

**A Comparative Study between Arabic and English  
In Terms of their Origin and History, Structural Power and Influence on the Daily Life  
and the Future.**

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**Note: The differences between the linguistic features of Arabic and English in this  
paper was based on my Thesis on Translation of the Holy Qur'ân into English.**

**Abstract**

This study is a comparison between Arabic language and English language in terms of their origin, history, structural power and influence on the daily life and the future. As this study is of a comparative nature it uses the descriptive, comparative and analytical approaches because they say what both languages are, what are the differences between them and analyse them.

Therefore, the study investigates the origins and the historical developments of both languages throughout the centuries. It discusses the origins, the names, the different stages of development, and the categories of both languages. In Arabic, it investigates Classical Arabic, Standard Arabic and Colloquial Arabic. In English it discusses Old English, Middle English and Modern English. It investigates the linguistic features of each language. In Arabic, it discusses the grammatical structure changes according to the gender, plural, dual and singular form with the focus on the morpheme and At-Tanwîn: Arabic grammatical device that connected with the last letter of the indefinite article. It highlights the great influence of the Holy Qur'ân on Arabic language. In addition to that, the study presents slight differences between the dialects of the geographical areas. The study also draws attention to the linguistic phenomenon of [diglossia](#), which is the normal use of two separate varieties of the same language, usually in different social situations in the Arab societies. The study investigates the role of translation in the spreading of Arabic language. It makes comparison between Arabic and English in terms of the factors of their existence and influence, globally. Both Arabic and English have been taught worldwide in many schools and universities around the world with different objectives.

**Key words:** Arabic, English, structural power, diglossia, influence.

**Introduction**

Arabic is a Semitic language that possesses many unique linguistic characteristics; in that it differentiates between male and female, not only in pronouns, but also in the verbs and a sentence structure, as well as in singular and plural forms. Conjugation depends on number and gender.

The different stages of development and progress of Arabic over the centuries resulted in three types of Arabic; Classical Arabic, Modern Standard Arabic and Colloquial Arabic.

The reasons of Arabic not to lose its glamorous status and to be global and to remain influential and dominant are internal within the body of the language, because Arabic was the native language of Muhammad ﷺ, the Prophet of Islam and because it's the language of the Holy Qur'ân, the book of Islam. Each and every Muslim needs to know some Arabic, at least that which enables her/him to perform "Şalâh".

In other hand, English is a [West Germanic language](#) that originated from the word "[Englisc](#)" a language of the Angles, one of the three Germanic tribes that invaded Britain in the 5th century.

The different stages of development and progress of English over the centuries resulted in three categories; Old English, Middle English, Modern English.

The factors of English to be global and to remain influential and dominant are external. If America, Britain, Canada and Australia lost their political, economic, technical and cultural power, English will diminish. This fact can be verified by the status of English language during the French invasion of Britain when English became a language of the lower class.

Both languages were/are taught globally at schools and universities for different reasons.

#### Origin and History of Arabic Language

About the origin of Arabic, Allen (2003: 12) writes:

"Arabic is a Semitic language, and is regarded by historical linguists as the member of that family of languages that has preserved the largest number of features of postulated proto-Semitic".

According to al-Mallâh (2008:46), "The existing Arabic language is a mixture of many Arabic dialects that become one language in the end. Arabic language is named after the [Arabs](#), the people who originally lived/live in Arabian Peninsula.

#### City of Makah and Its Role in Completion of Arabic Language

Certain conditions should be fulfilled for any language to reach its maturity, such as a considerable stability, economic and cultural developments and fortunately, all these factors, were fulfilled in city of Makah before the advent of Islam. There was the Ka'bah, within the city of Makkah itself, a remarkable sanctuary enclosure that served as the focus for the worship of a number of pagan deities. In the cultural aspect, there was "Uk a:z, which was the venue of a celebrated annual poetry festival at which tribal poets would compete.

Arabic was/is completed and perfected by the rules of the organized annual competitive fairs of "Uk a:z of choosing the best poet and the best poem in Pre-Islamic era.

