *KBBI*, spoon is the tool used to replace hand in taking something (such rice), the form is oval, concave, and stemmed. Spoon consists of various form and types. One of the types of spoon is teaspoon. In *KBBI*, it is stated that teaspoon is 'small spoon to mix the drink (tea, coffee, etc.). Teaspoon (tsp) is vessel which is often used as numeral classifier for volume unit in Indonesian cookbooks. The volume of object of one teaspoon is the number of volume which can be taken by using the spoon. The volume of one teaspoon is about half of the size of tablespoon (see the next explanation). As numeral classifier for volume unit, *teaspoon* is used to count volume of thing, both solid and liquid object. Solid object counted or measured by using *teaspoon* is the solid thing in the form of cereal or solid object with small size that can be put into *teaspoon*, or solid object mashed or sliced into pieces so that it can be put into teaspoon.

Examples:

(1) *1/2 sdt ketumbar*
½ CL coriander
'half teaspoon of coriander'

(2) *1 sdt merica hitam*
1 CL black pepper
'one teaspoon of black pepper'

(3) *2 sdt garam*
2 CL salt
'two teaspoon of salt'

6) *Sendok Makan* (*sdm*)/ 'tablespoon'

In *KBBI*, it is stated that tablespoon is spoon used to eat rice, etc.' Beside as tablespoon, it can also be used as numeral classifier for volume unit. The number of volume which is regarded as one *sendok makan* 'tablespoon' is the number that can be put into the spoon. Usually, the volume that can be put into tablespoon is twice as much of the volume that can be put into teaspoon. This type of numeral classifier, *sendok makan* 'tablespoon' is often used in cookbooks. Similar to teaspoon, this numeral classifier can also be used to measure volume both solid and liquid object. Solid object be measured by using *sendok makan* 'tablespoon' is the one in the form of granules or solid object with smallest size so that it can be put into the tablespoon, or solid object which are mashed or finely sliced so that it can be put into the tablespoon. Besides, this classifier can also be used to measure various kinds liquid.

Examples:

a. Solid object:

(1) *½ sdm ebi*
½ CL ebi
'½ tablespoon of ebi'

(2) *4 sdm tepung*
4 CL flour
'4 tablespoons of flour'

(3) *2 sdm kapur sirih*
2 CL lime betel
'2 tablespoons of lime betel'

b. Liquid

(1) *3 sdm minyak goreng*
3 CL cooking oil
'three tablespoons of cooking oil'

(2) *2 sdm susu cair*
2 CL liquid milk

'two tablespoons of liquid milk'

(3) *1 sdm saus tiram*
1 CL oyster sauce
'one tablespoon of oyster sauce'

Based on the above analysis, it seems that in cookbooks, it is found the three types of numeral classifier as stated by Mizuguchi (2004), namely individual numeral classifier, collective numeral classifier, and numeral classifier of size. It is found that there are eight form of individual numeral classifier, namely *buah, lembar, butir, batang, ekor, papan, utas,* and *tangkai*. There are three forms of collective numeral classifier, namely *bungkus, potong,* and *siung/suing*. Then, there are sixteen forms of numeral classifier for size, namely *kilogram, gram, ons, cm, jari, genggam, liter, meliliter, cc, kaleng, cangkir, gelas, cup, botol, sendok teh (sdt),* and *sendok makan (sdm).* Of the three types, numeral classifiers of size are the dominant forms. It is very common because in food recipes, for the comparison of every element or food material, the exact size is needed in order the taste of the food is delicious.

Numeral classifier for size consists of three types, namely numeral classifier for weight measure, length size, and volume size. Of the three types of numeral classifier for size, the dominant forms are numeral classifier for volume, i.e. eleven forms, namely *genggam, liter, meliliter, cc, kaleng, cangkir, gelas, cup, botol, sdt,* and *sdm*. However, though in terms of the forms, the dominant form is volume, but in term of the use or occurrence, the size of weight is widely used.

There are only three forms of numeral classifier for weight size, namely *kilogram, gram,* and *ons*. Of the three forms, the form of *gram (gr)* is dominantly used, and followed by *ons,* and most dominantly used is *kg.* This can be understood because *ons* is the smallest one and *kg* is too much for average person or family cooking. Only for special needs or activities, big size of food recipes is needed. It is the party or business activity.

4. Conclusion

Based on the analysis above, it seems that in the cookbooks, numeral classifiers for size are mostly found. Numeral classifier for weight measure is dominantly used than the other numeral classifiers. As stated above, it is caused by the fact that in cooking, size or measurement is very important. If the size does not fit among elements of food, then the food taste is not delicious. Therefore, it is clear that the role of numeral classifiers in cookbooks is very important. They cannot be ignored.

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