MODERN MEDIA ARABIC: A STUDY OF WORD FREQUENCY IN WORLD AFFAIRS AND SPORTS SECTIONS IN ARABIC NEWSPAPERS

by

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ABSTRACT

This study examines language style of Arabic newspapers particularly in the *world affairs* and *sport sections*, using the word frequency analysis. The study is divided into seven chapters. The first chapter mainly focuses on background and aims of the study, while review of previous studies is presented in the second chapter. Chapter Three discusses Modern Standard Arabic (MSA), the selected newspapers and the chosen sections. Chapter Four concerns on the methodology applied in the study. Analysis of the language style is presented in Chapter five and followed by findings which are discussed in Chapter Six. The final chapter provides summary, conclusion and suggestions for further research.

The study employed a self-constructed method in corpus building. A total of 30 articles (*world affairs* and *sports*) from seven Arabic newspapers were collected from the official online websites mostly in November 2007. Five of the newspapers are published in Arab countries and one in both the United Kingdom and Australia. The Wordsmith version 5.0 was used in analyzing the corpus data. Both descriptive and inferential statistics were employed to analyse word frequency list in both categories, while the Likelihood ratio test was applied in the comparison analysis.

Findings revealed that most high frequency words have close relationship to their respective categories especially in the use of nouns. Slight differences were identified in terms of word spelling, loan word, verb transitivity and phrase amongst the newspapers published in different countries s. It is also proven that there is a tendency in MSA to practice new features in news writing which is different from the well known Arabic grammar, i.e, verb and subject agreement in gender. Different newspapers have also demonstrated their own focus in news reporting, and sports section is found to use more specific words than world affairs section.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Words are the most effective tool for spreading news and information to the public.[1] Newspapers, as a public medium information resource, use words to fulfil their role of building readers' character and shaping their mentality,[2] and their effectiveness depends on how accurately words are used and exploited by journalists. That is to say, the use of suitable vocabulary is essential in news writing as a good article must contain a combination of appropriate words, style and content.[3]

The process of word selection becomes easier if the writer knows the basic vocabularies regularly used in news writing, so mastery of these vocabularies[4] is crucial as it will increase the ease and speed with which the journalists are able to accurately convey the news to readers, as well as helping newcomers to journalism. The lack of basic and specific vocabularies is the main factor contributing to this problem. In this context, the researcher considers that Malaysian students who study media Arabic are among those who face this kind of difficulty, and this is what has prompted him to carry out his research

[1] Philip M. Seib, *The Global Journalist: News and Conscience in a World of Conflict* (New York and Oxford: Rowman & Littlefield, 2002), 13.
[2] Danuta Reah, *The Language of Newspaper*, 2nd ed. (London: Routledge, 2002), 55.
[3] Roger Fowler, *Language in the News: Discourse and Ideology in the Press* (London: Routledge, 1991), 1-3.
[4] According to the Longman Dictionary (1991), the word 'vocabulary' means 'the words used by a language, or individual or in a field of knowledge'; see *Longman Dictionary of the English Language*, *s.v.* "vocabulary."

in this area. In other words, this study aims to develop empirically-justified vocabulary lists for teaching Arabic to Malay-speaking students in the specific areas of *World Affairs* and *Sports* journalism as they are the two most prominent type of news given for students writing exercises.

Several previous studies have shown that basic vocabulary can be identified by studying the frequency of word occurrence in the texts in a given field of knowledge,[5] listing them in order of frequency, with the most frequently used word placed at the top of the list and the least used at the bottom. In addition, the in-depth empirical exploration, especially alongside the word list, provides media Arabic learners with useful information about the style of word usage in Arabic newspapers and creates evidence for the building of specialised dictionaries for these specific genres.

1.2 Rationale

Although several word frequency studies for Arabic newspaper, media terminology and other specialised fields have been developed, the researcher could not find a list that combines newspapers published in Arab countries and non-Arab countries and focused on a particular section in the newspapers. The studies by E.M. Beiley (1940) and Mosha Brill (1940s) are too out of date to be relied upon, despite their popularity.[6] On the other hand, the corpus analysis made by a group of computer experts from the New Mexico State

[5] Please refer to chapter 2 for the previous word frequency studies.
[6] Sayyed al-ʻAzāwī and Hudā Burādah, *Qā'imat al-Kalimāt al-Shā'iʻah fī Kutub al-Aṭfāl* (Cairo: al-Hai'ah al-Miṣriyyah al-ʻĀmah li al-Kitāb, 1976), 6.

University, USA (2005), does not include newspapers from non-Arab countries.[7] Furthermore, none of these studies focuses on any particular sections of the newspapers.

On examining this issue further, the researcher finds that each section in a newspaper uses basic words appropriate to that interspersed with general vocabulary. For instance, words such as كرة (*ball*) and لاعبين (*players*) are widely used in *sports* sections but very rarely in *world affairs*. Lack of knowledge of specific vocabularies may result in poor news writing that may lead to the ambiguous use of words, causing misunderstanding and confusion on the part of some readers, which in drive them away to alternative news media. Kershner (2005) notes 'A little mistake in accuracy will undermine the credibility of a story; a mistake in grammar, diction or usage can make a reader confuses what the storyline of the article.'[8] Therefore, the rationale of conducting this study is very relevant when considering the important of knowledge on basic vocabulary in news writing.

Until now there are, as far as the researcher is concerned, no empirical studies that prove the possible uniformity or regional variation within Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) gathering between Arab and non-Arab country newspapers. In relation to this, Van Mol (2003) stated that 'there exists an important variation between Arabic dialects.'[9] This has inspired the researcher to investigate the variation in word usage in Arabic newspapers published both in different regions of the Arab world and in non-Arab countries.

[7] See Ahmed Abdelali, James Cowie and Hamdi S. Soliman, "Building A Modern Standard Arabic Corpus" (paper presented to the Workshop on Computational Modeling of Lexical Acquisation, Croatia, July 25-28, 2005).
[8] James W. Kershner, *The Element of News Writing* (Boston: Pearson, 2005), 15.
[9] Mark Van Mol, *Variation in Modern Standard Arabic in Radio News Broadcasts: A Synchronic Descriptive Investigation into the Use of Complementary Particles* (Paris: Peeters and Department of Oriental Studies, 2003), 1.

1.3 The Importance of the Study

The researcher strongly believes that the study of word frequency in selected Arabic newspapers has its own significance, especially for journalists, language learners in communication and broadcasting, and news policy makers, for the following reasons:

1. Although a few studies have been carried out in the area of word frequency in Arabic newspaper, they did not focus on particular sections, such as *world affairs* and *sport*, as this present study does. They all analysed newspaper texts in general. Furthermore, some were carried out many years ago, which justifies the need for new findings.

2. The study highlights the importance of accurate word selection in news writing, since it may affect readers' understanding and their motivation to look for more information in the newspaper.

3. The study lists the words analysed either in order of frequency or alphabetically in order to show that each specialised field has its own basic vocabulary that needs to be mastered.

4. The study explains the relationship between newspaper word usage and the country where newspapers are published. This is because some words are very regular in certain newspaper but rarely or never used in others. In addition, the same words are used in similar frequency but are differently spelt.

5. The study reveals the differences in word usage between two selected sections in Arabic newspapers in order to provide useful information about high and low word frequency in each, and traces the factors that lead to these differences.

6. The study considers whether there are differences between word frequencies in Arabic newspapers in Arab and non-Arab countries and, if so, looks at the factors that contribute to this phenomenon.

7. The study also provides a ready-made dictionary for learners in the field of media Arabic, including word equivalents in Malay, which will be especially helpful to Malaysian students.

8. The findings of the study provide useful suggestions for learners, practitioners and policy makers in media studies for the improvement of Arabic news writing.

1.4 Research Questions

This research sets out to answer the following questions:

1. What are the most used words in Arabic newspapers in *world affairs* and *sport* sections?

2. What are the differences, in terms of word frequency, between Arabic newspapers in *world affairs* and *sport* sections?

3. What are the main characteristics of the Arabic media, in terms of word usage, in *world affairs* and *sport* sections?

4. Does the country where the newspaper is published affect the choice of words used in Arabic newspapers?

1.5 Scope of the Research

1. Seven Arabic newspapers are involved in this study, including two published in non-Arab countries. They are, *Al-Ahrām* (Egypt), *Al-Jazīrah* (Saudi Arabia), *Al-Safīr* (Lebanon), *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* (Iraq), *Al-Khabar* (Algeria), *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī* (United Kingdom) and *Al-Furāt* (Australia).

2. Only the words in the *world affairs* and *sport* sections in each newspaper are analysed. The justification for the selection of these sections is the same as before: that the Malay students are given more writing exercises in these genre of journalism and face difficulties in performing at the required language standard for news writing. The advantage of looking at *world affairs* is that there is a high possibility that all the newspapers highlight similar issues, adding to the validity and reliability of a comparative analysis. The advantage of studying *sport* sections is that they use specific terminologies for various sports and that the worldwide interest in sport means that there is a high possibility of finding coverage of similar events in the various newspapers is expectedly high.

3. The data cover a number of news texts from the selected daily newspapers and were gathered in 30 days, mostly in November 2007. Some of the texts appeared as late as early December 2007 because several newspapers are not published on Sunday or Friday. In order adequately to include newspapers from non-Arab countries, one weekly newspaper, the Australian *Al-Furāt* is sampled from the beginning of June 2007 to January 2008.

1.6 Methodology of the Research

Studying media language should involve close observation and analysis,[10] so, in order to answer the research questions, a quantitative study including statistical analysis was carried out. The study provides accurate figures for word frequencies using computer software Wordsmith version 5.0. Several limitations and delimitations were applied to the words studied to fit the program. To examine the significant differences between the newspapers studied, the likelihood ratio test was applied, particularly with regard to the differences between sections and countries. The study also focuses on foreign words that used in Arabic newspapers.

1.7 Transliteration Symbols and Abbreviations

This part explains the transliteration system employed in this study for an accurate pronunciation of Arabic words, which are written using the Latin alphabet. It is generally used for Arabic book titles, Arabic terms and proper names. The repeated use of several

[10] David Buckingham, *Media Education: Literacy,Learning and Contemporary Culture* (London: Blackwell Publishing, 2003), 56; Allan Bell, *The Language of News Media* (London: Blackwell Publishing, 1991, reprint 1999), 5.

terms and proper nouns requires the use of abbreviations. Transliteration symbols and abbreviations are listed below.

1. Transliteration

	Arabic letter	Transliteration symbol
I.	Vowels:	
a)	*short vowels:*	
	ـَ	a[11]
	ـِ	i
	ـُ	u
b)	*long vowels:*	
	ا	ā
	ي	ī
	و	ū
II.	Diphthongs:	
	ـَ ي	ai
	ـَ و	aw
III.	Consonants:	
	ء	’
	ب	b

[11] These transliteration symbols except in quotations from texts that use a different transliteration method.

ت	t
ث	th
ج	j
ح	ḥ
خ	kh
د	d
ذ	dh
ر	r
ز	z
س	s
ش	sh
ص	ṣ
ض	ḍ
ط	ṭ
ظ	ẓ
ع	‘
غ	gh
ف	f
ق	q
ك	k
ل	l
م	m
ن	n
هـ	h

و	w
ي	y

2. Abbreviations

I English abbreviation

CA	Clasiccal Arabic
MSA	Modern Standard Arabic
n.d.	no date
f /freq	frequency
No	number
R	rank
T	text
W	word
w	world
s	sports
Mas	masculine
Fem	feminine
Pl	plural
HTML	Hyper Text Markup Language
MS	Microsoft Word
RTF	Rich Text Format
PDF	Portable Document Format
WS	Wordsmith

II Arabic abbreviation

ج	plural (جمع)
م	dual (مثنى)

CHAPTER 2

PREVIOUS ARABIC WORD FREQUENCY STUDIES

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents related studies and research that have been carried out in word frequency, ranging from studies in languages in general to studies of newspaper Arabic in particular. As a starting point, it is very important to stress that only a few word frequency studies have focused on Arabic newspapers and these can generally be divided into two eras: the pre-computer era, and the post-computer era. The researcher found a clear distinction between the two eras. In the pre-computer era, word frequency studies were carried out mainly to produce a word list in either frequency or alphabetical order, while in the post computer era studies of word frequency were used to investigate language style and trend rather than simply to present word lists.

The researcher found only two studies carried out in the pre-computer era that relate to newspaper articles in Arabic around 1950: those by Mosha Brill in 1940 and E.M. Bailey a few years later.[12]

[12] Al-ʻAzāwī and Burādah, *Qā'imat al-Kalimāt al-Shā'iʻah,* 6.

The development of this kind of analysis in Arabic since then has been mostly directed to the area of education,[13] with the emergence of a number of studies of word frequency in school textbooks or syllabuses, students' speech and so on, especially in Arab countries themselves. This was the case until recent years when computational analysis tools started to be applied in building Arabic corpora, which indicates the beginning of word frequency studies in the new post-computer era. Some of these corpora compiled data from Arabic newspapers and produced word frequency lists automatically, using various computer analysis tools. With the help of computers, word frequency study enables more in depth analysis of language style rather than word listing.

The researcher's reading has shown that the two pre-computer era studies referred to above were based on texts published in one or two specific countries. Both Brill's and Bailey's work focused on Arabic newspapers published in Egypt and Palestine.[14] In contrast, the studies carried out in the post-computer era compiled data for corpus building from up to eleven countries by using the internet. The researcher refers to the work of a group of researchers from New Mexico State University and the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology,[15] which will be discussed later (see page 35).

A corpus tabulated from many countries is more valuable than one tabulated from fewer because it produces a more generalised outcome, since internal factors in a particular

[13] With the exception of one or two studies that did not have a directly educational purpose, e.g. Jacob Landau's work in 1959, which counts modern Arabic prose generally; see Dāwūd ʿAṭiyyah ʿAbduh, *al-Mufradāt al-Shā'iʿah fī al-Lughah al-ʿArabiyyah* (Riyāḍ: Maṭbūʾāt Jāmiʿah Riyāḍ, 1979), iii.
[14] E.M. Bailey, *A List of Modern Arabic Words As Used in Daily and Weekly Newspapers of Cairo* (Cairo: Nile Mission Press, 1940s), 1.
[15] Abdelali, Cowie and Soliman, "Building".

country may affect in some way the selection of words used in its newspapers.[16] Therefore, the advantage of this study lies in its focus on seven Arabic newspapers from seven countries, including two from non-Arab countries. As far as the researcher is aware, there is no study on word frequency analysis in Arabic newspapers that takes into account newspapers published in non-Arab countries, such as the United Kingdom and Australia, and focuses on particular sections, such as *world affairs* and *sport*.

In this review, the researcher divides the relevant studies into three parts: first, word frequency studies in general; second, word frequency studies in Arabic generally; and third, word frequency studies in Arabic newspapers.

2.2 Word Frequency Studies in General

Historically, the idea of counting words and finding out which are the most frequently used is not a new field of study. It goes back as far as the early twentieth century, when Professor E.L Thorndike from the University of Columbia made an attempt in 1921 to study 4,500,000 running words in various types of subject matter.[17] This kind of study evolved and grew in many aspects during the twentieth century, including in terms of focus, methodology, size of corpus and the use of technology in the studies, especially after the invention of the computer.[18]

[16] Abdelali, Cowie and Soliman, "Building".
[17] John T. Fotos, "Word and Idiom Frequency Counts in French and Their Value," *The Modern Language Journal* 15, no. 5 (1931): 345.
[18] Ahmad Shah Peyawary, "The Core Vocabulary of International English: A Corpus Approach" (PhD thesis, University of Manitoba, 1997), 21-24.

The researcher has noted that studies carried out before the computer era are mostly limited to listing words in frequency or alphabetical order and constructing a dictionary as an extensive analysis by giving word equivalents in other languages. Among the most popular studies applying this method, especially in English, is the *General Service List of English* (GSL) by Michael Philip West (1953). It was the reference work most used by learners of English[19] and was available for research purposes for many years.[20] It consists of data published in the 1920s, including encyclopedias, magazines, textbooks, novels, essays, biographies, books about science, and poetry.[21]

A valuable improvement was achieved after the computer era where comparison analyses were made available in corpus studies by several researchers, usually as an extension to their word frequency analysis. Among the most popular analyses relevant to this present study is work carried out by Knut Hofland and Stig Johansson in their *Word Frequency in British and American English* (1982). Its purpose is not only to list word frequency, but also to compare the English words used in the United State of America (USA), as represented by the Brown Corpus, and in the United Kingdom (UK), as represented by the LOB corpus.[22] Another early study in comparison analysis between corpora was carried

[19] Paul Nation and Hwang Kyongho, "Where Would General Service Vocabulary Stop and Special Purpose Vocabulary Begin," *Journal of System* 23, no. 1 (1995): 35.
[20] Paul Nation, *Teaching and Learning Vocabulary* (New York: Heinle and Heinle, 1990), 22.
[21] Micheal Philip West, *A General Service List of English Words* (London: Longmans, Green and Co, 1953), xi.
[22] The Lancaster, Oslo/Bergen (LOB) Corpus was developed and completed in Norway under the direction of Geoffrey Leech (University of Lancaster) and Stig Johansson (University of Oslo), in collaboration with Knut Hofland (Bergen); see Knut Hofland and Stig Jahansson, *Frequency Analysis of English Vocabulary and Grammar* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1987; reprint, New York: Oxford University Press, 1990), 1.

out by Nancy Carman Brook for her PhD (1982),[23] followed by Ahmad Shah Peyawary in 1997[24] and Geoffrey Leech, Paul Rayson and Andrew Wilson in 2001.[25]

Several previous studies that involve in comparison analysis show that a similar size of corpora is needed in order to produce a reliable result. The research carried out by Knut Hofland and Stig Johansson, for instance, compiles 500 texts containing around 2,000 words for the LOB corpus in order to match the number of texts in the Brown Corpus, which was developed earlier, in 1961.[26] However, the researcher considers that this is not nessesarily required nowadays as recent computer software is capable of comparing corpora of different sizes by using percentage methods. The researcher will show later, in the methodology chapter, that the Wordsmith software applied in this present study is able to compare between corpora containing five and two newspapers (see page 140-141).

Many word frequency studies analysed various corpora in order to produce up-to-date results because all languages are subject to changes be evolution and under the influence of other languages. Leech, Rayson and Wilson claim that their study about written and spoken English is distinguishable from previous studies in its usage of a more up-to-date corpus, which dates mainly from the period 1985-1994.[27] All previous studies applied older corpora, such as Brown and LOB dated between 1961 and 1965 and GSL by West applied a corpus built around 1920s. This consideration affected researcher's study, as it seemed to state a principle that the more recent the corpus used the better. Peyawary

[23] Nancy Ellen Carman Brooks, "A Word Frequency Analysis of Business Communications and Shorthand Textbook Materials" (PhD thesis, University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma, 1982), 5.
[24] Peyawary, "The Core Vocabulary", 4.
[25] Geoffrey Leech, Paul Rayson and Andrew Wilson, *Word Frequency in Written and Spoken English* (London: Pearson Education Limited, 2000), xi.
[26] Hofland and Jahansson, *Word Frequency*, 1.
[27] Leech, Rayson and Wilson, *Word Frequency*, xi.

(2006) agrees that it is appropriate to develop a new list when earlier studies are no longer suitable for today's learners.[28]

On the other hand, a number of previous researchers have proved that many studies used ready-made corpora for their word frequency analysis instead of self-constructed corpora. The studies made by Knut Hofland & Stig Johansson (1982) before used the Brown corpus besides their own LOB corpus, and the study by Peyawary (2006) used both the Brown and LOB corpora in addition to Kolhapus corpus from India in order to determine whether there is a core vocabulary common to the three major dialects of English. In other example, the study carried out by Geoffrey Leech, Paul Rayson and Andrew Wilson (2001) was based on the British National Corpus (BNC) Version 2.0.[29] The researcher has noted that this style of analysis has become common in English language studies because there are numerous established corpora are available for be use by other researchers. The situation is different for Arabic, as this study shall discuss later, where most word frequency studies have used self-constructed corpora (see page 18-27).

Despite the availability of numerous ready-made English language corpora, some studies, particularly PhD theses, used a self-constructed corpus as this present study does. For example, Nancy Carman Brook, who analyses and compares word frequencies in shorthand textbook materials and business letters and memoranda for her PhD,[30] collected the data herself from 83 business letters and 80 business memoranda were received from

[28] Peyawary, "The Core Vocabulary," 2.
[29] Leech, Rayson and Wilson, *Word Frequency*, 1. This method of study (applying other researchers' corpora) has been used by many researchers, for example, B.Q. Morgan (1928), who used F.W. Keading's Corpus in his attempt to create a words and idioms frequency list for the German language (1928); see Fotos, "Word and Idiom Frequency," 344
[30] Brooks, "A Word Frequency Analysis," 5.

83 firms in Oklahoma.[31] The data were then compared with the corpus collected from the shorthand textbook, the Gregg Shorthand for College, volume II, series 90.[32]

To briefly conclude, it could be stated that, although these studies were not of the Arabic language, they were nevertheless useful for this present study in relation to corpus building and comparison analysis. Their steps and principles they applied in both areas are very valuable for consideration as an established method in this area of study.

2.3 Arabic Word Frequency Studies

Some studies related to word frequency count in Arabic have been carried out by both Arab and non-Arab scholars. Most were related to Arabic language teaching and learning in primary schools and were carried out between 1950 and 1961, e.g. Maḥmūd Raḍwān (1952), Fākhir ʻAqīl (1953), Ibrahim al-Shāfiʻi (1957), Muḥammad Munīr (1961) and others.[33] Subsequently, this kind of study developed to include teaching and learning for university students, as well as for illiterate people when some experts realised that the latter should also be taken into account.[34] The researcher lists below some word frequency studies in Arabic:

1. *Changes Needed in Egyptian Readers to Increase Their Value.* According to al-ʻAzāwī and Burādah (1976), Brill's and Bailey's studies in word frequency analysis were conducted for general purposes until M. K. Lutfi completed his PhD study at the

[31] Brooks, "A Word Frequency Analysis," 50-51.
[32] Brooks, "A Word Frequency Analysis," 5.
[33] Al-ʻAzāwī and Burādah, *Qā'imat al-Kalimāt al-Shā'iʻah,* 8.
[34] Al-ʻAzāwī and Burādah, *Qā'imat al-Kalimāt al-Shā'iʻah,* 8.

University of Chicago in 1948.[35] However Bailey claimed that his study, which was conducted just before 1948, also had an educational purpose and was intended for the use of primary schools in Egypt.[36] The educational purpose in Lutfi's study was very clear: it included a comparative study between the reading textbooks for years one and two in Egyptian and American primary schools. However, Bailey's study, in this researcher's view, is not as close as Lutfi's to the field of education because Bailey's study was of newspaper Arabic. It might therefore be useful to anyone, including people working in education, while Lutfi's study was directly focused on children's school textbooks.

Lutfi's was the first study to consider a comparison between the Arabic used in different countries and language practice in daily communication. Nevertheless, it was conducted a long time ago, in 1948, before the emergence of the computer. The writer counted word frequency manually over 35,053 running words and found 16,687 different words in all the textbooks he selected. Without the help of a computer or other technology, the researcher produced a frequency listing. He identified 249 words used with high frequency in Arabic reading textbooks and deduced that they were the basic Arabic words that should be taken into account when developing Egyptian textbooks for year one primary school pupils.[37] Although there are few similarities with the present study, the focus of Lutfi's study was not on newspaper Arabic.

2. *A Word Count of Modern Arabic Prose.* There have been only a small number of studies of Arabic that deal with word frequency count in general, as many studies have focused more on particular language disciplines. Jacob Landau carried out a study in 1957 to list

[35] Al-'Azāwī and Burādah, *Qā'imat al-Kalimāt al-Shā'i'ah,* 7.
[36] Bailey, *A List,* 1.
[37] Al-'Azāwī and Burādah, *Qā'imat al-Kalimāt al-Shā'i'ah,* 7.

the words most frequently used in Arabic prose, which he considered could represent the Arabic language as a whole. To achieve his aims, he counted about 136,000 running words from 60 Egyptian books of various kinds, namely story books, literature, literary criticism, history, education, economics, social studies, politics, philosophy, Islamic religion and marriage.[38]

Not every word in the selected books was counted, as this would have made the counting process difficult. Of the 60 books, the writer only counted the first and last ten pages of ten books and the first and last five pages of the remaining 50 books, not including the introduction and conclusion of the books, if they had them.[39] Jacob came up with a list of 12,400 high frequency words. For an extensive study, he carried out a comparison between his findings and Mosha Brill's study of Arabic newspapers.[40] This work indicates that the method used to choose the texts whose word frequency is to be counted is a matter for the researcher himself, as long as he has a justification for the method he opts for. Researchers use many other approaches to collecting the texts they intend to count and these vary depending on the purposes of the study, resources available, time constraints, level of study, and so on.

3. *Al-Kalimāt al-Shā'i'ah fī Kalām Talāmīdh al-Ṣufūf al-Ūlā min al-Marḥalah al-Ibtidā'iyyah wa Taqwīm ba'ḍ Majālāt Tadrīs al-Lughah fī Ḍau'ihā*. The purpose of this PhD thesis was to study language development among primary school children in Egypt. The researcher studied on 240 primary school pupils from years one, two and three, with a

[38] Jacob Landau, *A Word Count of Modern Arabic Prose* (New York: American Council of Learned Societies, 1959), 5-7; Charles Issawi, "European Loan-Words in Contemporary Arabic Writing: A Case Study in Modernization", *Middle Eastern Studies* 3, no. 2 (1967): 131.
[39] Landau, *A Word Count*, 7.
[40] Al-'Azāwī and Burādah, *Qā'imat al-Kalimāt al-Shā'i'ah*, 9.

representation of both sexes in equal numbers. The sample compilation was mostly (88.7%) hand written and when a recording device became available in the middle of the study, the research was able to use it for the rest of the sample.[41]

It is very clear that Yūnus dealt with approximately 40,000 words manually. Of these, 12,205 running words were used by the first form children, 12,426 by the second form children and 15,022 by the third form children.[42] From these figures, he was able to study language growth among children by comparing between variables in forms one, two and three. From the figures, he also found that the form one children used 1,185 different words, second form children 1,390 different words and third form children 1,624 different words, and reached the conclusion that in each year children used a slightly increasing of number of new words. Completing the study, the full frequency list was included in the appendix. The researcher, however, did not pay much attention to the most and least used word, but rather focused on the number of common words used by children in general.

Nevertheless, his suggestions for future studies were very useful for this present study as he noted that a word list might be an answer to the functional tendency in language teaching, implying that reading books should use words that are functionally significant to the children. In addition, the researcher also noted that building a dictionary from a frequency list would be a very worthwhile contribution because it would be an important reference book that all children should be trained to use.[43] This study definitely affected

[41] Fatḥī ʻAlī Ibrāhīm Yūnus, "al-Kalimāt al-Shā'iʻah fī Kalām Talāmīdh al-Ṣufūf al-Ūlā min al-Marḥalah al-Ibtidā'iyyah wa Taqwīm b'ḍ Majālāt Tadrīs al-Lughah fī Ḍau'h,ā" (PhD thesis, Ain Shams University, Cairo, 1974), 167.
[42] Yūnus, "al-Kalimāt al-Shā'i'ah," 8.
[43] Yūnus, "al-Kalimāt al-Shā'i'ah," 302.

the present researcher's efforts to implement these suggestions made more than 30 years ago.

4. *Qā'imat al-Kalimāt al-Shā'i'ah fī Kutub al-Aṭfāl.* This study was conducted by al-'Azāwī and Burādah in 1976 with the purpose of analysing the word frequency in a few books located at the Raudah Centre Library for Children in Cairo. Specifically, it studied the suitability of these books for the children's reading standard.[44] However, in sample collection, only 10% of the 170 books in the library were studied. From the selected books, the researchers reduced the sample scope to 10% from each book, selecting from the first, middle and last parts of the books.[45]

The researchers counted all the words on the pages they selected and came up with a list of 5,284 words listed in alphabetical order. The highest frequency recorded in this study was for the word قال (*said*) with 232 occurrences.[46] For the lowest frequency, they recorded nearly 1,560 different words with only one occurrence. Following the practice of other researchers, they listed all the words studied by frequency as well as in alphabetical order. The researchers found that the library was equipped with suitable reading materials for the levels of certain children. They concluded, however, that the level of language and vocabulary used in these materials was too advanced for many of them.

[44] Al-'Azāwī and Burādah, *Qā'imat al-Kalimāt al-Shā'i'ah*, 10.
[45] Al-'Azāwī and Burādah, *Qā'imat al-Kalimāt al-Shā'i'ah*, 10.
[46] Al-'Azāwī and Burādah, *Qā'imat al-Kalimāt al-Shā'i'ah*, 72.

5. *Al-Mufradāt al-Shā'i'ah fī Kitābāt Talāmīdh al-Ṣaff al-Sādis al-Ibtidā'i.*[47] Muṣṭapha Ruslān in his Masters thesis collected samples from the writing of 120 pupils in form six in Egypt primary schools. There were equal numbers of pupils from both sexes to make a comparative study possible. Variations in socio-economic status were also taken into account in the sample selection so that the correlation between word frequency and socio-economic status could be studied.

The research procedure included identifying the writing sources, which were limited to writing comprehension in class (30.5%), school assignments (22.08%) and pupils' diaries (36.80%) in Arabic.[48] The researcher analysed the pupils' written work in the light of certain stated rules. The manual method of counting was applied in the study as computer analysis was not widely available for Arabic at that time.[49]

The results of the study indicated that the 120 pupils used a total of 65,955 running words. Pupils in rural areas used 30,654 running words and pupils in urban environments used 35,289 running words. There were 31,489 words used by the tested pupils that differed between urban and rural areas, of which 14,808 words were used by pupils in rural areas only, compared with 16,678 words used by pupils in urban areas only.[50] A comparative study between areas will also be part of this present study, but the present researcher has chosen to look at differences between the countries as represented by the selected newspapers.

[47] Muṣṭapha Ruslān, "al-Mufradāt al-Shā'i'ah fī Kitābāt Talāmīdh al-Ṣaff al-Sādis al-Ibtidā'i" (Masters thesis, Ain Shams University, Cairo, 1982).
[48] Ruslān, "al-Mufradāt al-Shā'i'ah," 70.
[49] Ruslān, "al-Mufradāt al-Shā'i'ah," 72-74.
[50] Ruslān, "al-Mufradāt al-Shā'i'ah," 91.

Ruslān produced frequency lists in six sections. First, words used 20 times or more, which totaled 642 different words (17.73%) out of 41,964 current words. Second, words used 15-19 times, numbering 220 different words (5.97%) out of 3,723 current words or (5.64%). Third, words used 10-14 times, numbering 343 words (9.32%) out of 3,807 current words (5.77%). Fourth, words used 5-9 times, totalling 766 different words (20.79%) out of 6,753 current words (10.24%). Fifth, words used 2-4, totalling 1,057 words (28.89%) out of 3,052 current words (4.3%), and sixth, words used only once, which totaled 650 words (17.81%) out of 606 current words (1%).[51]

6. *Al-Mufradāt al-Lughawiyyah al-Mantūqah al-Shā'i'ah ladā Talāmīdh al-Ṣaff al-Rābiʿ min Marḥalat al-Ta'līm al-Asāsī wa 'Alāqatihā bi al-Fushā*. Various studies on word frequency have also been carried out for a Master thesis. Iḥsān ʿAbd al-Raḥīm conducted a study for an MA thesis submitted to Ain Shams University, Cairo. It studied the words most commonly used in speech among form four pupils. In order to pursue the main purpose of the study, the researcher counted about 133,940 running words from 240 pupils. The number of words for each pupil was not same, but ranged from 240 to 1,185 running words.[52]

Without using any sophisticated tools, the researcher counted all the words manually.[53] First, he recorded all pupil speech examples in specific forms and transferred them to word cards. Then, the cards were counted and finally listed in alphabetical order.[54] Before

[51] Ruslān, "al-Mufradāt al-Shā'i'ah," 92-95.
[52] Iḥsān ʿAbd al-Raḥīm Fahmī Shabbān, "al-Mufradāt al-Lughawiyyah al-Mantūqah al-Shā'i'ah ladā Talāmīdh al-Ṣaff al-Rābi' min Marḥalat al-Ta'līm al-Asāsī wa 'Alāqatihā bi al-Fushā" (Masters thesis, Ain Shams University, Cairo, 1984), 93.
[53] Shabbān, "al-Mufradāt al-Lughawiyyah al-Mantūqah al-Shā'i'ah," 89-90.
[54] Shabbān, "al-Mufradāt al-Lughawiyyah al-Mantūqah al-Shā'i'ah," 80-83.

counting the words, several principles were implemented with regard to some kinds of words to be excluded in order to determine which words would be considered single words. The researcher decided to exclude *al-damā'ir al-muttaṣilah bi al-asmā', al-afʿāl al-hurūf, tā'ta'nīs al-muttaṣilah bi ākhir māḍi*,[55] because none of these words can stand alone and provide an understandable meaning.

The findings of the study show that the most common words used among the pupils studied varied according to the number of letters in words. The largest group of words were words of four letters – 817 words (39%). On the other hand, the researcher also found that the vocabulary used in speech by grade four primary pupils was almost entirely literary (97%), with only 52 colloquial words 52 (2.47%).[56] It appears that the card system was the preferred method for word frequency counts, especially for Arabic language studies. The present researcher believes that the reason for this is that no computer program was yet available for Arabic programming at the time this study was conducted. However, the researcher did his best to increase the reliability and validity of the study by executing the steps explained above.

7. *Arabic Key Words: The Basic 2000-word Vocabulary Arranged by Frequency in a Hundred Units.* Through a careful analysis of previous studies, the researcher found that most researchers used various ways to present their word frequency lists, choosing approaches which they thought would best help them to solve their stated problem. This arises from the belief that the vocabulary needs of students differ depending on level of learning, place, field and time. David Quitregard, the researcher of this study, listed only

[55] Shabbān, "al-Mufradāt al-Lughawiyyah al-Mantūqah al-Shā'iʿah," 85.
[56] Shabbān, "al-Mufradāt al-Lughawiyyah al-Mantūqah al-Shā'iʿah," 100.

2,000 words, which he claims are the basic Arabic words and the words most commonly used in Arabic. The study was based on a 'collaborative computer-based project devised by the author'.[57] The advantage of this list is that the researcher divided these 2,000 high-frequency words into 100 units, each containing 20 words, with the units arranged such that Unit One contains the 20 most frequently used words, Unit Two the 20 next most frequently used words, and so on.[58] The reason for this division is explained in the writer's suggestion that 'the student should learn units of about twenty "key" words each day, thus mastering two thousand such words by the end of the year.'[59] This kind of presentation, which takes into consideration a strategy for vocabulary acquisition in word groups, is very interesting.

By deciding to use his own corpus, the researcher compiled the text from various sources with 2 million running words from many parts of the world. He included texts from all types of publication such as fiction, drama, essays, historical publications, geographical and scientific works, magazines from nine countries, newspapers from fourteen countries, films from seven countries, radio programmes from twelve countries, television programmes from eight countries, children's books and literary histories.[60] Because comparison is not the main aim of this study, it was not essential to use equivalent numbers of texts from the various countries and source types.

8. *Al-Mufradāt al-Shā'i'ah fī al-Lughah al-'Arabiyyah*. The purpose of Dāwud 'Abduh's study is to analyse high frequency words in Arabic in general by analysing four wordlists

[57] David Quitregard, *Arabic Key Words, the Basic 2,000-Word Vocabulary Arranged by Frequency in a Hundred Units* (Cambridge: The Oleander Press, 1994), ix.
[58] Quitregard, *Arabic Key Words*, ix.
[59] Quitregard, *Arabic Key Words*, viii.
[60] Quitregard, *Arabic Key Words*, x.

compiled by scholars, including his own list.[61] In addition, the comparison served to reveal the differences between those wordlists. There were more than 700,000 words to be analysed and the researcher limited himself to those that occurred with a frequency of 28 and above. The results showed that only 3,025 words met this criterion. The analysis followed in Dāwud ‘Abduh’s study by listing the words and then proceeding with the comparison is similar to this present study as word frequencies in *world affairs* and *sport* sections are listed before going into the comparison analysis. However, the researcher found that the Dāwud ‘Abduh’s work analyses the number of words and their frequency generally, without focusing on particular word categories as this present study does. This is because his purpose was only to study high frequency words in Arabic without going in depth into word cetegories, while this present study aims to reveal current language use and style from the wordlist by listing and comparison in several word categories. This is made possible for the present researcher by the use of computer software which was very limited during at the time of Dāwud ‘Abduh’s study.

2.4 Word Frequency Studies in Arabic Newspapers

The significance of computer-based analysis in word frequency study is unquestionable and all researchers apply it actively in their studies. This is because dealing with hundreds of thousands, or even millions, of words would be very hard work without the help of complex computer technology to avoid the otherwise inevitable exposure to human error. Therefore, the researcher divides this kind of analysis in Arabic language into two sections to show the differences that exist.

[61] The three other wordlists are those of Fākhir ‘Aqil, Jacob Landau and Mosha Brill; see ‘Abduh, *al-Mufradāt al-Shā’i‘ah fī al-Lughah al-‘Arabiyyah*, vii.

2.4.1 Pre-Computer era

This part presents previous studies that are relevant to this present study in the area of newspapers. As mentioned before, as far as the researcher is aware, there were two word frequency studies in the pre-computer era that focused on Arabic newspapers. This excludes a number of studies that cover newspapers together with other sources such as books, manuscripts, articles and other materials. Studies such as these clearly do not, the researcher believes, specifically highlight word usage in Arabic newspapers. Studies that focus on Arabic newspaper as a main sources are as follows:

1. *Qamūs al-Ṣaḥāfah al-ʿArabiyyah*. The writer, Mosha Brill, compiled his own data and counted about 136,000 running words from various newspapers, mostly, *Al-Ahrām* from Egypt and *Falesteen* from Palestine, which were published around 1937-1939. It is very crucial to note that the writer also collected other newspaper texts together with *Al-Ahrām* and *Falesteen*, but not for the frequency analysis. Rather, he used these texts for validation and as a reference for his study.[62] This study has affected this present research, especially with regard to the selection of sections in Arabic newspapers. Brill studied only the national section, the world section and the special telegraphs section in the newspapers.[63] According to ʿAbduh (1979), Brill limited his data to main articles, news and reportages in the selected sections.[64]

Despite having the same focus as this present study, Brill's work was carried out a long time ago, which justifies the need for new and up-to-date work. According to Abuleil and

[62] Al-ʿAzāwī and Burādah, *Qā'imat al-Kalimāt al-Sha'iʿah*, 6.
[63] Al-ʿAzāwī and Burādah, *Qā'imat al-Kalimāt al-Sha'iʿah*, 6.
[64] ʿAbduh, *al-Mufradāt al-Shā'iʿah fī al-Lughah al-ʿArabiyyah*, ii.

Evans (2002), 'the need for studying the lexicon of Arabic is particularly important because research into Arabic language is unfortunately still not entirely up-to-date.'[65] The Brill study was carried out in 1940 and was the first ever word frequency study in the Arabic language.[66] According to Peyawary (1997), any language might change over time.[67] With the advet of a world without borders, where people can access knowledge from everywhere, many factors can effect changes in any language, including Arabic, which is accepted as among the widest used languages in the world. The passage of around 70 years from Brill's study is more than enough to warrant new research.

Without any sophisticated technology like the computers that have been used in recent studies, Brill mostly relied on the help of two friends, especially in counting the frequency of word in many newspaper texts. Therefore, one of the advantages of this present study, despite its close relationship with Brill's, is the use of a statistical computer program. As a result, this present research can be studied from various perspectives, such as differences between variables and a variety of ways of listing the counted words, e.g. the corpus building work by Linguistic Data Consortium (LDC) from the University of Pennsylvania.[68] In other words, the more perspectives from which the study can be carried out the better.

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[65] Saleem Abuleil and Martha Evans, "Extracting an Arabic Lexicon from Arabic Newspaper Text," *Journal of Computer and the Humanities* 36 (2002): 191.
[66] ʿAbduh, *al-Mufradāt al-Shāʾiʿah fī al-Lughah al-ʿArabiyyah*, ii.
[67] Peyawary, "The Core Vocabulary," 2.
[68] Mohamed Maamouri and Ann Bies, "Developing an Arabic Treebank: Methods, Guideline, Procedures and Tools" (paper presented to the Computational Approach to Arabic Script-based Language Workshop, Geneva, August 28, 2004). The Penn Treebank project was actually started by other researchers from the University of Pennsylvania in English language between 1989 and 1992. This study aims mainly to discuss the part-of-speech (POS) tagging task and compare between entirely manual and semi-automated tagging; see P. Marcus, Baetrice Santorini and Mary Ann Marcinkiewics, "Building a Large Annotated Corpus of English: The Penn Treebank," *Journal of Computational Linguistics* 19, no. 2 (1993): 313.

In addition, the researcher strongly believes that the invention of the internet around 20 years ago makes the administration of a study such as this, which compiles newspaper texts from different countries as far apart as the United Kingdom and Australia, possible, although it could have been conceived before the age of globalisation. The process of newspaper compilation from many countries is very difficult to conduct without the help of the internet. In 1940, the easiest method available to the writer was to compile the corpus from two bordering countries, such as Egypt and Palestine, or follow Lutfi's method (1948), by conducting the study in the first country with prepared data brought from the second country. In Lutfi's study, for instance, the data were brought from Egypt to be compared with data from America, where he conducted the study.