## Types of Arabic

Classical Arabic, is that which can be found in the Pre-Islamic era literature and the Qur'anic discourse. It was used from the period of Pre-Islamic Arabia to that of the Abbasid Caliphate. Classical Arabic is prescriptive, according to the syntactic and grammatical norms that laid down by classical grammarians (such as Sibawayh) and the vocabulary defined in classical dictionaries (such as the Lisān al-‘Arab, Al-Miṣbāḥ Al-Munīr, Al-Qāmūs Al-Muḥīd. Mukhtār Al-Ṣiḥāh).

Standard Modern Arabic, which is used in all aspects of contemporary life, all over the Arab countries and can be understood by the various Arab regions: The Gulf States, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Syria, Egypt, Sudan, and the North-West of Africa' countries, namely; Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco and Mauritania.

Colloquial or dialectal Arabic, which refers to the many national or regional varieties which constitute the everyday spoken language. Colloquial Arabic has many regional variants; The Gulf States, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Syria, Egypt, Sudan, and the North-West of Africa' countries, namely; Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco and Mauritania. However, some linguists consider these dialects distinct languages.

## Diglossia

However, the sociolinguistic situation of Arabic in modern times provides a prime example of the linguistic phenomenon of diglossia, which is the normal use of two separate varieties of the same language, usually in different social situations. In the case of Arabic, educated Arabs of any nationality can be assumed to speak both their school-taught Standard Arabic as well as their native, mutually unintelligible "dialects"; these dialects linguistically constitute separate languages which may have dialects of their own.

## Origin and History of English language

Adapted from the article by David Crystal in Britannica.

Originally, English belongs to the Indo-European family of languages and is therefore related to most other languages spoken in Europe and western Asia from Iceland to India.

The Encyclopedia Britannica argues that the English language itself really took off with the invasion of Britain during the 5th century, when three Germanic tribes Jutes, Saxons and Angles crossed over from the North Sea from what today is Denmark and northern Germany and conquered Britain. At that time the inhabitants of Britain spoke a Celtic language. But most of the Celtic speakers were pushed west and north by the invaders - mainly into what is now Wales, Scotland and Ireland.

The word England and English originated from the Old English word *Engla-land*, literally meaning “the land of the Angles” where they spoke English.

### Categories of English

English is divided into three main broad types;

#### Old English (450-1100 AD):

“Old English did not sound or look like English today. Native English speakers now would have great difficulty of understanding Old English. However, about half of the most commonly used words in Modern English have Old English roots. The words *be*, *strong* and *water*, for example, derive from Old English. Old English was spoken until around 1100.” (David Crystal in Britannica, accessed in 10 March 2021).

#### Middle English (1100-1500):

In 1066 William the Conqueror, the Duke of Normandy, (part of modern France) , invaded and conquered England. The new conquerors brought with them a kind of French, which became the language of the Royal Court, and the ruling and business classes, where the lower classes spoke English. In the 14th century English became dominant in Britain again, but with many French words added. This language is called Middle English .It would still be difficult for native English speakers to understand today. (David Crystal in Britannica, accessed in 10 March 2021)

#### Early Modern English (1500-1800):

Early Modern English was the beginning of a distinct change in pronunciation “the Great Vowel Shift”, with vowels being pronounced shorter and shorter, as a result of the British contact with many peoples from around the world from the 16th century.

#### Late Modern English (1800-Present):

The main difference between Early Modern English and Late Modern English is vocabulary. Late Modern English has many more words, arising from two principal factors: firstly, the Industrial Revolution and technology created a need for new words; secondly, the British Empire

at its height covered one quarter of the earth's surface, and the English language adopted foreign words from many countries. (Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, accessed in 10 March 2021)

### The Structural power of Arabic language

About the structural power of Arabic language, Allen (2003: 16) writes:

The features of the Arabic language, its huge lexicon with a concomitant potential for enrichment and obfuscation, its repertoire of morphological transformations, its exultation in the sheer beauty of the sound of words, these elements have served as the inspiration for generations of *littérateurs* who have made virtuoso use of the potential it offers.

As far as linguistic features of Arabic are concerned, we can put forward some differences between Arabic and English. For example, Arabic differentiates between male and female, not only in pronouns, but also in the verbs and sentence structure, as well as in singular and plural forms. Conjugation depends on number and gender. The indefinite article does not exist in Arabic, however, there is a definite article; the device “ال” but its use is not akin to its usage in the English language. Moreover, in Arabic verbs appear before nouns, and adjectives follow the nouns they qualify.

