



A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF LINGUISTIC IDEOLOGY IN ENGLISH AND ARABIC LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT: *Linguistic ideologies aim to understand the language and culture present in the world. English is the most widely accepted language worldwide, used for global communication. Arabic, on the other hand, is increasingly important due to its diverse culture and knowledge. The problem of the study is identified as the discrepancies of ideologies based on socio-cultural codes that may generate differences in meaning when using both English and Arabic language. A comparative study examines linguistic ideologies in English and Arabic languages, using interpretive methodology and secondary data. The findings reveal significant differences in ideology, indicating historical and characteristic differences between the two languages. Linguistic ideology stemming from different cultures provides the opportunity for exploding diverse social cultural codes and political dimensions which impacts the social world and impacts the process of meaning generation and understanding as well.*

KEYWORDS: Linguistic Ideologies, Ontology, Arabic, English.



INTRODUCTION

Linguistic ideologies are regarded as an understanding about languages, beliefs and practices about cross cultures which are used in the social world. The language ideologies are mostly a language of morals and politically loaded with the representation of nature, language and structure. The linguistic ideology perceives a way in which people accept the language and the speaking in their own purview. The inculcation of linguistic ideologies is important to remove essential barriers and misconception that are likely to arouse between cultures and its meaning. Hence it provides a link between two different socio-cultural and linguistic processes arising in the world. Therefore, the main objective of this study is to understand the concept of linguistic ideologies and imply this ideology in order to explore the linguistic ideologies practiced in English and Arabic languages and make a comparative approach between the two.

The research conducted on this particular topic in the past has focused on the analysis of specific processes of meaning generation based on cultural, social and political codes. However, shifts in ideology can lead to shifts during the interpretation of meaning while using a specific language system. The prospect of linguistic ideology is related to the attitude and perceptions regarding a specific language during its exposure to users. As per the words of Prada (2019), “translanguaging” is considered to be a process that creates socio-linguistic challenges related to linguistic ideology and attitudes, establishing perceptions about the flexibility of practices and stimulating inclusion and normalization within a traditional space of communication. On the other hand, the prospect of establishing a general linguistic ideology that can help people to transcend the borders of culture and social codes and the contribution of linguistic ideologies remains unclear. Therefore, the purpose of the study is to conduct a comparative analysis on linguistic ideology of English and Arabic language to define the similarities and differences of specific linguistic ideologies related to each language.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Important Factors of Linguistic Ideology

The linguistic ideologies are practiced differently in different parts of the world and every language has a unique literature which has been followed in order to create a linguistic bridge. The literature of Arabic language comes from its language itself and the great structure of Arabic literature contains works that are practiced in Turks, Persian, Arabs and Jews. The first literature in Arabic was introduced in the medieval period of the 4th to 7th century, the poems in Arabic are regarded as aside or odes which are generally very short and the longer ones contain lines up to hundred. As per Krenkow (2017), the theme of these poems generally include courage, love, war, fear and chase. The speaker recites about the beauty of nature not romantically but directly, the Qasida were survived through the collection from poets like Mulaqat, Kitab-al-Afghani and many more poets, but the most famous poets of that period were Antara and Zuher.

In the 8th and 9th century, a new era of Arabic literature emerged with the rise of new Arabic-Persian culture of Baghdad which was the new capital of Abbasid. In this period mathematics, philosophy, history and the laws of Quran were interpreted and criticized along with its collection of early Arabic literature that were compiled in this century. By the end of the 19th century, the printing of Arabic literature spread in Beirut, Damascus and Cairo. In the words



of Krinis (2020), many Arabic writers started writing in newspapers, books, encyclopedias and articles in order to get recognized in the modern world and they could express their emotions through writings. The first modern novel that was ever made is recognized as *Zaynab* written by Muhammad Husayn Haykal.

Regardless of many languages persisting in the world, English is predominantly the taker of the world in terms of communication. The invasion of English in the world started with the coming of the British in the 5th century. According to Pechenick, Danforth and Dodds (2017), the English language is subsequently divided in several parts that is recognized as the old English which is not in use in the present situation. These were usually used in the period from the 5th to 7th century referred to as the primitive English. The next is early Middle English. It was in this period when English was evolving with the addition of grammar in it and more efforts were put in the Syntax. In the 14th century, a new dialect was taking place in the London area known as the late Middle English.