2. *A List of Modern Arabic Words: As Used in Daily and Weekly Newspapers of Cairo*. Many studies carried out in this area, especially as early as 1940s did not pay great attention to the differences between corpora or sources. The main reasons for this are the lack of statistical analysis tools, such as computer programs, and difficulties in compiling corpora from many countries. A study such as this needs a special program as a helping hand because the writers are dealing with a huge number of words. The study would otherwise be very difficult and time consuming. Without the help of technology, researchers can make only a limited contribution when they present their lists. All they can do is list the words in frequency or alphabetical order, and this kind of listing had been available from the beginning of word frequency study, e.g. B.Q. Morgan (1928) who studied F.W. Keading's German language corpus.[69]

[69] Bayard Quincy Morgan, *German Frequency Work Book* (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1928), ix.

Although E.M. Bailey carried out this study a few years after Brill's list, no major changes were presented, except that the study concentrates on Egyptian daily and weekly newspapers. Bailey states, 'Six daily papers and three weekly papers were tabulated. They are, The *Ahrām*, two copies, The *Gihād*, two copies, The *Mukattam*, The *Balāgh*, The *Mussawer*, The *Rose-el-Yūsif* and the *Ākher Sāa*, one copy each.'[70] About 200,000 running words from nine series of Egypt newspapers were counted.[71] No specific methodology was employed but, in terms of counting method, he specified seven guidelines to make his study countable. For example, proper names, place names, and numbers were excluded, as they were in many other studies both in the West and in Arab countries. Not only were all these kinds of words not recorded on the list, but he also excluded all conjunctions, prepositions, and particles, as well as common titles of respect used in Egypt.

In presenting the results of the study, Bailey divided the list of words into four categories in alphabetical order. They are, List No. 1, containing 35 words discounted because they are considered the common words in any written Arabic, e.g. prepositions, pronouns and particles; List No. 2, the main list, which contains 1,996 words found in five or more of the papers; List No. 3, containing 60 words found 25 times or more but in less than five papers, and List No. 4, containing all the words on the previous lists except List No. 1 in frequency order.[72] As a value added for the list, Bailey included the English equivalent for every word he counted, as he stated: 'the inclusion of the English equivalent would be valuable'.[73]

[70] Bailey, *A List*, 1.
[71] Bailey, *A List*, 3.
[72] Bailey, *A List*, 3.
[73] Bailey, *A List*, 2.

It is very important to explain why the writer questioned whether specific words in the political area should stand so high on the list, e.g. *maṣlaḥah, wazīr, ḥukūmah* and so on. He admitted that his data were dominated by the political nature of the content in the selected newspapers.[74] This shows why category selection in the newspaper is crucial so that the counted words are not generalised. On the other hand, generalisation is possible when the distribution of the data is balanced between all categories. This is a reflection of the belief that each category has its core and common vocabularies.

2.4.2 Post-Computer era

As far as the researcher knows, no effort was made to carry out a study specifically on word frequency in Arabic newspapers after the emergence of the computer era until a new perspective on this study developed rapidly in America and Europe in recent years.[75] Arabic linguists and computer programming experts in these countries have built a large-scale corpus database using computer analysis tools. The purpose of this effort is to make the corpus available for researchers undertaking any language study in fields such as grammar, lexicography, language variation, historical linguistics, language acquisition and language pedagogy.[76] Al-Sulaiti and Atwell (2006) noted that more than 19 Arabic corpora have been compiled from various resources in last ten years, but unfortunately only one of them is readily accessible to public.[77] The researcher believes that this new kind of study has re-activated word frequency analysis in Arabic newspaper as some of these corpora

[74] Bailey, *A List*, 3.
[75] Latifa al-Sulaiti and Eric Atwell, "The Design of a Corpus of Contemporary Arabic," *International Journal of Corpus Linguistic* 11, no. 2 (2006): 135.
[76] Abdelali, Cowie and Soliman, "Building".
[77] Al-Sulaiti and Atwell, "The Design," 138. Several corpora can be purchased by academic or industrial research organisations, but they are only available for those who have institutional membership; see al-Sulaiti and Atwell, "The Design," 138.

have compiled data from newspapers. The researcher found several studies, most of them focusing more on corpus building using computer technology than on word frequency analysis, except in one study by Ahmed Abdelali (2004). Thus we list below the Abdelali's study and one example of corpus building work in the area of Arabic newspaper.

1. *Localization in Modern Standard Arabic.* As mentioned before, computer application in word frequency studies enables researchers to study not only the most frequently used words in the corpus, but also the style and practice in language. The study carried out by Ahmed Abdelali (2004) set out to reveal the effect of the country in which a newspaper was published on the language used. He concluded that colonial influences, mostly from Britain and France, on Arab countries contributed much to the language variation in Arabic newspapers.

The corpus was collected from ten newspapers representing ten Arab countries[78] with some of them similar to newspapers in the present research. The focus was given to the differences in word spelling, imported words and word usage. The study proves that differences occur between Arabic newspapers in different countries in these areas. For example in word usage, the word for 'dormitory' was عنبر in *Addustūr* newspaper (Jordan) and مراقد in *Al-Khabar* newspaper (Algeria).[79]

The present researcher believes this study to be among the closest to his work, especially in that it contains a corpus from newspaper texts in different Arabic newspapers. Its focus on

[78] These newspapers are *Al-Jazīrah* (Saudi Arabia), *Alraial'āam* (Kuwait), *Al-Waṭan* (Oman), *Aps* (Algeria), *Al-Safīr* (Lebanon), *Iraq2000* (Iraq), *Morocco-today* (Morocco), *Petra* (Jordan), *Raya* (Qatar) and *Thawra* (Syria).

[79] Ahmed Abdelali, "Localization in Modern Standard Arabic," *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology* 55, no. 1 (2004): 26

language use, especially spelling, word usage and foreign words, is one part of this present study. However, it should be noted that Abdelali's corpus did not include Arabic newspapers from non-Arab countries as the present study does, and this may reveal something valuable to this area of study. Furthermore, Abdelali's focus on those aspects (spelling, foreign word and word usage) was limited to noun classification, while the present researcher's view is that the verb is no less important for analysis.

Nevertheless, the researcher found it is to be of very important relevance to this present study as Abdelali suggests in his conclusion that an extensive investigation should be made into the full scope of localisation in MSA. He stated later that his study did not include Egyptian newspaper as part of his corpus as Egypt was considered the Arabic-speaking country with the largest population and had had a very clear impact on recent politics, religion and literature.[80] The existence of this present study should answer Abdelali's suggestion and hopes, by including *Al-Ahrām* to represent Egyptian newspapers – in addition to non-Arab country newspapers which are considered a new dimension in the area of word frequency study.

2. *Building A Modern Standard Arabic Corpus*. The development of this database is the result of a continuous effort at corpora building which is taking place very actively in non-Arab countries, especially in Europe and America. It is an attempt to build an alternative corpus for researchers who want to carry out analysis in the discipline of Language Engineering[81] in the belief that the varieties of research objectives need a suitable corpus.[82]

[80] Abdelali, "Localization in Modern Standard Arabic," 27.
[81] Language Engineering or Language Planning is a term used in sociolinguistics for a deliberate, systematic and theory-based attempt to solve the communication problems of a community by studying its various

Significantly, the building of the corpus is very important in Language Engineering studies, including word frequency study. The corpus development by a group of computer experts, namely, Ahmed Abdelali, James Cowie and Hamdy S. Soliman,[83] comes as an alternative to two Arabic corpora commonly used by researchers, namely AFP Arabic newswire from LDC and *Al-Ḥayāt* newspaper collection from the European Language Resources Distribution Agency.[84] However, these two Arabic corpora do not have word frequency as the main purpose of their analysis.

The intention of this study to collect texts from various newspapers in different countries has affected the present research. The study compiled data from eleven countries, namely: Egypt, Kuwait, Oman, Algeria, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Jordan, Qatar, Syria and Iraq.[85] All these newspapers were the product of Arab countries, which is deliberately different from this present study, but the attempt proves the current interest in the Arabic world in corpus building by its use of a larger number of newspapers than previous studies.[86] This justifies the claim that current studies are more generalised and comprehensive in compiling the corpus. In addition, the study proves that compiling data from many countries has become much easier and reliable through the internet, especially when the countries involved are scattered throughout the world.

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languages and dialects and developing an official language policy concerning their selection and use; see David Crystal, *A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics*, 5th ed. (Oxford: Blackwell, 2003), 258.

[82] Abdelali, Cowie and Soliman, "Building", 1-2.

[83] Ahmed Abdelali and James Cowie worked at New Mexico State University while the work was in progress, while Hamdy S. Soliman worked for the New Mexico Institute of Mining And Technology, USA.

[84] Abdelali, Cowie and Soliman, "Building," 1.

[85] Abdelali, Cowie and Soliman, "Building," 2.

[86] Abdelali, Cowie and Soliman, "Building," 1.

2.5 Conclusion

Many studies in word frequency have been carried out in various languages in the world. In Arabic in particular, only a few studies have been undertaken relevant to the current research, that is, focusing on Arabic newspapers, and they were completed a long time ago before the advent of the computer age. This kind of study developed in other languages, especially in America and Europe, for many purposes, but word frequency studies in Arabic have tended to have directly educational purposes because the corpus contains educational metarials such as school textbooks, syllabi, pupils' speech and handwriting.

A new perspective on the study of statistical word analysis in Arabic newspapers emerged in the early twenty-first century as a reflection of similar studies in other major languages. Linguistic experts, especially in America and Europe, have put considerable effort into building a large-scale corpus using computational statistical analysis in Arabic language materials including newspapers. This becomes the platform for the reactivation of word frequency study in Arabic newspapers after a disproportionate amount of effort has been unintentionally concentrated on school textbooks or syllabi in the educational field.

The researcher considers that this is the right time to update the findings of previous frequency studies in Arabic newspapers, as language changes from time to time, and research methods and statistical analysis tools develop. Geoffrey and colleagues (2001), describing previous word frequency studies in English, noted: 'Although useful and

interesting in their different ways, these publications cannot be said to fulfil the need for adequate and up-to-date frequency listings for the present-day English language.'[87]

Extensive studies are likely to be conducted from the findings of word frequency lists, such as comparisons between variables and lexicon construction, and this will make the study more valuable to readers.

[87] Leech, Rayson and Wilson, *Word Frequencies*, xi.

CHAPTER 3

MODERN STANDARD ARABIC (MSA)

IN ARABIC MEDIA

3.1 Introduction

Arabic newspapers as one of the news media in Modern Media Arabic has made a great contribution to the development of readers' knowledge and their thinking level,[88] because newspapers spread knowledge of current world events and are read by all levels of readers. Besides being informed of the daily events around the world, readers can develop their language knowledge and proficiency.[89] Word usage is therefore one of the language elements that need to be studied in Arabic newspapers because language competence affects readers' understanding.

Newspapers are today playing an increasing role in spreading news and language understanding both locally and, with the emergence of the Internet, globally. Through the Internet, readers can access online newspapers from everywhere and at the same time compare the newspapers they read from every angle, including language.

[88] Ibrāhīm Abū Lughūd, "International News in the Arabic Press: A Comparative Content Analysis," *Public Opinion Quarterly* 26, no. 4 (1962): 600.
[89] ʿAbd al-ʿAzīz Sharaf, *al-Lughah al-Iʿlāmiyyah* (Cairo: al-Markaz al-Thaqāfī al-Jāmiʿī, n.d), 190.

This chapter presents discussions relating to the real aim of this research and is one of the most important parts of the study as it provides key information before going further into the main content. This chapter is organised into six major sections. The first section is the introduction. The second section explains Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) in Arabic newspapers. The third section describes aspects of language in Arabic newspapers. The fourth section deals with print and online versions of newspapers. The fifth section presents a brief background to the newspapers selected for this study. The sixth section explains the two newspaper sections that are studied, namely *world affairs* and *sport*.

3.2 Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) in Newspaper Publishing

3.2.1 Modern Standard Arabic

The issue of Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) has been discussed by Arab scholars for more than 50 years.[90] It emerged with the aim of uniting and standardising the use of Arabic in all Arabic-speaking countries. Van Mol (2003) states that MSA is the standard form of the language and within the Arab world; it fulfils a unifying function, the main purpose being is to make MSA the official language of communication for the Arab world. This is inline with the view of Haddad (1988), who notes that MSA is the language of official communication among the Arab people.[91] The acceptance of MSA as one of the official languages of the United Nation proves their success in achieving this aim.

[90] Van Mol, *Variation in Modern Standard Arabic*, 30.
[91] T. Haddad, "Classical Arabic between Knowledge and Function" (paper presented to the Symposium on Arabic Language Teaching, Defence School of Language, Beaconsfield, UK, April 5-7, 1988), 1.

As a result, MSA has today become an accepted language that is widely used in both written and most of the spoken mediums throughout most Arab countries, although local dialects still dominate informal daily spoken and written language. Ali (1983) notes that MSA is the variety of Arabic found in contemporary books, newspapers, and magazines, and that it is used orally in formal speeches, public lectures, learned debates, religious ceremonials, and in radio and television news broadcasts.[92] As this statement was made before the Internet era, the researcher believes that most of news materials and information sources that can be accessed digitally through the Internet, also use MSA as they are considered a duplication of traditional media. For instance, accessing the Portable Document Format (PDF) version of newspapers from the Internet provides a copy of its printed version and similarly, the accessing television news broadcasts via the Internet is the as same as watching the news on television.

However, the use of MSA as the name for the new era of Arabic language has not been fully accepted by all scholars, particularly in the Arab world, when it was first mooted. Scholars at al-Azhār, for instance, did not agree with the term as they see it as a deliberate departure from Classical Arabic (CA), which is used in the Qur'ān and other classical writings. Their stand in this situation is very rigid: there is only one Arabic language.[93]

Confusion also occurs among typical native speakers because the distinction between MSA and CA is unclear and, as a result, they use the term *fushā* for both because they generally see MSA and CA as one unity – '*al-lughah al-fushā*' – taking into consideration that old texts, especially those related to the Qur'ān and Islamic tradition, which use CA, remain of

[92] A.A. Ali, "Analogical Derivation of Nominals in Modern Standard Arabic with Special Reference to the Technical Lexicon" (PhD thesis, University of Leeds, Leeds, 1983), 3.
[93] Van Mol, *Variation in Modern Standard Arabic*, 39.

current interest in the MSA era.[94] In addition, in contemporary Arabic grammar, no distinction is made between these two versions of the language.[95] However, it can be argued, as the researcher will discuss later, that the evolution of Arabic from CA to MSA involves not only new words and phrases, but also aspects of morphology and syntax (grammar), even though these changes may not be very obvious.[96]

In fact, the purpose of the MSA project was not to separate MSA from CA, as the former still refers to the Qur'ān and other classical writings in many cases, but to indicate a stage in language development and act as a starting point towards modernisation. It also has a particular link with the technological age, which has directly affected this development in many aspects, especially with respect to communication and education.

This view is not very different from that of Van Mol (2003), who states that MSA is the language that is spread through education and media and functions as a bond that symbolises and fosters Arab unity.[97]

In other words, the fast development in communication technology in the last few decades has created a global interlingual culture where languages nevertheless affect each other. This phenomenon cannot be denied by any civilisation; all must accept some changes in their language. The only issue that arises is the extent of the changes that occur in a particular language.

[94] Van Mol, *Variation in Modern Standard Arabic*, 38.
[95] Van Mol, *Variation in Modern Standard Arabic*, 38.
[96] For more detail see the analysis and discussion chapters.
[97] Van Mol, *Variation in Modern Standard Arabic*, 36.

According to Mitchell (1986), the Arabic Language only accepted limited changes. This is proven by his statement that 'MSA shares most of its morphology and syntax with the classical language of the Qur'ān and canonical literature of Islam.'[98] That statement is strengthened by ʿAbd al-ʿAzīz (1986) who notes that 'the phonological structure of MSA is assumed to be the same as that of the classical language'.[99]

Nevertheless, Bateson (1967) observes great differences and concludes that 'many particles have undergone a slight shift in meaning'.[100] This view is supported by Stetkevych's (1970) statement that MSA has deviated strongly from CA.[101] In order to differentiate between the two, Beeston (1970) underlines four characteristics by which MSA can be distinguished from CA. First, a certain language variety (namely CA) is selected as the basis; second, the language has been codified and normalised by the work of the various language academies. Third, it is adapted to the evolution of time and, fourth, it is specifically promulgated through education and media.

The researcher takes a moderate stance between these views. Only slight changes have occurred in the structure of the language, including aspects of morphology and syntax, because of the strong foundation that Arabic has retained throughout its history, based on the Qur'ān and the classical literature such as poetry. However, great changes can be seen in MSA in other respects, especially in terms of the terminology, phraseology and style, as a result of modernisation and language interchange with the non-Arab world. In addition to

[98] Terry F Mitchell, "What is educated Spoken Arabic?," *International Journal of the Sociology of Language* 61 (1986): 9.
[99] Mohamed H. Abdulaziz, "Factors in the Development of Modern Arabic Usage," *International Journal of the Sociology of Language* 62 (1986): 20.
[100] Mary Catherine Bateson, *Arabic Language Handbook: Language Handbook Series* (Washington: Center for Applied Linguistics, 1967), 85.
[101] Jaroslav Stetkevych, *The Modern Arabic Literary Language, Lexical and Stylistic Developments* (Chicago-London: UCP, 1970), 135.

new terminologies, some phrases and words have experienced a semantic broadening or meaning shifting.

Therefore, it should be concluded that CA has experienced changes in almost all aspects, including the structure of the language, especially in the past few decades, as a result of the swift evolution of global communication. However, the level of the impact of this phenomenon is not the same in all aspects. Among the most affected areas are terminology and word usage. The study of word frequency in Arabic newspaper text is an effective method of tracing the changes.

The modernisation in MSA in terms of the extension of Arabic vocabularies to include new words and scientific terms is spread mostly through education and the media. Arabs are aware that most of these terms come from other languages, especially English, and Arabic has its mechanism, through the adoption of MSA, to adapt them using the derivation system and Arabisation (*ta'rīb*). This is proven by 'Abdul Sahib's statement (1988): 'Modern Arabic will continue to play catch up and incorporate scientific terminologies and scientific ideas within its own linguistic structures.'[102] In this regard, the researcher believes that the Arabic newspaper is the news medium most uses these methods in its encounter with loan words and new terms from foreign languages.

[102] George Saliba, review of *A Linguistic Study of the Development of Scientific Vocabulary in Standard Arabic* by Abdul Sahib Mehdi Ali, *The Modern Language Journal* 72, no. 3 (1988): 341.

3.2.2 Media Arabic

3.2.2.1 Media Arabic and the invention of the Internet

The media, in any language, can be divided into two categories: written media and spoken (broadcast) media.[103] 'Written media' usually indicates newspapers while 'broadcast media' refers to television and radio broadcasting. This applies to Arabic media, as is indicated by Mitchell's (1982) definition of MSA as the language that 'has been applied to the written language of say, contemporary literature, journalism, TV and radio news casting, scientific and technological writing, administration and diplomacy.'[104]

The Arabic media, dominated by newspapers, radio and television, have been the most popular news and information sources for the Arab peoples. Beginning in the Arab world around the 1920s (radio) and 1950s (television), the telecommunication media rapidly developed a number of national, regional and international services with the launching of some satellite channels, beginning with the Egyptian Satellite Channel (ESC), followed by the Saudi Middle East Broadcasting Center (MBC), the Kuwaiti Satellite Channel (KSC), the Jordanian Arab Satellite Channel (JASC) and other Arabic channels.[105] The launch of ArabSat around 1970s unified Arab world communications with the purpose of forming an Arabic public service satellite sector for all members of the Arab League. Arabic

[103] Julia Ashtiany also devides 'Media Arabic' into two sections, printed and broadcast; see Julia Ashtiany, *Media Arabic* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 1993), viii.
[104] Terry F Mitchell, "More Than a matter of 'writing with the Learned, pronouncing with a Vulgar' some preliminary Observations on the Arabic Koine," in *Standard Languages: Spoken and Written*, ed. William Hass (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1982), 124. This definition was also agreed by Abdulaziz (1986: 17) and Bentahila (1991: 72) quoted in Van Mol, *Variation in Modern Standard Arabic*, 37.
[105] Leo A. Gher and Hussein Y. Amin, "New and Old Media Access and Ownership in the Arab world," *Gazette* 61, no. 1 (1999): 61.

newspapers were first published many decades before radio and television services began and this will be discussed later (see page 71).

The invention of the Internet in the 1990s has played an important role in enlarging the Arab communications network, particularly the media. Its existence has increased the popularity of Arabic media throughout the world, wherever people can gain access to newspapers, radio and television news through the Internet. Furthermore, in some circumstances, where the Internet is easily accessible, it is more effective in spreading the news than traditional media, due to its great advantages. A survey by Dimmick, Chen and Li (2004) shows that the availability of media through the Internet leads to greater user satisfaction in accessing news when compared with traditional media. They found that 37.7% of respondents had moved to online media for television, followed by newspapers with 28.0%, and radio with 22.2%.[106] Traditional media, such as newspapers and television, are at a disadvantage in terms of the limited array of content and rigid schedules to which the users must conform.[107] Internet users do not need to go travel worldwide to get their newspapers and TV channels. They just need to sit in front of the computer and call up whatever they want to browse.

From the researcher's point of view, although the number of users of traditional media may decrease with the existence of the Internet, it must also have be admitted that the number of users accessing similar media through the Internet from all over the world has increased tremendously. From an economic point of view, media publishers may now earn less from local sales, especially of newspapers, but their popularity may increase instead. As a result,

[106] John Dimmick, Yan Chen and Zhan Li, "Compitition between the Internet and Traditional News Media: The Gratification-Opportunities Niche Dimension," *Journal of Media Economics* 17, no. 1 (2004): 27.
[107] Dimmick, Chen and Li, "Compitition between the Internet," 22.

the income lost can be replaced by online buyers from outside the country. Furthermore, this economic lost does not substantially affect other media, such as television and radio, as most of the media in Arab countries today are non-profit services and only partially financed by advertising revenues.[108]

Internet media, which have attracted a large number of users compared with their counterparts; offers extensive advantages over watching television programmes and reading printed news. For instance, the most influential Arabic TV channel, *Al-Jazeera*, offers the flexibility of choosing news stories, reading the written version in Arabic or English, interactive polls, search services and much more.[109] In addition, online newspapers such as *Al-Quds al-ʻArabī* (UK) offers the written news in PDF and HTML versions in both Arabic and English languages, like an international Arabic newspaper.

Generally speaking, this shows the Internet delivers Arabic media as well as traditional methods, along with additional information and services, although users need some knowledge and experience in order to classify all the news they want to access, specifically for newspapers, because they offer more additional services and information than the written version.

[108] Gher and Amin, "New and Old Media," 62.

[109] Aljazeera Network, Home page, http://www.aljazeera.net/portal (accessed October 30, 2008). The Aljazeera channel, based in Qatar, was established in 1995 and began by broadcasting six hours per day. In January 1999, the channel started 24-hour broadcasting after picking up a large audience of Arabs and others in just four years. For more clarification; see Louay Y. Bahry, "The New Arab Media Phenomenon: Qatar Al-Jazeera," *Middle East Policy* 8, no. 2 (2001): 89-90.

3.2.2.2 MSA in written and spoken Media Arabic

In whatever sources the news appears (whether traditional or online), the language style used in both sources is the same because almost all online newspapers, and television and radio channels provide the same news as their traditional equivalents.[110] However, some issues have arisen regarding the differences between the language used on television and radio, and the language used in newspapers.[111] Fandaris (1950) differentiates between the two, saying that the written language has a well organised style of writing, comprising continuity in passages, structured words and organised idea. He also points out that grammatical structure in spoken language is not as good as in written language. As an example, he says that a speaker does not use grammatical structures to frame ideas, but, applies certain simple indicative movements to connect passages, because the spoken language is more spontaneous, while the writer takes time to think before writing.[112] Fandaris may be correct in this, as news presenter may use local dialects especially when they are commenting on unpredicted situation without any written references. Therefore, the researcher considers that not all spoken news depends on written text. In some circumstances, live comment, discussion or interview may be slotted into news programmes. Most of these slots are conducted spontaneously without a formal text or reference and as a result, they are open to the use of local language as well as to variable language standards.

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[110] This only applies to online media that have a traditional countrepart. Some online media are not published, such as arab2000.net – home page, http://www.arab2000.net/ (accessed October 15, 2008).

[111] Muḥammad Sayyid Muḥammad, *al-Iʻlām wa al-Lughah*, vol. 1 of *Media Studies Series* (Cairo: ʿĀlam al-Kutub, 1984), 11-12. He notes that television and radio media apply the spoken language while the newspapers tend to use the written language.

[112] Fandaris, *al-Lughah*, trans. ʻAbd al-ʻAzīz al-Dawākhilī and Muḥammad al-Qaṣṣāṣ (Cairo: Maktabat al-Anglo, 1950), 192-194. Bentahila (1991) has the same view, saying that there is greater variety in the spoken language than the written language; see Abdelali, Bentahila and Eirlys E. Davies, "Standards for Arabic: One, Two or Many?," *Indian Journal of Applied Linguistics* 17, no. 1 (1991): 69-88.

Whatever the case may be, many scholars believe that all Arabic media, including the spoken media, use MSA. The basic vocabulary and syntax of Arabic Media are the same as those of MSA.[113] According to Muḥammad (1984), although there are differences between media in spoken and written language, both of them are derived from one language used among the Arab nation, which is known as *al-luhgah al-fushā* or MSA.[114] Its classification into two kinds of language is basically to differentiate between the two types of news media. Ultimately, they refer to one basic language because spoken news is written first before broadcasting to the public.

3.2.3 MSA in Arabic newspapers

The above discussion brings us to the conclusion that Arabic newspapers undeniably use MSA. This conclusion is strengthen by Abdelali's view (2004) that the media Arabic which include Arabic newspaper is considered exclusively comprises Modern Standard Arabic (MSA).[115] According to Godlas (2002), most printed materials including Arabic newspapers use MSA,[116] while ʿAbd al-Sahib (1988) notes that MSA has been widely used in Arabic newspapers as a medium of information to the public.[117]

As a result, several Arabic newspapers have successfully penetrated to the market in other Arab countries and reached a circulation in the hundreds of thousands, which means that the use of one acceptable standard language that strengthens their unity is accepted by the Arab nations.

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[113] Ashtiany, *Media Arabic*, 3.
[114] Muḥammad, *al-Iʿlām wa al-Lughah*, 12.
[115] Abdelali, "Localization in Modern Standard Arabic," 23.
[116] Godlas (2002), quoted in Abdelali, "Localization in Modern Standard Arabic," 23.
[117] Saliba, "A Linguistics Study," 344.

Essentially, MSA is widely used in all kind of modern written materials, ranging literature, scientific writing and arts writing including newspaper. Newspaper language generally follows a common style that is accessible because it is intended to cater for the widest range of people. It means that the language used should not be too difficult for the common people and at the same time, not so simple that it will be underrated by educated readers. Muḥammad Hasan ʻAbd al-ʻAziz (n.d.) thus notes that it is newspaper language that comes closest to representing MSA.[118] However, the study will discuss later how a word frequency study can determine the differences in Arabic newspaper word usage between countries and regions, within the MSA characteristics.[119]

3.3 Language Aspects in Arabic Newspapers

Discussion about aspects of language plays an important role in forming the identity and characteristics of a newspaper. Although the Arabic newspaper is strengthened by the use of MSA, which is also used in other writings, it is still distinctive in terms of some aspects of the language it uses. It is very important to stress that the major part of a newspaper consists of reporting, and the ultimate aim of reports is to convey news from the writer's knowledge to the public.[120] The language in newspapers is therefore primarily affected by the requirements of the style needed for news reporting.

Specifically, the elements of words used in Arabic news articles also have contributed to making the newspaper distinct with regard to language. The nature of news reports,

[118] Muḥammad Ḥasan ʿAbd al-ʿAzīz, *Lughah al-Ṣaḥāfah al-Muʿāṣirah* (Cairo: Dār al-Maʾārif, n.d.), 12.
[119] For more detail, see the analysis and discussion chapters.
[120] Fārūq Muḥammad Abū Zayd, *Muqaddimah fī ʿIlm al-Ṣaḥāfah* (Cairo: Markaz Jāmiʻat al-Qāhirah, 1999), 26.

including both local and world events, creates language inter-change and allows the acceptance of foreign words. The Arabic newspaper is therefore considered a major resource for Arabic words.[121]

3.3.1 Language style

Maḥmūd Adham (n.d.) notes that the language style in Arabic newspapers is generally a combination of various styles, depending on the type of writing in question,[122] because a newspaper may contain all kinds of writing, as noted before. However, the fact that all newspapers are essentially dominated by news articles[123] means that the reporting style is most evident. This style is distinguished by several characteristics.

Arabic newspaper style is basically easy[124] and can be regularly be recognised from its use of short, simple passages. This is justified by the fact that there is no specific target readership,[125] so the text should be accessible across a wide range, from the very intellectual to those still learning to read. The easy style of writing is also technically related to word selection.

A 'fast' turnaround is also needed in news writing because the news is more valuable when it is current and 'hot'.[126] Since events reported in newspapers change every day, journalists need to use a style appropriate for the short-term report, so they should not waste time

[121] According to 'Abd al-'Azīz (n.d.), Horzfer used Arabic newspapers in compiling his 'Modern Arabic Language Dictionary', thus proving that the newspaper is a major resource for Arabic words; see ʿAbd al-ʿAziz, *Lughah al-Ṣaḥāfah al-Muʿāsirah*, 12.
[122] Maḥmūd Adham, *al-Maqāl al-Ṣaḥafī* (Cairo: Maktabat al-Anglo al-Misriyyah, n.d.), 241.
[123] Abū Zayd, *Muqaddimah fī ʿIlm al-Ṣaḥāfah*, 139.
[124] Maḥmūd Fahmī, *al-Fann al-Ṣaḥafī fī al-ʿĀlam* (Cairo: Dār al-Ma'ārif, 1964), 77.
[125] Muḥammad, *al-Iʿlām wa al-Lughah*, 12; ʿAbd al-ʿAziz, *Lughah al-Ṣaḥāfah al-Muʿāṣīrah*, 12.
[126] Fahmī, *al-Fann al-Ṣaḥafī fī al-ʿĀlam*, 77-78.

selecting difficult and ambiguous or subtle words in order to publish sophisticated but tricky articles.

The special characteristics of newspaper language style inspired Maḥmūd Fahmī (1964) to consider it in more detail. He recognises the language style of Arabic newspaper writing as 'practical prose' (*al-nathr al-ʿamalī*). According to him, 'practical prose' language differs from literary language and ordinary prose in that it is intended to make it easy to interpret articles quickly.[127] The recognition of newspaper language as such clarifies the differences between newspaper and other writing, it being a practical prose style usually formed of easy language, without pressure, ambiguity and difficult words and sentences, which are aspects that may not have received much attention in other writings. Newspaper Arabic lies between literary, elevated language and the language used by the common man.

It is very important to note that newspaper Arabic cannot avoid being influenced by the styles used in foreign languages. This is consequence of the socio-linguistic interchange that takes place when the media report the world issues reported in countries with different languages and cultures. Nevertheless, 'Abd al-'Azīz (n.d.) quotes from al-Maghribī to show that this does not diminish the Arabic nature of the language as word and sentence formation remain authentically Arabic. What happens, rather, is that expressions are developed under foreign influence that were not previously in use in Arabic.[128] Table 3.1 gives some examples, showing that the Arabic is correct, but that the phrases are influenced by English usage.

[127] Fahmī, *al-Fann al-Ṣaḥafī fi al-ʿĀlam*, 77; Muḥammad, *al-Iʿlām wa al-Lughah*, 10.
[128] ʿAbd al-ʿAziz, *Lughah al-Ṣaḥāfah al-Muʿāṣīrah*, 55.

Table 3.1: Examples of news writing style affected by English language

No	Arabic Language	English Language
1	يمثل الرأي العام	to represent public opinion
2	يعطي صوته إلى	to give one's vote to
3	يلعب بالنار	to play with fire

This is debatable as Arabic language has acquired foreign words as well as being influenced by foreign phraseology. It may therefore happen that a foreign phrase and word occur together. For example, it is not usual in Arabic for a passive verb to be used with a subject, as in the sentence, قُبِضَ على اللِصّ (*the thief was arrested*), but this construction is now found in Arabic newspapers. The phrasing of the sentence قُبِضَ على اللص بمعرفة الشرطة is believed to be affected by the English phrase 'the thief was caught by the police'.[129] Thus far, there is no contradiction with al-Maghribī's statement that 'the word and sentence formation are still authentically Arabic', as *al-shurṭah* is an Arabic word, but the word البوليس (police) might equally be used instead, and this is a loan word from English.

3.3.2 Word usage

The accessibility of the Arabic newspaper as a principal source of knowledge and information for the public depends on its distinctive language, which also contributes to the newspaper's identity.[130] It is widely exploited to attract as many readers as possible and to stimulate their imagination with regard to the topic and message of the articles.[131] Thus, Kershner (2005) notes a very important point in relation to the language aspects of newspaper writing: 'a small mistake in accuracy will undermine the credibility of a story; a mistake in grammar, diction or usage can make a reader confuse what the storyline of the

[129] ʿAbd al-ʿAziz, *Lughah al-Ṣaḥāfah al-Muʿāṣīrah*, 58.
[130] Adham, *al-Maqāl al-Ṣaḥafī*, 243-244.
[131] Sharaf, *al-Lughah al-Iʿlāmiyyah*, 202.

article.'[132] The statement proves that the exact choice and usage of words are crucial factors for the accuracy of a report as a whole the avoidance of misunderstanding among readers, bearing in mind that accuracy is an essential element in news writing.

3.3.2.1 Word selection

The main purpose of news writing is to deliver information to the readers on current world issues and consequently to activating their thinking.[133] The language aspects of newspaper writing make a critical contribution to the development of readers' thinking.[134] It is undeniable that the use of suitable and accurate words actively affects this contribution. ʿAbd al-ʿAzīz (1991) statement that 'no word has two meanings in one time and one situation' indicates the importance of this. The journalist should therefore be able to distinguish between synonyms the most appropriate word for the situation. Journalists regularly take several criteria into account when selecting the most suitable words for their writing. These are:

1. Clarity

The use of clear words in newspaper writing is crucial as it leads to clear message delivery. Knowing how to select the clearest word is therefore a requisite for producing a good article. One of the simplest methods to achieve this aim is for the writer to put himself in the reader's shoes. In contrast, the use of ambiguous and unusual words will only drive

[132] Kershner, *The Element of News Writing*, 23.
[133] Fahmī, *al-Fann al-Ṣaḥafī fi al-ʿĀlam*, 17-18.
[134] Sharaf, *al-Lughah al-Iʿlāmiyyah*, 190.

readers away from the newspaper.[135] In addition, the use of subtle words should also be avoided lest readers misunderstand the intended message.[136]

Newspapers today are read by most community members with various levels of thinking. Some are educated and others are not. It is therefore very important to do as much as possible to make the content of the news understandable across this wide range. Clarity in the wording used is a factor that contributes to the achievement of this aim and without it newspaper writing is not fully benefiting readers.

2. Simplicity

The aim of using clear words is to make the newspaper easy to read and understand for the general reader. The relationship between the terms 'clear' and 'simple' in newspaper writing is straightforward: a word is clear when it is simple. Muḥammad (1984) set the standard when he said that, in news writing, words are considered simple and clear when they are understandable to average secondary school students.[137] This is probably the reason why many previous studies have shown that the words that can be considered clear and simple words to the type of corpora are those that rate highest on word frequency lists.

Easy words are not simply those with a simple meaning; they should also be easy to pronounce. Ease of pronunciation usually depends on the combination of letters in the

[135] Adham, *al-Maqāl al-Ṣaḥafī*, 251.
[136] ʿAdnān al-Malūḥī, *Ṣāḥibat al-Jalālah al-Ṣaḥāfah* (Damascus: Dār al-Ḥai'ah, 1973), 104; Mitchell Stephens and Gerald Lanson, *Writing and Reporting the News* (New York: CBS College Publishing, 1986), 15.
[137] Muḥammad, *al-Iʿlām wa al-Lughah*, 26.

word.[138] That is why in many cases, the Arabic language has its own mechanisms for facilitating pronunciation. For example, in the word اصطبر (*to be patient*) the consonant *ṭo* replaces the *ta* in the original form of the word اصتبر .[139]

3. Immediacy

Words used in news writing should immediately indicate the article's message, or in other words, be to the point.[140] The writer must therefore choose between various synonyms and phrases in order to deliver the message without making the readers have to think hard about the meaning. For example, instead of using the phrase:

"**انتقل إلى الملأ الأعلى** في شهر كذا", the writer would do better to use "**توفي** في شهر كذا"[141]

The emphasised phrases in both sentences convey similar meaning, but the wording of the first example is more complex than the wording of the second.

In general, the main purpose of reading newspaper is not to enjoy the beauty of the language, but to be informed about current events. Muḥammad Ḥasan (1978) notes that 'the language of newspapers is not a literature language which specific to one group of

[138] Fahmī, *al-Fann al-Ṣaḥafī fi al-ʿĀlam*, 79.
[139] It is quite difficult to pronounce the sound *ta* (ت) directly after consonant *ṣād* (ص) for phonic reasons. The first consonant is classified as a *plain consonant*, while the second is an *emphatic consonant.* The consonants *ṣād* (ص) and *ṭo* (ط) are similarly articulated; see Mousa M. Ameyreh, "Completion of the Consonant Inventory of Arabic," *Journal of Speech, Language and Hearing Research* 46 (2003): 517; Mary Catherine Bateson, *Arabic Language Handbook* (Washington: Georgetown University Press, 2003), 4.
[140] Stephens and Lanson, *Writing and Reporting the News*, 17.
[141] The word توفي means 'died' and the word انتقل إلى الملأ الأعلى mean 'move back to the Highness God'; see Muḥammad, *al-Iʿlām wa al-Lughah*, 27.

people, but a general language for everybody who can read and understand.'[142] Nevertheless, it is undeniable that the beauty of language style is still useful in news writing especially in making the information delivery process to the readers more interesting but it should not reach to the level where it can shift the real aim of news.

4. Decisiveness

News is essentially a report about events that have happened in the past. It is not a prediction of the future. Relating the past requires truth and accuracy in reporting.[143] On that basis, the use of words that indicate the writers' confidence in the accuracy of the news they write are needed to engage the readers' attention. The most common words used in Arabic for this purpose are specific words of emphasis. For example the word قد (*literally: 'already'*) used with a past tense verb indicate an action that is definitely concluded. In addition, there are several words that affirm meaning, such as أكَّدَ (*to confirm*) (rather than simply قال – to say), particularly when used in the perfect tense. For example, the researcher's simple observation in his own corpus showed that the word أكَّدَ is used five to seven time in a 900-word article in *Al-Ahrām*.[144]

[142] ʿAbd al-ʿAziz, *Lughah al-Ṣaḥāfah al-Muʿāṣirah*, 12.
[143] John C Merrill, "Ethics and Journalism," in *Ethics in the Press: Reading in Mass Media Morality*, ed. John C. Merrill and Ralph D. Barney (New York: Hastings House, 1975), 11.
[144] The longest article in the *world affairs* section of *Al-Ahrām* newspaper on Sunday 4 November 2008, The title of the article is مؤتمر إسطنبول يطالب بمنع استخدام العراق قاعدة للإرهاب ضد دول الجوار by Usāmah 'Abd al-'Azīz.

5. Accuracy

It has become part of journalism ethics that writers should confirm the accuracy of their story before submitting it in order to ensure the validity and reliability of the news.[145] This accuracy does not apply only to the facts presented, but also to sentence structure and word selection. Lack of attention to accuracy will downgrade the quality of the news and cause misunderstanding among readers.

As mentioned before, the journalists should write the news in a 'fast' way, using easy words and simple sentences, but this does not mean that accuracy in word selection can be neglected. Journalist must still take care to use the most accurate word. This is not as easy as it might appear, because writers are often faced with a number of synonyms from which to choose.[146] For example, in describing a 'war' event, the writer must choose whether to use the word الحرب (*war*), المعركة (*battle*) or القتال (*fighting*). Similarly, in describing the 'Arab people', he or she should know the difference between الأمة العربية (*the Arab nation*) الشعب العربي (*the Arab people*) and العرب (*the Arabs*).[147] Writers must take into account both fast writing and accurate word selection in order to produce good current news stories. An expert writer should not find a major problem in balancing them as he or she will be skilled in grasping the exact meaning of word and how to assemble them in the right context.

In conclusion, in many circumstances, all these criteria are characteristics of MSA that are also discussed in connection with other kinds of writing. However, they become more

[145] Thomas J. Johnson and Barbara K. Kaye, "Cruising is Believing?: Comparing Internet and Traditional Sources on Media Credibility Measures," *Jounalism and Mass Communication Quarterly* 75, no. 2 (1998): 325; Fahmī, *al-Fann al-Ṣuḥufī fī al-ʿĀlam*, 119-120 and, Merrill, *Ethics and Journalism*, 11.
[146] Stephens and Lanson, *Writing and Reporting the News*, 9-10.
[147] Maḥmūd Khalīl, *Lughah Ṣaḥāfah* (Cairo: ʿĀlam al-Kitāb, 2003), 17.

important in newspaper articles that report current world events and aim to deliver reports to readers as quickly and accurately as possible.