One can safely say that the morpheme level in Arabic is far more productive in generating meaning than is the case in English. As an example, one can look at the word “Muslims”. In English it means all the followers of Islâm, but to the Arabic native-speaker it means only men. Arabic differentiates between the feminine and the masculine form, and at the same time creates a complex dual masculine form by way of morphemes.

To do that, it firstly has “Alif at-Tathnīya” “ا”, which is used to change a singular masculine form into a dual masculine form, for instance, the word “مسلم” ‘Muslim’ will be “مسلمان” “Muslimân” for a dual masculine form.

We further distinguish “Wâw al-Jama`a” “و”, which is used to change a singular masculine form into a plural masculine form within the same singular masculine form such as the word “مسلم” ‘Muslim’ which will be “مسلمون” “Muslimūn” for a plural masculine form when we add the devices ‘ا’ and ‘و’ to it.

It also has different types of “Taa Atanīth”. The closed one “ة” is used to change a singular masculine form to a singular feminine form (such as the word “مسلم” ‘Muslim’ which will be “مسلمة” “Muslima” for a singular feminine form when we add the closed “ة” to it) and the open one, “ت” and “Alif al-Tathnīya” ‘ا’ which is used in combination “تا” to change a singular feminine form to a dual feminine form, such as the word “مسلمة” “Muslima” will be “مسلماتان” “Muslimatân” for a dual feminine form when we add the combination “تا” to it.

There is also the combination “ات” which is formed from the letter “ا” and the open “ت” which is used for changing a singular feminine form into a plural feminine form within the same singular feminine form, such the word “مسلمة” “Muslima” will be “مسلمات” “Muslimât” for a plural feminine form.

The abundance of the morpheme can extend further to verbs as well. In Arabic the verbs change according to the noun or the pronoun in the sentences such as

”هو جاء“، ”هي جاءت“، ”هما جاءتا“، ”هما جاءا“، ”هن جنن“، ”هم جاءوا“

From the left to the right:

In the first sentence, ”هم جاءوا“، the subject is a plural masculine pronoun ”Wâw al-Jama`a“ ”و“، which is used for a plural masculine form. In the second one, ”هن جنن“، it is a plural feminine pronoun ”Nûn al-Niswa“ ”ن“، which is used for a plural feminine form.

In the third one, ”هما جاءا“، it is a dual masculine pronoun ”Alif at-Tathnīya“ ”ا“، which is used for a dual masculine form and in the fourth one, ”هما جاءتا“، it is a dual feminine pronoun, the open ”ت“ and ”Alif at-Tathnīya“ ”ا“ in combination with ”تا“ which is used for a dual feminine form.

In the fifth sentence, ”هي جاءت“، it is a singular feminine pronoun ”Taa Atanīth“، the open one ”ت“ which is used for a singular feminine form, while it is a singular masculine hidden pronoun ”هو“ in the sixth one, ”هو جاء“.

The root verb in all these sentences is ”جاء“، which is equivalent to ”came“ in English.

The listener or the reader in Arabic differentiates between the performers of all these actions, while in English the reader or the listener can't differentiate between them simply from the verbs ”came“.

As far as the structural power is concerned, Arabic differentiates between the definite article and the indefinite article by using ”At-Tanwīn“ which is the Arabic grammatical device that is connected with the pronunciation of the last letter of the indefinite article if it is a singular, a specific plural or a collective noun, or a name of specific lexical form, in a different grammatical structure.

”At-Tanwīn“ has three types: the damatān ”الضمتان“، which is used with the nominative form, the fathatān ”الفتحتان“، used with the accusative form, and the kasratān ”الكسرتان“، which is used with the genitive form. Because of the significance of the musical effect of the Holy Qur'ān on its listeners, the three types of At-Tanwīn may exist in one verse such as in verse 3, of Sûrah Al-Fussilāt, ”They are explained in detail“:

”A Book whereof the Verses are explained in detail - a Qur'ān in Arabic for a people who know.” (CT 41:3)

كتابُ فصلت آياته قرءاناً عربياً لقوم يعلمون

From the right to left in verse 3 in Sûrah 41: At-Tanwīn - the grammatical device - is in the words: ”عربياً“، ”قرءاناً“، ”كتابُ“ and ”لقوم“ which are pronounced /kītābun/, /gura:nān/, /ʔarabijan/ and /liqumīn/, respectively.