In this period Geoffrey Chaucer was regarded as the father of English literature; it was in this period when Chaucer English was put in use and the introduction of new dialects such as gaff, such as not switch and there. In the words of Rotatori, Lee and Sleeveva (2021), late after the expansion of the industrial revolution in the 18th and 19th century the English language started to evolve due to the new discoveries and inventions taking place. Therefore, the additions of Greek and Latin words were used in order to develop new words and dialects. English that is used in the 21st century does not have any similarity with those of the old English and the Modern English. The grammar has been much more refined and words are used which are more convenient.

Contact between English and Arabic Language Theory

It is assumed that the Arabic language originated in the Arabian Peninsula whereas the English language has gone through many changes. The English language was influenced by several languages such as Latin and French. As per the opinion of Al Suwaiyan (2018), Arabic language was spoken by nomadic tribes. There is a connection between English and Arabic language theory. There is a great contribution of Arabic language in the English language. There is a similarity in these two languages that both are the medium of communication through which millions of people communicate. In the words of Alqarni (2020), Anglo-Frisian dialects were brought by Anglo-Saxon between 5th and 7th centuries. This Anglo-Frisian dialect was known as old English. The English language has been inspired by a lot of languages; it takes motivation from Germanic languages. French and Latin languages influenced the English language.

On the other hand, semiotic languages are the origin of Arabic language. According to Gardani (2020), it originated between the 1st and 4th centuries. There is an important similarity between English and Arabic languages and this similarity is that both languages have alphabets. Alphabets are symbols or letters that represent the speech of language. Arabic language has basically 28 letters whereas English language has 26 letters. As per the opinion of Hussien (2018), the letters of the Arabic language are pronounced in the same pattern and same way. In Arabic the script is generally written from right to left, but persons who utilize the English language write it from left to right. There are only six vowel phonemes and 8 vowels in Arabic language but English language has five vowels. The English language is pronounced in a very



dynamic way but Arabic language is pronounced in a static way. The Arabic language can be gained through constant practice, but one has to memorize the English language.

The words of Arabic language are completely dependent upon gender. In the words of Wahdah (2018), various pronunciations occur depending upon male and female genders. The words of the English language do not depend upon genders. These are the differences between English and Arabic languages, but there is another similarity such as Arabic and English languages' words have infinitives. Another difference between Arabic and English languages is that the Arabic language has simple grammar rules whereas the English language has elementary grammar rules. The Arabic language has not gone through changes but the English language has gone through revolutionary changes. A common origin is shared by these two languages. Arabic language has an inflectional or case system but English language has lost its case system because of going through a lot of changes.

Arabic has no present perfect tense, this language has only past and present tense but English language has past, present and present perfect tense. There are no modal verbs in the Arabic language but the English language has modal verbs. Arabic does not have the pronoun in relative clauses whereas relative clauses consist of pronouns in English language. Short vowels are not so important in Arabic language but the vowels have so much importance in English language.

Major Difference of Arabic and English Linguistic Ideology

There are various numbers of languages practiced all over the world and some languages even have certain basic similarities between them. But the Arabic and English languages are quite distinct in nature. Due to the evolution of both the languages, there are various differences in both the languages. As per Morita-Mulley (2017), they have different families, the English language comes from the Indo- European family consisting of three branches: north Germanic, east Germanic and west Germanic. However, English belongs to the west Germanic branches, on the other hand Arabic is derived from the Semitic language group which is from Afro-asiatic language family group hailing from the Middle East.

Among all the Semitic languages, the most spoken language includes Arabic, Tigris, Hebrew and Maltase. The English language is the third most spoken language all over the world, spreading in all 139 countries of the world whereas Arabic language is spread in 59 countries. The Arabic texts have 8 vowels, where six are regular and two are occasional. The short vowels are not mostly used in Arabic and the Arabic language is written from left to right not like English and in cursive format whereas the English is written in Latin script. In the words of Saiegh-Haddad (2018), the Arabic language does not have any lower or upper case which is required in English. The translation of words or sentences from English to Arabic or vice versa gets difficult because the Arabic language has six phonemes, which are absent in the English language.