3.3.2.2 The development of word usage

The development of Arabic with time is undeniably influenced by word usage in newspaper Arabic. This development can be measured by comparing the use of words in different periods. Muḥammad Ḥasan ʿAbd al-ʿAzīz (n.d.) has made a clear comparison between *Al-Ahrām* in the 1950s and in the 1970s. He found that the newspaper used standard Arabic (*al-lughah al-fushā*) more in the first period than in the second.[148] This may be because many journalists during the first period were also literary authors, such as Ṭahā Ḥusayn and ʿAbbās al-ʿAqqād, well known for their excellence in standard Arabic. ʿAbd al-ʿAzīz gives some examples to prove this assertion, including:[149]

لم يعد أمام البلد سوى **امتشاق الحسام**

The word امتشاق الحسام (*drawing out the sword*) which mean 'war' found in the first period newspaper are very rare in Arabic newspapers today and are considerably affected by literary language (*al-lughah al-adabiyyah*).

In contrast, in the second period, *Al-Ahrām* tended to use more new words – either loan words or new derivatives of Arabic words, for example:

[148] ʿAbd al-ʿAzīz, *Lughah al-Ṣaḥāfah al-Muʿāṣīrah*, 37.
[149] ʿAbd al-ʿAzīz, *Lughah al-Ṣaḥāfah al-Muʿāṣīrah*, 39.

على القوات الأمريكية **المنسحبة** أن تعيد تنظيمها

Al-Wasīṭ[150] states that the word المنسحبة (*withdrawn*) is a new word derived from the Arabic root word سحب (*sahaba*), not previously current.

In relation to the above discussion, some may consider that the first period is characterised by 'real' Arabic, and is much better than the second period because it used purely *al-lughah al-fushā*. However, in the researcher's opinion the use of literary language in the first period indicates that the newspaper writing at that time was still in the process of identity building. The fast, clear and to the point style that characterises newspaper writing is not the main concern of literary language.

In other words, while in the first period, *Al-Ahrām,* to some extend, tended to use more Standard Arabic (*al-lughah al-fusha*), the second period some attempts had been made to use more MSA (*lughah ʿArabiyyah muʿāṣīrah*), which is less affected by the literature language. Eventually creating the newspaper language identity that is recognised by language academies and the Arab community.

3.3.2.3 The contribution of Arabic newspapers to word revolution

What distinguishes newspapers is that they are read by people of varying intellectual and educational ability and, on that basis we may say that they are the most readable form of literature.[151] Furthermore, people today have the option of accessing newspapers online

[150] *Al-Muʾjam al-Wasīṭ, s.v*. "سحب."
[151] Sharaf, *al-Lughah al-Iʾlāmiyyah*, 188.

rather than in traditional print editions. Because of their easy availability, the public can easily being affected by the newspaper content, including the language usage. Monteil (1960) has noted this phenomenon, stating that some considered the MSA to be the language of the press because of the great influence that newspapers have exerted on its development.[152]

Words that are newly born, through whatever medium, including newspapers, are called the 'modern word'. The Arabic newspaper has played its role not only in creating new words but also in making them known to the public.[153] Table 3.2 below gives some examples of the modern words recognised by Arabic newspapers.[154]

Table 3.2: Modern Arabic words recognised by Arabic newspapers

No.	New Word	Meaning
1	العضوية	Membership of an organisation or association with its own constitution
2	المنطاد	balloon – from the Arabic *intad* (to soar)
3	الدرَاجة	Bicycle
4	الشيوعيَة	Communism
5	الهاتف	Telephone
6	المذياع	Radio
7	المأساة	tragedy – in the theatre
8	البستنة	Gardening
9	البلاط	(royal) court

These new words do not appear in newspapers without reason. Rather, there are recognised methods, also applied by other language mediums, which newspapers use to create new Arabic words in response to demand and to accommodate continuing changes in socio-linguistics. Dr ʿAbd al-ʿAzīz Sharaf (1991) has shown that newspaper language tends to use one particular word for a specific meaning and add to the language words not previously

[152] Montiel (1960), quoted in Van Mol, *Variation in Modern Standard Arabic*, 27.
[153] Sharaf , *al-Lughah al-Iʿlāmiyyah*, 199.
[154] Sharaf , *al-Lughah al-Iʿlāmiyyah*, 193.

recognised. The most common methods of word creation in Arabic are: *majāz* (semantic broadening), *ishtiqāq* (derivation) and *naḥt* (compounding)[155] as shown in the following examples of new words contributed by newspaper Arabic:

1. *Majāz* (semantic broadening)

Table 3.3: Majāz expressions recognised by Arabic newspapers[156]

No	***Majaz* Word**	**Meaning**
1	القوَة الضاربة	strike force
2	غسل يديه من المسألة	He washed his hands of the matter
3	أخذ المبادرة	He took the initiative
4	ناطحات السحاب	very high (literally: touching the clouds)

2. *Ishtiqāq* (Derivation)[157]

Table 3.4: New words recognised by Arabic newspapers through derivation

No	New Word	Word Origin
1	قنن (*law*)	القانون
2	مول (*wealth*)	المال
3	تطور (*development*)	الطور
4	عايد (*feast*)	العيد
5	قيم (*value*)	القيمة
6	استجواب (*interrogation*)	الجواب

In addition to these new words, newspaper Arabic has adopted a number of new phrases formed a combination either of Arabic words or of Arabic and loan words, for example: العقل الالكتروني (*computer [lit: electronic mind]*), الخط الساخن (*hot line*), الأمن الغذائي (*food security*), تلوث الهواء (*air pollution*), أزمة الطاقة (*energy crisis*), حوار الشمال والجنوب (*north-south*

[155] Sharaf , *al-Lughah al-Iʿlāmiyyah*,192. For more detail; see Adham, *al-Maqāl al-Ṣaḥafī*, 252, and Fahmī, *al-Fann al-Ṣaḥafī fī al-ʿĀlam*, 79-80.
[156] Sharaf , *al-Lughah al-Iʿlāmiyyah*,193-194.
[157] Sharaf , *al-Lughah al-Iʿlāmiyyah*, 194. Derivation is a term used in morphology to refer to one of the two main categories of word-formation. Essentially, the result of a derivation process is a new word; see Crystal, *A Dictionary of Linguistics*, 132.

dialogue), الهيكل التمويلي (*supply network*) and many more.[158] All these words and phrases were created to meet the need for modernisation in Arabic as a consequence of global communication, and more words are being created. It is therefore indisputable that the on-going study of words in newspaper Arabic is useful for tracking the continuous change in MSA. According to Maḥmūd Adham (n.d.), this development is the result of political and social changes in the situation in the Arab world.[159] The evolution of other languages and the global consequences is also a factor, and the need to describe issues that do not arise in Arab countries also creates a need for new terms and expressions. The newspaper is one of the major media that describe and explain issues to the community.

In addition, there are mechanisms in accepting the foreign words. This does not mean that Arabic welcomes all foreign word without restriction; priority is given to nouns and specific terms that do not have an Arabic equivalent. There is also room for some kind of words and other common foreign words with the permission of language academies.

3.3.3 Word standardisation between newspapers and language academies

Arabic newspapers are not alone in recognising and publicising new words for the Arab world; they frequently gain the support of the language academies[160] that exist in most Arab countries. In addition, newspapers sometimes simply publicise the new words that are

[158] For more examples; see Adham, *al-Maqāl al-Ṣaḥafī*, 255-257.
[159] Adham, *al-Maqāl al-Ṣaḥafī*, 252-255.
[160] A language academy is an authorised body responsible for all Arabic language affairs in a particular country, especially in terms of the survival and development of the language; see Arabic News.com, *Establishment of Arabic Language Academy*, http://www.arabicnews.com/ansub/Daily/Day/000131/2000013133.html (accessed October 24, 2008).

recognised by the language academies, rather than creating them.[161] Thus both generally cooperate in generating new Arabic words and adding to MSA.

The history of the Arabic language academies began after World War I (1918), which caused the spread of loan words into Arabic as a result of international contact and communication.[162] Arabic newspapers became the medium of this intercultural process. Arabic language scholars considered that an authorising body, such as a language academy, should be established to reflect this phenomenon for the sake of the survival of the Arabic language. Among the first academies to be established are the Academy of Arabic Knowledge in Damascus (1918), the Academy of the Arabic Language in Cairo (1932), the Iraqi Academy of Knowledge in Baghdad (1947) and the Office of Loan Word Organisation for the Arab World in Rabat, Morocco (1961).[163]

Several declarations had been released by these language authorities, particularly the Academy of the Arabic Language in Cairo, recognising the usage of new words in Arabic newspapers. The publication by the Academy in 1960 of the Arabic dictionary, *al-Muʿjam al-Wasīṭ*, which included many modern and loan words used by Arabic newspapers, certified their availability. [164]

The Academy had also sanctioned the use of abbreviation, accepting them as part of the language after they began to be used in newspapers.[165] In that sense, the abbreviation is

[161] Sharaf , *al-Lughah al-Iʿlāmiyyah*, 199.
[162] Sharaf , *al-Lughah al-Iʿlāmiyyah*, 195.
[163] Sharaf , *al-Lughah al-Iʿlāmiyyah*, 196.
[164] *Al-Muʿjam al-Wasīṭ* quoted in Sharaf , *al-Lughah al-Iʿlāmiyyah*, 196.
[165] Sharaf , *al-Lughah al-Iʿlāmiyyah*, 198.

used to abbreviate from two words or more using the original alphabet without any prefix or suffix.

The Academy has also sanctioned the use of المركب المزجي (*composite collage*) in specific instances, but their use is limited to the words that are recognised by the Academy. Examples are: نيويورك (*New York*), يورك شير (*Yorkshire*), and many more.[166]

In conclusion, we may say that thousands of newspaper Arabic terms have been sanctioned by the Arabic language academies as a result of the freedom given to journalists to create new words, as long as they are in line with the fundamentals of the Arabic language. In addition, the academies also play the role to promoting the use in newspapers of an Arabic and at the same time follow more closely the fundamentals of the language as most frequently used by scholars.[167]

All this leads the researcher to conclude that the language academies have offered extensive opportunities for foreign words to be accepted into Arabic. Even if some kinds of words may be restricted by certain rules, many are not touched by such restrictions, especially scientific and technical terms. This situation makes for the faster development of Arabic in terms of word usage and interaction with other languages, which strengthens the case for the need for this study to be conducted.

[166] Sharaf, *al-Lughah al-Iʿlāmiyyah*, 198.
[167] Sharaf, *al-Lughah al-Iʿlāmiyyah*, 199.

3.3.4 Differences in word usage in Arabic newspapers

As the main role of MSA is unification, it should not in theory have a local character. In other words, it does not belong to a particular area or group but to the region as a whole.[168] However, in practice it cannot be denied that differences do occur in the Arabic media that claim to use MSA. Newspaper Arabic has been identified as exhibiting some differences in word usage.[169] This phenomenon emerges more clearly when a variety of news articles from different countries are compared. Normally, Arabic language is divided according to the region they located. Some scholars divide Arabic language into three broad regional variations, known as the Arabic of the Arabian Peninsula and Mesopotamia (including Iraq), the Eastern Gulf (including Saudi Arabia, Oman and Yemen) and the Maghreb (including Morocco and Algeria). However, Fischer and Jastrow (1980) divide Arabic dialects into five broad groups which represent five regions, distinguishing Egyptian Arabic (including Egypt and Lybia) and Syro-Palestinian Arabic (including Lebanon, Syria and Palestine from the above three.[170]

As far as this study is concerned, geographical area is a main factor in the selection of the newspapers studied because the claim that newspaper articles use MSA cannot eliminate the effect of local language in different geographical areas. Thus Ditters (1991) believes that the variation in the use of MSA depends on factors such as the progress in time and the geographical spreading by way of interferences with colloquial varieties.[171] The affect of

[168] John Earl Joseph, "Eloquence and Power: The Rise of Language Standard and Standard Languages," in *Open Linguistics Series* (London: Frances Pinter, 1987), 129.
[169] 'Abdelali, "Localization in Modern Standard Arabic," 25.
[170] Van Mol, *Variation in Modern Standard Arabic*, 22.
[171] Everhard Ditters, "A Modern Standard Arabic Sentence Grammar," *Bulletin d'Etudes Orientales* 43 (1991): 200.

local dialects in MSA also was stressed by Kaye (1987) and Bentahila (1991), who state that, although there are many similarities between the dialects of the Eastern Arab and the Western Arab regions, it is not possible for people from different region to understand each other.[172] The fact inspires such this study to be carried out to compare the MSA characteristics between those regions in word usage.

In seeming contrast to researcher's previous understanding, the use of local dialect in Arabic newspapers that claim to use MSA becomes preferable as in some cases when the local dialect is better understood by readers than the standard language (*al-lughah al-fusha*), especially when the news article covers the report about national issue. This leads to a consideration of differences in word usage between newspapers from different countries and regions, as most of them have their own dialects.

The differences in Arabic dialects in many parts of the Arab world are influenced by the languages of the countries that colonised them, especially European powers in the early ninetieth and twentieth centuries. The current situation in Iraq, with the recent domination of the United States and its allies provides a similar example. As a result, many words introduced into Arab countries are used in Arabic newspapers and in daily communication.[173] The colonial period affected the language locally in terms of borrowed words and in the later development of the language. The table below shows colonial influence in Arab countries.

[172] Alan S. Kaye, "Arabic," in *The World's Major Languages*, ed. Bernard Comrie (Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1987), 676.
[173] Abdelali, "Localization in Modern Standard Arabic," 23.

Table 3.5: Arab countries colonised by European countries[174]

No	Country	Control	Type	Dates
1	Algeria	France	Colonisation	1830-1962
2	Bahrain	Britain	Protectorate	1835-1971
3	Egypt	Britain	Colonisation	1882-1952
4	Iraq	Britain	Colonisation	1917-1932
5	Jordan	Britain	Protectorate	1922-1946
6	Kuwait	Britain	Protectorate	1899-1961
7	Lebanon	Britain	Protectorate	1920-1943
8	Libya	Italy	Colonisation	1929-1949
9	Morocco	France	Protectorate	1912-1976
10	Oman	Britain	Protectorate	1820-1976
11	Qatar	Britain	Protectorate	1916-1971
12	Sudan	Britain	Colonisation	1873-1954
13	Syria	Britain	Colonisation	1922-1946
14	Tunisia	France	Colonisation	1881-1956
15	U.E.A	Britain	Colonisation	1819-1971
16	Yemen	Britain	Colonisation	1839-1965

Table 3.5 shows that most Arab countries were colonised by two major colonial powers, namely Britain and France. However, it should be pointed out that some of these countries were colonised by both Britain and France in different period of time. It also shows that Saudi Arabia, which is part of this present study, was never colonised by a European country. This should mean that *Al-Jazīrah*, which is published in Saudi Arabia, will reveal differences in word use as compared with other Arab countries. Differences in vocabulary that occur are set out below:

1) Differences in spelling

Differences in the spelling of Arabic words occur between various Arabic newspapers. This is probably due to historical factors in the development of Arabic grammar and also to

[174] Abdelali, "Localization in Modern Standard Arabic," 24. However, some scholars mentioned that there has been an argument relating to the type of foreign interference on Arab countries, for example, Albert Hourani (1991) stated that Syria and Lebanon were under France mandates rather than being British colonies and Iraq was only under British mandate; see Albert Hourani, A History of the Arab Peoples (London: Faber and Faber, 1991), 318.

the different narrations of the al-Qur'ān.[175] These differences mostly occur in words that have *hamzah* (ء) on a vowel (و) or (ي). For example, Egyptian newspapers mostly spell مسئول (*official; responsible*) with the *hamzah* on ي , while other newspapers spell it with the *hamzah* on و (مسؤول). The analysis of *Al-Ahrām*, which represents the Egyptian newspapers in this study, will hopefully explain the differences.

2. Differences due to colonial influence

The influence of foreign languages on newspaper Arabic can be seen in the way some words are spelt in Arabic based on the spelling in the language they were derived from, mainly English and French. Table 3.6 below contains examples of these differences.

Table 3.6: Word differences affected by different colonial countries[176]

No	Word	Translation	Source
1	الأوبك	OPEC	English
	الاوبيب	OPEP	French
2	الإيدز	AIDS	English
	السيدا	SIDA	French

Table 3.6 above explains how different colonial countries affect the same words used in Arabic newspapers. For example, the abbreviation OPEC in English is OPEP in French language. Because of the effect of colonisation effect, Arab countries follow either Britain or France in using one of these two word variations.

[175] Leah S. Larkey, Lisa Ballesterus and Margaret E. Connell, "Improving Stemming for Arabic Information Retrieval: Light Stemming and Co-occurrence Analysis" (paper presented to the SIGIR Conference, Tampere, Finland, August 11-15, 2002).
[176] Abdelali, "Localization in Modern Standard Arabic," 26.

3. Difference in usage

The use of words also differs between regions in the Arab world. Even if particular words are Arabic words, their usage may be rare or nonexistent in some parts of the Arab world and frequent in others. Table 3.7 contains examples of words that are used in some regions, while in other regions other words are used to convey the similar meaning.

Table 3.7: Example of words for 'training'and 'arrest'[177]

English Word	***Al-Khabar* (Algeria)**	***Al-Jazīrah* (Saudi Arabia)**
Training	التربص	التدريب
	***Al-Khabar* (Algeria)**	***Al-Ahrām* (Egypt)**
Arrest	توقيف	الاعتقال

Table 3.7 above compares the use of synonyms in different newspapers. The first comparison shows the use of different words for 'training' in *Al-Khabar* and *Al-Jazīrah*. The second comparison shows the use of words for 'arrest' in *Al-Khabar* and *Al-Ahrām*.

4) Imported words and derivations

Finally, differences in MSA also occur in loan words, which vary according to the source language and the adoption process. The Arabic language uses different methods for creating new terminology and concepts, either creating derivatives from Arabic or adopting or transliterating words from other languages as a means of developing the language and keeping an up-to-date lexicon.[178] This leads to the use of different words for the same concepts or objects in different areas. Table 3.8 below illustrates the situation.

[177] Abdelali, "Localization in Modern Standard Arabic," 26.
[178] Abdelali, "Localization in Modern Standard Arabic," 26.

Table 3.8: Examples of adopted or derived words [179]

No	English Word	Imported or Derived Word	Other Word
1	Bridge	كبري[180]	جسر
2	Cadres	كوادر	إطارات
3	Cable	كابل	حبل
4	Globalisation	عولمة	النظام العالمي
5	Humanism	أنسنة	النزعة الإنسانية
6	Privatisation	الخصخصة	الخوصصة

In addition to the facts above, the nature of each society contributes to the shaping of its language. For example, countries with economies based on manufacturing may have many more words and terms to express manufacturing activity. Relatively few terms related to technical or scientific fields are found in local newspapers.

In relation to this study, these regional differences in vocabulary may not be obvious in *world affairs* sections because all newspapers are likely to report the same events, but they are quite clear in *sport* sections as different countries may be interested in different sports. Therefore, the researcher believes that the study of word frequency is the best method for tracing these differences using the list that results from the analysis.

In brief conclusion, although Arabic newspapers in the Arab world claim to use MSA, differences between them still exist. The effect of local language and colonisation by Western countries are believed to be the main factors contributing to these differences. However, it must be emphasised that these differences are very slight in comparison with the similarities the newspapers share in their use of language as a result of the application of MSA in the Arab world on a strong CA foundation.

[179] Abdelali, "Localization in Modern Standard Arabic," 27.
[180] The researcher notes that the word كبري (*bridge*) is affected by Turkish influence, being found in Turkish as 'kopru'; see An English – Turkish Dictionary, ed. Fahir Iz and H. C. Hony (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1952), *s.v.* "bridge."

3.4 Print Newspapers and Online Newspapers

The justification for discussing this topic in this chapter is that the data for this study are sourced from online newspapers. Online data collection is considered the easiest way to gather data for this type of study, which involves several countries[181] because of the development of media technology. According to Fārūq Muḥammad (1999), newspaper technology is the technology application in transformation process of information to the readers or community.[182] Since the late twentieth century, newspapers can be accessed by readers via two options:

3.4.1 Print newspapers

The emergence of printed newspapers is particularly linked historically to the invention of the printing press in the fifteenth century in Germany by Johannes Gutenberg.[183] The publication of news began with news pamphlets and newsbooks. By the early sixteenth century, several countries such as Germany, Britain and Holland, were producing monthly news periodicals.[184]

In the Arab world, the Arabic newspaper made its first appearance in Cairo in 1828 with the publication of the bilingual Turkish-Arabic newspaper *Al-Waqāʾiʿ al-Misriyya*.[185] In 1855, Turkey published its first Arabic newspaper namely *Mirāt al-Aḥwāl* in Istanbul, but

[181] Other studies that gained data through online in the same area such as Ahmed Abdelali's study on ten Arabic newspapers from different countries; see Abdelali, "Localization in Modern Standard Arabic," 24.
[182] Fārūq, *Muqaddimah fī ʿIlmi al-Ṣaḥāfah*, 9.
[183] Peter J. S. Dunnett, *The World Newspaper Industry* (London: Croom Helm, 1988), 4.
[184] Joad Raymond, *The Invention of the Newspaper* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1996), 7.
[185] Ami Ayalon, *Language and Change in the Arab Middle East: The Evolution of Modern Arabic Political Discourse* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1987), 13.

it only appeared for a short period. In Lebanon, the first Arabic newspaper was published in 1858, namely *Ḥadīqat al-Akhbār*, which lasted more than half a century.[186] Many of the Arabic newspapers that made their first appearance around these years did not stay in production long. The era of the modern press emerged in Egypt in 1875 when Sālim Taqlā (a Lebanese Greek Catholic) migrated from Beirut to Egypt, where he founded the weekly *Al-Ahrām*. After that, the number of Arabic newspapers gradually increased, together with an increasing number of printing companies. Printed newspapers had become the most reliable news medium and served the world until the late twentieth century, when the Internet was invented.

The hardcopy newspaper was distinguished by its content, but the design and presentation of the newspaper plays an important role in creating its identity. In this, several features such as the size of the letters, the color of the print, the font, use of pictures, etc. are taken into account in newspaper production to ensure that the newspaper satisfies the readers' needs.[187]

Reading print newspapers gives readers access to all the articles in full, page after page. Al-Shehri and Gunter (2002) note that 'with a hard copy (printed) newspapers, finite information is prepared so that a reader consumes by starting at the top of the page and reading down'.[188] This is quite different from online newspapers, where readers normally see the headline in isolation and use it to access the text. News in print newspapers is not

[186] Ayalon, *Language and Change*, 13.
[187] Lon Barfield, *Design for New Media: Interaction Design for Multimedia and the Web* (Harlow: Pearson Education, 2004), 73.
[188] Fayez al-Shehrī and Barrie Gunter, "The Market for Electronic Newspapers in the Arab World," *Proceeding of Aslib* 54, no. 1 (2002): 57.

updated during the day as daily papers are printed only once a day. Therefore, readers know precisely the date on which an article appeared.

Although there has been a tremendous increase in the number of online newspapers since 1994, the printed version is still relevant to readers. For example, the circulation of *Al-Ahrām* in Egypt in 2005 was around 900,000 copies daily.[189] One of the reasons for this is that the target group for the printed version is local people, while the online version is accessible to people all over the world. This is proved by many surveys indicating that a very large number of readers are not affected much by the publication of printed newspapers.[190]

This does not contradict the study by Dimmick (2004), who found that 28% of respondents read 'less' of the printed newspaper with the existence of online newspaper, although the researcher applied the term 'clear displacement effect' to the situation.[191] A similar study showed that 10.6% of respondents read printed newspapers 'more often', which means that the difference now decreases to 17.4%. Furthermore, as the respondents for this study were selected from the local people of Ohio, USA, the result represents only American people who purchase and read the newspapers studied in the traditional way. It should be pointed out that the existence of the internet has brought about an increase in the number of buyers of printed newspapers through the internet from all over the world. Thus, without denying the effect of the internet on the publication of print newspapers, the researcher believes that the effect is not excessive.

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[189] The World Association of Newspapers 2005: *World Press Trends*, http://www.newspapers24.com/largest-newspapers.html (accessed October 15, 2008).
[190] H.I. Chyi and G. Sylvie "Online Newspapers in the U.S.: Perceptions of Markets, Products, Revenue and Competition," *International Journal on Media Management* 2, no. 2 (2001): 13-21.
[191] For more detail; see Dimmick, Chen and Li, "Competition between the Internet," 25.

3.4.2 Online newspapers

The first online newspapers appeared in 1994.[192] Since then, they have been well accepted by users as they provide access to online newspapers from every part of the world. A few years later, when the use of online newspaper was still in its initial stages, some scholars were questioning the future survival of the print newspaper.[193] They believed that the advantages of the online newspaper would slowly eliminate the usefulness of print newspapers after they had been the usual method of transferring news and information for decades. Nielsen predicted that over the ten years from 2000, the traditional newspaper would be dead and news would be consumed interactively through digital media.[194]

It is clear that until the present day, the printed newspaper is still working hand-in-hand with online newspapers to disseminate news more widely. William and Nicholas's survey (2001) has shown that hardcopy newspapers are still the primary conveyors of news, no matter which title readers choose.[195] Although the results of another survey conducted by the Newspaper Society have shown that there are threats to the newspaper industry, they also forecast that online newspapers will create significant opportunities for the industry.[196] Furthermore, Chyi and Sylvie (2001) note that most online newspapers are owned by their

[192] Carina Ihlstrom, Maria Akesson and Stig Nordqvist, "From Print to Web to E-paper: the Challenge of Designing the E-newspaper" (paper presented to the 8th ICCC International Conference on Electronic Publishing, Brasilia, June 2004), 249.
[193] Fārūq, *Muqaddimah fī ʿIlm al-Ṣaḥāfah*, 10-11; Carina Ihlstrom, "The Evolution of a New Genre" (PhD thesis, Halmstad University, Sweden, 2004), 1.
[194] Ihlstrom, Akesson and Nordqvist, "From Print to Web to E-paper," 251.
[195] Peter Williams and David Nicholas, "Navigating the News Net: How News Consumers Read the Electronic Version of a Daily Newspaper," *Libri* 51 (2001): 9.
[196] The Newspaper Society is one of the world's oldest publishers associations founded in 1836; see The newspaper Society, home page, http://www.newspapersoc.org.uk/Default.aspx?page=1460 (accessed October 24, 2008).

print counterparts, which also act as the online editions' primary content providers,[197] so the newspaper publishers must be aware from the beginning of impact on their business before utilising the internet as the news distributor together with their printed versions.

The expansion of newspapers on the World Wide Web (WWW) has been very rapid since they first went live. For instance, a survey by the Initiative for Newspaper Electronic Supplements (INES) in 1994 identified 333 newspapers on the web worldwide. Just four days later, the number had increased to 386,[198] and a 1997 *NewsLink* survey showed that there were 3,622 online newspapers worldwide.[199] In the Arab world, the first electronic Arabic newspaper, *Al-Khalij*, in the United Arab Emirates, was launched in September 1995. Over the next five years, it was joined by 64 more internet publications produced by Arabic newspaper publishers and today every major Arabic daily newspaper has a website.[200] There are about 100 online daily and weekly newspapers and this figure is continuously increasing. Among the most regularly accessed websites these newspapers in general are News Voyager (www.newspaperliks.com) and Online Newspapers (www.onlinenewspapers.com),[201] and for Arabic newspapers, other websites available, some of which are listed in table 3.9:

[197] Chyi and Sylvie, "Online Newspapers in the U.S," 13-21; David Pogue and J.D. Biersdorfer, *The Internet: The Missing Manual* (Sebastopol: Pogue Press, 2006), 102.
[198] A. Molina, "Issues and Challenges in the Evolution of Multimedia." *Future* 29, no. 3 (1997):197.
[199] Eric Meyer, "Unexpectedly Wider Web for the world's Newspapers," *American Journalism Review* (21-27 September 1999), http://ajrnewslink.org (accessed October 15, 2008).
[200] Al-Shehrī and Gunter, "The Market for Electronic Newspapers," 58.
[201] Pogue and Biersdorfer, *The Internet*, 104.

Table 3.9: The available Arabic websites for online Arabic newspapers

No	Name of Website	Website Address
1	Al-Bab	www.al-bab.com/media/newspapers/htm
2	Arabic 2000	www.arabic2000.com/index/news.html,
3	Arabic View	www.arabicview.net
4	Sahafa Online	www.sahafa.com/NewspapersandMagazines.aspx
5	Angel Fire	www.angelfire.com/il/Osama10/Newspaper.html
6	Newspaper 24	www.newspapers24.com/languages/arabic-newspapers/index.html
7	Hilal Plaza	www.hilalplaza.com/arabic_newspaper.htm

Online newspapers are normally available in Hyper Text Markup Language (HTML) versions. Accessing newspapers in this version allows readers to carry out searches as well as reading the news texts. For instance, the reader can access the newspaper archive either for free or by payment, exploit the text, access publisher's website, send comments and use other services provided by the web browser and site owner. Moving between pages or websites is easily achieved by clicking on icons or on headlines to read the full text of news reports. Newspaper sections provide easy access and enable readers to make sense of information and it is easy to find a particular section within the newspaper, such as *sport* or *world affairs* sections. Newspaper indexing is a very effective navigational tool and headlines are the main entry points to text.[202] Carina (2004) notes 'online newspapers are characterised by some features inherited from print, such as ads and nameplates, but all items lead elsewhere, e.g. small photographs to larger and headlines to chunks of text etc.'[203]

The design and presentation of the online newspaper in HTML is different from its print version. The front page of the newspaper has added navigational icons and keywords for users' access which do not exist in the print version, although this was not the case in the

[202] Ihlstrom, Akesson and Nordqvist, "From Print to Web to E-paper," 252.
[203] Ihlstrom, "The Evolution," 12.

early days of the online newspaper as it was developed inline with computer technology. According to Enlund (2002), the first online newspapers looked like miniature newspaper pages, with the same structure and content as the print edition, but after a while they converged towards a form and format more suitable to the medium and more attractive to users.[204] In the researcher's opinion, despite the differences in design and presentation between HTML and print newspapers, the news texts remain overwhelmingly the same, although some knowledge and experience on the part of the user is needed in order to get information on the differences.

Generally speaking, it must be admitted that online newspapers have the advantage of spreading the news more quickly. New editions can be delivered instantly without the need to print copies and transport them over distances to thousands of retail outlets and millions of subscribers.[205] Readers can access any online newspaper from anywhere in the world at any time.[206] With an electronic newspaper, the reader may be able to switch from the story halfway through to read more detailed information that is archived elsewhere. There are additional complexities in the writing and presentation of news on the internet.[207] In other words, the advantage of online newspaper lies in the combination of many of the qualities of printed papers (mobility, light weight, newspaper layout, readability) with the advantages of electronic media (interactivity, digital distribution).

Boczkowski (2004) recognises several aspects in which online newspapers differ from their print counterparts: they enable customisation, vertical form with unlimited news hole,

[204] Ihlstrom, "The Evolution," 11.
[205] Fārūq, *Muqaddimah fī ʿIlm al-Ṣaḥāfah*, 10.
[206] Ihlstrom, Akesson and Nordqvist, "From Print to Web to E-paper," 249.
[207] Al-Shehrī and Gunter, "The Market for Electronic Newspapers," 57.

both micro-local and global content due to lower distribution costs, permanently available digital library, constant updates, and multimedia, and include consumer produced material.[208] The advantage of digital distribution together with other advantages has enabled this present study to be conducted in seven different countries during the same period. All the seven Arabic newspapers from different countries will be highlighted in the next sub-topic.

Online newspapers can also be accessed in Portable Document Format (PDF) versions. Some newspapers can only be read in PDF, which has the appearance of the original print version. That is because PDF was designed as a means of transporting document design and page layout from one computer to another, regardless of the fonts used. It stores not only all the texts and graphics, but also the fonts and font characteristics.[209] Thus the great advantage of the PDF version is that the reader is in fact reading the printed newspaper without physically touching a paper page, which is why online newspapers are also known as E-newspapers or E-papers.[210]

In whatever version online newspapers are read, the texts are the same as the original printed version, especially when the PDF version is used. On this basis, Williams and Nicholas (2001) note that newspapers offer their online readers an exact replica the daily hardcopy paper and that each news item contains the same text in both versions, with all

[208] Pablo J. Boczkowski (2004), quoted in Ihlstrom, "The Evolution," 12.
[209] Laura Lemay, Jon M. Duf and James L. Mohler, *Graphics and Web Page Design* (Indiana: Sams.net, 1996), 316.
[210] Ihlstrom, Akesson and Nordqvist, "From Print to Web to E-paper," 249.

items included.[211] On this basis, it can be concluded that there are no differences between the hardcopy and online text are encountered when analysing the newspaper text, from whatever angle, if several clarification steps have been taken.

3.5 The Background of the Arabic Newspapers Studied

As stated in the previous chapter, (see page 6) data for this study were collected from seven Arabic newspapers which the researcher considers to represent their geographical areas in Arab world specifically and the non-Arab world generally. This section presents in brief the background of the selected newspapers.

The seven Arabic newspapers selected are from different countries, including non-Arab countries, namely *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī* from the United Kingdom and *Al-Furāt* from Australia. The rest are from Arab countries and are representative of their own country and geographical region as noted before; (see page 65). They are *Al-Ahrām* from Egypt, *Al-Jazīrah* from Saudi Arabia, *Al-Safīr* from Lebanon, *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* from Iraq and *Al-Khabar* from Algeria.

3.5.1 *Al-Ahrām*

Established in August, 5, 1876, *Al-Ahrām* is recognised as the oldest continuously published Arabic newspaper still being produced. It was first published as a weekly newspaper and has been a daily newspaper from 3 January 1881, just five years after its

[211] Williams and Nicholas, "Navigating the News Net," 9; Jornathan W. Palmer and Lars Bo Erikson, "Digital Newspapers Explore Marketing on the Internet," *Communication of the ACM* 42, no. 9 (1999): 33-34.

establishment, until today.[212] *Al-Ahrām* is popular with the outstanding journalists and leader writers, including Khalīl Maṭrān, al-Barūdī, Aḥmad Shawqī, Muṣṭafā Luṭfī al-Manfalūṭī, Ṭahā Ḥusayn, ʿAbbās al-ʿAqqād and others.[213] The newspaper survives thanks to the popularity of its outstanding authors, who have many readers and followers.

Al-Ahrām is among the most popular newspapers in Egypt as well as in all other Arab countries and the world in general.[214] It has the highest circulation in Egypt and the Arab world with 900,000 copies sold daily, and is the 64th largest newspaper in the world.[215] It leads two other popular Egyptian newspapers, namely *Al-Gomhouriya* and *Al-Akhbār* with circulations of 650,000 and 790,000 copies respectively.[216] The significance of this newspaper has been noted by Van Mol (2003), who says that *Al-Ahrām* is at present is the most important newspaper of Egypt.[217] Moreover, Egypt is recognised in the Arab world as the most populous Arabic-speaking country and it has had great influence on the Arab world in many fields, including politics, religion and literature.[218]

In line with its prosperity and popularity, the newspaper includes various sections such as national, world and diplomatic affairs, sport, economy, military affairs, science, literature, art, information, environment, women, regions, religion and cinema. Through the online newspaper, readers can access all news texts, similar to the hardcopy versions, in HTML. In addition, users can benefit from online services such as the newspaper archive, search

[212] Adham, *al-Maqāl al-Ṣaḥafī,* 87.
[213] Al-Ahrām, home page, http://www.ahram.org.eg/eng/index.htm (accessed October 14, 2008).
[214] Van Mol, *Variation in Modern Standard Arabic*, 26.
[215] The World Association of Newspapers 2005, http://www.newspapers24.com/largest-newspapers.html (accessed November 2, 2008).
[216] Ṣalāḥ Eldīn Hāfiz and Eugene Rogan, "Press law 93, 1995," *Index on Censorship* 25, no. 2 (1996): 59, http://pdfserve.informaworld.com/426844_731388287_783392012.pdf (accessed October 8, 2008).
[217] Van Mol, *Variation in Modern Standard Arabic*, 26.
[218] Abdelali, "Localization in Modern Standard Arabic," 27.

service, online subscription, interactive polls, main currency exchange and online newspaper membership, which are not available in the print version. The website is www.ahram.org.eg.

3.5.2 *Al-Jazīrah*

Al-Jazīrah, published since 1960 by Al-Jazirah Corporation, is one of the leading newspapers published in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.[219] It only became a daily newspaper in 1972, after it gaining readership popularity. The corporation has other publications, beside *Al-Jazīrah*, which have their own focus: *Majallat al-ʿĀlam al-Wāqiʿī*, *Al-Majallah al-Thaqāfiyyah*, *Majallat al-Jazīrah*, and *Nādī al-Sayārāt*.[220] Although *Al-Jazīrah* was only established around 40 years ago, as compared with the long history of *Al-Ahrām* in Egypt, recent circulation figures show that it has topped 131,000 copies daily compared to other daily Arabic newspapers in Saudi Arabia,[221] which is not to deny the popularity of other Saudi newspapers such as *Al-Waṭan*.

After online newspapers were introduced in 1994, *Al-Jazīrah* was the first newspaper with an online presence in the country. The website was launched in 1997, offering a mirror image of the print edition in PDF format, as well as HTML. Through the online newspaper, the reader can view all news texts, similar as the printed version, on as local news,

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[219] Daily Newspaper Covers, http://www.dailynewspapercovers.com/View?Saudi-Arabia/Al-Jazirah/Stories (accessed October 15, 2008).

[220] Arab Advisors Group, Media Strategic Research Service, Layla Najia, 18 January 2007, http://www.impz.ae/wp-content/files/File/ArabAdvisors-Media-onlinenewspapers.pdf (accessed October 12, 2008).

[221] Moussa Ahmad, "For the First Time in Saudi Press History Al-Jazirah Newspaper Announces Subscription, Sale Numbers," *Business Intelligent Middle East* (6 July 2008), http://www.bi-me.com/main.php?id=22150&t=1 (accessed September 27, 2008).

international news, religion, sports, and economy, in addition to other services such as archive material, search service, online subscription, interactive polls, main currency exchange, weather updates and prayer times.[222] The website newspaper is www.al-jazirah.com.

3.5.3 *Al-Safīr*

Al-Safīr newspaper is a leading Arabic language daily newspaper in Lebanon. It was first published on 26 March 1974 as an Arabic political daily. Founded by Ṭalāl Salmān, it provides an independent voice for the left-wing pan-Arab tendency, which was increasingly active in Lebanese intellectual and political life in the years after the Arab defeat in the June 1967 war. Because of its focus in political issues, the *Al-Safīr* has its own slogan and motto which may be said to reflect the soul of the Lebanese people. Its stated aim was to be 'Lebanon's Newspaper in the Arab World and the Arab World's Newspaper in Lebanon' and its motto is 'The Voice of the Voiceless'.[223] The existence of this slogan on the paper's masthead and online version until today is evidence that it is prospering as a leading newspaper in Lebanon.

Although the paper's main focus is political issues, *Al-Safīr* is also equipped with other sections from various perspectives as other main Arabic newspapers such as, sections on national affairs, finance, culture, sport, society, environment and entertainment. The newspaper employs journalists and correspondents throughout the world including

[222] Arab Advisors Group, Layla Najia, http://www.impz.ae/wp-content/files/File/ArabAdvisors-Media-onlinenewspapers.pdf (accessed October 12, 2008).
[223] Assafir, home page, http://www.assafir.com/about.aspx (accessed October 16, 2008).

Washington DC, Paris, London, Cairo, Damascus, Amman, Moscow, Rome, and Bonn, and also draws on news agencies.[224] The website is www.assafir.com.

3.5.4 *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd*

Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd is one of Iraq's leading Arabic newspapers and was first published on 3 May 2004, although it had previously been published under the title *Al-Ṣabāḥ*.[225] After the American invasion of Iraq, its name was modified to *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* on the instructins of the US administrator in Iraq, Paul Bremer. Readers may note that this newspaper tends to give a positive slant to news about the US presence in Iraq. Another point is that the direct involvement of non-Arabs in publishing the newspaper may affect the language, and particularly the vocabulary, that is used.

In order to survive in an unstable country, the publisher generates income by selling advertising and printing services to other private sector organisations and also has sponsorship from the United Nation. Like other popular newspapers, *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* has correspondents in many parts of the world, such as Beirut, Damascus, Amman, Gulf countries, London, Washington, Brussels and Amsterdam. It also has a strong relationship and cooperates with the Internal Affairs Association, one of the public associations for journalist practice.[226] At the time of writing, the print version is only distributed to two areas in Iraq, Baghdad and Irbīl, due to security problem.[227]

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[224] Allied Media Corperation, home page, http://www.allied-media.com/Arab-American/assafir/as-safir_newspaper_Profile.htm (accessed October 13, 2008).
[225] New Sabah Newspaper, home page, http://www.newsabah.com/look/about.tpl? (accessed October 10, 2008).
[226] New Sabah Newspaper, http://www.newsabah.com/look/about.tpl?
[227] Almost all Iraqi newspapers are distributed to specific territories due to security conditions.

Despite Iraq's severe political problems, the newspaper has been able to launch its online version which is available in both HTML and PDF versions. Through the online newspaper, the reader can access all news texts, similar to the print version, including local and international news, religion, sport, economy, and a Kurdistan territory section, in addition to other services such as the archive, search service and interactive polls. The website is www.newsabah.com.