Arabic has a very especial syntactical structure, which does not exist in English, that is to say the amalgamative structure. In Arabic one can form a full sentence from a single transitive or intransitive verb.

An example of a sentence formed from a transitive verb, is the sentence “يدرسونها”. In this sentence the verb “يدرس”, the subject “waw al-Jamâa” “و” and the object the pronoun “ها” are amalgamated in one sentence “يدرسونها”.

An example of a sentence formed from an intransitive verb, is the sentence “قاموا”. In this sentence the verb “قام” and the subject “waw al-Jamâa” “و” are amalgamated in one sentence “قاموا”.

Among the main dissimilarities between Arabic and English are the arrangements of the elements of speech. In this respect, the Arabic speaker arranges his/her elements of speech according to how he/she constructs or understands the listener’s mind. If the listener has no idea of the news that she/he receives, the information will be conveyed to him/her without an assertive device, while if he/she has some idea of the news that he/she receives or if he/she is a hesitant about accepting the news that he/she receives, the speaker will use one device of assertion. But if the listener is a denier of that news, then the speaker has to use more devices of assertion to convey his/her message.

In the same trend of the structural power of Arabic language Josë Ortega y Gasset (1992:107), writes: “While one language scarcely establishes distinctions, another pours out exuberant differentiation...In Arabic there are 5,714 names for the camel.”

This argument shows the richness of Arabic language compared to English language, which is ready for borrowing words from other languages and adapting them.

#### Influence of the Holy Qur’ân on Arabic language

In chapter 3 entitled “The Qur’ân: sacred text and cultural yardstick”, Allen (2003: 34 ) argues:

The status of the Qur’ân as a canonical text served as the basis for the initiation of a series of fields of study that were to develop into the Islamic sciences and therefrom into Arabic literary scholarship. The text itself contained numerous individual words and phrases that reflected the linguistic and religious environment of the Arabian Peninsula in the pre-Islamic era. Such words had to be codified, and their meanings and origins had to be investigated.

In this respect the Holy Qur’ân did not only change the themes of the Pre-Islamic poetry, it also presented some expressions in the opening of some Sûrahs which were completely different

from the structure of poetry that the ancient Arabs were familiar with.

For example, the detailed and the concise, the short and the long Sûrah, and verses in different parts. The opening, for instance, of Sûrah 2 consists of three letters “ ألم ”, the opening of Sûrah 41 consists of two letters “ حم ” and the opening of Sûrah 19 consists of five combined letters “كهيعص”.

According to al-Qatan (2007:261), the miracle of the Holy Qur’ân is in its composition. He argues that “the Holy Qur’ânic discourse with its various characteristics and various syntactic, semantic, rhetorical and phonetic styles is completely different from the other types of Arabic discourse that Arabs were accustomed to”.

The following specific Qur’ân concepts or terms, also, demonstrate al-Qaṭṭan’s conclusions: “Salâh”, الصلاة, “Rukû”, الركوع, “Sujûd”, السجود . etc., for example, are words or concepts in The Holy Qur’ân which have no equivalents in English. The word “Salâh” denotes more than the English word “prayer”, the English words “kneeling” and “prostration” do not convey the exact meaning of the terms “Rukû الركوع ” and “Sujûd السجود ” respectively.

The Structural power of English language

According to the [Encyclopedia Britannica](#).

English has three basic characteristics: the simplicity of inflections, flexibility of function and openness of vocabulary.

Simplicity of inflections:

English words have been slowly simplified from the inflected variable forms found in [Sanskrit](#), [Greek](#), [Latin](#), [Russian](#), and German, toward invariable forms, as in [Chinese](#) and [Vietnamese](#). In English, only nouns, pronouns (as in he, him, his), adjectives (as in big, bigger, biggest), and verbs are inflected. English is the only European language to employ uninflected adjectives; e.g., the tall man, the tall woman. As for verbs, if the Modern English word ride is compared with the corresponding words in Old English, it will be found that English now has only 5 forms (ride, rides, rode, riding, ridden), whereas Old English ridan had 13.

Flexibility of function:

Flexibility of function has grown over the last five centuries as a consequence of the loss of [inflections](#). Words formerly distinguished as nouns or verbs by differences in their forms are now often used as both nouns and verbs. One can speak, for example, of planning a table or tabling a plan, booking a place or placing a book, lifting a thumb or thumbing a lift.