On the other hand, the English language has 20 consonants hence creating 24 phonemes making it difficult to translate words. There are various verb tenses and irregularities present in English and have present conjunctions whereas in Arabic languages it does not articulate any present conjunction. The grammar segment of the Arabic language differentiates between a male and female in its sentence construction, it even specifies any kind of singular or plural objects in the sentence. The sentence construction of English consists of a verbal sentence whereas in



Arabic language the sentence construction consists of both verbal as well as nonverbal sentences and it does not contain any kind of verb in it and only contains a noun. As per Qamariah and Aini (2021), a fully complete English structure includes an object, subject and verb, whereas in Arabic, a complete sentence consists of a verbal, nominal, functional and non-functional sentence. The most common usage is the verbal and nominal sentence; in the verbal sentence, there is a requirement of a topic and an object and the nominal sentence articulates any particular thing or an object. However due to various differences in the languages, it gets difficult for the learner to adopt and comprehend any particular language. In Arabic language the sounds of each letter used is based on the mood and the construction of the sentence as well as the learner needs to memorize the moon and sun letters used in the Arabic language to understand the pronunciation.

METHODOLOGY

Research Philosophy

Research philosophy carries the wide characteristics to discuss the study in a disciplinary method. The research philosophy may be classified into numerous divisions like ‘empirical methodology’, ‘interpretive methodology’ or ‘critical methodology’. All of these methodologies consist of some unique features and processes in a significant way. The variables of the philosophy act differently in reach of this methodology. The role of reality, values and knowledge have different aspects in different types. The detailed descriptions about each of the methodologies are here in table 1.

Table 1: Philosophical assumptions of the Research Methodologies

<i>Variables</i>	Empirical Methodology	Interpretive Methodology	Critical Methodology
Ontology (Reality)	It makes an assumption that the reality revolves around the world waiting to be discovered and through the empirical methodology. It gathers more and more data in order to discover the reality.	The interpretive methodology believes that reality dwells in the human mind and it can be collectively constrained through the experiences of those realities.	The critical methodology thinks of reality as material. The material is shaped by the ethic, social or political values of mankind.



Epistemology (Knowledge)	The epistemology of the empirical methodology believes that the knowledge is developed by a scientific method.	The interpretive methodology believes that there is more than one truth as there a number of realities exist in the entire world. Here, it is assumed that the knowledge is developed by the human being. The Truth is established depending on the observation and interpretation of the human mind.	It believes that the knowledge is dialectic in nature where the role of the truth is to liberate the thinking of the people.
Logic (Arguments and claims)	The empirical methodology follows deductive logic. Here, it is rational and has specific objectives.	Interpretive methodology follows the research methodology following the inductive logic pattern and it depends on multiple interpretations at a time.	The inductive logic goes through revealing power and it is led by individual autonomy and empowerment.
Axiology (Values)	Here, the values play the neutral role. It does not wait for the personal opinion of the researchers, their perceptions and their expectations.	The values play a vital role here. Individual opinion, expectation, participation have great implications here.	The critical methodology is primarily value oriented. The values of the researcher conceal social justice and the key aspect of the research.

(Source: Researcher)

Justification: While processing the study about the linguistic ideologies and comparison between the Arabic and English from literary point of view, the **Interpretive Methodology** has been used (Alamir, 2019). The vastness of both of the languages cannot be described without taking the interpretation and opinion from the prior researchers. The subject matter is more dependent on the opinion of the human mind than logic. Hence, **Interpretive Methodology** seemed more suitable than the rest.

Data Collection

The data has been collected from secondary sources like literature review, prior journals, newspapers and the research articles of the prior researchers about the same topic. The secondary qualitative and secondary quantitative data helped a lot to develop the research article. A purposive sampling technique was adopted for the study for ensuring the inclusion of relevant and valuable data, contributing to the purpose of the study. Certain general criteria



were followed during the sampling process such as inclusion of peer-reviewed journal articles, publications in the English language, published within the last 7 years and accessible in full-text pdf format in various electronic databases. Thus, the data collection process ensured that the comprehensive analysis of available secondary resources is being conducted successfully in the paper.