3.5.5 *Al-Khabar*

Al-Khabar newspaper from Algerian was established in November 1990, at a time when independent news and information on political and social issues was emerging in the country.[228] This newspaper can be said to have gained its foothold only fourteen years later, when it became the first newspaper to hit a circulation of 500,000 copies daily starting from 2004 when it was also sold internationally, especially throughout the Arab world.[229] The close relationship between the newspaper and the Algerian people may be one of the reasons for this outstanding achievement and *Al-Khabar* is believed to represent their voice on many issues. This may mean that the local language affects the language of the newspaper more than is the case with other newspapers, as it attempts to identify with readers' aspirations.

As one of the most popular newspapers in Algeria, it has many talented journalists and representatives all throughout the country and in many parts of the world. The researcher sees this direct relationship with countries, languages and cultures outside the Arab world

[228] El Khabar Company, home page, http://www.elkhabar.com/site/ (accessed September 2008).
[229] El Khabar Company, http://www.elkhabar.com/site/

as the reason why Arabic newspapers should be considered the main source of new words in Arabic. The website is www.elkhabar.com.

3.5.6 *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī*

Al-Quds al-ʿArabī is an independent pan-Arab daily newspaper for the Arabic-speaking market which has been published in London since 1989. It is owned by Palestinian expatriates and edited by ʿAbd al-Bārī Atwān, who was born in a Palestinian refugee camp in the Gaza Strip in 1950.[230] Its aim is to report independent Arab views, which has enhanced its reputation as one of the most authoritative and respected voices in the Arab press. Even though it is published in a non-Arab country, its circulation is among the highest for London-based newspapers with 300,000 copies daily,[231] perhaps because it is deliberately targeted at the international market. This special fact, in the researcher's view, makes it a valuable subject for study from many angles, including language, as *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī* has proved the acceptability of Arabic newspaper globally.

Al-Quds al-ʿArabī employs leading Arab journalists, with extensive experience in and outside the Arab world, and backs them with an international network of bureaux and correspondents, like other popular newspapers. Its major bureaux are staffed by full-time journalists, complemented by correspondents in all Arab and most world capitals. Their work has established *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī* as one of the most comprehensive, reliable and in-depth coverage daily newspaper in the Arab world. Online readers can access the text of all

[230] Alexandra Samoleit, *Globalization and Media in the Arab World* (Germany: University of Erfurt, 2005), 4.
[231] Institute of Near Eastern & African Studies (INEAS), W. Salman, *Arab Excellence: A special report from London* (1999), http://www.ineas.org/specialreports.htm (accessed October 11, 2008).

sections, including Arab and world affairs, politics, economics, opinion, reports, interviews, sport, art and more, similar to the print version. The website is www.alquds.co.uk.

3.5.7 *Al-Furāt*

Al-Furāt is also an Arabic newspaper published in a non-Arab country, namely Australia. It was first established in April 2003 by Hussein Khoshnow to cater for members of all the Iraqi and Arab communities in Australia. It also aims to help newly arrived migrants and refugees from Arab and Kurdish backgrounds to settle in their new country and to adapt to Australian society.[232] It is clear that this newspaper's purpose is more specific as compared with those previous listed. In the researcher's view, its specific focus should result in high word usage frequency as it gives priority to a limited number of issues, probably leading to the frequent use of particular words. In contrast, more general newspaper coverage leads to the use of a greater variety of words, resulting in lower frequency of use for particular words. Furthermore, its main focus, commenting on Iraq issues from outside the country, contrasts with *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd*, which is published inside Iraq. This may affect the language the newspapers use to describe the same issues from different perspectives.

Kurdish and English language versions are also available in addition to the Arabic language version. The newspaper includes all major sections found in Arabic newspapers in Arab countries. Alongside coverage of its main focus area, most of its articles are related to social life, in addition to world affairs, sport and national affairs sections. Although, the

[232] Hussein Khoshnow, home page, http://www.furatnews.com/index_files/inter.htm (accessed October 4, 2008).

newspaper is still young, its circulation has reached 20,000 copies and it is distributed widely throughout Australia. *Al-Furāt* is also available via the internet where it attracts 25,000 readers a week. The website is www.alfuratnews.com.

In conclusion, all the above newspapers are considered to be among the leading Arabic newspapers in their respective countries. However, difference in word usage may be expected to arise from the differences in their characteristics and roles, taking their aims (specific or general), distribution (local or international), colonial background and geographical area as the main factors. The researcher does not deny the possibility that there may be more popular newspapers than these, but several other features were taken into account in the selection, apart from those just listed, the most important being the availability of *world affairs* and *sport* section in the selected newspapers, which are the main focus of this present study.

3.6 Newspaper selected sections

3.6.1 *World affairs*

World affairs is a popular and regular section in the newspapers.[233] Almost every main newspaper in every country has a specific section for the world news. Some do not, but nevertheless include several world news reports among their other articles. This indicates the importance of world news to readers, although the inclusion of world news does not necessarily ensure the newspaper's popularity.

[233] Wayne Wanta and Yu-Wei Hu, "The Agenda-Setting Effects of International News Coverage: An Examination of Differing News Frames," *International Journal of Public Opinion Research* 5, no. 3 (1993): 250-251.

Maḥmūd Fahmī (1964), for instance, notes that it is claimed general readers give priority to events that happen around them and relate to their own life and so, for them, world news is not a popular part of the newspaper.[234] In the researcher's view, the importance of this section is not related to its popularity, but to the benefit readers gain by being informed about world events. The development of any civilisation benefits from having a society that is knowledgeable other cultures. The *world affairs* section in newspapers is the main medium of news delivery about other cultures.

This is in line with Salāmah's (1958) comment that the readers who are aware of world issues are the educated and cultured members of society.[235] Their knowledge about other countries' experience in handling things may be relevant and applicable to their own country. The researcher therefore considers that readers need to be aware of world affairs as some events may affect their lives, either directly or indirectly. For example, the question of the global fuel price, economic crises, wars and disasters undeniably have an international impact.

In contrast, many scholars believe that the world news is a popular section in newspapers, especially if a major event occurs. For instance, in Arabic newspapers particularly, world news became popular among Arab readers at the eruption of World War I in 1914. The Israeli incursion into Palestinian land from 1948 increased their focus on world news and this sometimes became an issue of supreme importance. In the countries neighbouring Palestine, such as Egypt, Lebanon and Jordan, people gave it increased attention, believing it would directly affect their countries' stability.

[234] Fahmī, *al-Fann al-Ṣaḥafī fī al-ʿĀlam*, 86.
[235] Salāmah Mūsā, *al-Ṣaḥāfah Ḥirfah wa Risālah* (Cairo: Sharikāt Musāhamah Misriyyah, 1958), 159.

The scope of *world affairs* section is very broad compared with other sections, as it may cover areas including political, economic and social issues.[236] From the point of view of language, the *world affairs* section may therefore be a particularly useful source of vocabulary and new terms, because some words used in reference to world issues may not exist in standard Arabic and so *taʿrīb* (*arabisation*) may be an effective mechanism for the invention of news words. For example the word television which is regularly used in world news has been adopted into Arabic as تلفزيون and thence into Arabic grammar,[237] so that it can be constructed in the singular, dual, plural, used in annexation and with the definite article *alif* and *lām* (ال).

3.6.2 *Sport*

The *sport* section in Arabic newspaper was a not popular section in the early days of the Arabic press, compared with the coverage of political and economic news.[238] Only after World War II and the achievement of independence by most Arab countries did sporting activities and news of them become an important part of Arab daily life. Since then, numerous sports teams have been established, representing particular places countries and being involved in many tournaments at various levels.[239] This has created fans and followers of sport and led to an increasing number of sports news readers.

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[236] Study by Abū Lughūd (1963) on seven Arab countries' newspapers found out that the politics, war and cultural issues cover more space than others such as economy and social. Many scholars admitted that the politic issues dominated the news in *world* section. This include relationship between countries, war issues; see Abū Lughūd, "International News," 607.

[237] ʿAbd al-ʿAzīz, *Lughah al-Ṣaḥāfah al-Muʿāṣīrah*, 44.

[238] Fārūq Abū Zayd and Lailā ʿAbd al-Majīd, *Al-Ṣaḥāfah al-Mutakhaṣṣisah* (Cairo: Cairo University Center, 2002), 63.

[239] Abū Zayd and ʿAbd al-Majīd, *Al-Ṣaḥāfah al-Mutakhaṣṣisah*, 64.

It may be said that the fact that sport is a healthy and sociable hobby contributes to the popularity of sports news. In addition, many people have become wealthy through sport in recent years and journalists believe that this also increases the attraction of sports news to their fans.[240] In certain circumstances journalists may include a number of local words and nicknames for teams or team heroes in order to enthuse their followers. A famous Arab sports journalist, Najīb al-Mushtakāwī,[241] is among the writers who use several local words in their writing and he has been followed by other journalists not only in newspaper writing, but in all the Arab media.

Fahmī (1964) claims that the focus of the newspaper sports story is not the same in all countries, but depends on the interests of readers in particular locations.[242] For example, the *sport* section in Egyptian newspapers contains more reports about football compared with other sports. This does not mean that other sports are totally neglected by the Egyptian press, but, they are not given as much focus as football. Special events such as the World Cup or the Olympic Games may also affect the newspapers' focus and attract extra coverage.

The variety of sports reported in the newspapers leads to a broad lexicon of sports terminology, because each sport has its own specific terms required by the nature of the particular sport. For example, the word ركل (*kick*) is definitely not used in tennis or basketball, but is regularly used in football reports and is also found in connection with rugby. Many other terms are only used for a specific sport, e.g. حمـام السـباحة, (*swimming*

[240] Abū Zayd and ʿAbd al-Majīd, *Al-Ṣaḥāfah al-Mutakhaṣṣisah*, 79.
[241] Nājīb al-Mushtakāwī is a Former Manager of Sport Department for *Al-Ahrām* newspaper in Egypt; see Abū Zayd and ʿAbd al-Majīd, *Al-Ṣāḥāfah al-Mutakhaṣṣisah*, 79.
[242] Fahmī, *al-Fann al-Ṣaḥafī fī al-ʾĀlam*, 145.

pool), ركلـة ركـنية (*corner kick*), الهـانديكاب (*handicap*), صفر (*love*) in tennis, منزلج (*skier*), راكب الأمواج (*surfer*), فوز (*victory*) and many more.

Generally speaking, the capacity of both the *world affairs* and *sport* sections to generate Arabic words goes back to the nature of the news they report. The *world affairs* has a direct relationship to the wider world, with its different languages and cultures, while the *sport* section reports about sporting events with specific terminologies. Analysing the Arabic words in these two sections will therefore contribute to the development of Arabic as a whole.

3.7 **Conclusion**

It has been stated that Arabic newspapers, wherever they are published, use MSA. This term emerged after an extensive development towards modernisation occurred in Arabic, especially with communication in areas such as the media and education. Vocabulary in Arabic newspapers is among the aspects of language that are significantly affected by modernisation as the nature of news reporting involves active communication with other countries in the world.

Despite the use of one standard language in news writing, differences between newspapers from different countries still exist. Journalists may use local dialects, believing this will attract readers and aid their understanding. Differences also occur as a result of the influence of foreign languages, especially English.

The invention of the internet creates a new era for Arabic newspapers, leading to increased modernisation. The readership is increasing tremendously, in hardcopy as well as electronic newspapers, as readers gain access to newspapers from any part of the world. This means that Arabic is being more actively used, even in non-Arab countries, as an information source, creating word exchange with other language.

CHAPTER 4

METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

Acting as an engine of the study that generates the research findings, this chapter presents the whole process of how this study was conducted to meet the requirements for validity and reliability. According to Keith Johnson (2008), one of the main goals of quantitative analysis in linguistics is data reduction, which is studied to 'summarise trends, capture the common aspects of a set of observations such as the average, standard deviation, and correlations among variables'.[243] In order to observe these aspects systematically, the analysis of language trends can be realised through corpus-based research, which involves the compilation of texts from various sources. As part of the language appearance, this present study observed the picture of Arabic trends in newspapers through a self-constructed corpus.

In recent years, digital newspapers have not only become a new field of research for 'new' media researchers. With the continuous growth of online resources, they offer new sources for data collection for researchers into 'old' media.[244] As a basis for methodology, Sharaf (1991) has proposed that newspaper studies, whether carried out through online resources or not, should first go through the process of compilation and description, then analysis and

[243] Keith Johnson, *Quantitative Methods in Linguistics* (Oxford: Blackwell, 2008), 3.
[244] Pytrik Schafraad, Fred Wester and Peer Scheepers, "Using 'New' Data Sources for 'Old' Newspaper Research: Developing Guildlines for Data Collection," *Journal of Communications* 31 (2006): 455.

reasoning.[245] This is supported by Krippendorf (2004), who notes that 'the use of these data sources for data collecting implies new challenges as well as new chances and possibilities in the successive phases of the research process, from data collection to forms of automatic content analysis'.[246] In other words, studies of word frequency should involve computational application from data collection to analysing the data, using sophisticated word analysis software for automatic content analysis.

In order to discuss this in more detail, this chapter is therefore divided into six major sections. The first section is the introduction. The second section discusses several issues in corpus linguistics that are related to this present study. The third section explains how the corpus was built and its content. The fourth section is concerned with external matters in corpus building. The fifth section explains the core analysis of the corpus using the Wordsmith computer software. The sixth section is an extensive study of corpus linguistics in lexicography for dictionary building.

4.2 Corpus Analysis

Several previous studies referred to in the chapter 2 have shown that there are two types of word frequency studies related to corpus-based study: first, a study based on an established corpus and second, a study based on a self-constructed corpus.[247] Since there are no established Arabic language corpora in that contain articles from all the seven targeted

[245] Sharaf, *al-Lughah al-Iʿlāmiyyah*, 195.
[246] Klaus Krippendorff, *Content Analysis: An Introduction to its Methodology* (London: Sage Publication, 2004), 120.
[247] Most Arabic word frequency studies carried out before the computer era were conducted using self-constructed corpora because scholars had not yet developed sophisticated corpora as in the present day, e.g E.M Bailey (1940a), Mosha Brill (1940), M.K Luṭfi (1948), Jacob Landau (1959) Ibrāhi̱m Yūnus (1974) and others.

newspapers, the self-constructed corpus method was chosen. This is not surprising as most corpora are compiled to serve the compiler's interest and purpose, e.g. for newspapers, spoken news, books, magazines, etc., and may not be appropriate for other studies. Thus, Gabrielatos (2005) notes that corpora come in many shapes and sizes, because they were built to serve different purposes.[248] In addition, most of the Arabic language corpora that have been built previously are not available to the public, the exception being the Egypt Corpus (1999), built by John Hopkins University[249] and comprising verses from the Qur'ān. This is in English and Arabic but does not include newspaper text.

4.2.1 Corpus linguistics

Corpus linguistics is a branch of linguistic studies in which the linguistic features in language use are analysed through representative corpora to examine trends and patterns in language.[250] In relation to this, McEnery and Wilson (1996) note the 'corpus linguistics' is the 'study of language based on examples of "real life" language use' and a 'methodology rather than an aspect of language requiring explanation and description'.[251] As a sample of language use, the validity and representativeness of a corpus is the most important thing in corpus linguistics studies, which is reflected by the systematic process of compilation in corpus building. This systematic corpus building has become more achievable in recent

[248] Costas Gabrielatos, "Corpora and Language Teaching: Just a Fling or Wedding Bell?," *Teaching English as a Second or Foreign Language* 8, no. 4 (2005), http://www.tesl-ej.org/ej32/a1.html (accessed May 21, 2009).
[249] Al-Sulaiti and Eric Atwell, "The Design," 137.
[250] Douglas Biber, Susan Conrad and Randi Reppen, *Corpus Linguistics: Investigating Language Structure and Use* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1998), 5. Leech (1992) claims that corpus study is a more powerful methodology than introspection as it is open to objective verification of results; see J. Charles Alderson, "Judging the Frequency of English Words," *Journal of Applied Linguistics* 28, no 3 (2007): 386.
[251] Tony McEnery and Andrew Wilson, *Corpus Linguistics* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 1996), 1.

years with the help of the computer, which allow thousands of texts to be stored in an orderly way and analysed systematically.

According to Bausch (1979), the central element of corpus investigation in corpus linguistics studies is the description and explanation of language use by means of systematic observation.[252] Systematic observation has specific requirements, such as a specified method of analysis and an automatic analysis tool. Today, the mathematical or statistical approaches that were inspired by the use of special computer software are widely applied in order to systematically observe and then explain the 'real life' of language. This software includes computer programmes such as a word analyser, automatic word tagger, parser, concordancer and others.

As stated, the issue of the representativeness of the corpus is very important in corpus linguistics studies. In many studies, representativeness is directly related to the ability to generalise the results of corpus investigation. However, in corpus linguistics studies, the result of the study cannot be generalised to linguistics as a whole as any one corpus can only represent its own data, not those of other corpora. Therefore, it is almost impossible to compile a corpus that would represent the whole linguistics reality.[253] The researcher considers that the importance of representativeness in corpus linguistics studies is not to enable pure generalisation, but to ensure the validity of the corpus in question. This depends on several factors, mainly the aim of corpus compilation and the limitations of the study. In other words, although this present study selects one newspaper from each of

[252] Karl-Heinz Bausch (1979), 79, quoted in Van Mol, *Variation in Modern Standard Arabic*, 116.
[253] Van Mol, *Variation in Modern Standard Arabic*, 117. Biber, Conrad and Reppen (1998) suggested that 'a corpus composed primarily of news reportage would not allow a general investigation of variation in English; see Biber, Conrad and Reppen, *Corpus Linguistics*, 246.

seven countries, the researcher has no right to claim that these newspapers are representative of all newspapers in those countries, let alone in the Arab world. This is because newspapers are published by different publishers, representing various aims and beliefs regarding specific issues, whether political or social. The representativeness of the corpus is therefore necessarily limited to particular types of article in particular newspapers at a particular time. Nevertheless, this chapter will explain later how this corpus does represent all Arab regions in terms of geographical language area, while not being representative of all the newspapers in those areas (see page 108 and 109).

4.2.2 Arabic corpus

It should be stressed that the use of corpora for linguistic study is not new in relation to Arabic language studies. The general definition of a corpus is a compilation of texts for analysis, and many ancient Arab linguists compiled their own corpus for study. According to Ditters (1990), the first Arab grammarians made use of corpora. He states: 'The ancient Arab linguists compiled large corpora for the purpose of studying the "*ʿArabiya*".'[254] However, the researcher believes that the corpora they compiled were not as systematic as those used for present-day studies that apply technologies in corpus building. Computer-assisted corpus building is taking place in America and Europe and a Arabic corpus building is starting to be developed in Western countries by Arab scholars who studied or wroked there and have been joined by colleagues in the Arab world. This is accounted for by the fact that the computer originated, work in Arabic has also been inspired by the

[254] Everhard Ditters, "Arabic Corpus Linguistics in Past and Present," in *the History of Arabic Grammar II*: *Proceeding of 2nd Symposium on History of Arabic Grammar, Nijmegen, 27 April-1 May 1987* (Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 1990), 129.

compilation of other corpora in Western languages, particularly English, Spanish, French and German.

Although several Arabic language corpora have been built, notably in Europe and the USA, al-Sulaiti and Atwell (2006) note that the progress in this field is still limited because, in their view, most of these corpora are not linguistically tagged, specifically with Part-of-Speech (PoS) tags as in English corpora, and few are available to the public.[255] With this in mind, the researcher has compiled his own corpus appropriate to the aims of the study. Nevertheless, the researcher had no intention of responding to their comment on the existence of many untagged corpora by developing a complete linguistically tagged corpus, considering this not to be in current scholars' main interest, so the present study does not focus in depth on grammatical features, but rather on word usage. In many previous corpora before the computer era, tagging is not a main concern of the corpora developers, since the process is very difficult and time consuming. Efforts are currently being made by several linguists to achieve text tagging in Arabic automatically, using computer applications, and they have achieved almost 100% accuracy in automatic tagging.[256]

[255] Al-Sulaiti and Atwell, "The Design," 136. Part-of-Speech (PoS) tagging is a type of annotation or tagging whereby grammatical categories are assigned to words (or in some cases morphemes or phrases), usually via an automatic tagger, although human post-editing may take place as a final stage; see Paul Baker, Andrew Hardie and Tony McEnery, *A Glossary of Corpus Linguistics* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2006), 128.

[256] Several efforts to automatically tag Arabic texts have been made by a number of linguists and computer experts, including Mona Diab's team; see Mona Diab, Kadri Hacioglu and Daniel Jurafsky, "Automatic Tagging of Arabic Text: From Raw Text to Base Phrase Chunks," in *Proceedings of HLT-NAACL 2004: Short Papers, 2-7 May 2004* (East Stroudsburg, PA: Association for Computational Linguistics, 2004), 149. Their effort achieved about 95.49% accuracy on the POS tagging task. Meanwhile, Habash and Rambow gained 98.1% accuracy for their tagging method by using a morphological analyser; see Nizār Habash and Owen Rambow, "Arabic Tokenization, Part-of-Speech Tagging and Morphological Disambiguition in One Fell Swoop," in *Proceedings of the 43rd Annual Meeting of the ACL, Ann Arbor, 25-30 June 2005* (Michigan: Association for Computational Linguistics, 2005), 580. Khoja states that her effort has achieved around 90% accuracy; see Shereen Khoja, "APT: Arabic Part-of Speech Tagger," in *Proceedings of the Student Workshop*

It should also be stated that, as far as the researcher is aware, most Arabic corpora do not incorporate a formal classification of the genres or give an exact figure for the number of words in each genre. Al-Sulaiti and Atwell (2006) justify this by saying that the corpora's developers did not intend to investigate the genres or the size, as their main focus was to use their corpus for their own specific research rather than making it available for general use.[257] In contrast, many English corpora, such as the Brown corpus and LOB corpus, provide formal classification of genres and the number of words in each genre, as discussed in the previous chapter (see page 16). Then this model was followed by several subsequent English corpora including FLOB, FROWN, ACE and the Wellington NZC.[258] The researcher found that specifying the section and number of words in each section has several advantages, as the use of specific terms can then be determined within sections, making possible a clear comparison between texts in each section.

4.2.3 Modern corpus linguistics and statistics

Corpus linguistics entered a new era with the use of computer, which brought about a new interest in corpus investigation, now known as computational linguistics. The growth of the Internet has resulted in an increase in the amount of readily available data. Oostdijk and de Hann (1994) note: 'While historically the use of corpora can be traced back to the days before the computer was invented, it was with the introduction of the computer into the field that descriptive linguistics became synonymous with computational corpus-based

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at the Second Meeting of the North American Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics (NAACL 2001), Pennsylvania, 4 June 2001 (Pittsburgh: Carnegie Mellon University, 2001), 26.

[257] Al-Sulaiti and Atwell, "The Design," 142.

[258] Al-Sulaiti and Atwell, "The Design," 142.

linguistics.'[259] The reason why this study is closely related to computer applications goes back to its ultimate aim of creating a database in order to examine the absolute and relative frequency of words. In addition, a corpus that is available in a computer database enables further corpus analysis of many aspects, such as word frequency, tagging, standard deviation and other statistical results.

Over the last few decades, statistical studies in the social sciences, including linguistics, have become a special interest among scholars, following the previous focus on traditional linguistics based on theories of scholars such as Ferdinand de Saussere, Bloomfield and others. Many of them now appreciate that the advantage of statistical linguistics studies in particular is that it has the ability to picture current language use. For example, McLoughlin (1972) notes that statistical studies are essential to the proper study of usage.[260] Despite this development, traditional linguistics is still the basis of all linguistics studies on which linguists rely and the classical division of linguistics disciplines into phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics remains the linguist's fram of reference. In relation to this present study, it may be regarded as a study in morphology, following modern techniques.

Statistical analysis has clearly become more reliable in the present day with the existence of computers to replace the manual calculation. The development of several special computer software packages, such as SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences), SAS, MINITAB and Stata, add to the reliability and validity of analysis results. Agresti

[259] Nelleke Oostdijk and Pieter de Haan, *Corpus-based research into Language: in Honour of Jan Aarts* (Amsterdam/Atlanta: Rodopi, 1994), 5.
[260] Leslie J. McLoughlin, "Toward a Definition of Modern Standard Arabic," quoted in Van Mol, *Variation in Modern Standard Arabic*, 115.

and Finlay (2009) note that 'with the evolution of evermore powerful computers, software and statistical methodology, new methods are available that can more realistically address the question that arises in social science research especially linguistics'.[261] Although, several statistical software packages are available for data analysis, it is vital for the researchers to understand these methods before deciding which is suitable for their research. Lack of knowledge about statistical method, and assumptions as to its use or appropriateness for the problem at hand may lead to incorrect analysis and result in invalid conclusions.

4.2.4 Word frequency analysis

The discussion above has shown that statistical analysis has been widely used in determining the linguistics aspects in current language use. However, the question arises of how to measure linguistic reality in a statistically. Linguists accept that word frequency analysis is a popular method for this purpose because it illustrates actual word usage in a particular language and demonstrates the evolution of language in a specific area. Thus, Nation (2007) considers knowledge of a word's frequency to be part of word knowledge. It is also considered to be a crucial variable in text comprehension.[262]

Today, word frequency analysis from a compilation of texts, called a corpus, using a computer program or special software, depends on what aspects the researcher is investigating. The more genres studied, the more complicated the study becomes, and manual word frequency analysis becomes virtually impossible because of the very large

[261] Alan Agresti and Barbara Finlay, *Statistical Methods for the Social Sciences*, 4th ed., (New Jersey: Pearson Education, 2009), 1.
[262] Alderson, "Judging the Frequency," 383.

number of words involved, e.g. a study conducted by Quratulain (2006)[263] dealt with 1,066,762 words.

Technically, the outcome of word frequency analysis can initially be illustrated by listing the words in frequency order before embarking on extensive analysis. The more frequently a word is used in the analysed corpus, the higher it is ranked on the list. In many circumstances, the word frequency list is also arranged in alphabetical for lexicographical purposes. Several extensive analyses, such as comparisons between frequencies in sub-corpora, word genres, correlations between variants, and all kinds of morphological and grammatical aspects, must be analysed in order to reach more scientific findings than simple listing provides.

4.2.5 The Internet as corpus source

The emergence of the Internet a few decades ago has inspired researchers to compile corpora from websites, which increases the importance of computational linguistics. The Internet contains a large number of texts waiting to be mined and a huge fabric of linguistic data to be tested. Kilgariff and Grefenstette (2003) note that, through the Internet, it would be possible to construct larger corpora, containing millions of words, in a reasonable time.[264] The importance of Internet data for media analysis is supported by Boczkowski (1999), who notes: 'If mass communications researchers continue to largely disregard the

[263] Quratulain, "A Study of Word Frequency in Written Urdu" (Masters Thesis, University of Windsor, Ontario, 2006), 15.
[264] Adam Kilgariff and Gregory Grefenstette, "Introduction to the Special Issue on the Web as Corpus," *Journal of Computational Linguistics* 29, no 3 (2003): 333.

research potential of the Internet, their theories about communication will become less useful.'[265]

The advantage of using the web as a corpus source is that it makes gathering texts from a variety of places less costly and time consuming. Arabic in particular, has many corpora that built from written texts compiled from Internet websites, such as the Buckwalter Arabic Corpus (1986-2003), Leuven Corpus (1990-2004), CLARA (1997), General Scientific Arabic Corpus (2004), Classical Arabic Corpus (2004) and Corpus of Contemporary Arabic. (CCA).[266] The compilation of texts through the Internet has given researchers freedom to exploit and manage texts to achieve their aims.

Despite the claim that a corpus can be compiled at the click of a mouse, it is not as easy as people think. Kilgariff and Grefenstette (2003) discovered that linguists are still frustrated by several of the web's weaknesses. One that is related to this study is that search engine results do not allow searches to be specified according to linguistics criteria, such as the citation form of a word, or word class.[267] Nevertheless, other linguists advocate the use of Web data for research (Bergh 2005),[268] because it is still the easiest way, compared with manual compilation. The researcher does not, therefore, see these weaknesses as an obstacle to using the web to build a corpus, but, on the contrary, considers that they constitute an opportunity and a gap that justifies new research.

[265] Pablo Boczkowski, "Understanding the Development of Online Newspapers," *Journal of New Media and Society* 1, no. 101 (1999): 102.
[266] Al-Sulaiti and Atwell, "The Design," 138.
[267] For more detail; see Kilgariff and Grefenstette, "Introduction," 345.
[268] Gunnar Bergh, "Minding English Language Data on the Web: What can Google tell us?," *ICAME Journal* 24 (2005): 25-26.

4.3 External Structure

4.3.1 Definition of the size of the corpus

The size of the corpus is among the most important issues in corpus building. As mentioned before, there is no ideal size for a corpus, apart from the suggestion that the bigger the corpus, the better. It is the aim of the corpus's compilation that determines how large it should be.[269] The researcher has found that most corpus developers try to make their corpora as large as they can. Among the popular English language corpora, for example, are the British National Corpus (BNC), which contains 100 million words and the Bank of English, which contains 200 million words, while in the Arabic Language, the CLARA (1997) contains 50 million words, *An-Nahār* Corpus (2001) 140 million words, and the Arabic Newswire Corpus (1995) 80 million words. However, this is not always the case and the researcher has also found corpora that contain around 3–5 million words, such as the E-A Parallel Corpus (2003) with 3 million words, the Buckwalter Arabic Corpus (1986-2003) with 2.5 to 3 million words, General Scientific Arabic Corpus (2004) with 1.6 million words and the Classical Arabic Corpus (CAC) (2004) with 5 million words. Moreover, there are also few even smaller corpora, e.g, the corpus by al-Jabūrī (1988), which contains 250,000 words, and corpus by Kouloughli (1991) with 200,000 words,[270] and the corpus compiled by Khoja (2003), which contains only 50,000 words.[271]

The size of the corpus is affected by the length and number of the texts. For example, Biber (1990) who used a corpus-based study to investigate methodological issues, suggests

[269] Van Mol, *Variation in Modern Standard Arabic*, 123.
[270] Al-Sulaiti and Atwell, "The Design," 137-138.
[271] Khoja, "APT: Arabic Part-of-speech Tagger," 23; Al-Sulaiti and Atwell, "The Design," 138.

that a text of 1,000 words is adequate from the point of view of reliability,[272] while, the LOB and Brown corpus compiled texts that contained 2,000 words.[273] The researcher decided to select daily articles from newspapers within a set period, and it is almost impossible to find texts that contain around 1,000–2,000 words, consistently, in daily newspapers. This is supported by al-Sulaiti and Atwell (2003), who, commenting on Oostdijk's (1998) statement that articles in the corpus should contain between 2,000 and 5,000 words,[274] state that 'the problem with using the WWW as the source of material is that it is hard to find sample of this size'.[275] As a solution, they suggest combining short articles, or using a group of articles, that deal with a specific topic and trying to make use of as many texts as can be found.

This discussion shows that many corpora contain millions of words. It should be pointed out that some of them were developed with the intention of making them available for other researchers to use for a variety of linguistics studies. Only large corpora can serve this purpose. In contrast, the corpus for this present study was developed for the specific, limited purpose of the researcher, who believes that a corpus containing around 175,000 word is sufficient for his study's needs on the basis that the present corpus was built to represent specifically the *world affairs* and *sports* sections, while other corpora cover most newspaper sections, e.g. an-Nahar Corpus and al-Hayat Corpus.[276] The fact that this present corpus also represents the short period of 30 days (one month) in order to get the snapshot of language used in a particular time justifies the size of the corpus. By

[272] Douglas Biber, "Methodological Issues Regarding Corpus-based Analysis of Linguistic Variation," *Journal of Literary and Linguistic Computing* 5, no. 4 (1990): 259.
[273] Biber, "Methodological Issues," 258.
[274] Nelleke Ootdijk, "A Corpus for Studying Linguistic Variation," *ICAME Journal* 12 (1988): 9.
[275] Al-Sulaiti and Atwell, "The Design," 152.
[276] These corpora contain articles from *Al-Hayat* and *Al-Nahar* representing more newspaper sections; see http://www.comp.leeds.ac.uk/eric/latifa/arabic_corpora.htm (accessed 28 December 2010).

comparison, an-Nahar Corpus, for instance, covers articles from a six-year period, from 1995 to 2000. The researcher believes that a corpus of this size will extract more than 3,000 words for each section, as recommended for teaching specialised vocabularies (see page 143).

4.3.2 Contents of the corpus

Generally speaking, when designing a corpus, the researcher must decide whether it should be a diachronic corpus[277] or a synchronic corpus.[278] The 'synchronic corpus' is the most suitable for this present study because all the newspaper texts are collected from roughly the same short time period. This allows the researcher to study a 'snapshot' of language use at a particular time. In further detail, most of the texts were compiled from 1 November 2007 to early December 2007. The exception was the Australian *Al-Furāt*, collected over a longer period because it is published weekly. It was difficult to find daily Arabic newspapers in non-Arab countries, and the researcher found only one: the United Kingdom's *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī*.

The corpus contains texts from two sections of seven Arabic newspapers, namely the *sport* and *world affairs* sections. The researcher aimed to compile one article per day from each of these sections, amounting to 60 articles from each newspaper. This target was achieved for all but two newspapers (*Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* and *Al-Ahrām*), which had no articles with

[277] A diachronic corpus is one that has been carefully built in order to be representative of a language or language variety over a set period of time, so that it is possible for researchers to track linguistic changes within it; see Baker, Hardie and McEnery, *A Glossary*, 56.
[278] A synchronic corpus is one in which all the texts have been collected from roughly the same time period, allowing a 'snapshot' of language use at a particular point in time; see Baker, Hardie and McEnery, *A Glossary*, 153.

the required number of words[279] in one of the sections on one day. To compensate for this, two articles were gathered from that day in order to provide equivalent numbers of words in the sub-corpora. Table 4.1 below shows the distribution of articles by newspaper sections.

Table 4.1: Number of articles by section

Newspaper	World	Sport	Total
Al-Ahrām	31	30	61
Al-Jazīrah	30	30	60
Al-Khabar	30	30	60
Al-Safīr	30	30	60
Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd	30	31	61
Al-Quds al-ʿArabī	30	30	60
Al-Furāt	30	30	60
Total	**211**	**211**	**422**

4.3.3 Definition of the place of investigation

Geographical factors have a significant influence on differences in language use. In most Arab countries, past colonisation has affected the level of acceptance of loan words from foreign languages, which creates differences between countries depending on the strength of the impact of the colonial language on the local language. For example, Algeria is considered to be the Arab country most affected by a European language during the colonial period. Holt (1995) states: 'Algeria suffered a more intense and prolonged attack on its language and culture than any other Arab country.'[280]

Be that as it may, this study covers seven newspapers from different countries. They can be divided first into two major categories: newspapers from Arab countries, represented by

[279] Details of how the required number of words was calculated shown on page 111.
[280] Mike Holt, "Algeria: Language, Nation and State," in *Arabic Sociolinguistics: Issues and Perspectives*, ed. Yāsir Sulaimān, (New York: Routledge, 1995), 25.

five newspapers, and newspapers from non-Arab countries, represented by two newspapers. The five newspapers from Arab countries represent distinct geographical areas, differentiated by language genre, while the other two complete the corpus, represent all non-Arab countries. This division is based on the fact that the Arabic language can be geographically classified into five regions, the Arabian Peninsular and Mesopotamia, the Eastern Gulf, the Maghreb, Egypt and Syria-Palestine,[281] and the selection of the newspapers is based on this categorisation.

All of the selected Arab countries are considered dominant countries in their regions that create language characteristics and play important roles in world events. In detailed discussion, Egypt has been recognised as a dominant Arabic-speaking country in Arabic language development (see page 34) and Algeria has experienced a major influence on its language from colonisation, as explained before. Meanwhile, Saudi Arabia is the world centre for the Islamic faith and involved in most issues relating to Islamic countries, especially in the Arab world. The selection of Iraq is because of its current unique situation, struggling with the presence of the American and allied forces since the invasion of 2003, and finally Lebanon is the closest-related to the Palestine-Israel issue, in which it is actively involved. Table 4.2 below shows the selected countries in each region.

Table 4.2: Regional representation for Arab country newspapers

No	Region	Newspaper
1	Egypt	*Al-Ahrām*
2	Eastern Gulf	*Al-Jazīrah*
3	Maghreb	*Al-Khabar*
4	Syria-Palestine	*Al-Safīr*
5	Peninsular and Mesopotamia	*Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd*

[281] Wolfdietrich Fischer and Otto Jastrow, *Handbuch der Arabischen Dialekte* (Wiesbeden, 1980), quoted in Van Mol, *Variation in Modern Standard Arabic*, 22.

With regard to the selection of newspapers, the researcher considers that some of them, such as *Al-Ahrām*, *Al-Safīr* and *Al-Jazīrah* are among the most prominent newspapers in their country, while others, such as *Al-Khabar* and *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd*, were chosen for the availability of their *world affairs* and *sport* sections on the Internet. Table 4.3 below shows the countries where the newspapers are published.

Table 4.3: The country of newspaper publishing

No	Arab Countries		Non- Arab Countries	
	Name of Newspaper	**Origin**	**Name of Newspaper**	**Origin**
1	*Al-Ahrām*	Egypt	*Al-Quds al- Arabī*	United Kingdom
2	*Al-Jazīrah*	Saudi Arabia	*Al-Furāt*	Australia
3	*Al-Khabar*	Algeria		
4	*Al-Safīr*	Lebanon		
5	*Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd*	Iraq		

The selection of the two newspapers from non-Arab countries was not based on regional categorisation, but intends to provide a representation of non-Arab countries in general, and the United Kingdom and Australia in particular. The purpose of including them is to determine whether the place of publication in non-Arab countries affects word usage. The researcher expects these two newspapers to exhibit particular characteristics as a result of being published in a country with a different first language and culture. The inclusion of these newspaper articles with their own advantages and characteristics, the researcher believes, gives a representative spread of the varieties of material taught to Malay students of Modern Media Arabic.

4.3.4 Composition of the corpus

In statistical analysis, random sampling is the usual method for data collection that reliably represents the population.[282] However, in statistical analysis for linguistics studies, a corpus compilation is not a random collection of texts.[283] Rather, for the purposes of data validity and reliability, the researcher applied *mean* calculation in order to ascertain the number of words that should be selected in each article. Then, a range was set, in recognition of the fact that it is almost impossible to find an exact number of words in a daily article in each newspaper during a set period. The justification for why random sampling was not applied in this corpus compilation is that the aim of the study was to equalise the number of words in each sub-corpus. The use of random sampling would leave it open for the whole range of words in articles to be selected and lead to an imbalance in words composition between sub-corpora.

The researcher found several studies that had limited the number of words selected in each article in order to enable comparison analysis between sub-corpora, such as the comparison study between the LOB and BROWN Corpus in English language, which is limited to 500 texts that each contains only 2,000 words.[284] Therefore, in the researcher's view, the corpora characteristic that requires large number of words is considered sufficient to represent the language use in compensation to random sampling.

[282] Agresti and Finlay, *Statistical Methods*, 15.
[283] Guy Aston and Lou Burnard, *The BNC Handbook*: *Exploring the British National Corpus with SARA* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 1998), 21.
[284] Hofland and Jahansson, *Word Frequency*, 1; Biber, "Methodological Issues," 257-258.

By using *mean* calculation, all daily articles in both sections, amounting to 5,978, articles were stored in the database.

$$Mean = \frac{\text{Number of words}}{\text{Number of articles}} \qquad Mean = \frac{2551760}{5978}^{285} \qquad \textbf{\textit{Mean}} = \textbf{426.8584}$$

Based on this calculation, articles that contain 427 words should be selected. The range was set at between 250 and 600 words in order to make more articles available for selection. However, there were several days when no articles within the range were available as explained before (see page 106-107). It would not have been right to extend the range to more than 600 and lower than 250 because this would create a wider margine between sub-corpora. In order to deal with this problem, therefore, two articles were selected in order to bring the selection within the range. Table 4.4 below shows the exact number of words, by newspaper and section.

Table 4.4: Number of words by newspaper and section

No	Newspaper	World	Sport	Total
1	*Al-Ahrām*	12,425	13,374	25,799
2	*Al-Jazīrah*	12,554	12,948	25,502
3	*Al-Khabar*	12,787	11,617	24,404
4	*Al-Safīr*	12,440	12,388	24,828
5	*Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd*	12,465	12,537	25,002
6	*Al-Quds al-ʿArabī*	11,848	12,937	24,785
7	*Al-Furāt*	12,950	12,115	25,065
Total		**87,469**	**87,916**	**175,385**

Sometimes, there was more than one article within the range available on a particular day. In order to determine which article should be selected, the number of words in the articles

[285] These figures are purposely based on raw untagged texts in order to meet the number of words required in an article. The number of words that were analysed in the software should be more after word separating process (see page 126).

was taken into account and the article was selected that contributed best to reducing the gap between sections. As shown in Table 4.4, the *sport* section in *Al-Khabar* has a lower number of words than the others, even though articles that tended to reduce the gap were selected.

4.3.5 Corpus organisation

Kennedy (1998) suggests that the compilation of a corpus should include a number of stages, beginning from corpus design, to planning a storage system, obtaining permission, text capture and finally markup.[286] In order to develop a reliable corpus, all stages were followed from an Arabic language perspective, depending on their appropriateness. Several stages were not fully applied because of the aim of study. For example, this present corpus did not undergo the full process of grammatical tagging in the mark up; this will be justified later (see page 125).