Openness of vocabulary:

Openness of vocabulary implies both free admission of words from other languages and the ready creation of compounds and derivatives. English adopts (without change) or adapts (with slight change) any word really needed to name some new object or to denote some new process.

As far as the structural power of English language is concerned, a morpheme, with its various usage and function, is one of the elements of the structural power of any language, and in this respect, Baker (2012:10) writes:

In order to isolate elements of meaning in words and deal with them more effectively, some linguists have suggested the term morpheme to describe the minimal formal element of meaning in a language, as distinct from word, which may or may not contain several elements of meaning. Thus, an important difference between morphemes and words is that a morpheme cannot contain than one element of meaning and cannot be further analysed.

In terms of classification of morpheme in English, we can find a morpheme that consists of one letter as “s” which changes a singular to plural, as in “boy” to “boys”. A morpheme which consists of two letters, such as “un”, which is used for negation, as in “disputed” to “undisputed”. A morpheme that consists of three letters, such “dis”, which is used to change meaning of the verb, as in “cover” to “discover” and a morpheme that consists of four letters as “able” which is used to change a verb to “adjectives” as in “comfort” to “uncomfortable”.

However, one of the most unique distinctions between Arabic and English in terms of morpheme the conjugation of a verb. In English the verb in the simple past tense is always in a single form, irrespective of whether it is singular or plural: I, she, it, you, they came or looked.

Influence of Arabic on other languages

Arabic has influenced many other languages around the globe throughout its history. Some of the most influenced languages are [Persian](#), [Turkish](#), [Hindustani](#) ([Hindi](#) and [Urdu](#)), [Kashmiri](#), [Kurdish](#), [Bosnian](#), [Kazakh](#), [Bengali](#), [Malay](#) ([Indonesian](#) and [Malaysian](#)), [Maldivian](#), [Pashto](#), [Punjabi](#), [Albanian](#), [Armenian](#), [Azerbaijani](#), [Sicilian](#), [Spanish](#), [Greek](#), [Bulgarian](#), [Tagalog](#), [Sindhi](#), [Odia](#) and [Hausa](#) and some languages in parts of Africa. Conversely, Arabic has borrowed words from other languages, including Hebrew, Greek, Aramaic, and Persian in medieval times and languages such as English and [French](#) in modern times.

Influence of English on other languages

Adapted from [Encyclopedia Britannica](#).

English originated in [England](#) and is the dominant language of the [United States](#), the [United Kingdom](#), [Canada](#), [Australia](#), [Ireland](#), [New Zealand](#), and various island nations in the

[Caribbean Sea](#) and the [Pacific Ocean](#) . It is also an official language of [India](#), the [Philippines](#), [Singapore](#), and many countries in sub-Saharan Africa, including [South Africa](#).

### Influence of Arabic Globally

Arabic is the liturgical language of 1.8 billion Muslims, and Arabic is one of six official languages of the United Nations. All varieties of Arabic combined are spoken by perhaps as many as 422 million speakers (native and non-native) in the Arab world, making it the fifth most spoken language in the world.

Arabic is widely taught in schools and universities and is used to varying degrees in workplaces, government and the media. Arabic, in its standard form, is the official language of 26 states, as well as the liturgical language of the religion of Islam, since the Holy Qur'ân and Hadith were written in Arabic.

### The Role of Colonialism in globalization of English

While scientific and technological discoveries were some of the benefits that could be shared, colonial Britain saw this as a way to not only teach their language but impart their culture and traditions upon societies they deemed as backward, especially those in Africa and Asia.

About the role of colonialism in fighting the Arabic language, Tayeb Salih, the famous Sudanese novelist, in his novel "Mawsim al-Hijra ila Asshamal", translated "Season of Migration to the North (1996-53.1st ed.) comments:

In our days the English language was the key to the future: no one had a chance without it. Gordon College was actually little more than an intermediate school where they used to give us just enough education for filling junior government posts.

It can be said that the nations under the British Empire's rule saw the acquiring of the English language as a way for them to, hopefully, benefit from. In fact the British humiliated/belittled those who learn Arabic by giving them lower salaries compared to those who learn English and other subjects. This humiliation of the scholars of Arabic and Islamic studies went on until 1978, when the teachers of both Arabic and Islamic studies refused to mark the Sudanese Certificate during the reign of the late President Nimeiri, until the government responded positively to their demands of treating them as equal as to other teachers of English and other subjects.