Data Analysis

Observing through multiple articles and literature reviews about the linguistic comparison of English and Arabic through multiple data sources, it has been seen that the implications and popularity of English language is more than the Arabic throughout the entire globe. The reason for the popularity may be the easy pronunciation, absence of gender differentiation in sentence construction and less complexity. The data consisting of these different features have a great implication in this research article. Following a qualitative analysis framework, a structured literature review is conducted to outline the comparative notions related to linguistic ideologies.

RESULTS

Many of the linguists have discussed numerous techniques and features of the language used by the renowned authors and politicians and they have enquired specific objectives to reinforce their opinion into the masses. This study has been developed to examine the linguistic ideologies of English and Arabic. Observing the multiple factors and variables several distinct characteristics have been raised while processing the comparison of these languages. Bursting the differences, there are similarities too as both of these languages are shaped according to the social context (Alian & Awajan, 2018). These languages have been processed following a specific cultural background. The study has highlighted the prominent features in English and Arabic respectively from the viewpoint of the linguistic ideologists. The usage of different figures of speech like metaphor, irony, oxymoron, personification, simile, hyperbole or the alliteration by the literary persons in English has put the greatest implication in the world of literature.

The renowned authors of the English language use those figures of speech to build the concreteness in the English language and those figures help in the beautification of English literature very significantly. According to Betti and Ulaiwi (2018), this makes the language more expressive where the writings become more alive. The multiple uses of literary terms include more importance into the language, it emerges as inclusive and more interesting. The huge part of Arabic literature consists of the works of Turks, Jews, Egyptians, and Persians who have adopted Arabic as their speaking language. No doubt the Arabs themselves and the other Africans have greatest implications too in terms of Arabic literature. It has been noted that the first Arabic literature came in the medieval age. The Arabic poems consist of notable features, namely 'quasida' or 'odes'. Usually these short poetries depict tribal life, themes of war and love.

The courageous nature of mankind and the impulsion are beautifully depicted in those poetries. With the emergence of Islam, 'Qur'an' the center of Arabic literature has started to revolve around religious phenomena. The previous literary style of 'Mu'allaqat', 'Hamasa', 'Mufaddal' had undergone a declining period. In the later period of the 8th century, a new group of poets emerged in Baghdad and the Persian and Indian influence has been seen in the Prose style of



Arabic literature (El-Masri, Altrabsheh & Mansour, 2017). On the other hand, the journey of English literature had started in the Anglo-Saxon period. The 8th century is the crucial period of the developing period of the English language. The Germanic influence has been seen in a notable amount and the French poetic convention has followed a continuous metrical length. The magnificent blooming of English literature had taken place in the 14th century with the new introduction of Chaucer.

Observing from the literary point of view, it can be noted that the emergence of English literature has come in the later times where the introduction of Arabic literature came quite earlier. The social and religious perspective of Arabian literature is more important than the English (Elnagar, Al-Debsi & Einea, 2020). Where the influence of the Turks, Persia has been seen in Arabian literature, the Germans and French have their contribution in the English. Many of the languages bear several common features but the distinctions of the Arabic language from the others are quite strong. It is a common matter that the languages of the same language family have great differences between them. Where it does not matter that belonging from different language groups, English and Arabic must have different features in them. English stands in the third position in terms of spoken language.

Around 378 million people in almost 137 countries worldwide use English as their first language. On the other side, Arabic stands in fifth position, expanding through 59 countries worldwide. While talking about the textual features of those languages, Arabic consists of 28 consonants and 8 vowels from which 6 are regular vowels with distinct sound features. Arabic has six different characteristics in the textual format which is absent in the English language and this is the ultimate reason for difficulties in translation. It is quite difficult to pronounce the Arabic language better than the rest of the languages. According to Glas et al. (2018), with scientific explanation, it can be said that the use of epiglottis is high in Arabic language which is not followed in the English language. The usage of verbs is not so intense in Arabic like usage in the English Language. Arabic does not consist of the conjugation of present tense like the 'to be' form of English.