This section will briefly explain all the stages and they will then be elaborated under the subheadings below. In the corpus design, all the articles were collected from the seven newspapers through their official websites, and each newspaper was represented by its *sports* and *world* sections. The articles were then stored in Microsoft (MS) Word by creating folders for the newspapers and sections. They were then were converted to plain text format to make them accessible for the computer software. In order to avoid the problem of duplication,[287] each text was tagged for the database with a different label, e.g. article 1, 2, 3 etc. Generally speaker, the name tags of texts may be similar, with the texts

[286] Graeme Kennedy, *An Introduction to Corpus Linguistics* (London: Longman, 1998), 70-85.
[287] Duplication is normal problem that occurs when text is compiled from the internet. It is a situation that arises when two similar texts are copied together; see Baker, Hardie and McEnery, *A Glossary*, 64.

being differentiated by folders. The researcher tried to obtain permission to use the texts by contacting all the newspaper publishers by email and letter. However, only *Al-Safīr* responded, sending permission to the researcher's personal email address.[288] For the text capture stage, most of the articles were first copied to MS Word from the Hyper Text Markup Language (HTML) format and then to plain text. One newspaper, however, was first converted to Rich Text Format (RTF) using Acrobat Professional software before being copied to MS Word and plain text, because it was only available in PDF. The markup stage involved several processes, such as indicating the number of words, author, date of search, and separating words in a string.

It should be stressed that the storage process took place within the stated period to avoid reference to the newspaper archives because some of them are only available for a limited period. Nevertheless, because delays in uploading articles by the publishers were possible, the archives were used to check that all the articles had been collected. Any that had been delayed were collected the next day.

4.3.6 Scene of the corpus

This part presents the major events reported in the *sport* and *world affairs* sections. This is an important part of newspaper analysis as all kind of events around the world are reported. An introduction to the most items in the corpus helps the researcher and readers to estimate which words may occur in high frequency.

[288] A copy of the permission email is attached in the appendix 1.

In *world affairs*, the period of data collection from November to early December 2007[289] includes articles about the invasion of Iraq by America and its allies over Iraq, the Palestine-Israel crisis, and the Iranian nuclear programme. Several newspapers also gave attention to world petrol prices, the Russia-Kosovo conflict and the Algerian general election.

For the *sport* section, the corpus contains a high number of articles about football league in Arab and Europe countries. No special football events were given extensive coverage as most of the newspapers, especially in Arab countries, focus more on their internal football league. This is not always the case, however, and some newspapers gave significant coverage to the Asian Cup, which was won by the Iraq national team in July 2007. A smaller number of articles in the corpus report on other sports, such as rugby, tennis, Formula One and American basketball.

4.4 Internal Structure

4.4.1 Types of Corpora

Corpora can be divided into three different kinds.[290] The first is the raw corpus, which consists of a normal text file without any annotation or tagging. Building such corpus is quite simple compared with other types of corpora, but it is less useful as the researcher can only use it to study limited aspects of language. However, if the researcher has

[289] Apart from the weekly *Al-Furāt*, as explained above.
[290] Van Mol, *Variation in Modern Standard Arabic*, 133. Some linguists regard corpora differently and this affects how they categorise them. For example, Guy Aston and Lou Burnard (1998) divide types of corpora according to the main areas of language use they sample, such as, geographical varieties, spoken language corpora, mixed corpora, historical varieties and others; see Aston and Burnard, *The BNC Handbook*, 10-12.

available specialised software to analyse such a corpus, it may not be less useful than other types of corpora. Moreover, the advantage of this corpus is the ease with which it can be developed and at the same time work as similar as other types of corpus with sophisticated analysis software.

The second kind of corpus is the tagged corpus, which is a corpus additional information added to the corpus data[291] that enables the researcher to carry out a more sophisticated analysis. The type of tagging is normally assigned to words according to their grammatical categories. Specific tag sets[292] represent the morphological, syntactical or semantic characteristics of words or the characteristics of constituents or sentences. In order to fully use the computer's potential, the linguistics nature of the text must be specified and it must be stored in the computer.

The third kind of corpus is a parsed corpus. The parsed corpus is somewhat similar to a tagged corpus, especially in terms of purpose and method of application. However, there are slight differences between them as the corpus is parsed in order to indicate its syntactic structure. The words tagged in parsed corpus are therefore not treated as separate grammatical categories, as in the tagged corpus, but are judged from the start and end points of units such as noun phrases, verb phrases and clauses. The parsed corpus may also add information about how the syntactic units relate to one another.[293]

[291] Baker, Hardie and McEnery, *A Glossary*, 154.
[292] Shereen Khoja, Roger Garside and Gerry Knowles, "A Tagset for the Morphosyntactic Tagging of Arabic" (paper presented to the Corpus Linguistic Conference, Lancaster, Mac 30 – April 2, 2001).
[293] Baker, Hardie and McEnery, *A Glossary*, 127.

For this investigation, the researcher chose to build a raw corpus, given that the software applied is capable of analysing the grammatical aspects in the corpus well enough for the researcher to achieve the aim of the study. As far as the researcher is concerned, the two other types of corpora are normally used to develop a corpus database for other researchers in a wide range of linguistics aspects, not for a specific aim, as is the case with this study.

4.4.2 Data resource problems

Verification of the accuracy of articles, especially in terms of spelling, is very important for the reliability and validity of the corpus. The research used the archive as one means of verification. In addition, referring to the PDF version of the newspaper is the most reliable method because, as discussed in previous chapter, the PDF is the image of the print newspaper. However, not all newspapers are available in PDF versions, while some only provide a PDF of the front page. Another way to check is by using online newspaper services applications; some newspapers gather together articles published before the current day in one section. For example *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī* includes the previous day's articles under 'yesterday's topic' (موضوع الأمس). Several newspapers, e.g. *Al-Khabar* and *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd*, attach the publication date to articles.

4.4.2.1 Verification of HTML text

This step was taken in order to make sure that all texts in HTML were stored as accurately as their original version. It is very important to guard against losing linguistic features during the storage process. Although the researcher is quite confident that the stored texts

copied from HTML format were not changed in the process, a random sampling method was applied to check against the original HTML texts on the websites.

Three articles were selected randomly to represent each category in six of the newspapers. *Al-Furāt* was not available in HTML. The comparison was carried out manually and showed that there were no spelling differences in any of the selected texts between the database and the HTML texts. Therefore, it can be concluded that the text copied in the database is similar to the HTML texts, and that any spelling error in any type of text format comes from the original sources.

4.4.2.2 PDF text editing

In order to standardise all the data in the corpus for editing, all the articles were first located in MS Word, including the articles from PDF, before being converted to plain text, the format that is compatible with the software. *Al-Furāt*, which is only available in PDF was converted to RTF, using Acrobat Professional, and was then copied into MS Words and thence into plain text.

However, the researcher realised that many changes occurred in terms of spelling during conversion from PDF to RTF, although 'copy and paste' worked properly for copying from RTF. All 60 articles in the *Al-Furāt* sub-corpus were therefore rechecked one by one and re-edited manually to comply with the originals. Priority was given to spelling and special features that might differentiate between newspapers.

4.4.3 Identification of words

In many circumstances, words in writing are defined as lexical units in a string of writing (bounded by spaces).[294] However, this identification is not always accurate as some lexical units are made up of more than one word. In English, for example, the term 'joint venture' is considered one lexical unit because separating the words leads to a change of meaning. Conversely, there is sometimes more than one word between two spaces or blanks: e.g. the word 'didn't' contains two words 'did' and 'not'.

In Arabic, the problem is more complicated because individual words are very often not separated by spaces. This occurs more frequently in Arabic than in English. The word ليسألهم (*to ask them*), for instance, actually contains three words: هم - يسأل - لـ (*to – ask – them*).

'Abdulkarīm (1990) suggests solving this problem by dividing the word up and placing a space between the individual components. Thus, instead of treating ليسألهم as one word, the researcher should write هم - يسأل - لـ in order to make the components accessible to computer software. However, al-Jabūrī (1988) suggests transcribing Arabic into Latin fonts, as computer programs have many problems with Arabic fonts. Another solution proposed by 'Abdulkarīm is to set up word lists in which every word is represented with all the possible prefixes and suffixes, which can be manually removed afterwards.[295] However, this method is impractical and time consuming because he did not realise that so many combinations of different prefixes and suffixes were possible.

[294] Crystal, *A Dictionary of Linguistics*, 501.
[295] Van Mol, *Variation in Modern Standard Arabic*, 148.

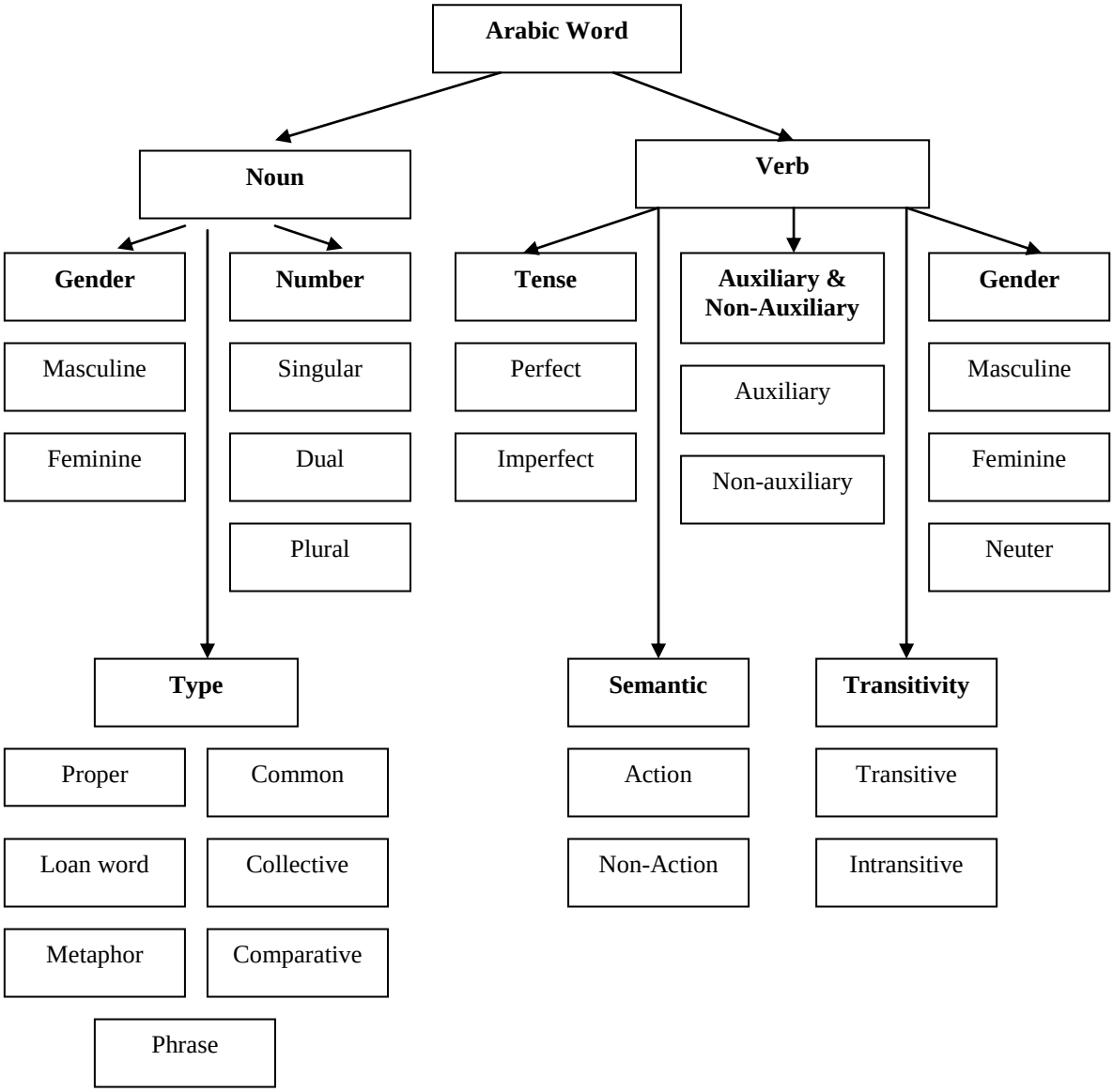
Despite all these issues, word identification by recognising characters between spaces is the best method for developing word analysis computer software, especially if it is to be available for use with many languages. Since the selected software is able to identify words by recognising groups of characters between spaces, the most suitable approach is to apply ‘Abdulkarīm’s first suggestion: to separate all the components of a word by placing spaces between them. This is feasible, given that the present corpus is not very large compared with some others. This chapter will discuss later (see page 129-131) the software’s ability to recognise all types of fonts, including Arabic fonts, as it was developed for international use, and there is therefore no need to rewrite all the texts in Latin fonts, as suggested by al-Jabūrī.

4.4.3.1 Word inclusion

‘Word inclusion’ refers to the words that were taken into account in this study. Although the applied software obviously counts all the words in the text, without exception, and ranks them in the frequency list, not all word categories were included for analysis. Generally speaking, Arabic words can be divided into three types; noun, verb and particle.[296] All verbs and nouns were analysed, with the exception of pronouns. Specific nouns, such as proper names of people and places were not counted with common nouns as they constitute a special language feature. The categories of words included are shown in further detail in Figure 4.1.

[296] Khoja, Garside and Knowles, “A Tagset.”

Figure 4.1: Word categories included for analysis



The researcher believes that analysing these word categories will enable him to present the actual usage of words in the newspapers better than by using just a general comparison between nouns and verbs. Analysing word usage by gender could reveals gender involvement in particular issues in *world affairs* and *sport* in particular countries. Tense is also very important in news reporting as it indicates the kind of events and issues that the newspapers frequently report: are they over or on-going? Studying the noun in terms of

number reveals whether people are involved in world affairs and sporting events either singly, in pairs or or in groups. The study of semantic category illustrates the frequency in both sections of action[297] and non-action verbs, while transitivity explains whether or not a certain verb needs to be combined with a particle. This should reveal any new trends in language usage and to what extent it is changing. Analysing auxiliary and non-auxiliary verbs shows how verbs that indicate a particular action are used more as auxiliaries. For example, the verb قامَ which, in its simplest sense, means 'to stand up' is also used, with the particle *bi*, as an auxiliary to a verbal noun in the sense of 'to undertake', e.g. قامَ الوزير بالزيارة إلى مصر (*the minister carried out a visit to Egypt*).[298] The verb قام in the example is considered as an auxiliary because it is not indicating a real action in itself, but acting as a supporting verb to the word الزيارة. The real action in the sentence is زار (*visited*) and should be literally rendered as زار الوزير مصر (*the minister visited Egypt*) without the verb قام.

It should be noted that verb classification into action and non-action verbs was deliberately undertaken for this study as the researcher consciously believes that the non-action verb represents different semantic categories of verb from the action verb. There are various kinds of non-action verb, such as: mental verbs,[299] e.g, تذكّر (*remember*), فكّرَ (*thought*)

[297] According to David Kemmerer and Daniel Tranel (2003), action verbs can be defined as those in which an agent performs a purely bodily activity. The agent may be a person, an animal or something; see David Kemmerer and Daniel Tranel, "A Double Dissociation between the Meanings of Action Verbs and Locatives Prepositions," *Journal of Neurocase* 9 (2003): 421.

[298] The term 'auxiliarys in this study is used in a specific way to indicate verbs used in the sentence as helping or supporting verbs in order to show the influence of Roman structure on Arabic language.

[299] A mental verb describes as mental operation that involves cognitive actions; see Carl Nils Johnson, "Acquisition of Mental Verbs and the Concept of Mind," in *Language Development: Syntax and Semantics*, ed. Stan Kuczaj (New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associate, 1981), 448. According to Wellman (1981), "mental acts such as remembering, attending, or comprehending refer to general kinds of applications of cognition, as distinct from specifying the strategies, operations or other variables affecting particular performances of such acts; see Wellman (1981), quoted in Johnson, "Acquisition of Mental Verbs," 448.

and فَهِمَ (*understood*), speech act verbs,[300] e.g, أَعْلَنَ (*announced*), شَكَرَ (*thanked*) and طَلَبَ (*asked*), and verbs indicating abstract states,[301] e.g, يُوْجَد (*exists*), يَبْقَى (*remains*) and كاَنَ (*was*). However, the researcher believes that in any language, the verb can basically be divided into two types: verbs that indicate that the certain physical action occurs (action verbs), and verbs that do not involve physical action (non-action verbs). The justification for this general classification in this study, without taking into account other types of verbs, goes back to its aim of finding out whether or not differences in word usage occur between *world affairs* and *sport*, given that sporting activities usually, involve physical actions. For this reason, all verbs that do not involve physical action have been categorised as non-action verbs.

Phrases that contain more than one word are considered as one lexical unit with a specific meaning. Analysing them separately would run the risk of eliminating that specific example of word usage. For example, the word العالم (*world*) may occur in an article in *world affairs*, but when it is combined with the word كأس (*cup*) to become كأس العالم (*World Cup*), the reader knows that the article is reporting on sport. The two words are considered together as one lexical unit, as the list and word frequency analysis generally still considers all groups of characters between blanks as one word, in accordance with the main software main setting.

[300] Rumiko Shinzato, "Some Observations Concerning Mental Verbs and Speech Act Verbs," *Journal of Pragmatics* 36 (2004): 863.

[301] According to Kemmerer (2006), there is also category of verb to indicate abstract states and events, e.g, exist, remain, increase and elapse; see David Kemmerer, "Action Verbs, Argument Structure Constructions, and the Mirror Neuron System," in *Action to Language via the Mirror Neuron System*, ed. Micheal A. Arbib (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2006), 348; Kemmerer and Tranel, "A Double Dissociation," 421.

4.4.3.2 Word exclusion

The study excluded all prepositions (usually referred to as particles in discussion of Arabic grammar) from the word frequency list, as they are assumed to be very common in most texts. This is also justified because the significance of most particles is usually grammatical rather than lexical,[302] in that they affect the case of the noun they govern. All pronouns were also excluded because they are common. The software was set to exclude all those word categories from appearing on the word frequency list appearance, so that only the words needed by the researcher are displayed on the list.

The reason why particles were considered common words is that they are used very regularly in all types of texts and can therefore make only a limited contribution to the kind of event in this study of vocabulary used in *sport* and *world affairs*. Consider this example:

أعلن الوزير القرار الجديد **في** المذياع الوطني

The particle في (*in*) plays a less significant role in describing the event as compared with the word الوزير (*minister*), for example.

Nevertheless, several particles were analysed indirectly, specifically in relation to their combination with a verb, as this may affect the meaning of the phrase. For example, the verb هدف (*aimed*) is regularly used with the particle إلى (*to*) to mean to draw near (to) or to

[302] Beiley gives another reason for excluding the particle (see page 31).

aim (at). The analysis in this respect is carried out in order to determine whether this verb is also used with other particles to convey the same meaning.

The fact that they are 'common' is also the reason for discounting pronouns from the analysis. However, their 'common' ness is not like that of particles. In researcher's view, the particle is 'common' because it is commonly used in all texts, while pronouns are considered 'common' because they may refer to anything in the texts. For example, the word هو (*he/it*) may refer to any male person or masculine object referred to in an article.

4.5 Operationalisation of the corpus

This section presents the steps that were taken to analyse the corpus after it was built. It also explains how special computer software was applied in this analysis in order to obtain more sophisticated results. The use of particular software is not limited to producing the word frequency list, but also enables the researcher systematically to discover the current language style and its changes.

4.5.1 Encoding

Encoding is the last step in corpus compilation before the corpus is put into operation.[303] Encoding was applied with the specific intention of ensuring that the corpus was compatible with the software, so that it could statistically analyse the language aspects that were being targeted. In the researcher's view, the amount of detail required in the encoding

[303] Baker, Hardie and McEnery, *A Glossary*, 66.

of the corpus depends on the objective of its compilation. Although this present corpus is categorised as a raw corpus, it still needs simple encoding, although without involving the extent of grammatical tagging used in a tagged corpus. The purpose of this simple tagging is merely to enhance the capability of the software, which cannot differentiate between words with similar spellings in different word categories, or what is called in corpus linguistics words with ambiguity.

Any corpus may be exposed to the problem of word ambiguity, which may affect the results. Tagging, besides providing additional grammatical information, is the main tool for avoiding the ambiguity problem. According to Habash and Rambow (2005), Arabic words are often ambiguous in their morphological analysis because of Arabic's rich system of affixation and diacritics and the omission of disambiguating short vowel and orthographic diacritics in standard orthography.[304] The ambiguity problem occurs when there is a choice of two potential tags. For example, the word تحدث (*t-h-d-th*) might be a noun, depending on the context and the (unseen) vocalisation. Word analysis software would normally treat it as one word without differentiating the variations. If this problem is not solved at an earlier stage, it will create defects in the analysis results.

The encoding process focused on solving this crucial problem by tagging several words using a very simple tag set in order to make ambiguous words distinguishable by the software. For this purpose, a hyphen was used between the word and the tag set. In the previous example تحدث might be one of several forms of a verb (*tahaddatha, tahduthu, tuhdithu*)or a noun (*tahadduth*). It was tagged as تحدث_فمم for *tahaddatha*, تحدث_فمد for

[304] Habash and Rambow, "Arabic Tokenization," 573.

tahduthu and تحدث_فضد for *tuhdithu*, while the noun *tahadduth* as left untagged. In explaining the tag set representation, the letter ف (*fa*) stands for فعل (*verb*), ا (*alif*) for اسم (*noun*) and ح (*ha*) for حرف (*particle*). These letters come first after the hyphen in order to differentiate between these three major categories of Arabic words. The second letter stands for the tense, in the case of a verb – either perfect or imperfect while the third letter stands for unaugmented (*mujarrad*) and augmented (*mazīd*) verb.[305]

The study also used another method to solve the ambiguity problem. The concordance tool, which can search and display all sentences containing a selected word, was used to make it possible to clarify the category of the word by looking at its context. The software recognises words by their physical appearance, not their semantic meaning. Using the concordance to find what the neighbouring words in the sentence are is a useful method for solving the ambiguity problem.

The second part of the encoding process involves separating words that are attached to each other. As discussed before, Arabic is full of connected groups of letters that containing more than one word and the software only identifies words by picking out clusters between blanks. The encoding process was therefore mostly focused on separating the words in such groups, and this was done by placing a space between the individual word components to enable the software to recognise each word separately.

The discussion above indicates that the encoding or tagging process would take place manually for this corpus. The researcher is aware that there are some automatic

[305] Please see appendix ii for the full tag set.

tokenisation and tagging software programs that can do Part of Speech (PoS) tagging with more than 90% accuracy, as discussed before (see page 98) such as MADA+TOKAN, Automatic Part of Speech Tagger (APT), Support Vector Mechine (SVM), TAGARAB and others. However, the researcher found that some of these are not easily available and some are too detailed for extracting Arabic words into grammatical tagging in text. Extremely detailed tagging could cause problems for the word frequency analysis software applied for this study because, as will be explained later, it does not require text to be indexed before analysis (see page 130). This is also in line with the aim of the study not to go into the grammatical aspect of the words analysed in depth, except in a few cases. It is also explains why other aspects of indexing are excluded from the current corpus, such as separation of diacritisation and full part of speech tagging, stemming and lemmatisation.

Furthermore, this present study requires simple tagging just to avoid the problem of ambiguity. As a result, several different words in the same category may not be tagged while others are tagged. For example, the word تحدّثَ (*tahaddatha*) which can be categorised as an *augmented perfect verb* is tagged to differentiate it from تحْدث (*tahduthu*) as an *unaugmented imperfect verb* and تحدُّث (*tahadduth*) as a noun. However, the word تكلّم (*takallama*) for example, which is in the same word category as تحدّث (*tahaddatha*) may not be tagged because تكْلم (*taklumu*), unlike تحْدُث (*tahduthu*), does not occur, and the noun تكلُّم (*takallum*) is already tagged.

Although the encoding process may appear to be applicable only for this present study, the researcher believes it can be improved for the use of other researchers working in other aspects of linguistics and that it will be useful for Machine Learning research, as a training

corpus to develop an automatic system to learn tokenisation that can be applied to new texts, especially with the existence of established tagsets.

4.5.2 Software

According to al-Sulaiti and Atwell (2006) the purpose of a computer corpus is not merely to compile a large database of different texts and store it in the computer, but also to prepare the texts and format them in such a way that they can searched and the results of the search displayed in a way that is meaningful and useful to the linguist, teacher and learner, especially at the advanced level.[306] Meaningful and useful data can be systematically displayed by using a special computer tool built to analyse language. There are plenty of computer software packages available for this purpose and the researcher had to choose which one would be most appropriate for the study.

They themselves (al-Sulaiti and Atwell) list several Arabic word analysers that had been built, especially since the beginning of 2000, such as Buckwalter Arabic Morphological Analyser, the Linguistics Data Consortium (LDC) tagger, Sakhr's Morphological Analyser, Darwish's Sebawai Morphological Analyser, and others. These analysers, according to them, are either unavailable or very difficult to use, which meant that the researcher had to do a lot of work to make the corpus analysable.[307]

[306] Al-Sulaiti and Atwell, "The Design," 139.
[307] Eric Atwell et al., "A Review of Corpus Analysis Tool," in *Proceedings of JEP-TALN Arabic Language Processing, Fez, 19-22 April 2004*, http://www.comp.leeds.ac.uk/eric/atwell04talnArabic.pdf (accessed May 13, 2010).

In relation to this, the purpose of the study should determine which word analyser is most capable of generating the targeted analysis. It had been explained before that the ultimate goal of this study is to reveal the frequency of word usage. In addition, the researcher aims to study in depth several word categories in their context and expose the main keywords that represent the main world events. These aspects of analysis specifically need a software program that will support the word list, concordance and keyword tools. Although many programs are available that can perform this area of analysis, e.g. MonoConc Pro 2.2, Wordsmith tool, Concordance, Multi Language Corpus Tool, ConcApp 4, AntConc 3.1.1, aConCorde and others,[308] some of them may unable to perform in-depth concordance and keyword analysis or may not support Arabic language analysis, or they may not be easily available. The aConCorde tool developed by Andrew Roberts is able to analyse Arabic words, but seems to have the disadvantage of not being able to analyse keywords by comparing between subcorpora.[309]

4.5.2.1 Software for words analysis

Among the software programs referred to above, the researcher found that the Wordsmith software package, developed by Mike Scott, to be the most best software for analysing this present corpus with the stated aims of study. Although it was not built specifically for analysing Arabic, the software has become well known[310] for analysing such major languages as English, German, Chinese, Russian and others. One of the main reasons for

[308] Daniel Wiechmann and Stefan Fuhs, "Concordancing software," *Corpus Linguistics and Linguistics Theory* 2, no. 1 (2006): 109.
[309] Andrew Roberts home page, http://www.andy-roberts.net/software/aConCorde/index.html (accessed December 28, 2010).
[310] The researcher found many studies in this area that have applied Wordsmith for analysis, mostly in English, German and Russian. For more clarification on these studies; see the Wordsmith home page, http://www.lexically.net/wordsmith/corpus_linguistics_links/papers_using_wordsmith.htm (accessed April 7, 2009).

choosing this software is that, unlike other analysis tools, it does not require the corpus to be indexed in advance.[311] It is therefore very suitable for a raw corpus without grammatical tagging.

The latest version of this software is the fifth version. It is a powerful and user-friendly computer tool with a suitable program for text analysis and manipulation.[312] Specifically, it was built to statistically produce frequency lists, to run concordance searches and calculate collocations for particular words, and to find keywords in a text and examine their distribution.

4.5.2.2 Wordsmith software

The software has three major applications which help the researcher to analyse words from many perspectives.

1. Word List

The 'word list' tool has been programmed to be able to generate word lists from one or more texts in both frequency and alphabetical order. When the texts are fed into the word list application, the list appears automatically. In addition, the analysis provides a variety of statistical information for every word listing task.

[311] Baker, Hardie and McEnery, *A Glossary*, 170.
[312] Guide to Digital Resources: Wordsmith Tool, http://users.ox.ac.uk/~ctitext2/resguide/resources/w135.html (accessed March 13, 2009).

2. Key Word

The second Wordsmith application is key word. It enables the researcher to point out the key word from any text so that it provides information on what the text is relating about. The most important task in the key word tool is that it is able to compare between sub-corpora.

3. Concordance

The 'concordance' tool enables the software to display a concordance[313] for any given word or part of a word. This analysis illustrates the language patterns in the text in more detail as it indicates the key word in certain sentences and its most frequent neighbouring words. The Wordsmith concordance tool can also do word cluster analysis.

Although Wordsmith has these advantages, the researcher did encounter a minor problem with the concordance tool: all the sentences displayed in the results seemed to be structured out of order. However, the problem was eventually solved when the researcher found out the pattern of the sentences by referring to the actual sentence underneath the concordance results. That is because the researcher realises that all the incorrect sentences have similar disorder pattern.

[313] A concordance is a list of all of the occurrences of a particular search term in a corpus, presented within the context in which they occur, usually a few words to the left and right of the search term; see Baker, Hardie and McEnery, *A Glossary*, 42.

4.5.3 Data analysis

This part presents the various types of analysis that were carried out in this study in order to arrive at a picture of the trend in newspaper Arabic from many perspectives. The study has two main concerns, which are also among the main function of Wordsmith. The first is word frequency analysis and the second is comparison analysis between sub-corpora.

4.5.3.1 Word frequency

For this study, word frequency analysis is the starting place for all other analysis. Wordsmith was the right software to choose for word listing. It displays the word list in either frequency or alphabetical order and also provides many statistical results, such as percentages, means, standard deviations and types of word (distinct word), which made it possible to picture the usage of words in the frequency list. Apart from the two methods of listing, the lists also were presented in various kinds of article categories, for example by newspaper and by section.

The major part of data analysis in the word frequency list was divided according to *world affairs* and *sport* sections. *World affairs* was treated first, then *sport*. It transpired that the word aspects that were analysed were similar in both sections. Although the results showed thousand of words in frequency order, only words that the researcher thought could highlight characteristics of media Arabic were discussed as being representative of other similar types of words. In order to avoid analysing a very large number of words, analysis was restricted to words that occurred three or more times, because the researcher believes

that words that occurred less than three times did not have a strong enough presence to indicate that they were significant for language style. Some other studies have set the limit at 5 to 28 occurrences, but further investigation proved that this limitation was applied to larger corpora containing millions of words. The limitation to three occurrences was therefore appropriate for this corpus, which contain around 175,000 words.

The analysis began with a consideration of the statistical results for the whole list, taking *world affairs* and *sport* separately. Then, it focused in on language style analysis of nouns and verbs, including analysing the use of nouns by gender and number, verbs by tense, number and person.

For more in-depth analysis, the researcher frequently depended on the wordlist and concordance tools to reveal other special features of media Arabic that derived from the main focus (noun and verb). In the noun section, frequency analysis was applied to several types of noun to discover the usage of broken and sound plurals, proper and common nouns, phrases, collective nouns, comparative nouns and metaphors. The analysis of broken and sound plurals should show which are used more in newspaper writing, especially when both forms exist; e.g. الكاتبون (sound) and الكتّاب (broken). Analysis of proper nouns and phrases gives clear information about common terms used in *world affairs* and *sport* articles, so that students, especially Malaysian students, could use them for their news writing. Analysis of comparative and collective nouns should reveals which words from these categories were used more in each section. For example, the word منتخب (*national team*) occurred more frequently in the *sport* sections than in *world affairs*, and the reverse was true for the word رئيس (*leader, president*). As noted in chapter 3, (see page

53 and 55), news journalists use a direct and clear word in order to deliver world events to the reader fast. Analysis of the metaphorical use of nouns should determine whether the extent to which this is the practice in various situations.

In the verb section, the analysis was carried out from a semantic perspective in order to discover how verbs were used in various meanings according to the situation. For this purpose, the verbs were analysed in terms of metaphor, synonym and other specific meanings. In terms of metaphor, the analysis was carried out to reveal whether a particular verb was used in its basic sense or in a metaphorical sense. For example, the verb لعب (*played*) in sports news would normally refer to a sportsman playing a game. However, it was possible that the verb might be used metaphorically, rather than to indicate physical sporting activity, as in لعب دورًا (*played a role*). This is not too far from analysis in terms of auxiliary and non-auxiliary verbs, where verbs may not be used in their basic meaning; but become auxiliary verbs or supporting verbs, as discussed before (see page 121). The researcher discovered that Malaysian students regularly faced problems in selecting the most suitable word from a group of synonyms, for example, between تحدّث (*spoke*) and قال (*said*). Analysis of this aspect shows which word was regularly used, according to context. In addition, the use of lexical words that directly reflect the story of the article was given special attention, as compared with other general words, for example the word ركل (*kicked*), which was commonly used in *sport* sections, was analysed to see its lexical suitability to context and how frequently it was used in the articles.

The concordance tool is very useful for further investigation from different points of view in word frequency analysis, to reveal the use of particular words in combination with

particular other words. The researcher therefore analysed the use of several nouns with the neighbouring words in the sentence to see how they were used together as phrase. For example, the word العالم (*world*) is listed individually on the word list. The concordance tool enables the researcher to determine the possibility of using this word in a phrase by looking at its adjoining words too. The word might be used with كأس (*cup*) in the *sport* section to become كأس العالم (*World Cup*). With regard to verbs, specific verbs that were used with prepositions or particles were analysed using the concordance tool. The importance of this is that it indicates particular features of MSA in journalism. For example, the verb يصل (*arrive*) is normally followed by the particle إلى (*to*). The tool was used to investigate whether modern media Arabic does the same or whether changes have occurred.

The word list was also analysed by newspaper in order to discover the special characteristics of each newspaper, which may be seen as representative of the country where it was published. The findings of analysis of high frequency words, phrases, verb transitivity and loan words can highlight the identity of media practices in different regions, including both Arab and non-Arab countries. The analysis of high frequency word gives information about the common words and focus of a particular newspaper, while analysis of phrases reveals the differences that occur between newspapers in using a variety of phrases to indicate the same meaning. For example, this study revealed which newspapers use the phrase دولة يهودية (*Jewish state*) and which use دولة إسرائيل (*state of Israel*) as they indicate similar meanings. Verb transitivity was also analysed to discover the differences that occur between newspapers in the use of particles with particular verbs. In addition, the analysis of loan words is important as they contribute to a newspaper's

identity. A *loan word* is a word that has come to be used in a language or dialect other than the one where it originated in terms of word forming and meaning.[314] In line with this definition, the researcher analysed several loan words that may partly reflect the Arabic media's identity and measured the extent to which Arabic newspapers have adopted them. For example, the words ديموقراط (*democrat*) and برلمان (*parliament*) were analysed in order to find out how frequently they were used.

4.5.3.2 Comparison between sub-corpora

Lowe (2003) notes that another common use for subpart analysis is to compare different sources, addressing the same substantive question to measure how different their treatment was on the basis of the sort of words they use.[315] Furthermore, language usage comparison between sub-corpora reveals differences between various types of texts in terms of linguistics. According to Leech and Falton (1992), some of these differences may indicate cultural rather than simply linguistic differences.[316] On a regular basis, one sub-corpora represents one type or area of text where they are clustered into. Using the likelihood ratio test[317] in the Wordsmith software, a comparison analysis was carried out from various perspectives to obtain the significant keyness scores, and they were divided into two major sections. First, a general comparison was made between *world affairs* and *sport* sections. To set a limit on this comparison, only some points that had been analysed in word frequency list were involved. Although the process executes a direct comparison between

[314] Crystal, *A Dictionary of Linguistics*, 275.
[315] Lowe, Software for Content Analysis, 1.
[316] Leech and Falton (1992), quoted in Aston and Burnard, *The BNC Handbook*, 15.
[317] Likelihood is the ratio of the likelihood function varying the parameters over two different sets in the numerator and denominator. It is a method on constructing most powerful test for simple hypothesis when the distribution of the observations in known for the value of a single unknown parameter; see Dennis D. Wackerly, William Mendenhall and Richard L. Scheaffer, *Mathematical Statistics with Application* (USA: Thomson Learning, 2002), 517.

sub-corpora, the significant keyness scores were still taken into account; but not as a main factor for measurement as occurred in the second comparison. Rather, the keyness score acts as a further confirmation of the result. The *p* value was widened to (0.1) in order to get a wider range of keywords (*p* value = 0.1). Second, a comparison was made between two sub-corpora using a comparison tool in Wordsmith. This process was applied in order to identify the keyword of each sub-corpus by measuring the significant keyness score as a main indicator. Because the significant keyness score is the main factor that affects the result, the *p* value was set to the smallest range (*p* value = 0.000001). As a result, only the top significant keywords were displayed in the results list according to the keyness strength from higher to the lower. The higher the score, the stronger its keyness, which means that the word is more frequently used as compared with counterpart sub-corpora.

1. General comparison between *world affairs* and *sport* sections

The comparison in this part was carried out as an extensive study of word frequency list analysis. The results from the word analysis in *world affairs* and *sport* sections was compared manually without fully depending on the Wordsmith comparison tool. However, in most situations, the keyness scores were still adopted from the tool in order to confirm the differences between the analysed words.

In this extensive study from the word frequency analysis, all aspects that the researcher considered available for comparison, such as collective nouns, for example, were compared between the two sections. The results from this analysis are more comprehensive

because it involves many types of word in both noun and verb classifications,[318] while, the comparison between two word lists merely measured the keywords.

2. Comparison between two word lists

As mentioned before, the main function of the comparison tool in Wordsmith is determining keywords for each sub-corpora and listing them from the most significant to the least. In line with this, the researcher limited the analysis to comparing several top keywords, believing them to be capable of illustrating the important features of language style for each newspaper. This comparison process was divided into three parts: first, comparison between *world affairs* and *sport* sections; second, comparison between newspapers; and third, comparison between newspapers published in Arab and non-Arab countries.

a) Comparison between sport and world affairs sections

The comparison was made between *sport* and *world affairs* sub-corpora in order to understand the keyword differences between them. Further attention was also given to the differences between proper nouns found in both sections. For this part, the researcher analysed only keywords that scored more than 100 significant score (see page 259). The focus was given to the number of keywords recorded by both sub-corpora to illustrate the word usage pattern.

[318] For a clearer description of types of word involved in this comparison process, please refer to graph 4.1 and its discussion. (see page 120-122).

Figure 4.2 Comparison process between world affairs and sport sections

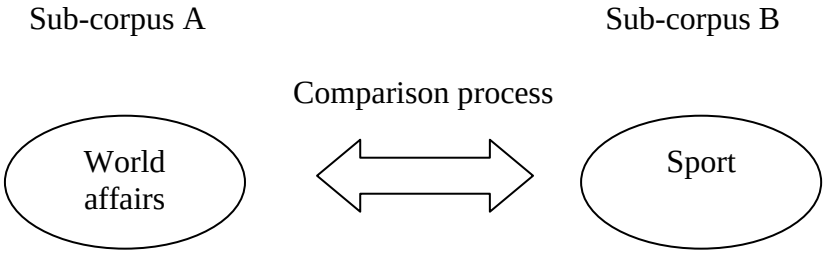


Figure 4.2 shows the method of comparison process between *world affairs* and *sport* sections. It shows that the comparison process was carried out in both directions in order to produce balanced results between the sub-corpora.

b) Comparison between newspapers by section

Using a similar method of comparison, a similar analysis was then applied separately to compare between newspapers by section. Because the tool can only compare two word lists at once, the process had to be carried out repeatedly in order to cover all seven newspapers – 21 times for each section. In contrast to the first comparison between *world affairs* and *sport*, the list to be analysed was limited to the top five keywords on the list, because the researcher found that there were various levels of significant keyness score between the comparison processes. This issue did not arise in the first comparison because it involved only one comparison process, compared with 21 processes for the second present comparison.

Table 4.5: Comparison process between newspapers

Newspaper	*Al-Ahrām*	*Al-Furāt*	*Al-Jazīrah*	*Al-Khabar*	*Al-Quds al-ʿArabī*	*Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd*	*Al-Safīr*
Al-Ahrām		1	2	3	4	5	6
Al-Furāt			7	8	9	10	11
Al-Jazīrah				12	13	14	15
Al-Khabar					16	17	18
Al-Quds al-ʿArabi						19	20
Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd							21
Al-Safīr							

Table 4.5 shows shows that the processes were run separately, amounting to 21 processes. It should be noted that the table above represents only one section. The number of processes needed for both sections was therefore 42.

c) Comparison between newspapers published in Arab and non-Arab countries

As far as the researcher is aware, this aspect has not being analysed by any studies in this area of Arabic language. The researcher considers that conducting this kind of analysis between newspapers from Arab and non-Arab countries highlights a new perspective on differences between the two sub-corpora in terms of issues covered by means of measuring their keywords. The Arab countries are represented by five newspapers (*Al-Ahrām, Al-Jazīrah, Al-Khabar, Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* and *Al-Safīr*) and the non-Arab countries by two (*Al-Furāt* and *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī*). Although the number of newspapers involved in the process was unbalanced, a comparison can be carried out by determining the *mean* and percentage of keyness scores in each sub-corpus. For example, the word منتخب (*national team*) recorded 288 (0.38%) frequencies for the Arab country sub-corpus and 144 (0.49%) for the non-Arab country sub-corpus. The conclusion is that the reports about *teams* occurs

more in newspapers from non-Arab countries than in those from Arab countries, although in terms of frequency the newspapers from the Arab countries recorded more occurrences.