### Influence of English Globally

It is estimated that about a third of the world's population, some two billion persons, now use English. English is the first choice of foreign language in most other countries of the world, and it is that status that has given it the position of a global lingua franca.

A table of comparison between Arabic and English

Arabic language	English language
A child of the ancient inhabitants of the Arabian Peninsula "Arabs".	A child of one of the Germanic invaders "The Angles".
Arabic was named after its origin speakers; the Arabs who originally lived/live in the Arabian Peninsula	English was name after one of the invaders, the Angles who came from "Englaland" and their language was called "Englisc" from which the words "England" and "English" are derived.
Acquired by love, because it was an expression of the Arab people's cultural ideals and greatest aspirations. Arabic poetry has always been regarded as the <i>diwan al-arab</i> (the repository of the Arabs), a resort in times of sorrow and happiness, of defeat and victory.	Acquired by force, when the Germanic tribes, the Jutes, Saxons and Angles conquered Britain. At that time the inhabitants of Britain spoke a Celtic language.
Arabic is divided into three types: Classical Arabic, Modern Standard Arabic and Colloquial Arabic.	English is divided into three types: Old English, Middle English (1100-1500), Modern English: Early Modern English (1500-1800) and Late Modern English (1800-Present)
Classical Arabic that has been dominant before Islam, in the Pre-Islamic era is still alive and is the same language of the Holy Qur'an today.	Old English that has been developed from "Englisc", did not sound or look like English today
Arabic is the original and is the only language of the Holy Qur'an as a sacred book.	English is not the original and is not the only language of the Bible as a holy book.
Classical Arabic of the Pre-Islamic era, which was used in the Holy Qur'an is the same language of the Holy Qur'an today.	Old English which is used in the Bible as a holy book, did not sound or look like English today
Arabic language becomes more influential and dominant in Islam because it is the language the Holy Qur'an and the Sunnah.	English becomes more influential and dominant during the colonial period because of the military, economic and cultural power of Great Britain at that time.
Arabic did not lose its influence and dynamic development during the colonial period of Britain and France of Arabs' countries.	English lost its glory, and became a language of lower classes during the French invasion to England.

The factors of Arabic to remain influential and dominant are internal within the body of the language. Each and every Muslim need to know some Arabic, at least that which enables her/him to perform “Ṣalāh”.	The factors of English to remain influential and dominant are external. If America, Britain, Canada and Australia lost their political, economic, technical and cultural power, English will diminish.
Arabic is a global language and is one of the United Nation’s official languages	English is a global language and is one of the United Nation’s official languages
Arabic was/is taught and learnt globally for religious purposes.	English was/is taught and learnt globally for material purposes

#### Means of Spreading Arabic

The following among others, are the factors of spreading Arabic language:

1. The trade between Arabs and other people in the ancient and present times.
2. The discovery of oil and the vast wealth that has brought migration of huge numbers of workers in search of a living wage, to the countries of the Gulf region.
3. The contacts with the Western world in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries that led to revival of the classical tradition of language.
4. The Dawah to Islam among non-Muslim-non-Arabic speakers worldwide.
5. Participation in the international conferences and addressing the participants in Arabic as there are facilities of translation.
6. Translation of the Islamic studies and the Arabic literature into other languages.

#### Conclusion

In conclusion and as we can see both Arabic and English are international languages and have their influence globally. However, Arabic has the most structural power, because it has some special grammatical forms that are not found in English, such as At-Tanwīn, the complex dual form and the amalgamative structure. The factors of domination of each language are different. English was/is taught and learnt for material reasons, while Arabic was/is taught for religious reasons. The reasons for Arabic to remain influential are internal, while the reasons for English to remain influential are external.

#### Recommendation

Since the Dawah to Islam among non-Muslim-non-Arabic speakers is the most effective means of spreading Arabic, this study recommends that Saudi Arabia with its significant role in

leading the Muslims'Umah, can utilize its status to spread Arabic through expansion of the Dawah facilities.

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أثر إدارة المعرفة للقيادات الإدارية في تنمية رأس المال البشري في وزارة التربية والتعليم بسلطنة عمان من وجهة  
نظرهم