The word stress in Arabic maintains a continuous form in Arabic language where the English does infrequently. In Arabic language the distinction between the male and female are seen in the verb, in the conjugation of the verb in terms of sentence construction which is absent in English language. The basic structure of the sentence formation has huge differences between the English and the Arabic. The English language focuses on the verbal constructions of the sentence where the Arabic focuses both on the verbal construction and on the nominal form. Due to the large number of differences, it is quite difficult to comprehend the complexities between those differences (Sayed, Salem & Khedr, 2017). These individual languages bear their own unique features which cannot be aligned at one place to make proper distinction. In a nutshell, it can be illustrated that both of them are unique and have their implications from a socio-cultural perspective.

In the construction of sentences in the English language, the inclusion of parts of speech is considered to be essential as it dignifies the essence of the sentence and the writing. In other words, it can be said that the inclusion of parts of speech delivers a life to the sentence. It helps us to criticize, analyze and interpret the writing. According to Yulduz (2021), there are various forms of parts of speech that have evolved over time and it includes alliteration. Where two words are formed together in order to make a letter, but the two words always need not be of the same word but when it is heard it seems to be like the same repetition of words. Another



part of speech that is used extensively in the phrasing of the poems mostly in the medieval period is metaphor. The words in the construction of a sentence does not imply the same meaning when it is heard, it is used to indicate another specific feature. Personification is another one of great parts of speech used to give importance to any non-living creature and using it as a tool to specify the qualities of that non-living creature.

DISCUSSION

Based on the above findings, it can be stated that there are distinct characteristics of linguistic ideology in both the languages which help to process the meaning and convey it to the masses successfully. Linguistic ideologies are defined by the changes in the social, political and cultural codes, used by speakers to convey specific meanings. Furthermore, the use of hyperbole, oxymoron, personification, alliteration, simile and so on. The use of figures of speech in the English language helps to beautify the language yet indicates different layers of meaning. The literary recognition of the English language globally helps to create a linguistic ideology that is easily understood and appreciated by the readers. In comparison as an ancient language, Arabic literature features social and religious perspectives. Therefore, it can be stated that the linguistic ideology in English differs from Arabic based on its literary works which provides its specific characteristics based on its historical origin.

Further analysis indicates that English language is used as the first language among 137 countries globally where Arabic is used in 59 countries. Arabic has 6 different characteristics in the format of text which is essentially absent in the English language which makes it difficult to translate it. The inherent structure of the Arabic language along with its pronunciation can be difficult for the English-speaking population as the use of epiglottis is high in Arabic language. Contrastingly, from a grammatical perspective, the English language has conjugations of words which are not present in Arabic. Therefore, both languages exhibit distinct differences that can contribute to the differences of linguistic ideologies.

The English language uses various parts of speech for completing a sentence and generating meaning. It also uses various forms of rhetorical devices to distinctly provide beauty to the written or spoken word. The use of various figures of speech in the English language is identified based on its social and cultural significance that helps to generate specific meaning. In essence, inherent features and characteristics of both the languages defined from the perspective of linguistic ideology results in the identification of grammatical and structural differences that is evident during the act of writing or speaking. Therefore, the study is limited to the inability to synchronize the multiplicity of cultural, social and political codes that construct linguistic ideology, impacting the reader or listener's capacity for determining specific meaning. The process of translation between these two languages can be highly difficult for which the study recommends the construction of a linguistic framework based on the translation of meaning in alignment with the linguistic ideology and codes as opposed to literal translations which can deform the meaning aimed at by the author.



CONCLUSION

Linguistic ideologies are regarded as a way of forming messages through the use of language as a medium. It reflects a particular social or political ideology in the manifest of influencing people with a set of characteristics and beliefs that are set in the social world. After the evaluation of this study where it introduced the concept of ideology and its related behavior. The conclusion that can be drawn from the above analysis is that both English and Arabic language are considerably different from each posing different families and evolution theory. There are a number of differences between them and they have different sets of ideologies but comparatively it is essential to explore both the linguistic ideologies due to the difference in their history and their characteristics. Considering linguistic ideologies of different cultures gives the opportunity to explore different socio cultures along with its political dimension that creates an impact on the social world.

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