Figure 4.3: Comparison between sub-corpora in Arab and non-Arab countries

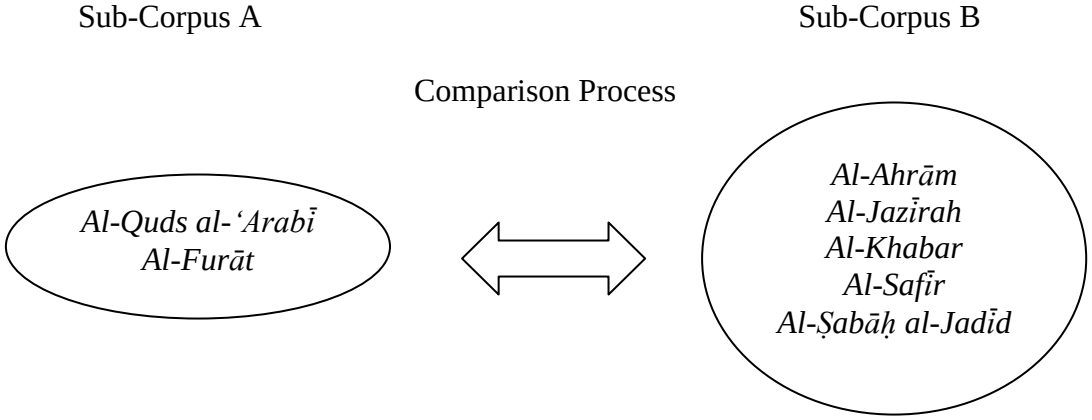


Figure 4.3 shows that the sizes of the sub-corpora are unbalanced: there are five newspapers from Arab countries and only two from non-Arab countries. Analysis of word usage is therefore carried out by measuring percentage word occurrence. As occurred in other comparison analyses, the process was repeated (twice) in order to cover both *world affairs* and *sport* sections.

4.6 Lexicography

The study of an Arabic corpus is not limited to investigating the use of language in certain a period, but can be extended to dictionary development or lexicography. Lexicography is a professional activity and academic field concerned with dictionaries and reference works,[319] while the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English states that

[319] Dictionary of Lexicography (New York: Routledge, 1998), *s.v.* "Lexicography."

lexicography is the 'theory and practice of compiling dictionaries.'[320] Thus, dictionary making is not merely compiling, but involves several processes and professional activity. Therefore, making a dictionary from the results of a corpus-based study is one of the academic and professional activities that have been undertaken by a number of scholars.

4.6.1 Dictionary compilation from corpus-based study

The researcher has found that dictionary building attracts considerable interest from researchers, either as their ultimate purpose or as the extended result of research. Baker, Hardie and McEnery (2006) note that, since 1980, the study of corpora has also been used for dictionary creation.[321] Ghazali and Braham (2001) note that 'the reason for this new development lies in the assumption that to know what a word really means and how it is exactly used, it is more useful and more realistic to examine the different contexts where a word occurs in the texts than to consult a dictionary'.[322] Many dictionaries today are created on the basis of corpora data. For example, the Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (LDOCE) includes over a million examples of language use from corpus data and gives information about 3,000 words in spoken and written English.[323] Researchers such as van Mol (2000a), Van Mol and Paulussen (2001), Hoogland (1996) and Zemanek (2001) used corpora for developing dictionaries for MSA.

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[320] Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English, ed. Jonathan Crowther (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1992), *s.v.* "Lexicography."
[321] Baker, Hardie and McEnery, *A Glossary*, 14.
[322] Salem Ghazali and Abdelfattah Braham, "Dictionary Definitions and Corpus-Based Evidence in Modern Standard Arabic" (paper presented to the Arabic NLP Workshop at ACL/EACL 2001, Toulouse, July 6, 2001).
[323] Baker, Hardie and McEnery, *A Glossary*, 58.

Unlike previous dictionaries, this present corpus-based dictionary contains only words used in the area of journalism, and more specifically, in *world affairs* and *sport* sections. The reason for this specification goes back to the inspiration for this study, which was to respond to weaknesses among Arabic learners in Malaysian universities, as mentioned in chapter 1.

In conclusion, it may be said that dictionary compilation, including MSA dictionaries, from corpus-based study has been carried out by previous scholars. However, this present dictionary makes a contribution by making the MSA dictionary more focused on news reports, as some users, especially students in journalism studies, are in need of such a specific dictionary.

4.6.2 Listing method for lexicography

According to Liu Na and Nation (1985), readers need a vocabulary of about 3,000 words, which would cover at least 95% of a text, before they can efficiently learn from context with unsimplified text. This is considered a large amount of startup vocabulary for a learner, and that is just for the comprehension of general texts.[324] This dictionary has therefore been built from 3,703 words which is more then the suggested number along with their equivalents in English and Malay, because some words used in news reports are specific to certain areas, so more than a general vocabulary is needed to make up the required percentage of word coverage.

[324] Liu Na and Paul Nation, "Factors affecting guessing vocabulary in context," *RELC Journal* 16, no. 1(1985): 36.

Word equivalents are given first in English and then in Malay. The justification for including Malay is that the impetus for this study was the problems encountered by Malaysian students in writing news reports accurately in Arabic.

The dictionary is first divided between *world affairs* and *sports* sections to show more clearly the word frequency use in both. It follows Arabic alphabetical order as other dictionaries do. The dictionary also includes the frequency of each word indicated by superscript figure to indicate the number of times it occurred in the newspaper articles studied (see appendix iii and ix for the full dictionary). Table 4.6 gives examples.

Table 4.6: Example of words in the dictionary

Malay	English	Arabic
tengah, pertengahan	middle, central	أوسط 31
lebih luas	wider	أوسع 3
menjelaskan	to clarify	أوضحَ 39
		أوضحت 18
berhenti, berdiri tetap	to stand, make stand	أوقفت 5
pertama	first	أوّل 77
		أوائل 3
		أولى 38

This indication of word frequency gives readers a guide as to choice of words for their own news writing.

The concept of lemma[325] was applied to several words, especially tenses of verbs, etc., so that verb families are found under one entry, headed by the perfect tense verb. For example, the verbs يكون, كانوا, يكونون are under the entry for كان . Similarly, with nouns, the plural and dual forms are under the entry for the singular. This is a special feature in this

[325] Lemma is a set of lexical forms having the same stem and belonging to the same major word class, differing only in inflection and/or spelling; see W.N. Francis and H. Kucera, *Frequency Analysis of English Usage: Lexicon and Grammar* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1982), 1.

dictionary. Other dictionaries do not include all the forms, because they all have the same meaning as كان. This step was taken because the purpose of this present dictionary is not only to present the word meaning, but also to tell readers the frequency of use of all the words in the corpus, together with their word families.

On the other hand, several other types of word in the same lemma have been put in separate entries. For example, the verb لَعِبَ (*played*) and the noun لُعْبُ (*game*) are given separate entries, even though they are derived from the same stem, because they are different parts of speech. Similarly, the derived forms of the verb, such as أقامَ (from قامَ) are listed alphabetically entry (under ا and ق), even though they derived from the same stem.

Lexical units (phrases) made up of more than one word have been listed alphabetically by the first word, as a single unit, because they have a specific meaning when taken together and separating the words between lexical entries would eliminate the specific meaning they have together. Table 4.7 below gives examples.

Table 4.7: Example of phrase in the dictionary

Malay	English	Arabic
saringan, kelayakan	clarification, qualification	تصفيات [72] - ج
kelayakan Piala Dunia	World Cup qualifiers	تصفيات كأس العالم [12]
pusingan akhir kelayakan	final qualifyers	تصفيات نهائية [6]
kelayakan Piala Dunia	World Cup qualification	تصفيات مونديال [5]

All this detailed information in the dictionary could be used in the teaching and learning process for Malaysian students because it shows how these phrases are constructed and related to the specific area of news, eventually encouraging students to apply these phrases correctly in their writing.

4.7 Conclusion

To sum up, no specific size of corpus is needed for word frequency analysis. The above discussion had shown that a corpus may contain as many as 200 million words, like the Bank of English (BoE), or as few as 50,000 words. The size of corpus depends on several factors, mostly importantly, the objective for which is compiled. Since this study is limited to specific sections in Arabic newspapers, the size of the corpus, which contains around 175,000 words, is sufficient for the purposes of statistical analysis.

Regarding the word analysis, as the corpus is made of a number of sub-corpora representing seven newspapers from different countries, the in-depth comparison study is very relevant for further statistical investigations. This is in line with Nagy and Anderson (1984), who note that 'how words are to be counted depends on why you are counting them'.[326] The existence and availability of computer assisted word analysis tools, such as Wordsmith software, make this study more sophisticated and academically reliable. The addition of a specific dictionary, created from the corpus analysis findings, completes the study, which begins from corpus compilation and ends with a ready-to-use dictionary.

[326] William E. Nagy and Richard C. Anderson, "How Many Words Are There in Printed School English?," *Reading Research Quarterly* 19, no. 3 (1984): 315.

CHAPTER 5

THE ANALYSIS

5.1 Introduction

The results of the analysis in this study are presented in this chapter, which is organised into four major parts. The first part is the introduction. The second presents the analysis of word frequency in *world affairs*. The third presents the analysis of word frequency in *sport*. The fourth deals with comparison between *world affairs* and *sport*.

As stated before, (see page 101) the best way to run a corpus-based study before going into it in depth is by analysing word frequency in the corpus. This will highlight several important features of language style. This analysis is divided into two parts, following the two newspaper sections (*world affairs* and *sport*). Comparative analyses are then carried out in order to reveal aspects of language style from different perspectives, following the researcher's hypothesis that differences in word usage between sections and newspapers should be somewhat clear.

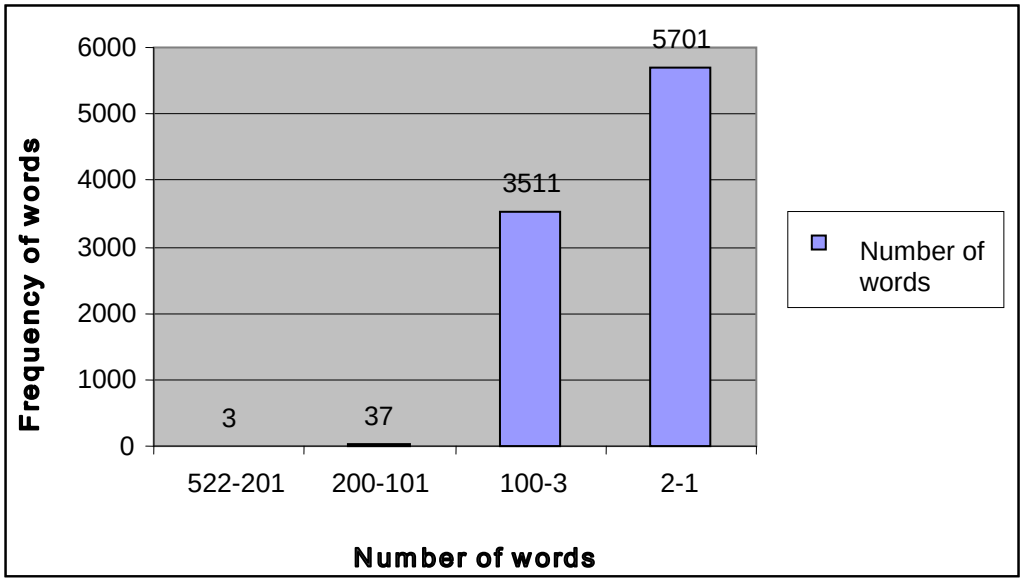
5.2 Word Frequency Analysis in *World Affairs*

5.2.1 General description of the list

The results show that the frequency list contains 9,252 different words, listed from highest frequency at the top to lowest frequency at the bottom. A normal frequency list pattern emerges, such that, generally speaking, there are more words sharing the same frequency rating at the bottom of the list than at the top.[327] For example, the top ten words in the list have different frequencies, starting with the word الرئيس (*leader*) with 522 occurrences followed by verb قال (*said*) with 326 occurrences. The first pair of words that share the same frequency rating are إسرائيل (*Israel*) and إيران (*Iran*), both with 135 occurrences, at 15th and 16th on the list respectively. Thereafter, several more words occur that have different frequencies, but the overall trend is for frequency ratings to be shared by increasing numbers of words the further they are down the list, moving to four words: احتلال (*occupation*), إدارة (*administration*), شخص (*person*) and شعب (*nation*), that share from 143rd position with 54 ocurrences, and so on to the bottom of the list with a very large number of words (4,202) that occurred only once and rank from 5051st to the 9252nd on the list. Graph 5.1 represents this phenomenon.

[327] For a clear description, refer to the full frequency list on the CD supplied.

Graph 5.1: Number of words by frequency from top to bottom of the list



Graph 5.1 shows the distribution of words by frequency. It shows that only three words occurred with a frequency between 522 and 201, followed by 37 words with 200-101 occurrences, 3,511 words with 100 to 3 occurrences and 5,701 words with 2 or 1 occurrences. Although the graph uses inconsistent scales to reduce the differences between them, the differences are still large, with the 2-1 occurrencies range particularly standing out and accounting for the largest percentage of words on the list. There is also a very clear difference between the other scales, with 3,511 words at 100-3 occurrences, and only 37 words with 200-101 occurrences. The greatest difference is between the last column, with 5,701 words, and the first column, containing only three words, although the latter exhibits the widest range in frequencies, from 522 to 201. This justifies the researcher's decision to focus more on frequencies from 3 to 522 and only comment on words occurring only twice or once if there are special issue to be raised in relation to the language style.

By including with 'high frequency words' those that occurred as few as three times, the researcher includes the 3,551 words most frequently used in *world affairs*. However, the

lower frequency words (with two or one occurrences) were not neglected. In some situations, where these words are significant, their language use will be highlighted accordingly.

5.2.2 High frequency words

The discussion above establishes that most frequently used words are regular *world affaris* words, which are either words specific to the subject of *world affairs*, such as names of countries, people and organisations regularly involved in events, or general words appropriate to describe such events. It is to be expected that these words should emerge in high frequency lists because they are the most regularly used in news writing.

There are big differences between the highest (522 occurrences) and lowest (3 occurrences) frequencies, which the researcher has classified as high frequency words. They are divided into 'very high frequency' (from 522 to 201 occurrences), 'moderate high frequency' (200 to 101) and 'lower high frequency' (100 to 3). This classification is generally not particularly relevant to the analysis, because in many previous studies, researchers divided their list into only two parts: high frequency words (the equivalent of 522 to 3 occurrences in this study) and low frequency word (2 to 1 occurrences in this study). The top ten words in each word category will be given more focus as they are the most frequently used words in the section. To begin with, Table 5.1 shows the top ten words on the word frequency list.[328]

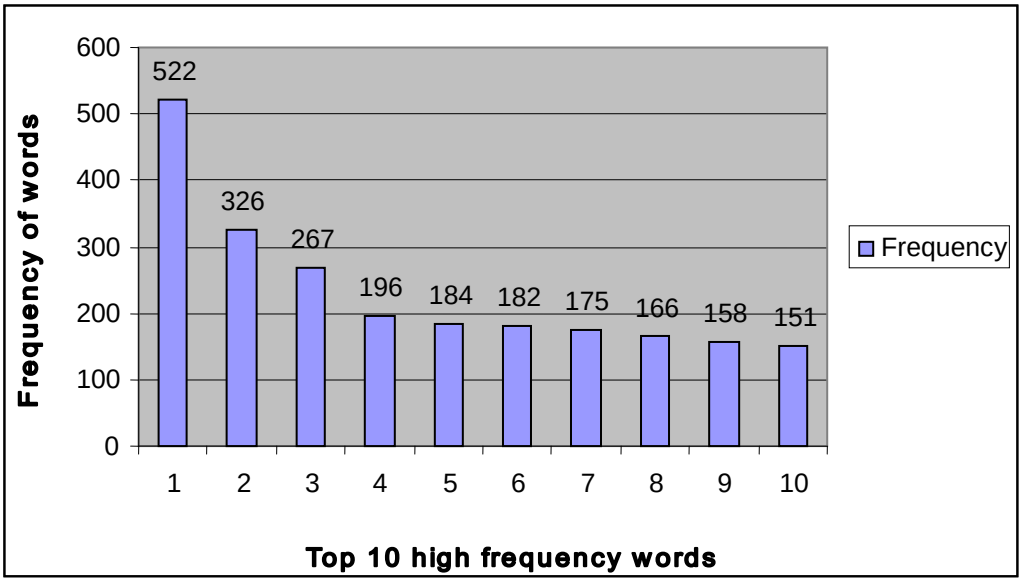
[328] For more lists please refer to the full frequency list on the CD supplied.

Table 5.1: Top 10 most frequent words in world affairs

No	Word	Freq	%	Text	%
1	رئيس (*leader*)	522	0.50	159	75.36
2	قال (*said*)	326	0.31	143	67.77
3	حكومة (*government*)	267	0.26	98	46.45
4	قوات (*force*)	196	0.19	75	35.55
5	جيش (*army*)	184	0.18	69	32.70
6	مجلس (*council*)	182	0.17	71	33.65
7	مؤتمر (*conference*)	175	0.17	49	23.22
8	وزير (*minister*)	166	0.16	53	25.12
9	يوم (*day*)	158	0.15	88	41.71
10	عام (*year*)	151	0.14	82	38.86

Table 5.1 shows that the word رئيس stands had the highest frequency with 522 occurrences (0.50%). The first three words رئيس, قال (326 times) and حكومة (267 times) each occurred more than 201 times, and constitute the first group in the researcher's classification (very high frequency). In terms of their dispersion in the texts, the word رئيس is the highest with appearances in 159 out of 211 texts (75.36%), followed by قال, 143 (67.77%) and حكومة, 267 (46.45%). The statistics show that higher frequency does not necessarily correspond with occurrence in higher numbers of texts. For example, the word مؤتمر, with 175 occurrences, only appeared in 49 texts, while the word عام had only 151 occurrences but appeared in 82 texts. This leads to the conclusion that the former is more specific and used in relation to particular events, while the latter is more general and may appear in relation to many kinds of world events. In terms of semantics, most of the high frequency words have a strong relationship with world events, which frequently cover war, world crises, political leadership, governments, international organisations and so on. For greater clarity, the top ten high frequency word are presented in Graph 5.2.

Graph 5.2: The top 10 words in the frequency list



Graph 5.2 shows that the word with the highest frequency, رئيس, had 522 occurrences, dramatically more than the second, قال, with 326, a difference of 196. The graph also shows that the gaps between the second and third 57 (326-267 = 59) and between the third and fourth 71 (267-196 = 71) are more moderate. The graph then slopes more gently, from 196 occurrences for the fourth word to 151 for the tenth word, the differences between words being 12 between the fourth and fifth, 2 between the fifth and sixth, 7 between the sixth and seventh, 9 between the seventh and eighth, 8 between the eighth and ninth and 7 between the ninth and tenth. A rough conclusion may be drawn that at the top of the frequency list, three words clearly dominate the list in *world affairs* sections: رئيس, قال and حكومة.

5.2.3 Word frequency in nouns

5.2.3.1 Word frequency by number

The list also shows that singular words were used more than duals or plurals and that duals were used less than plurals. Table 5.1 above shows that eight out of the nine nouns are in the singular, the exception being the word قوات, with 196 occurrences. Of the 3,551 words analysed, (those with 522 to 3 occurrences), Table 5.2 shows the top ten singular and plural nouns.

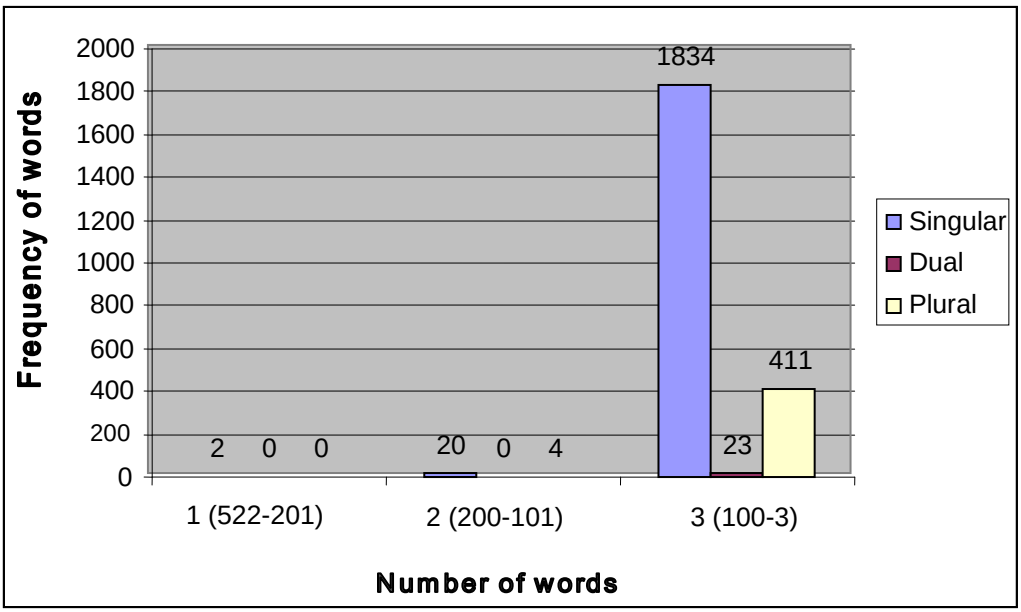
Table 5.2: Top 10 singular and plural nouns in world affairs

No	Singular				Plural			
	Rank	**Word**	**Freq**	**Text**	**Rank**	**Word**	**Freq**	**Text**
1	1	رئيس (*leader*)	522	159	4	قوات (*forces*)	196	75
2	3	حكومة (*government*)	267	98	18	وزراء (*ministers*)	131	73
3	5	جيش (*army*)	184	69	30	دول (*countries*)	116	54
4	6	مجلس (*council*)	182	71	40	انتخابات (*elections*)	101	40
5	8	مؤتمر (*conference*)	175	53	82	مصادر (*sources*)	74	42
6	9	وزير (*minister*)	166	72	83	مفاوضات (*negotiations*)	74	35
7	10	يوم (*day*)	158	88	95	فلسطينيين (*Palestinians*)	69	30
8	11	عام (*year*)	151	82	103	علاقات (*relations*)	66	35
9	13	أمريكية (*American*)	143	55	109	أمم (*nations*)	64	28
10	14	وقت (*time*)	136	101	120	مسؤولون (*officials*)	62	13

Table 5.2 shows the top ten singular and plural nouns in *world affairs*. It shows that each of the top ten singular nouns occurred more frequently than any of the plurals, apart from one (قوات with 196 occurrences). Thus, the lowest singular noun on the list (وقت) had more occurrences than second highest plural (وزراء). In addition, there is a clear difference between the frequency of occurrences of plural and singular nouns. The table shows that only four plural nouns occurred more than 100 times, that is within 'moderate high frequency' group: قوات (with 196 occurrences), وزراء (131), دول (116) and انتخابات (101),

while the top ten singular nouns are all in 'very high frequency' and 'moderate high frequency' groups, all occurring more than 100 times.

Graph 5.3: Dispersion of singular, dual and plural nouns in different frequency groups



Graph 5.3 shows the number of nouns in three frequency groups, as explained before. The results show that singular words were used more than duals and plurals in all groups. The biggest difference occurs in the third group (100-3 occurrences) with 1,423 more singulars than plurals and 1,811 more singulars than duals. The graph shows that no dual form were found in groups 1 and 2.

Table 5.3: Mean of singular, dual and plural nouns

	Singular	**Dual**	**Plural**
N	1856	23	415
Freq	27959	204	4695
Mean	15.064	8.870	11.313

The *mean* in table 5.3 shows that singular nouns were used more than dual and plural nouns in *world affairs*.

1. Sound and broken plurals

The researcher also studied plural nouns to determine whether broken or sound plurals were used more in *world affairs*. The list contains 210 broken and 241 sound plurals. Although more sound plurals are found than broken plurals in terms of number of words, their *mean* shows the opposite (see Table 5.4).

Table 5.4: Mean of broken and sound plurals

	Broken	**Sound**
N	210	241
Freq	2477	2684
Mean	11.795	11.140

Table 5.4 shows that the *mean* for broken plurals (11.795) is more than for sound plurals (11.140), although the number of occurrences of sound plurals was greater. This shows that broken plurals occurred more frequently than sound plurals.

The analysis investigated which plural form was used when both a sound plural and a broken plural were available (see Table 5.5). Plurals of nouns that take only one plural form, such as رؤساء, أصحاب, مسلمون, عراقيون and زملاء, were not analysed in this investigation.

Table 5.5: The use of broken and sound plurals in world affairs

No	Singular	Broken Plural	Freq	Sound Plural	Freq
1	تقرير (*report*)	تقارير	10	تقريرات	0
2	نشاط (*activity*)	أنشطة	8	نشاطات	10
3	مشكلة (*problem*)	مشاكل	8	مشكلات	5
4	مشروع (*project*)	مشاريع	8	مشروعات	8
5	رسالة (*letter*)	رسائل	5	رسالات	0
6	تدبير (*management*)	تدابير	9	تدبيرات	0
7	طريق (*way*)	طرق	8	طريقات	0
8	نشيط (*active*)	نشطاء	5	نشيطون	0

Table 5.5 shows that there is a tendency in Arabic newspapers to use the broken plural noun more than the sound plural. In the examples above, the opposite is true in the case of only two words: نشاطات which occurred more frequently than the broken plural form, and مشروعات, where the sound and broken plurals occurred with equal frequency. Furthermore, the broken plurals of five nouns (تقارير, رسائل, تدابير, طرق and نشطاء) were used to the exclusion of their sound plurals.

2. Masculine and feminine plurals

For further details about plurals, the researcher carried out an extensive analysis of plurals in terms of gender. This is divided into two parts: first, gender plurals generally and second, plurals referring to people. With regard to plurals in general,[329] the results show that feminine plurals (312 words) were used more than masculine (103).

[329] General plural include all plural nouns either people or non-people. All non-people plurals are considered feminine even though their singulars are masculine according to Arabic grammar; see J. A. Haywood and H. M. Nahmad, *A New Arabic Grammar of the Written Language* (London: Lund Humphries, 1982), 52.

In contrast, the second analysis shows that all 103 masculine plurals referred to people while only two of the 312 feminine plurals referred to people. Table 5.6 shows the top ten of these masculine plurals and the two feminine plurals.

Table 5.6: The top masculine and feminine plurals for people

No	Masculine	Freq	Feminine	Freq
1	وزراء (*ministers*)	131	ممرضات (*nurses*)	5
2	فلسطينيين (*Palestinians*)	69	نساء (*women*)	4
3	مسؤولون (*responsibles*)	62		
4	أمريكيين (*Americans*)	51		
5	آخرين (*others*)	48		
6	أعضاء (*members*)	46		
7	معتقلين (*detainees*)	38		
8	أشخاص (*people*)	35		
9	صحفيين (*journalists*)	33		
10	متهمين (*accused*)	32		

Table 5.6 above shows that the masculine plurals referring to people were used more than the feminine plurals, which were only two. However, it should be stated that the results show the gender of the nouns grammatically speaking, not the gender of the individual people referred to, because females may be included in a group referred to by a masculine plural noun, according to Arabic grammar.[330]

3. Dual nouns with singular equivalents

The researcher analysed dual nouns to investigate whether nouns that occurred in the dual used with singular verb. The results showed that of 23 dual nouns that occurred a total of 204 times, none was also used in the singular verb.

[330] John Mace, *Arabic Grammar: A Reference Guide* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 1998), 117.

5.2.3.2 Word frequency by gender

The list shows that, in general, masculine words are used more than feminine words. Within the first 3,551 words on the list, the analysis found that 1,343 were masculine and 950 feminine. Analysing the ten most frequently used words in each category, the results show that most of these words are also masculine (see Table 5.7).

Table 5.7: Top 10 masculine and feminine nouns in world affairs

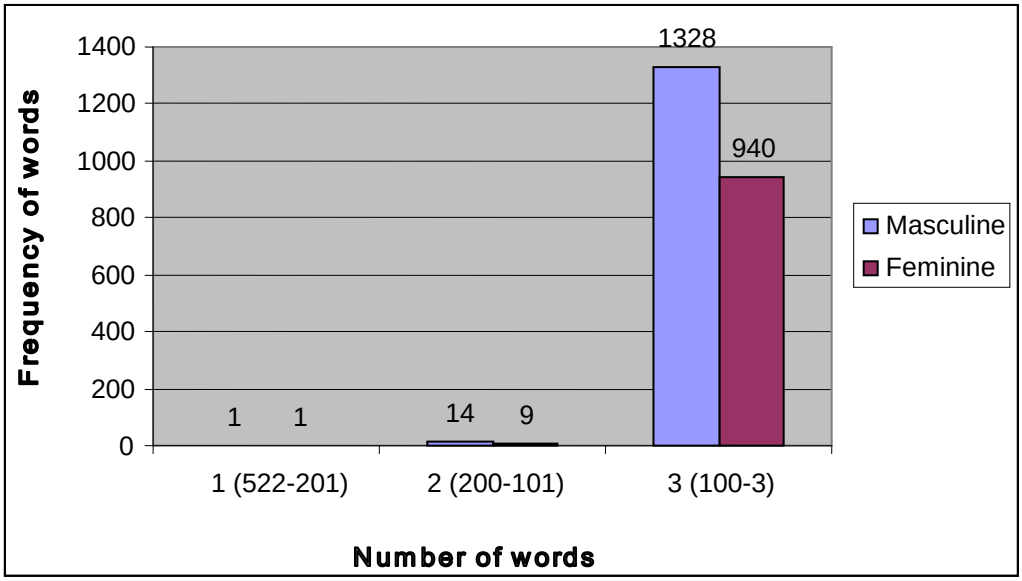
No	Masculine				Feminine			
	Rank	**Word**	**Freq**	**Text**	**Rank**	**Word**	**Freq**	**Text**
1	1	رئيس (*leader*)	522	159	3	حكومة (*government*)	267	98
2	5	جيش (*army*)	184	69	4	قوات (*forces*)	196	75
3	6	مجلس (*council*)	182	71	13	أمريكية (*American*)	143	55
4	8	مؤتمر (*conference*)	175	53	17	خارجية (*external*)	133	76
5	9	وزير (*minister*)	166	72	24	فلسطينية (*Palestinian*)	124	40
6	10	يوم (*day*)	158	88	27	منطقة (*area*)	123	64
7	11	عام (*year*)	151	82	29	مدينة (*city*)	117	55
8	14	وقت (*time*)	136	101	30	دول (*countries*)	116	54
9	15	إسرائيلي (*Israeli*)	135	44	35	دولة (*country*)	107	64
10	18	وزراء (*ministers*)	131	73	38	أخرى (*other*)	102	78

Table 5.7 shows the ten most frequently used masculine and feminine nouns in *world affairs* and indicates that, generally speaking, masculine nouns were used more frequently than feminine. This is highlighted by the finding that the tenth masculine noun (وزراء) occurred with greater frequency than the fifth feminine noun (فلسطينية) with 131 and 124 occurrences respectively. Only four feminine words (حكومة, قوات, أمريكية and خارجية) were used more frequently than the tenth most frequent masculine word (وزراء). Besides, the fact that the lowest feminine noun on the list (أخرى) ranked 38th in the full list of nouns, compared with the lowest masculine noun (وزراء) at 18th confirms this masculine noun dominance. With regard to nouns referring to people, the masculine words رئيس, وزير and وزراء are in the table, but not their feminine equivalents (رئيسة , وزيرة and وزيرات), which

indicates that males are more involved than females in *world affairs* (with the proviso that women may be included in the masculine plural وزراء).

Graph 5.4 shows noun dispersion by gender in the top 3,551 words.

Graph 5.4: Dispersion of masculine and feminine nouns in different frequency groups



Graph 5.4 shows that masculine nouns were used more than feminine nouns in all groups except in the first, where there is one masculine and one feminine word. Even so, the masculine word (رئيس) occurred 522 times, and the feminine word (حكومة) only 267 times. Furthermore, the fact that the masculine word (رئيس) refers to a person, while the feminine word (حكومة) does not, confirms the finding in Table 5.7 that the men are more involved than women in *world affairs*.

Table 5.8: Mean of masculine and feminine nouns

	Masculine	**Feminine**
N	1343	950
Freq	24553	13840
Mean	18.282	14.569

This motivated the researcher to carry out a more detailed investigation to compare masculine nouns referring to people who shape world events with their feminine equivalents. The researcher looked at the specific words that referred to people or groups of people without taking into account the words that are attached to vowel (ي) for places, jobs and countries. The results show that masculine nouns were used more than feminine in terms of frequency and types. Table 5.9 shows the top four in each case, excluding all proper nouns.

Table 5.9: Top 4 masculine nouns that refer to people and their feminine equivalents

No	Masculine	Freq	Feminine	Freq
1	رئيس (*leader*)	522	رئيسة (*leader*)	13
2	وزير (*minister*)	166	وزيرة (*minister*)	26
3	وزراء (*ministers*)	131	وزيرات (*ministers*)	1
4	نائب (*deputy*)	71	نائبة (*deputy*)	1

All four of the masculine nouns listed Table 5.9 occurred in the first 100 words on the list, while none of the top four feminine words did. The word رئيس is the clearest example of the domination of masculine over feminine, being the most frequently used word on the list. The words وزير and وزراء, in second and third place, with 166 and 131 occurrences respectively, show that both the singular and plural forms were used in high frequency, although it should be noted, as mentioned before, that a group of male and female ministers will be designated by the masculine plural وزراء and only the relatively rare instance of a group of all female ministers will be designated by the feminine plural وزيرات (see page 156).

5.2.3.3 Word frequency of proper nouns

Analysis on individual proper nouns could illustrate the 'aboutness' of the article because they normally, the main characters that create the world issues. As explained in the fourth chapter, the main issues within the period of data collection were the American invasion of Iraq, the Palestine-Israel issue and the Iranian nuclear programme. Table 5.10 shows the top ten proper nouns used.

Table 5.10: Top 10 proper nouns in world affairs

No	Rank	Word	Freq	%
1	7	العراق (*Iraq*)	180	0.17
2	16	إيران (*Iran*)	135	0.13
3	20	أنابوليس (*Annapolis*)	126	0.12
4	25	إسرائيل (*Israel*)	123	0.12
5	28	غزة (*Gaza*)	118	0.11
6	50	بغداد (*Baghdad*)	90	0.09
7	55	حماس (*Hamas*)	86	0.08
8	65	لبنان (*Lebanon*)	79	0.08
9	70	عباس (*Abbas*)	77	0.07
10	75	بوش (*Bush*)	75	0.07

Table 5.10 shows the top ten proper nouns including places, people and one organisation. Seven are place names: العراق (180), إيران (135), أنابوليس (126), إسرائيل (123), غزة (118), بغداد (90) and لبنان (79), two are names of persons, عباس (77) and بوش (75), and only one is the name of an organisation, حماس (86). The results show that all these nouns were very regularly used with regard to the issues referred to above. However, an explanation is due for the inclusion of أنابوليس and the exclusion of أمريكا and فلسطين , being the main entities active in the world events referred to, together with إسرائيل. The reason for this is that most articles regularly used the phrase الولايات المتحدة (*United States*), which occurred 125 times, to refer to أمريكا. This phrase was used more frequently than the word إسرائيل (123 occurrencies). Similarly, instead of using the word فلسطين, most articles preferred to use the

phrase الدولة الفلسطينية (*the Palestinian state*) or أراضي الفلسطينية (*the Palestinian territories*) (16 and 7 occurrences respectively) to refer to Palestine. The perhaps surprising inclusion of أنابوليس in the above table is the result of its being the venue for the Annapolis conference.

5.2.3.4 Word frequency of phrases

The purpose of analysing this kind of word is to show which phrases (including proper names and ordinary phrases) characterise world news. Table 5.11 illustrates the occurrence of these phrases.

Table 5.11: Example of phrases in world affairs

Noun	No	Phrase	Freq	Total
المتحدة (*united*)	1	الولايات المتحدة (*United States*)	125	**189**
	2	الأمم المتحدة (*United Nations*)	64	
الشرق (*East*)	1	الشرق الأوسط (*Middle East*)	31	**33**
	2	الشرق الأوسط الجديد (*New Middle East*)	1	
	3	الشرق الأوسط العربي (*Arab Middle East*)	1	
دولة (*state*)	1	دولة فلسطينية (*Palestinian state*)	16	**30**
	2	الدولة العربية (*Arab state*)	6	
	3	دولة يهودية (*Jewish state*)	2	
	4	دولة أجنبية (*foreign state*)	2	
	5	دولة مسلمة (*Muslim state*)	2	
	6	دولة إسرائيل (*state of Israel*)	2	
الأطلسي (*Atlantic*)	1	الحلف الأطلسي (*Atlantic Treaty*)	10	**21**
	2	حلف شمال الأطلسي (*North Atlantic Treaty Organisation*)	9	
	3	حلف شمال الأطلنطي (*North Atlantic Treaty Organisation)*	2	
البيت (*house*)	1	البيت الأبيض (*White House*)	17	**18**
	2	البيت الأسود (*Black House*)	1	
الجامعة (*league*)	1	الجامعة العربية (*Arab League*)	7	**11**
	2	جامعة الدول العربية (*League of Arab States*)	4	
إسرائيل (*Israel*)	1	الاحتلال الإسرائيلي (*Israeli occupation*)	7	**10**
	2	دولة إسرائيل (*state of Israel*)	2	
	3	حكومة إسرائيل (*Israeli government*)	1	
الأراضي (*territory*)	1	الأراضي الفلسطينية (*Palestinian territories*)	6	**7**
	2	الأراضي الإسرائيلية (*Israeli territory*)	1	
المحتلة (*occupied*)	1	القدس المحتلة (*occupied Jerusalem*)	4	**5**
	2	الأرض المحتلة (*occupied land*)	1	
العالم (*world*)	1	العالم الإسلامي (*Islamic world*)	2	**4**
	2	العالم الخارجي (*outside world*)	1	
	3	العالم الثالث (*third world*)	1	

Table 5.11 shows 10 examples of words used in phrases. Of phrases incorporating the word المتحدة, the phrase الولايات المتحدة (*United State*) was used 125 times and الأمم المتحدة (*United Nations*) 64 times. The fact that the first occurred 125 times shows that newspapers preferred it over أمريكا, used only 16 times. The table also indicates that the United States and United Nations regularly take part in world events. The use of the word الشرق in الشرق الأوسط (33 times) shows that the newspapers frequently refer to the Middle East, but the new expressions الشرق الأوسط الجديد and الشرق الأوسط العربي also occurred once each. For the word دولة, the table shows that the newspapers regularly used دولة فلسطينية and دولة العربية to refer to the Palestinian and Arab states (16 and 6 occurrences respecitvely). However, the use of دولة يهودية and دولة إسرائيل indicates that the Israeli or Jewish state is also recognised by Arab newspapers. For the word الأطلسي, the table shows that the newspapers regularly used both الحلف الأطلسي and حلف شمال الأطلسي to refer to the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) (ten and nine occurrences respectively). The analysis indicates that no difference in meaning is implied, but that the shorter form is used when the term is repeated in the same article. The abbreviated form NATO was also used seven times, and one newspaper uses an alternative spelling (twice), as will be discussed later (see page 186). With respect to the word البيت, there were 17 instances of the phrase البيت الأبيض. The expression البيت الأسود has also been coined satirically by *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī* to convey its negative view of the actions of the White House.

With respect to the word الجامعة, the table shows that the newspapers promoted the use of both phrases, الجامعة العربية and جامعة الدول العربية, to refer to the Arab League (seven and four occurrences respectively). For phrases incorporating the word إسرائيل, the newspapers regularly used the term الاحتلال الإسرائيلي to refer to the Israeli occupation of Palestine (seven

occurrences). The newspapers also used the word حكومة (*government*), to refer to the Israeli government. The newspapers used الأراضي to refer to both Palestine (six times) and Israel (once). The frequency difference probably indicates that Arabic newspapers try to avoid to use of word 'lands' in connection with 'Israel' and its more frequent use in connection with 'Palestine' indicates their recognition of Palestine as the original land owner. With regard to the word المحتلة, the table shows it was used incorporating with القدس and الأرض to refer to the occupation of Palestine. Lastly, the table shows that the newspapers used the phrase العالم الإسلامي twice to refer to all Islamic countries in the world; including the Arab countries. In addition, they promote the use of the term العالم الخارجي and العالم الثالث to refer to the outside world and countries in the third world. Generally speaking, the table shows that certain words were used as phrases in combination with others to reflect the nature of world events.

5.2.3.5 Word frequency in other noun categories

This part is devided into three sub-sections.

1. Analysis of collective nouns

The results show 15 collective nouns occurring in various frequencies. This is done without taking into account the collective noun according to the dual and plural forms if they are available in singular. Table below summmarises the results:

Table 5.12: Collective nouns by frequency

No	Noun	Freq	No	Noun	Freq
1	جيش (*army*)	184	9	فريق (*team*)	13
2	عسكرية (*military*)	76	10	قومي (*national*)	13
3	أمم (*nations*)	64	11	جماعية (*group*)	7
4	عسكري (*military*)	57	12	منتخب (*national team*)	6
5	شعب (*nation*)	54	13	وفود (*delegations*)	5
6	مجموعة (*group*)	53	14	جمهور (*crowd*)	4
7	جنود (*army*)	47	15	شعبي (*national*)	1
8	مجتمع (*society*)	20			

Table 5.12 indicates the 15 collective nouns that occurred between 184 times and once. Most are related to world issues involving military action (جيش, عسكرية, عسكري and جنود) or groupings of people (أمم, شعب, مجتمع, قومي, جماعية and شعبي). The occurrence of the word منتخب, which regularly referred to sports teams, indicates that sports issues may also be reported in *world affairs* sections.

2. Analysis on comparative adjectives

The results show 15 comparatives occurring in various frequencies (see Table 5.13).[331]

Table 5.13: Comparatives by frequency

No	Noun	Freq	No	Noun	Freq
1	أكثر (*more*)	72	9	أقرب (*nearer*)	9
2	أكبر (*bigger*)	35	10	أسرع (*faster*)	5
3	أقل (*less*)	32	11	أغلب (*more often*)	4
4	أعلى (*higher*)	25	12	أخطر (*more dangerous*)	3
5	أبرز (*more apparent*)	16	13	أقصى (*more distant*)	3
6	أفضل (*better*)	11	14	أكمل (*more complete*)	3
7	أهم (*more important*)	11	15	أوسع (*broader*)	3
8	أسوأ (*worse*)	9			

Table 5.13 lists 15 comparatives with frequencise ranging from 72 to three occurrences. The most used was أكثر with 72 occurrences and the four least used each occurred three

[331] This does not take into account feminine comparative forms, in order to make the analysis more brief.

times (أخطر, أقصى, أكمل and أوسع). Thus, some comparatives are used in higher frequencies than others in world news.

3. Analysis of nouns used metaphorically

Table 5.14: The use of metaphor in world affairs sections

No	Metaphor	Freq
1	**يد الحكومة** ... الخ (*power*)	13
2	لقي / أدى إلى **مصرع** (*death*)	14
3	**ضوء** اتفاق/تصريحات/البيان ... الخ (*light*)	14
4	**صاحب** الكلمة/السمو /المكتب/ الأرض (*owner*)	10
5	**الأوراق** المسمومة/الحكومة/الصف/ خلط **الأوراق** (*papers*)	6
6	**روح** المودة/ الاندماج/ الأخوية (*spirit*)	3
7	**لقي حتف**	3
8	**البيت الأسود** *(Black House)*	1

Table 5.14 summarises the use of nouns as metaphors in the highlighted words. It shows that *world affairs* used several nouns as metaphors. The words مصرع and ضوء occurred most frequently, with 14 occurrences. The first indicates death in military conflict. This meaning is also conveyed metaphorically, though less frequently (three times), in the phrase لقي حتف. The second metaphorical word (ضوء) is used to indicate a level of meaning in an action that may bring 'brightness' and 'success'. It is followed in frequency by the word يد (13 occurrences) to indicate 'power'.

The word صاحب (*owner*) occurred ten times, liked with كلمة (*word*), السمو (*highness*), المكتب (*office*) and الأرض (*land*), indicating the command of the 'owner' over what is his. The word روح (*spirit*) was used (only three occurrences) to indicated wholeheartedness. The phrase البيت الأسود (*Black House*) was used once, satirically, to refer to the White House. The word الأوراق (*papers*) was used metaphorically six times, usually referring to official matters endorsed by the relevant authorities.

5.2.4 Word frequency in verbs

5.2.4.1 Word frequency by tense

The results show that perfect tense verbs were used more frequently than the imperfect form in the top 3,551 words. However, in terms of the number of different words used, the results show that there were more imperfect verbs (325) than perfect verbs (291). Table 5.15 below shows the top ten perfect and imperfect verbs in *world affairs*:

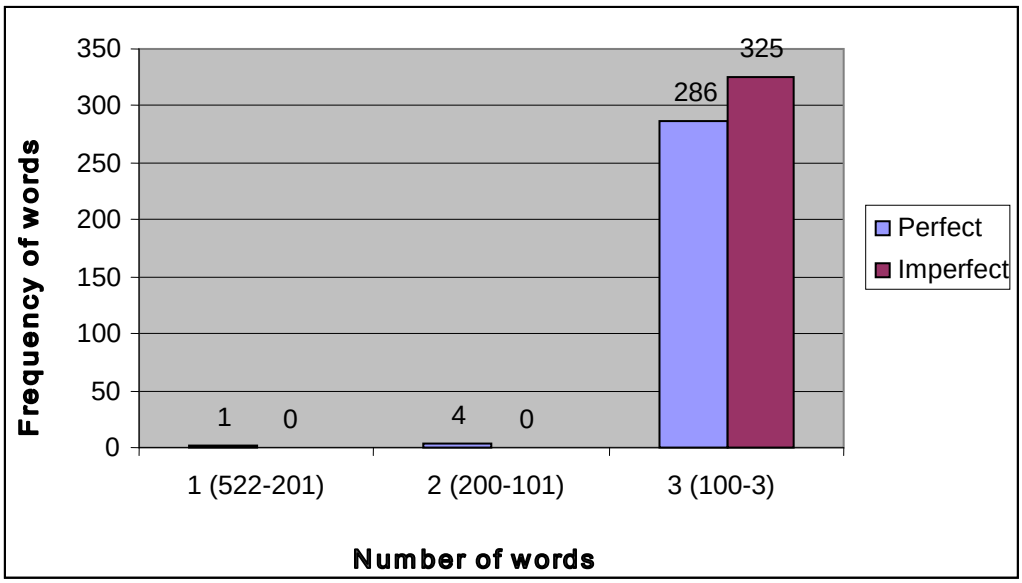
Table 5.15: Top 10 perfect and imperfect verbs in world affairs

No	Rank	Perfect	Freq	Text	Rank	Imperfect	Freq	Text
1	2	قال (*said*)	326	143	89	يكون (*to be*)	71	54
2	12	كان (*to be*)	146	79	135	تكون (*to be*)	57	46
3	32	أكد (*comfirmed*)	111	74	139	يتم (*complete*)	57	41
4	34	أضاف (*added*)	108	87	151	يمكن (*could*)	53	42
5	37	كانت (*to be*)	104	72	310	يجب (*has to*)	32	26
6	56	أعلن (*announced*)	85	59	355	يقول (*say*)	29	16
7	76	تم (*completed*)	75	50	461	تجري (*run*)	23	17
8	79	قالت (*said*)	75	50	499	يعود (*return*)	22	15
9	131	أعلنت (*announced*)	57	48	507	تقوم (*stand*)	21	18
10	188	أشار (*indicated*)	46	41	566	يقوم (*stand*)	20	15

Table 5.15 shows that perfect tense verbs were used more than imperfect verbs. This is proved by the fact that in the perfect verb, that the verb قال came second on the overall frequency list, with the highest frequency of all verbs (326 occurrences) while the tenth أشار had 46. The table shows that most of the high frequency perfect verbs referred to the actions of people or groups of people, e.g. قال, أكد, أضاف, أعلن, قالت, أعلنت and أوضح. For the imperfect verb, the table shows that the verb يكون occurred most frequently (71 occurrences) and the tenth is يقوم (20). In contrast to what is found with regard to perfect tense verbs, most of the high frequency imperfect verbs may have general, not necessarily human, subjects, e.g. يكون, تكون, يتم, يمكن, تجري, يعود, يقوم, تقوم.

Graph 5.5 shows verb dispersion across three word frequency groups of words that occurred in the 3,551 most frequent words in the corpus.

Graph 5.5: Dispersion of perfect and imperfect verbs



Graph 5.5 shows that more perfect verbs than imperfect verbs occurred in the first two groups, while the opposite is the case in the third group, where the imperfect was used 39 more times than the perfect.

Table 5.16: Mean of perfect and imperfect verbs

	Imperfect	**Perfect**
N	325	291
Freq	2165	2956
Mean	6.662	10.158

Table 5.16 shows the *mean* for both perfect and imperfect verbs. It indicates that although imperfect verbs were used more than perfect verbs in terms of number of different words, they were used less in terms of frequency. This gives a recorded *mean* for perfect verbs of 10.158, while imperfect verbs only record 6.662. This contrast shows that the imperfect

was used more in low frequency verbs and the perfect more in high frequency verbs. This is confirmed by the findings in Table 5.15 and Graph 5.5.

1. Auxiliary and non-auxiliary verbs

The results in table 5.15 led the researcher to analyse the verbs from another perspective. Verbs such as كان, قام, تم and their derivations dominated most of the table of perfect and imperfect verbs. An analysis in terms of auxiliary and non-auxiliary verbs was therefore carried out and the results are shown in Table 5.17.

Table 5.17: Top 10 auxiliary and non-auxiliary verbs in world affairs

No	Rank	Auxiliary	Freq	Text	Rank	Non-auxiliary	Freq	Text
1	12	كان (*to be*)	146	79	2	قال (*said*)	326	143
2	37	كانت (*to be*)	104	72	32	أكد (*emphasised*)	111	74
3	76	تم (*completed*)	75	50	34	أضاف (*added*)	108	87
4	89	يكون (*to be*)	71	54	56	أعلن (*announced*)	85	59
5	135	تكون (*to be*)	57	46	79	قالت (*said*)	75	50
6	139	يتم (*complete*)	57	41	131	أعلنت (*announced*)	57	48
7	151	يمكن (*could*)	53	42	188	أشار (*pointed*)	46	41
8	461	تجري (*run*)	23	17	355	يقول (*say*)	29	16
9	507	تقوم (*stand*)	21	18	499	يعود (*return*)	22	15
10	566	يقوم (*stand*)	20	15	511	ذكر (*mentioned*)	21	20

Table 5.17 shows that, in terms of frequency, there is no great difference between the two categories, although the auxiliary verbs seem occur a little less frequently than the non-auxiliary. The highest ranking auxiliary verb (كان) occurred 146 times, while the highest non-auxiliary verb (قال) occurred 326 times. At the lowest point, the difference is negligible, with يقوم occurring 20 times and ذكر 21 times. The table also shows, like Table 5.15, that a considerable proportion of high frequency verbs in *world affairs* is made up of auxiliary verbs.

5.2.4.2 Word frequency by gender of subject

The results indicate that verbs with a masculine subject (393 occurrences) were used more than verbs with a feminine (165) or neuter[332] subject (58), as shown in Table 5.18.

Table 5.18: Top 10 verb with masculine, feminine and neuter subjects

R	**Masculine**	***F***	***T***	***R***	**Feminine**	***F***	***T***	***R***	**Neuter**	***F***	***T***
2	قال (*said*)	326	143	37	كانت (*to be*)	104	72	1007	نرى (*consider*)	12	8
12	كان (*to be*)	146	79	79	قالت (*said*)	75	50	1008	نريد (*want*)	12	11
32	أكد (*confirmed*)	111	74	131	أعلنت (*announced*)	57	48	1348	اعتقد (*believed*)	8	7
34	أضاف (*added*)	108	87	135	تكون (*to be*)	57	46	1926	نكون (*to be*)	6	5
56	أعلن (*announced*)	85	59	304	ذكرت (*mentioned*)	32	27	2245	نتمكن (*able*)	5	5
76	تم (*completed*)	75	50	339	نقلت (*moved*)	30	23	2246	ندعو (*call*)	5	4
89	يكون (*to be*)	71	54	461	تجري (*run*)	23	17	2248	نشوب (*mix*)	5	4
139	يتم (*complete*)	57	41	507	تقوم (*stand*)	21	18	2251	نقول (*say*)	5	5
151	يمكن (*could*)	53	42	534	أكدت (*confirmed*)	20	20	2618	كنا (*to be*)	4	4
239	أوضح (*explained*)	39	34	613	أوضحت (*explained*)	18	14	2696	نؤكد (*confirm*)	4	3

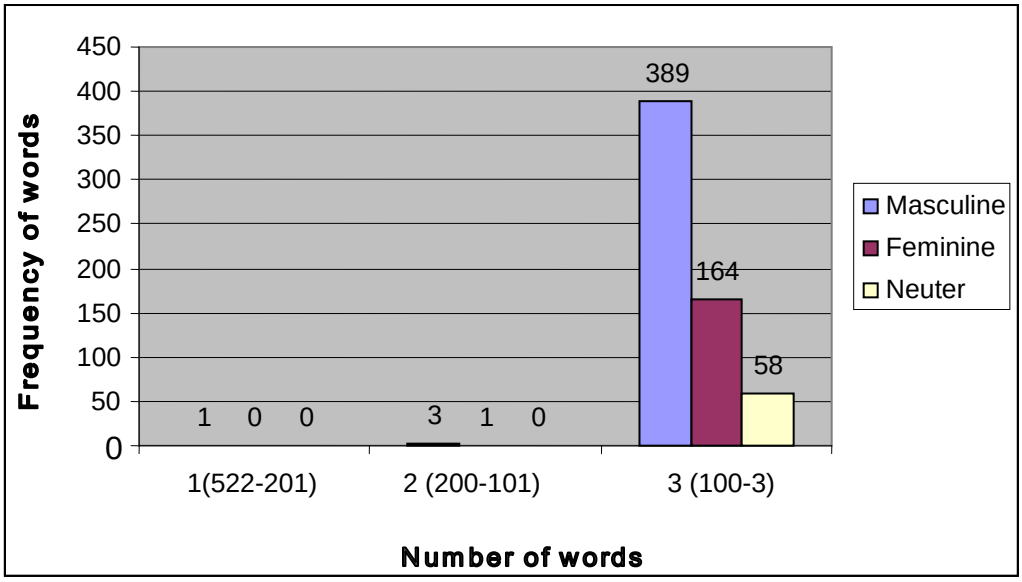
Table 5.18 shows that masculine verbs were generally used more frequently that feminine and neuter verbs. The highest frequency masculine verb was قال with 326 occurrences, for feminine verbs it was كانت (104 occurrences) and for neuter verbs نرى (12 occurrences). Differences between genders also emerge from an analysis of the verbs specific to *world affairs*. Verbs such as أكد, أضاف, أعلن and أوضح are considered specific verbs because are particularly relevant for *world affairs*, while verbs such as كان, يكون and يمكن are considered general because they are widely found in other types of writing. The table shows that specific verbs with masculine subjects (أكد, 111 occurrences, أضاف, 108, أعلن, 85 and أوضح,

[332] For the purposes of this study, first person verbs are considered neuter because the gender of the subject is unknown from the verb individually unless by referring to the context, e.g. نقول and أقول.

39) were used more than those with feminine subject (أعلنت, 57 occurrences, نقلت, 30, أكدت, 20 and أوضحت, 18).

As regards neuter verbs, the table indicates that the verb نرى and نريد are the highest, ranked 1007th and 1008th with 12 occurrences, far fewer than the masculine and feminine verbs. In addition, neuter verbs were almost all used in the plural, with only one singular verb أعتقد included in the top ten.

Graph 5.6: Dispersion of verbs with masculine, feminine and neuter subjects



Graph 5.6 shows verbs with masculine, feminine and neuter subjects distributed across three frequency groups. The results show that masculine verbs were used more than feminine or neuter verbs in all groups. The biggest difference occurs in group 3 (100-3) where masculine verbs occurred 225 times more often than feminine verbs and 331 times more often than neuter. The graph shows there were no neuter verbs in groups 1 and 2.

Table 5.19: Mean of verbs with masculine, feminine and neuter subjects

	Masculine	**Feminine**	**Neuter**
N	393	165	58
Freq	4106	1315	247
Mean	10.448	7.970	4.257

Table 5.19 shows that verbs with masculine subjects recorded a higher *mean* value (at 10.448) as compared with other subject genders. The neuter verbs recorded a far lower *mean* value, at only 4.257, indicating that most neuter verbs occurred in low frequency, in line with the previous findings showing the highest frequency for a neuter verb to be only 12 occurrences (see Table 5.18).

1. Verb and subject agreement in gender

The researcher later made analyses of several verbs in order to discover whether or not the masculine verb was used with a feminine subject. The results show the occurrence of this phenomenon. The sentences below are examples.

1. ... على عدد كبير من المنحرطين حيث **تم إحالة** عشرات المحامين ...

The sentence above shows that the word إحالة (*relegation*), which is feminine, was used with the masculine verb تم (*completed*).

2. ... يبدو يتمثل في معرفة هل **سيعود عناصر** طالبان ...

The sentence above shows the word عناصر (*elements*), which is feminine, was used with the masculine verb يعود (*return*).

5.2.4.3 Word frequency in terms of semantics

The researcher analysed verbs from many angles and focused on investigating action and non-action verbs.

1. Action and non-Action verbs

This analysis was carried out for the reasons previously explained in the methodology (see page 122). In line with the researcher's expectation, the analysis shows that the number of non-action verbs used (382) is greater than the number of action verbs (234). However, this result is entirely based on the basic meaning of the verbs, without taking into account their context. This decision was made to facilitate verb counting because the same verb may often be used as both an action and non-action verb. In view of this problem, referring to basic meanings was the method preferred, so that each verb could be classsified once. Table 5.20 shows the top ten non-action and action verbs in *world affairs*:

Table 5.20: Top 10 non-action and action verbs in world affairs

No	Rank	Non-action	Freq	Text	Rank	Action	Freq	Text
1	2	قال (*said*)	326	143	34	أضاف (*added*)	108	87
2	12	كان (*to be*)	146	79	188	أشار (*pointed*)	46	41
3	32	أكد (*emphasized*)	111	74	271	قُتل (*killed*)	35	20
4	37	كانت (*to be*)	104	72	339	نقلت (*moved*)	30	23
5	56	أعلن (*announced*)	85	59	345	جاء (*came*)	29	25
6	76	تم (*completed*)	75	50	461	تجري (*run*)	23	17
7	79	قالت (*said*)	75	50	499	يعود (*return*)	22	15
8	89	يكون (*to be*)	71	54	507	تقوم (*stand*)	21	18
9	131	أعلنت (*announced*)	57	48	555	قُتلوا (*killed*)	20	13
10	135	تكون (*to be*)	57	46	566	يقوم (*stand*)	20	15

Table 5.20 shows that all the top ten verbs in the list are non-action verb, based on the researcher's definition of action and non-action verbs, except the verb أضاف (*added*). The

highest frequency for non-action verbs was for قال (326 occurrences and ranked 2nd in frequency for the whole list). It can be concluded that non-action verbs were more frequently used than action verbs in *world affairs*. The table shows that the top action verbs start with أضاف (108 occurrences and ranked 34th), but this is the only action verb in the second group (200-101 occurrences). All the other actions verbs fall into the third group (100-3 occurrences), while fewer (six out of ten) of the non-action verbs fall into that group.

Because of the nature of analysing verbs in terms of semantics, the researcher studied the verbs from various perspectives to determining whether a particular verb was used as an action or non-action verb by using the concordance tool, which enables the researcher to understand each word usage in context. This was done for two reasons: first, *world affairs* tends to contain a lot of non-action verbs, such as اعتبر, يتم, طلب, عقد etc., and second, some verbs that are essentially action verbs are used as non-action verbs in world news, such as قام, أشار, رأى, شهد and جرى.

2. Verbs as metaphors and in literally

a) Action verbs used as metaphors

This analysis treats verbs that are basically action verbs but were used semantically as metaphors. See the results in Table 5.21.

Table 5.21:Example of action verbs used metaphorically

No	Verb	No. of verb	Action	Metaphor
1	أضاف (*added*)	108	-	108
2	أشار (*pointed*)	46	-	30
3	جاء (*came*)	29	-	13
4	جرت (*ran*)	12	-	10
5	شهدت (*witnessed*)	10	-	8

Table 5.21 shows five examples of action verbs that were used metaphorically in *world affairs*. The verb أضاف was used 108 times, أشار 46 times, جاء 29 times, جرت 12 times and شهدت ten times. The concordance shows that these verbs were used metaphorically in all the occurrences.

b) Action verb used literally and metaphorically

Table 5.22:Example of action verbs used both literally and metaphorically

No	Verb	Freq	Action	Metaphor
1	يعود (*return*)	22	8	14
2	وصل (*arrived*)	14	10	4
3	يرى (*see*)	18	3	15
4	يأتي (*come*)	13	1	12
5	توجه (*faced*)	8	6	2

Table 5.22 shows that there are action verbs in *world affairs* that were used, from a semantics point of view, either in their literal meaning or metaphorically. The table shows that, out of five action verbs, three, namely, يعود, يرى and يأتي, were more often used metaphorically than literally. In contrast, the verbs وصل and توجه were used more literally than metaphorically.

3. Verbs from other semantics angles

In addition to analysis in terms of action and non-action verbs, the researcher believes that analysis from the perspectives listed below would help Malaysian students, especially media students, to select words for their news writing accurately.

a) Verbs with one semantic meaning

The analysis studies the possibility of using various verbs from one family of verbs that have similar meanings (see Table 5.23).

Table 5.23: Verb frequency by semantic family

No	Meaning	No	Verb	Frequency
1	Speaking	1	قال (*said*)	326
		2	يقول (*say*)	29
		3	تحدث (*spoke*)	6
		4	يتحدث (*speak*)	5
		5	يتكلم (*talk*)	1
2	Criticism	1	انتقد (*criticised*)	8
		2	رد (*replied*)	6
		3	يرد (*replied*)	1
3	Kill	1	قُتِلَ (*killed*)	35
		2	استشهد (*killed*)	3
4	Watching	1	شهد (*witnessed*)	4
		2	يرى (*see*)	18
		3	رأى (*saw*)	7
		4	يشهد (*witness*)	4
		5	ينظر (*look*)	3
		6	نظر (*looked*)	1
5	Announcement	1	أعلن (*announced*)	85
		2	يعلن (*announce*)	5
		3	أخبر (*informed*)	2
6	Meeting	1	يلتقي (*meet*)	14
		2	يواجه (*face*)	10
		3	التقى (*met*)	5
		4	واجه (*faced*)	1
		5	يقابل (*encounter*)	1
7	Affirmation	1	أكد (*confirmed*))	111
		2	يؤكد (*confirm*)	14
		3	أثبت (*affirmed*)	2
		4	يثبت (*affirm*)	2

8	Return	1 2 3	يعود (*return*) عاد (*returned*) يرجع (*back*)	22 5 0
9	Success in achieving something	1 2 3 4 5 6	ينجح (*succeed*) حقق (*confirmed*) نجح (*succeeded*) يحقق (*confirm*) يفوز (*win*) فاز (*won*)	7 6 4 4 2 1
10	End	1 2 3	تم (*completed*) يتم (*complete*) انتهى (*ended*)	75 57 2

Table 5.23 shows various verbs used to indicate similar meanings, as shown in the 'Meaning' column. For 'speaking', the table shows that in *world affairs*, the verbs قال/يقول were used more than their synonyms, with 355 (326+29) occurrences, while the least used was تكلم, used only once. For the meaning 'criticism', the verb انتقد was used more frequently (eight occurrences) than other verbs with similar meanings. For the third meaning 'kill', the verb قُتِلَ was used 35 times, compared with its synonym استشهد. For the fourth meaning 'watching', the verbs رأى/يرى, with 25 (18+7) occurrences, were used more frequently than شهد/يشهد, with 8 (4+4) or نظر/ينظر with 4 (3+1). For the fifth meaning 'announcement', the verbs أعلن/يعلن 90 occurrences (85+5) were used more frequently than أخبر/يخبر with only two, while, for the sixth meaning 'meeting', the verbs التقى/يلتقي 19 occurrences (14+5) were used more frequently than واجه/يواجه 11 occurences (10+1) or قابل/يقابل with only one.

For the seventh meaning 'affirmation', the verbs أكد/يؤكد, with 125 occurrences (111+14) were used more frequently than أثبت/يثبت with 4 (2+2). For the eighth meaning 'return', that the verbs عاد/يعود with 27 occurrences (22+5) were used more frequently than يرجع . For the ninth meaning, 'success in achieving something', the verbs نجح/ينجح with 11 (7+4), while the verbs حقق/يحقق were not far behind with ten occurrences (6+4), followed by فاز/يفوز with

three occurrences (2+1). For the last meaning ‘end', the verbs تم/يتم 132 occurrences (75+57) were used more frequently than انتهى with only two. However, the concordance shows that the high frequency of تم/يتم is due its usage as an auxiliary verb in various situations, while انتهى is specific to only one context. Thus, there were several verbs that were used more frequently than others within the same semantic family in *world affairs*.

b) Verbs with positive and negative meanings

The purpose of this analysis is to determine whether verbs with a positive meaning were used more than those conveying a negative meaning in world news stories. The concordance tool, which can generate collocation, was also applied here in order to determine each verb’s antonym, as shown in Table 5.24.

Table 5.24: Frequency of positive and negative verbs

No	Positive	Freq	Negative	Freq
1	يسمح (*allow*)	7	يمنع/ لا يسمح (*prohibit*)	7
2	ينجح/نجح (*succeed*)	10	فشل/ لم ينجح (*failed*)	7
3	يحقق/حقق (*achieve*)	10	لم يحقق (*not achieve*)	0
4	يحصل/حصل (*obtain*)	8	لم يحصل (*not obtain*)	3
5	قبل (*accepted*)	3	رفض (*denied*)	17

Table 5.24 shows that verbs with a positive meaning, namely نجح/ينجح, حقق/يحقق and حصل/يحصل, were usually more frequently used than verbs with a negative meaning, the exceptions being that the verb قَبِلَ was used less tha رَفَضَ (17 and 3 occurrences respectively) and the verbs يَسْمَح and يسمح/لا يمنع were used at the same level of frequency (7). This indicates that *world affairs* coverage tends to make positive statements more than the negative.

c) Verbs mean indicating striving toward achievement, and the opposite

The results show that verbs that indicate 'striving toward achievement and wisdom' were used more than the those that indicate the opposite, as shown in Table 5.25.

Table 5.25: Frequency of verbs indicating striving toward achievement and the opposite

No	Striving	Freq	Contrast	Freq
1	يحاول (*try*)	9	يكفي (*suffice*)	4
2	حاول (*tried*)	7	اكتفى (*was satisfied*)	2
3	يسعى (*strive*)	5		
4	تمارس (*practice*)	4		
5	يبذل (*expend*)	4		
6	مارست (*practised*)	2		

Table 5.25 shows that verbs that indicate striving towards achievement (six different verbs) were used more than those that indicate the opposite (two different verbs). This indicates that world news reports are more about striving towards solving the world crises.

5.2.4.4 Word frequency by transitivity

The main purpose of this analysis is to determine whether or not news articles have special characteristics in terms of verb use with particles (prepositions). In order to achieve this purpose, several verbs were selected that give a picture of newspaper writing style from this perspective.

Table 5.26: Use of verbs with particles

Verb	No	Particle	Frequency	Total
أصيب (*hit by*)	1 2	- بـ (*with*)	17 11	**28**
وصل (*arrived*)	1 2	إلى (*to*) -	8 6	**14**
تسعى (*strive*)	1 2	إلى (*to*) لـ (*for*)	7 7	**14**
تهدف (*to aim*)	1 2	إلى (*to*) لـ (*for*)	5 2	**7**
تعلق (*related*)	1 2	بـ (*with*) -	11 1	**12**
دعا (*called*)	1 2	إلى (*to*) لـ (*for*)	22 2	**24**

Table 5.26 shows examples of verbs used with different particles. For the verb أصيب, the concordance showed that all its usages were followed by number of person, for example, ...أصيب 7 مواطنين... (*hit 7 civilians*). The results reveal that 17 out of 28 occurrences did not have the particle بـ, while 11 occurrences were accompanied by بـ. However, referring to the concordance tool, of the 17 occurrences without بـ, 11 used the particle في (*in*) in specific contexts, such as attacks and bombing, while two used the word إثر (*immediately after*) in similar contexts. For the verb وصل, out of 14 occurrences, the verb occurred with the particle إلى eight times and without it six times, indicating that both usages occur in quite similar frequencies.

For the verb تسعى, in all 14 occurrences, the verb occurred with the particle إلى or لـ , with seven occurrences each, showing that this verb takes both particles equally. For the verb تهدف, out of seven occurrences, the verb occurred with the particle إلى five times, and with the particle لـ only twice. For the verb يتعلق, out of 12 occurrences, the verb occurred with the particle بـ (11 times) but also occurred once without it, showing that it regularly takes بـ, but may not in some contexts. For the last verb (دعا), out of 24 occurrences, the particle إلى

was used 22 times compared with only twice for the particle لـ. This means that variations occur in the particles used with certain verbs.

5.2.5 Word frequency by newspaper

The purpose of this analysis is to enable direct comparison between newspapers published in different countries in order to study in depth the language style for specific word categories. The results from this analysis determine whether different countries employ different language styles in news writing. With regard to limitation, the analysis in this part covered several categories studied in previous analyses, focusing on points of difference between newspapers in *world affairs* reporting, and also including the additional category of loan words. The categories are:

1. Word frequency in the high frequency list
2. Word frequency by phrase
3. Word frequency by transitivity
4. Word frequency by loan word

5.2.5.1 Word frequency in the high frequency list

The results show several important points that could potentially indicate differences between newspapers in the high frequency list (see Table 5.27).

Table 5.27: Top 5 words by newspaper

Newspaper	1	*F*	2	*F*	3	*F*	4	*F*	5	*F*
Al-Ahrām	رئيس	57	أمريكية	53	إيران	52	أمريكي	44	قوات	40
Al-Furāt	العراق	73	جيش	50	رئيس	50	عراقي	41	عراقية	37
Al-Jazīrah	رئيس	94	قال	66	حكومة	52	وزير	45	قوات	43
Al-Khabar	رئيس	122	حكومة	65	يوم	46	إسرائيلي	42	انتخاب	42
Al-Quds al-ʿArabī	قال	69	رئيس	66	حكومة	46	مجلس	45	مؤتمر	44
Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd	رئيس	70	قال	68	روسيا	47	كوسوفو	47	قوات	39
Al-Safīr	رئيس	63	مؤتمر	43	حكومة	41	سلام	36	كان	36

Table 5.27 shows the five most frequently used words in the seven newspapers. The word رئيس , which came at the top of the frequency list for the whole corpus, was also the most frequently used word in five newspapers: *Al-Khabar* (122 occurrences), *Al-Jazīrah* (94), *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* (70), *Al-Safīr* (63) and *Al-Ahrām* (57), while, the word العراق was the highest in *Al-Furāt* with 73 occurrences, and the verb قال was highest in *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī* with 69. Significantly, the fact that العراق was the most frequently used word in *Al-Furāt* (73 occurrences) indicates that Iraq issues were the main concern of this newspaper from Australia. This is confirmed by the fact that the words عراقي and عراقية rank fourth and fifth in this newspaper, with 41 and 37 occurrences respectively. It is not difficult to understand why the *world affairs* section of the Iraqi newspaper (*Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd*) does not report much on Iraq issues because, for that newspaper, these are internal national issues. However, the researcher found it remarkable that the Iraqi newspaper did not highlight other world issues prominent at the time of data collection, such as the Palestinian issue and the Iranian nuclear programme, focusing more instead on Russia and Kosovo, which ranked equal third on the list with 47 occurrences each.

5.2.5.2 Word frequency by phrase

As an extension to the previous analysis in 5.2.3.3, further analysis was carried out to reveal differences between newspapers in their use of phrases (see Table 5.28).

Table 5.28: Differences in use of phrases in world affairs

Phrase	Newspaper	Freq	Phrase	Newspaper	Freq
الشرق الأوسط العربي (*Arab Middle East*)	*Al-Khabar*	1	الشرق الأوسط الجديد (*New Middle East*)	*Al-Furāt*	1
دولة إسرائيل (*state of Israel*)	*Al-Safīr* *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī*	1 1	دولة يهودية (*Jewish state*)	*Al-Safīr*	2

Table 5.28 shows two examples of the different use of phrases used in *world affairs*. The phrases الشرق الأوسط العربي and الشرق الأوسط الجديد were used in different newspapers (*Al-Khabar* and *Al-Furāt* respectively) but in similar frequencies. This may indicate that both newspapers are trying to promote new terminologies, following what has been the regular use of the phrase الشرق الأوسط. The second phrases دولة إسرائيل and دولة يهودية were used in similar frequencies, but *Al-Safīr* is notable in its use of both.

5.2.5.3 Word frequency by transitivity

As explained before, word frequency analysis by transitivity only involves verbs. The results show that there were several differences between newspapers in this respect. The researcher extended the analysis of verb transitivity in 5.2.4.4 to determine the differences between newspapers.

Table 5.29: Dispersion of verbs by transitivity across newspapers

Verb	Particle	Newspaper							Total
		Al-Ahrām	***Al-Furāt***	***Al-Jazīrah***	***Al-Khabar***	***Al-Quds al-ʿArabī***	***Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd***	***Al-Safīr***	
أصيب		6	6	6	-	2	2	6	**28**
(*hit by*)	-	6	4	2	-	2	-	3	**17**
	بـ (*with*)	-	2	4	-	-	2	3	**11**
وصل		-	3	-	3	2	3	3	**14**
(*arrived*)	إلى (*to*)	-	2	-	2	1	2	1	**8**
	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	**6**
تسعى		3	2	1	4	1	2	1	**14**
(*strived*)	إلى (*to*)	-	1	1	2	1	1	1	**7**
	لـ (*for*)	3	1	-	2	-	1	-	**7**
تهدف		1	-	1	1	1	1	2	**7**
(*aim*)	إلى (*to*)	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	**5**
	لـ (*for*)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	**2**
يتعلق		2	1	1	3	2	1	2	**12**
(*relate*)	بـ (*with*)	2	1	1	3	2	-	2	**11**
	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	**1**
دعا		5	1	1	4	3	5	5	**24**
(*called*)	إلى (*to*)	4	1	1	3	3	5	5	**22**
	لـ (*for*)	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	**2**

Table 5.29 shows the use of verbs with particles in different newspapers. For the verb أصيب, the table shows that it was used either with the particle بـ or without a particle, with the usage varying between newspapers. Four newspapers (*Al-Ahrām, Al-Furāt, Al-Jazīrah* and *Al-Safīr*) used this verb six times. In *Al-Ahrām*, it was always used without بـ, like *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī*, although the latter used this verb only twice. In the other newspapers, usage was more variable. *Al-Furāt* more frequently used it without بـ (four times out of six), while this was reversed in *Al-Jazīrah* which used this verb with the particle four times out of six. *Al-Safīr* used the verb with and without the particle equally (three occurrences for each), while *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd*, though only using the verb twice, used the particle on both occasions, and *Al-Khabar* did not use this verb at all. This shows that the different newspapers all used the verb in different ways, except that *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī* was like *Al-Ahrām* in not using the particle.

The verb وصل was used either with the particle إلى or without a particle. Five newspapers were similar in that they used both styles, while no instances were recorded for the other two newspapers (*Al-Ahrām* and *Al-Jazīrah*). The verb تسعى was used either with the particle إلى or the particle لـ. Although the overall frequencies for both particles were the same (seven occurrences for each), varieties of style between newspapers were evident. The clearest is in *Al-Ahrām* where the particle إلى was not used in any of the three occurrences, while other newspapers used إلى at least once, and twice in the case of *Al-Khabar*. Thus, *Al-Ahrām* differed from the others in that it used only the particle لـ with this verb.

The verb تهدف was used more with إلى (five occurrences), compared with twice for لـ . Most notable here is that both instances of لـ were in *Al-Safīr*, while the other newspapers only used إلى with this verb. *Al-Safīr* also used this verb at least twice as often as the other newspapers, showing a different usage and style for this verb in the Lebanese newspaper. The verb يتعلق was most often used with the particle بـ (11 occurrences). All the newspapers always used بـ with the exception of *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd*, where this verb was used only once, and without بـ. However, no general conclusion can be drawn about *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* on the basis of only one occurrence; the difference can only be noted. The last verb, دعا, was mostly used with the particle إلى (22 occurrences). Only two newspapers, *Al-Ahrām* and *Al-Khabar*, used other particles (لـ twice), and even they used إلى more.

5.2.5.4 Word frequency by loan word

The results show that all the selected newspapers have been affected by Western languages in *world affairs*, and especially by English as a world language. All that remains to be determined is the extent of the influence on each newspaper, which can be shown by frequency analysis. The researcher divided loan words into two categories: general loan words that can be found in all or most newspapers, and specific loan words that only occurred in particular newspapers. Because this part of the study is more concerned with the special features of the newspapers, the analysis will focus more on loan words that create a newspaper's identity. Variations in spelling will also be shown.

1. General loan words

It has become normal for Arabic newspapers to use foreign words, especially English words, in news reports. The results show that all the selected newspapers are affected by foreign languages. A number of words were widely used in most newspapers. These 'general loan words' are shown in Table 5.30.

Table 5.30: Example of general loan words in world affairs

No	Word	Freq	Spelling variation	Freq	Origin word
1	دبلوماسية	16	-	-	Diplomat
2	برلمان	64	-	-	Parliament
3	إستراتيجية	19	سترتيجية	1	Strategy
4	أطلسي	19	أطلنطي	2	Atlantic
5	ديموقراطية	34	ديمقراطي	6	democracy/democrat
6	تكنولوجي/تكنولوجيا	6	-	-	Technology
7	دكتاتورية/دكتاتور	3	ديكتاتورية	2	dictator/dictatorship

Table 5.30 shows examples of loan words found in most newspapers. All these examples were terms in government administration. The most frequent was the word برلمان (64 occurrences), followed by ديموقراطية (34), إستراتيجية and أطلسي (19 each), and دبلوماسية (16). Because of they are the foreign words, four of them had spelling variations. The word ديموقراطية was also written ديمقراطي without the vowel (و), which was used six times in only one newspaper (*Al-Ahrām*). The word إسترتيجية was also written سترتيجية without the consonant (أ), used only once (in *Al-Furāt*). The word أطلسي was also written أطلنطي with the consonant (ن) and the shifted consonant (س) to (ط), which occurred twice in *Al-Ahrām*. The word دكتاتورية was also spelled ديكتاتورية with the added vowel (ي). We may conclude: first, that most loan words in *world affairs* are related to government administration, and second, that there are spelling variations for several loan words, which eventually create their own identity.

2. Specific loan words

'Specific loan words' are foreign words used only in a specific newspaper. The fewer newspaper that use it, the more specific the word will be considered. For more discussion, Table 5.31 lists examples of specific loan words used in fewer than four newspapers.

Table 5.31: Example of specific loan words in world affairs

No	Word	Freq	Newspaper	Origin word
1	تكنوقراط	5	*Al-Jazīrah/ Al-Safīr*	Technocrat
2	بروتوكول	4	*Al-Ahrām/Al-Jazīrah/ Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd*	Protocol
3	فيتو	3	*Al-Ahrām*	Veto
4	فايروسات	2	*Al-Furāt*	Virus
5	مارينز	2	*Al-Furāt*	Marines
6	إنترناشونال	1	*Al-Safīr*	International
7	الترانسفير	1	*Al-Quds al-ʿArabī*	Transfer
8	جاكت	1	*Al-Ahrām*	Jacket
9	ديمغرافي	1	*Al-Quds al-ʿArabī*	Demography
10	تي شيرت	1	*Al-Ahrām*	T-shirt
11	تكتيكات	1	*Al-Ahrām*	Tactics

Table 5.31 shows examples of specific loan words that occurred in fewer than four newspapers. The word تكنوقراط occurred five times in *Al-Jazīrah* and *Al-Safīr*, followed by بروتوكول (four times in *Al-Ahrām*, *Al-Furāt* and *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd*), فيتو (three times in *Al-Ahrām*), فايروسات and مارينز (twice each in *Al-Furāt*) and the rest of the words (إنترناشونال, ترانسفير, جاكت, ديمغرافي, تكتيكات and تي شيرت) (once each in one of *Al-Safīr*, *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī* and *Al-Ahrām*). The table shows that most examples (9 out of 11) were used with low frequency (twice or once only), indicating that, although Arabic newspapers use specific foreign words in news articles, only three words occurred regularly (تكنوقراط, بروتوكول and فيتو). We may conclude that most of the newspapers (six out of seven) used specific loan words in their articles: *Al-Ahrām* (five words), followed by *Al-Furāt*, *Al-Jazīrah*, *Al-Safīr* and *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī* (two words each) and *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* (one word). It should be mentioned that *Al-Furāt* and *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī* are published in non-Arab countries so the relatively strong impact of loan words is not surprising. The higher occurrence of loan words in *Al-Ahrām* and *Al-Safīr* indicates that some newspapers in Arab countries are widely receptive to loan words, while others, such *Al-Khabar*, *Al-Jazīrah* and *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* use fewer.

3. Spelling variations in loan words

The frequency list shows that most of the loan words occurred in more than one newspaper, especially words that have become widely used. Nevertheless, variations in spelling may occur because, in most cases, loan words do not comply with the conventions of Arabic word formation. See Table 5.32 for examples of variations across newspapers.

Table 5.32: Example of loan words with variant spellings

No	Word	Newspaper	Freq	Word	Newspaper	Freq
1	سيناريوات (*scenarios*)	*Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd*	1	سيناريوهات	*Al-Khabar*	5
		Total	**1**			**5**
2	إستراتيجية (*strategy*)	*Al-Furāt* *Al-Safīr* *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* *Al-Khabar* *Al-Ahrām*	7 5 5 1 1	سترتيجية	*Al-Furāt*	1
		Total	**19**		**Total**	**1**
3	أطلسي (*Atlantic*)	*Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* *Al-Jazirāh*	14 5	أطلنطي	*Al-Ahrām*	2
		Total	**19**		**Total**	**2**
4	دكتاتور (*dictator*) دكتاتورية (*dictatorship*)	*Al-Safīr* *Al-Khabar*	2 1	ديكتاتور ديكتاتورية	*Al-Ahrām* *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd*	1 1
		Total	**3**		**Total**	**2**

Table 5.32 shows the spelling variations for four words. For the first, the spelling سيناريوات was used once in *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* and سيناريوهات is used five times in *Al-Khabar*. However, although سيناريوهات was used more frequently than سيناريوات, each spelling was used in only one newspaper, indicating that even the most used spelling was only popular in one newspaper. For the second, the spelling إستراتيجية was used 19 times in five newspapers: *Al-Furāt* (seven times), *Al-Safīr* and *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* (five times) and *Al-Khabar* and *Al-Ahrām* (once each). The spelling سترتيجية was used once in *Al-Furāt*, which means that the newspaper recognises both spellings, although it used the first spelling

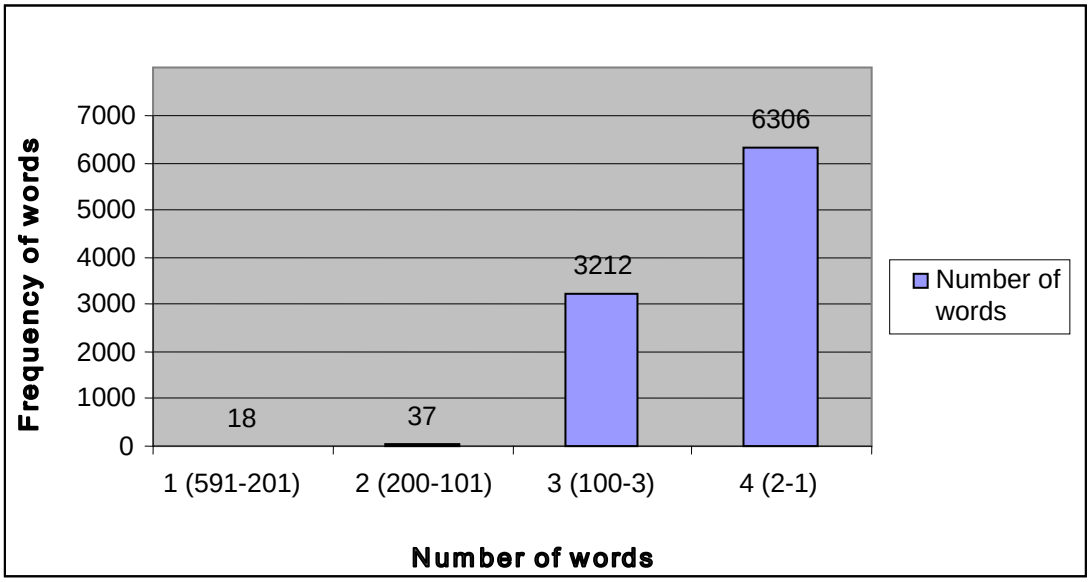
much more than the second. Since the first spelling was also used in five other newspapers too, it indicates that the first form is more popular than the second. For the third, the spelling أطلسي was used 19 times in two newspapers, *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* (14 times) and *Al-Jazīrah* (five times). The spelling أطلنطي was used twice in *Al-Ahrām*. Thus, the first spelling was more frequent than the second and was also widely used in two newspapers as opposed to one. For the last situation, the spelling دكتاتور was used three times in two newspapers, *Al-Safīr* (twice) and *Al-Khabar* (once), while the spelling ديكتاتور was used twice times in *Al-Ahrām* and *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* (once each), showing that both spellings were used in similar frequencies in different newspapers. This means that, although most of the newspapers used only one spelling for certain words, some newspapers sometimes used two. However, the use of the spelling سيناريوات (without هـ) is the most surprising usage as it contradicts to the normal practice.

5.3 Word Frequency Analysis in *Sports*

5.3.1 General description of the list

The results show that the frequency list contains 9,573 different words, normally spread, as occurred in *world affairs*. Words with the same frequencies start with the words ثاني (*second*) and محمد (*Muḥammad*) equal 23rd and 24th on the list, with 176 occurrences each. As is normal, equal frequencies do not appear consistently till a certain point lower down the list, here beginning at 169th on the list, where إياب (*second leg*) and طريق (*way*) each have 47 occurrences, proceeding down to a very large number words with one occurrence in places 4880th to 9573th (see Graph 5.7).

Graph 5.7: umber of words by frequency from highest to lowest



Graph 5.7 shows word dispersion by frequency. The first group represents words that occurred 591–201 times (18 words), followed by group 2 (200-101) with 37 words, group 3 (100-3) with 3,212 words and group 4 (2-1) with 6,306 words. Although the groups represent different ranges, which may reduce the differences between them in terms of word numbers, the differences are still wide especially with regard to group 4, which includes only two frequencies (1 and 2) but represents the largest number of words in one category (6,306).

The differences between the other groups are also very obvious; group 3 contains 3,212 words, while group 2 only has 37 words. The first category includes the smallest number of words (18), although it covers the widest in frequency range (591-201 occurrences). This explains the reseacher's decision to focus more on frequencies of three and above and only to comment only on words with a lower frequency when they illustrate a particular feature of language style.

5.3.2 High frequency words

As with *world affairs*, the high frequency words are those that occurred regularly in *sport* and eventually become keywords in sports news articles. They are either specific words relevant to most sports events, such as names of countries, clubs and players regularly involved in the events, or general words that describe the events. As in *world affairs*, the researcher divided the high frequency list into three groups, using the same criteria as before. These groups are 'very high frequency' (591-201 occurrences), 'moderate high frequency' (200-101) and 'low high frequency' (100 to 3). Table 5.33 shows the top ten words on the high frequency list:[333]

Table 5.33: Top 10 most frequent words in sports section

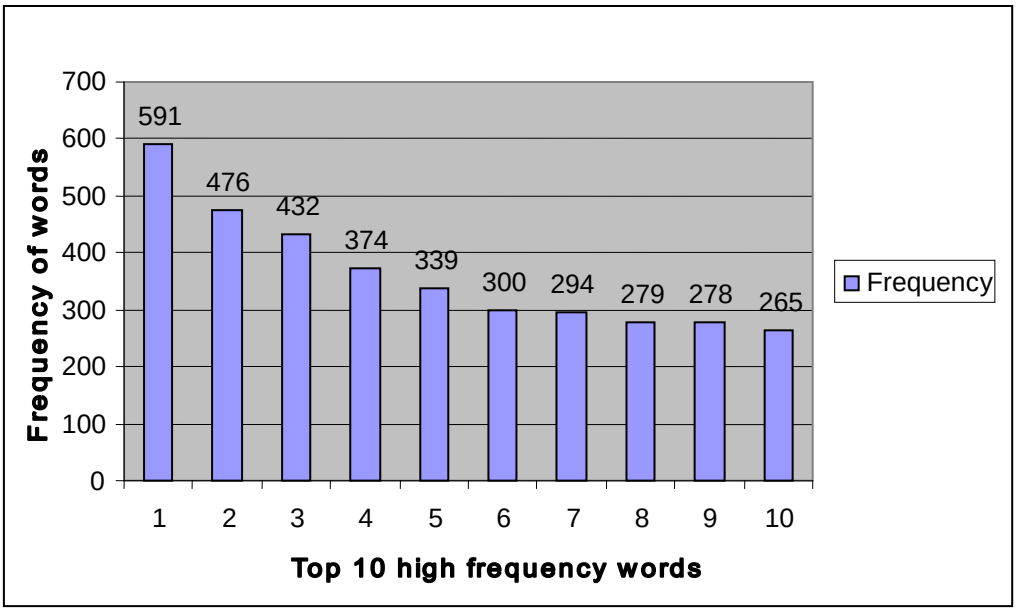
No	Word	Freq	%	Text	%
1	فريق (*team*)	591	0.56	135	63.98
2	مباراة (*match*)	476	0.45	133	63.03
3	منتخب (*national team*)	432	0.41	86	40.76
4	لاعبين (*players*)	374	0.30	118	55.92
5	كرة (*ball*)	339	0.32	139	65.88
6	فوز (*victory*)	300	0.29	114	54.03
7	نادي (*club*)	294	0.28	78	36.97
8	لاعب (*player*)	279	0.27	104	49.29
9	اتحاد (*union*)	278	0.27	87	41.23
10	دوري (*league*)	265	0.25	90	42.65

Table 5.33 shows that the word فريق had the highest frequency with 591 occurrences. It is also the highest in terms of dispersion, occurring in 135 out of 211 texts, followed by مباراة (133) down to دوري (90). As in *world affairs*, the results show that higher frequency ratings did not necessarily translate into dispersion in more texts. For example, the word منتخب, with 432 occurrences only appeared in 86 texts as compared with the word كرة, which had only 339 occurrences but appeared in 139 texts, leading to the conclusion that the first

[333] For more lists please refer to the full frequency list on the CD supplied.

word is more specific and is used in relation to particular events, while the second word (كرة) is more general and may appear in all kinds of sports reports. In terms of semantics, all the words above have a strong link to sport and are regularly related to sports matches, sports results, sportsmanship and clubs. The top ten word frequencies are shown in more detail in Graph 5.8.

Graph 5.8: The top 10 word frequencies



Graph 5.8 shows that the first word, فريق, had the highest frequency with 591 occurrences. The second word, قال, had 476 occurrences, and so on. The graph also shows that the number of word occurrences falls slightly more clearly between the highest and the fifth word. The difference between the first and second words is 115 (591-476), second and third 44 (476-432), third and fourth 58 (432-374) and fourth and fifth, 35 (374-339) frequencies. The fall then becomes less obvious; the difference between the sixth and tenth words is only 35 (300 for the sixth word and 265 for the tenth). It may be roughly concluded that there are several words that clearly dominate the list. In *sport*, the results show the five dominant words were فريق, مباراة, منتخب, لاعبين and كرة.

5.3.3 Word frequency in nouns

5.3.3.1 Word frequency by number

The high frequency list of 3,267 nouns shows that more singular words were used than duals and plurals. Within the first 3,267 words, the researcher found 1,528 singulars, 263 plurals and 44 duals. Table 5.33 shows that nine out of the top ten nouns were in the singular, the exception being لاعبين. The top ten singular and plural nouns are shown in Table 5.34.

Table 5.34: Top 10 singular and plural nouns in sports section

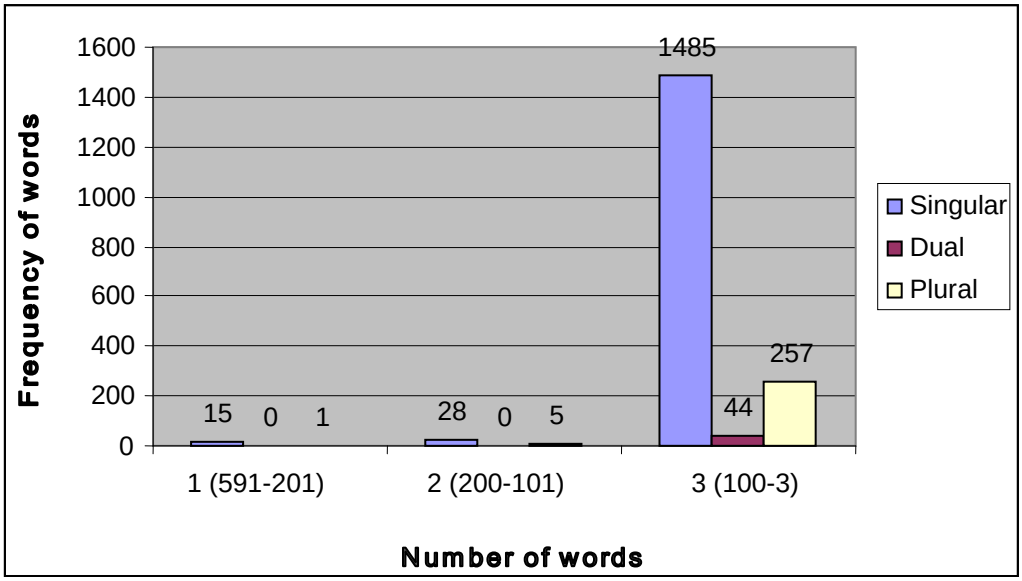
No	Rank	Singular	Freq	Text	Rank	Plural	Freq	Text
1	1	فريق (*team*)	591	135	4	لاعبين (*players*)	374	118
2	2	مباراة (*match*)	476	133	19	مباريات (*matches*)	191	87
3	3	منتخب (*national team*)	432	86	32	نقاط (*points*)	140	64
4	5	كرة (*ball*)	339	139	42	منافسات (*tournaments*)	121	64
5	6	فوز (*victory*)	300	114	49	أندية (*clubs*)	107	53
6	7	نادي (*club*)	294	78	55	شباب (*youth*)	101	37
7	8	لاعب (*player*)	279	104	58	أهداف (*goals*)	99	52
8	9	اتحاد (*union*)	278	87	78	ألعاب (*games*)	78	31
9	10	دوري (*league*)	265	90	88	تصفيات (*qualifiers*)	72	35
10	11	أول (*first*)	250	118	117	فرق (*teams*)	64	32

Table 5.34 shows the ten singular and plural nouns most frequently used in *sport*. It shows that all the top ten singular nouns were used more frequently than all the plurals, apart from the most frequently used plural noun (لاعبين). This is also shown by the fact that the lowest singular noun (أول) occurred more frequently than the second plural noun (مباريات) with 250 and 191 occurrences respectively.

Only one plural word (لاعبين) is in the 'very high frequency' group (over 201 occurrences), while five others (مباريات, نقاط, منافسات, أندية and شباب) are in 'moderate high frequency' (200-

101) and the others four in ‘low high frequency’ (100-3). In contrast, all the top ten singular nouns are in the ‘very high frequency’ group, with more than 201 occurrences each. The existence of the singular form of collective nouns such as فريق and منتخب, with 591 and 432 occurrences respectively, contributes to the domination of singular nouns over plurals.

Graph 5.9: Dispersion of singular, dual and plural nouns across frequency groups



Graph 5.9 shows the number of nouns in the three frequency groups and confirms that singulars occurred more than duals and plurals in all groups. The biggest difference is in the third group (100-3), with a difference of 1,228 between occurrences of singulars and plurals and a difference of 1,441 occurrences between singulars and duals. There are no duals in groups 1 and 2.

Table 5.35: Mean of singular, dual and plural nouns

	Singular	**Dual**	**Plural**
N	1528	44	263
Freq	28381	396	3622
Mean	18.574	9.000	13.772

The *mean* in table 5.35 shows that singular nouns were used more than duals and plurals in *sport*. It shows that the differences in overall frequency of occurrence between the three types of word was very great, especially between singulars and duals.

1. Sound and broken plurals

The use of plural nouns was studied to determine whether broken or sound plurals are used more in *sport* sections. The results show 133 broken and 130 sound plurals in the 3,267 words. Although broken plurals were found more than sound plurals in terms of number of words, their *mean* shows the opposite (see Table 5.36).

Table 5.36: Mean of broken and sound plurals

Gender	Broken	Sound
N	133	130
Freq	1773	1814
Mean	13.331	13.954

Table 5.36 shows that the *mean* for broken plurals is lower than for sound plurals, although there were more of them, showing that broken plurals had a lower frequency rating than sound plurals, as shown in the frequency line.

Further analysis showed which kind of plural was used more often when both forms are available in Arabic. Plural nouns such as رؤساء, أصحاب, مسلمون, عراقيون and زملاء were not analysed because they have only one plural form. Table 5.37 shows the findings.

Table 5.37: The use of broken and sound plurals in sports section

No	Singular	Broken Plural	Freq	Sound Plural	Freq
1	تمرين (*exercise*)	تمارين	8	تمرينات	0
2	نشاط (*activity*)	أنشطة	6	نشاطات	0
3	مشكلة (*problem*)	مشاكل	6	مشكلات	0
4	زائر (*visitor*)	زوار	4	زائرون	0
5	موهبة (*talent*)	مواهب	4	موهبات	0
6	رائد (*pioneer*)	رواد	3	رائدون	0

Table 5.37 indicates a strong tendency in Arabic newspapers to use the broken plural noun rather than the sound plural. In fact, no sound plurals were chosen in the above examples, even though they are available for the words in question.

2. Masculine and feminine plurals

The researcher carried out an extensive analysis of the gender of plural forms, as in *world affairs* (see page 156). This analysis is divided into two parts: plurals in general and plurals indicating people. With regard to plurals in general,[334] the results show that feminine plurals (219 occurrences) were used more than masculine (47). The second analysis shows that all 47 masculine plurals referred to people, while only three of the 219 feminine plurals did (see Table 5.38).

[334] Please refor to *world affairs* section for definition of general plural (see page 156).

Table 5.38: The top masculine and feminine plurals for people

No	Masculine	Freq	Feminine	Freq
1	لاعبين (*players*)	374	سيدات (*ladies*)	20
2	شباب (*youths*)	101	لاعبات (*players*)	10
3	أبطال (*champions*)	61	نساء (*women*)	3
4	أعضاء (*members*)	44		
5	محترفين (*professionals*)	22		
6	حكام (*referees*)	19		
7	مسؤولين (*officials*)	18		
8	عراقيين (*Iraqis*)	16		
9	نجوم (*stars*)	15		
10	مدربين (*coaches*)	15		

Table 5.38 shows that the masculine plural was used more than the feminine to refer to people. However, it should be noted that the results do not clearly portray the situation because, in line with Arabic grammar, a number of females may be included in the masculine plural.

3. Dual nouns with singular equivalents

The researcher analysed dual nouns to discover whether the words in question were used in the singular or plural, as in *world affairs* (see page 157). The results show that out of 44 dual nouns that occurred a total of 396 times, only one اللاعبان (*two players*) was used with a singular verb. The noun is used in the sentence below:

... **واللاعبان** أرين روبن وبيرز دوديك اللذان ما **زال** في مرحلة التعافي ...

Here the dual noun (اللاعبان) is used with the singular verb ما زال (*are still*), showing that the Arabic media use the dual with a non-equivalent verb; the dual form would be ما زالا.[335]

[335] This is without denying the possibility of typing mistake.

5.3.3.2 Word frequency by gender

The results show that, generally, masculine nouns were used more than feminine. Within the top 3,267 words, the researcher found 1,110 masculine and 728 feminine. The results are shown in Table 5.39.

Table 5.39: Top 10 masculine and feminine nouns in sports section

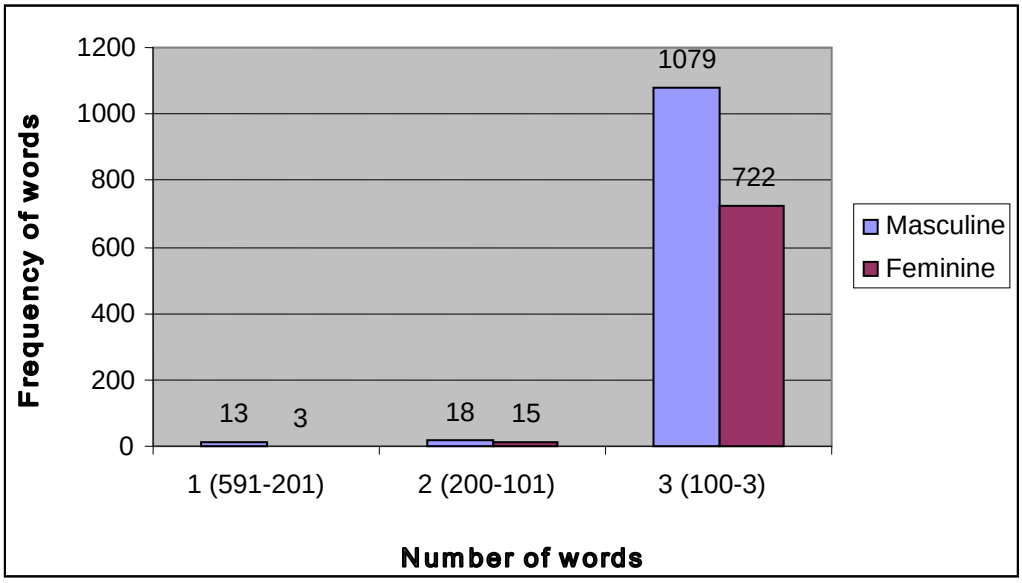
No	Rank	Masculine	Freq	Text	Rank	Feminine	Freq	Text
1	1	فريق (*team*)	591	135	2	مباراة (*match*)	476	133
2	3	منتخب (*national team*)	432	86	5	كرة (*ball*)	339	139
3	4	لاعبين (*players*)	374	118	16	بطولة (*championship*)	208	88
4	6	فوز (*victory*)	300	114	19	مباريات (*matches*)	191	87
5	7	نادي (*club*)	294	78	21	أولى (*first*)	179	102
6	8	لاعب (*player*)	279	104	25	نقطة (*point*)	172	48
7	9	اتحاد (*union*)	278	87	27	مجموعة (*group*)	163	58
8	10	دوري (*league*)	265	90	28	دقيقة (*minute*)	155	46
9	11	أول (*first*)	250	118	29	دورة (*round*)	146	43
10	12	هدف (*goal*)	238	81	32	نقاط (*points*)	140	64

Table 5.39 shows that all the top ten masculine nouns were used more frequently than the feminine nouns with the exception of the two words (مباراة and كرة) at the top of the feminine list. This is also indicated by the fact that the tenth masculine noun (هدف) was used more frequently than the third feminine noun (بطولة) with 238 and 208 occurrences respectively. This indicates the domination of masculine nouns over feminine. This is confirmed by the fact that all the masculine nouns on the above list are in the first (very high frequency) group, while only the top three feminine nouns are in that group. In addition, four words (لاعبين, لاعب, دوري and أول) that occur in the above table do have feminine forms in Arabic, but the masculine forms are still used more often. Furthermore, the appearance on the list of لاعبين and لاعب indicates that there are more report about sportsmen than about sportswomen in Arabic newspapers. The results also show no

feminine noun can be referred to women as occurred in masculine for word لاعب and لاعبين in top 10 masculine and feminine nouns

Graph 5.10 gives more detail by gender of nouns that occurred more than two times.

Graph 5.10: Dispersion of masculine and feminine nouns across frequency groups



Graph 5.10 shows the number of nouns in three frequency groups, showing that masculine nouns were used more than feminine in all groups. The biggest difference occurs in the third group (100-3) where differences between them is 357 occurrences, while the smallest is in the second group (200-101), with a difference of only three.

Table 5.40: Mean of masculine and feminine nouns

	Masculine	**Feminine**
N	1110	728
Freq	20832	11504
Mean	18.768	15.802

The *mean* in table 5.40 shows that masculine nouns were used more than feminine in *sport*.

This prompts a more detailed comparison between masculine and feminine to establish which gender was used more in relation to people who shape sports events.[336] Table 5.41 the five highest relevant words in each gender, after excluding all the proper nouns:

Table 5.41: Top 5 masculine nouns that refer to people and their feminine equivalents

No	Masculine	Freq	Feminine	Freq
1	لاعبين (*players*)	374	لاعبات	10
2	لاعب (*player*)	279	لاعبة	24
3	مدرب (*coach*)	226	مدربة	2
4	رئيس (*laeader*)	189	رئيسة	-
5	شباب (*youth*)	101	شابات	1

Table 5.41 shows that all the masculine nouns were used much more than their feminine equivalents. The word لاعبة was the nearest to its masculine equivalent in terms of frequency with a difference of 255 occurrences (279-24). Although the table shows a clear domination of masculine over feminine in sports news, one noun, لاعبين, may be said not to be made up of 100% male players, as the word may also include females, in line with Arabic grammatical usage. The table also indicates the total domination of males in sports leadership, with no occurrence of the word رئيسة.

5.3.3.3 Word frequency of proper nouns

The purpose of this analysis is to find out which proper nouns are directly related to sports news. The period of data collection means that more attention was given to certain sporting events such as the Asian Cup, and football league championships in Arab and European countries, as well as to other sports such as rugby, tennis, formula one and American

[336] For more detail, see the similar analysis in *world affairs* (page 160).

basketball.[337] The results show that no individual names occurred with high frequency, specifically in groups 1 or 2. The names that did occur frequently were عبد (227 occurrences) , محمد (176) and أحمد (118), but these names refer to several individuals, in contrast to the name عباس in *world affairs*, which referred to محمود عباس, the Palestinian leader. Table 5.42 shows the most frequently used proper nouns.

Table 5.42: Example of top 10 proper nouns in sports section

No	Word	Freq	Rank
1	محمد (*Muḥammad*)	176	24
2	علي (*ʿAli*)	100	56
3	العراق (*Iraq*)	91	64
4	الأهلي (*al-Ahlī*)	84	69
5	الزمالك (*al-Zamālik*)	69	100
6	آسيا (*Asia*)	66	107
7	ريال مدريد/بيتيس/سرقسطة/مايوركا (*Real*)	62	120
8	الإمارات (*Emirates*)	56	139
9	الجيش (*al-Jaysh*)	56	140
10	الهلال (*al-Hilāl*)	54	147

Table 5.42 shows the example of top ten proper nouns, including the name of places, individuals and sports organisations or clubs. Five are names of football clubs: الأهلي (84 occurrences), الزمالك (69), ريال (62), الجيش (56) and الهلال (54). Two are the names of individuals: محمد (176) and علي (100), the first and second on the list. Two are names of countries: العراق (91) and الإمارات (56), and one is the name of a continent, آسيا (66). Most of these nouns can be directly related to particular sports: the five football clubs, العراق who won the Asian Cup in 2007, and آسيا. However, three words do not indicate any specific sport: the personal names (محمد and علي) and الإمارات.

[337] For more detail, see page 113-114.

5.3.34 Word frequency of phrases

Further analysis shows specific phrases that are clearly relevant to sports events, as shown in Table 5.43.

Table 5.43: Example of phrases in sports section

Word	No	Phrase	Freq	Total
دوري (*league*)	1	دوري الممتاز (*premier league*)	51	**184**
	2	دوري (اسم الدولة نسبية)	47	
	3	دوري أبطال (*champions league*)	41	
	4	دوري (اسم الدولة نسبية) الممتاز	18	
	5	دوري محلي (*local league*)	8	
	6	دوري النخبة (*elite league*)	7	
	7	دوري الدرجة الأولى (*first class league*)	5	
	8	دوري تأهيلي (*qualification league*)	2	
	9	دوري الأضواء (*premier league*)	2	
	10	دوري الدرجة الممتازة (*premier league*)	2	
	11	دوري التأهل (*qualification league*)	1	
كأس (*cup*)	1	كأس العالم (*World Cup*)	31	**90**
	2	كأس آسيا (*Asian Cup*)	25	
	3	كأس الأمم الآسيوية (*Asian Cup of Nations*)	7	
	4	كأس أوروبا (*European Cup*)	4	
	5	كأس الأمم الأوروبية (*European Nations Cup*)	2	
	6	كأس أوروبيا (*European Cup*)	1	
	7	كأس أمم أوروبا (*European Cup of Nations*)	2	
	8	كأس أمم إفريقيا (*African Nations Cup*)	3	
	9	كأس الأمم الإفريقية	1	
	11	كأس إفريقيا (*Africa Cup*)	1	
	12	كأس أبطال إفريقي (*African Champions Cup*)	1	
	13	كأس الاتحاد الأوروبي (*European Champions League*)	7	
	14	كأس الاتحاد الإفريقي (*African Club Cup*)	3	
	15	كأس الاتحاد الآسيوي (*Asian Club Cup*)	2	
	16	كأس ديفيس (*Davis Cup*)	4	
	17	كأس ماسترز (*Masters Cup*)	2	
	18	كأس سوبر (*Super Cup*)	2	
دور (*round*)	1	الدور النهائي (*final round*)	17	**45**
	2	الدور الأول (*first round*)	14	
	3	الدور نصف النهائي (*semi final round*)	5	
	4	الدور ربع النهائي (*quarter final round*)	4	
	5	الدور الأساسي (*first round*)	1	
	6	الدور قبل النهائي (*semi final round*)	1	
جزاء (*penalty*)	1	ركلة جزاء (*penalty kick*)	22	**37**
	2	منطقة الجزاء (*penalty area*)	8	
	3	ضربة جزاء (*penalty shot*)	7	
الودية (*friendly*)	1	المباراة/المباريات الودية *(friendly match)*	14	**26**
	2	الدورة الودية (*friendly round*)	6	
	3	المقابلة الودية (*friendly meeting*)	3	
	4	البطولة الودية (*friendly championship*)	2	
	5	زيارة الودية (*friendly visit*)	1	

أمين (*trustee*)	1	أمين السر (*secretary*)	12	**21**
	2	أمين عام (*general secretary*)	5	
	3	الأمين المالي (*bursar*)	3	
	4	أمين للصندوق (*treasurer*)	1	
	5	أمين مدربة (*trainer*)	1	
كرة (*ball*)	1	كرة عرضية (*cross ball*)	10	**19**
	2	كرة طويلة (*long ball*)	2	
	3	كرة أرضية (*low ball*)	2	
	4	كرة رأسية (*header*)	2	
	5	كرة أمامية (*forward ball*)	1	
	6	كرة فوق العارضة (*over crossbar ball*)	1	
	7	كرة ضالة (*stray ball*)	1	
صاحب (*owner*)	1	صاحب المركز (رقم) (*league place*)	12	**18**
	2	صاحب الأرض (*home team*)	3	
	3	صاحب الهدف (*goal scorer*)	2	
	4	صاحب الذهبية (*gold medal holder*)	1	
بدل (*change*)	1	وقت بدل الضائع (*extra*)	13	**15**
	2	وقت بدل من الضائع	1	
	3	وقت بدل عن الضائع	1	
الجولة (*stage*)	1	جولة الإياب (*second round second*)	3	**10**
	2	الجولة الأخيرة (*final stage*)	3	
	3	الجولة قبل الأخيرة (*semi final stage*)	2	
	4	جولة الذهاب (*first round*)	1	
	5	جولة ترتيب المجموعات (*group stage*)	1	
متذيل (*bottom*)	1	متذيل ترتيب (*bottom ranking*)	4	**6**
	2	متذيل جدول (*bottom of the table*)	2	

Table 5.43 shows 11 words used in phrases in *sport* sections. The table shows that the word **دوري** was used in phrases related to various types of sport, including some that differentiate between equivalent stages in different countries,[338] e.g. دوري الممتاز in one country and دوري الدرجة الأولى in another.

Newspapers used the word **كأس** in phrases to express the official name of championships in various sports, especially football. The phrase كأس العالم was the most common, with 31 frequencies, followed by the Asian Cup (25). It should be noted that variations exist for the names of several football championships, such as the Asian Cup, the European Cup and the Africa Cup. For example, newspapers used phrases with or without أمم, as in كأس آسيا and كأس الأمم الآسيوية.

[338] The details of the discussion by country can be found on page 291.

The word **دور** was normally used to refer to stages in sports competitions. The phrases الدور نصف النهائي and الدور قبل المهائي were used in different newspapers with the same meaning. However, the first was used more often, with five occurrences, while the second occurred only once. In addition, the small difference in frequency between الدور النهائي and الدور الأول shows that the newspapers did not only focus on the final stages in sports competitions, but on the early stages too. The word **جزاء** was used regularly in phrases for 'penalty kick' and 'penalty area', with the variation ضربة جزاء (seven occurences) less used than ركلة جزاء (22 occurrences). The word **ودية** was used in various phrases such as المباراة الودية, الدورة الودية and المقابلة الودية to indicate 'friendlies'. The phrase الدورة الودية indicated team involvement in more than one match, similar to المبارات الودية. Some newspapers considered the 'friendly match' a normal meeting, and so the phrase المقابلة الودية was used, but the phrase المباراة/المبارات الودية was used more frequently (14 occurrences).

The word **أمين** was used to indicate a person responsible for a particular post in a sports organisation. There were phrases that indicate 'secretary' (أمين السر and أمين عام) and two for 'treasurer' (الأمين المالي and أمين للصندوق). For secretary, أمين السر was more often used (12 occurrences), and for treasurer, الأمين المالي (three occurrences). The word **كرة** was used in many phrases to indicate the state of play, the phrase كرة عرضية being the most frequent (ten occurrences). The word **صاحب** was used in sports news to indicate the 'owner' or 'holder' of a competition place (صاحب المركز, صاحب الذهبية), the scorer (صاحب الهدف), home team (صاحب الأرض).

The word **بدل** was used 13 times in the phrase وقت بدل الضائع to refer to 'extra time', though this phrase was sometimes also used with a particle, عن or من (once each). The word **الجولة**

was used in phrases related either to stages in a sporting competition or games in the first or second round. The use of this phrase for the competition stages shows its similarity to phrases including the word دور with the same meaning. The last word, **متذيل,** was used in two phrases to indicate a competitor at the bottom of the table, the phrase متذيل ترتيب being used more than متذيل جدول with four and two occurrences respectively. Generally speaking, the table shows that some words were used with others in phrases reflecting sporting events.

5.3.3.5 Word frequency in other noun categories

This part is divided into three sub-sections.

1. Collective nouns

The results show that 15 collective nouns on the list were used with various frequencies. This list does not include dual and plural forms if their singulars were already analysed. All these nouns are listed in Table 5.44.

Table 5.44: Collective nouns by frequency

No	Noun	Freq	No	Noun	Freq
1	فريق (*team*)	591	9	جماعية (*team*)	8
2	منتخب (*national team*)	432	10	وفود (*delegations*)	8
3	مجموعة (*group*)	163	11	قومي (*national*)	7
4	جماهير (*crowds*)	39	12	عسكري (*military*)	2
5	أمم (*nations*)	26	13	شعبي (*popular*)	4
6	جماهيري (*crowds*)	13	14	مجتمع (*social*)	4
7	شعب (*nation*)	11	15	عسكرية (*military*)	1
8	جماهيرية (*crowd*)	8	16		

Table 5.44 lists 15 collective nouns that occurred between 591 times and once. the top word in the frequency list is a collective noun (فريق 591 occurrences). The regularity of collective noun usage in *sport* sections is also shown by the fact that the second collective noun in the table (منتخب), as well as the first noun, are in the first group (very high frequency), being words that occurred more than 200 times. In conclusion, it can be said that the first six collective nouns are directly related to sports, bearing in mind that the noun أمم refers here to football championships, either the Asia, European or Africa Cup.

2. Comparatives

The results show 16 comparatives, summmarised in Table 5.45.

Table 5.45: Comparatives by frequency

No	Noun	Freq	No	Noun	Freq
1	أفضل (*better*)	105	9	أقرب (*nearer*)	5
2	أكثر (*more*)	59	10	أقصى (*more distant*)	4
3	أكبر (*bigger*)	26	11	أقوى (*stronger*)	4
4	أقل (*less than*)	20	12	أجمل (*more beautiful*)	3
5	أبرز (*more prominent*)	15	13	أحسن (*better*)	3
6	أهم (*more important*)	15	14	أخطر (*more dangerous*)	3
7	أغلى (*more valuable*)	6	15	أعظم (*greater*)	3
8	أغلب (*more often*)	5	16	أعلى (*taller*)	3

Table 5.45 lists 16 comparatives used in *sport* sections, and shows the clear domination of أفضل, with 105 occurrences, 46 more than the next on the list. Thus, there are certain comparatives that are used in higher frequencies than others in *sport*.

3. Nouns used metaphorically

Table 5.46: The use of metaphor in sports section

No	Metaphor	Freq
1	**نجم/نجوم** (*star*)	66
2	**أصحاب** الأرض/الموهبة (*owner*)	13
3	**روح** المنافسة/راضية/ معنوية/جماعية/قتالية/ (*spirit*) الفريق/انتصار/مسؤولية	11
4	**أبناء** الوطن/ النادي/ الشعب (*sons*)	6
5	**أغلى** الهدف/ إنجاز (*most valuable*)	6
6	هدفين **نظيفين** (*clean*)	6
7	**فرسان** العرب/المنتخب/ البلد (*knight*)	5
8	**الأوراق** الرابحة/ خلط **الأوراق** (*papers*)	4
9	**ضوء** النتائج/القرعة/الظروف/ الاختبارات (*light*)	4
10	مرحلة/ منطقة **الخطر** (*danger*)	3
11	**لواء** وطني/ الجامعة العربية (*flag*)	2
12	**الحصان الأسود** (*black horse*)	1
13	مهاجم **خطير** (*dangerous*)	1
14	أعلن **الحرب** ضد يحيي (*war*)	1

Table 5.46 shows (in bold) nouns that were used metaphorically, indicating that sports news uses many nouns as metaphors. The word نجم/نجوم was the highest frequency metaphor with 66 occurrences. It was used to indicate the most important player in the team, and the one the team depends on. This is followed by the word أصحاب which mean 'possessors' (13 occurrences) روح (11), while other metaphors occurred from six times to once. Besides the word نجم/نجوم, the newspapers used other less frequent metaphors to celebrate the qualities of a player or team, such as فرسان (five times) and مهاجم خطير (once). In order to indicate the importance of matches or results, the newspapers used the comparative أغلى (*most valuable*; أغلى الهدف/إنجاز) (six times). The phrase الحصان الأسود indicated 'an unimportant player in a team' and الحرب (*war*) speaks of the battle with the opposing team.

5.3.4 Word frequency in verbs

5.3.4.1 Verb frequency by tense

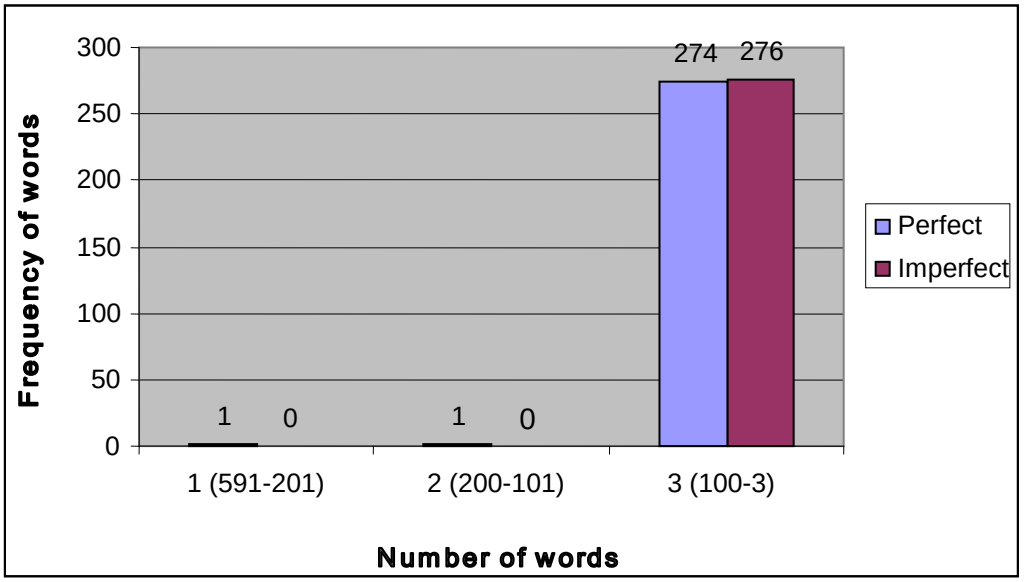
The results show the same number of perfect and imperfect verbs in the top 3,267 words, with 276 for each. However, in terms of frequency, perfect verbs were used more (2,838 times) than the imperfect verbs (1,970 times) (see Table 5.48). Table 5.47 shows the top ten perfect and imperfect verbs in *sport* sections.

Table 5.47: Top 10 perfect and imperfect verbs in sports section

No	Rank	Perfect	Freq	Text	Rank	Imperfect	Freq	Text
1	17	كان (*to be*)	204	118	105	يكون (*to be*)	68	48
2	31	قال (*said*)	142	87	137	يلعب (*play*)	57	41
3	59	سجل (*scored*)	98	44	193	تكون (*to be*)	42	35
4	60	كانت (*to be*)	98	68	214	تقام (*held*)	39	28
5	90	فاز (*won*)	72	50	273	يتم (*complete*)	33	26
6	103	أضاف (*added*)	68	55	348	يلتقي *(meet)*	27	20
7	111	أكد (*confirmed*)	64	45	382	يمكن (*could*)	25	20
8	141	حقق (*achieved*)	56	38	417	يخوض (*take into*)	23	22
9	230	تم (*completed*)	37	29	418	يعود (*return*)	23	21
10	233	لعب (*played*)	37	33	427	تضم (*join*)	22	17

Table 5.47 shows that, with regard to perfect tense verbs, كان was the most used of all verbs, with 204 occurrences, the only verb in the 'very high frequency' group. The verb قال falls into the second group, with 142 occurrences. Regarding imperfect verbs, the table shows that يكون was the most used (68 occurrences). It also shows that all ten imperfect verbs are in the third group (100-3 occurrences). Most of the high frequency imperfect verbs may have anything as their subject, including people. In detailed analysis, the concordance tool in Wordsmith showed that only the imperfect verbs يلعب and يلتقي must have a human subject, while seven of the perfect verbs take a human subject: قال, سجل, فاز, أضاف, أكد, حقق and لعب.

Graph 5.11: Dispersion of perfect and imperfect verbs across frequency groups



Graph 5.11 shows the distribution across three groups, showing that perfect verbs occurred more than imperfect verbs in groups 1 and 2, with one verb each. In group 3 the imperfect occurred more than perfect, with a difference of two occurrences. However, the differences are so slight that no significance can be attached to them.

Table 5.48: Mean of perfect and imperfect verbs

	Perfect	**Imperfect**
N	276	276
Freq	2839	1970
Mean	10.286	7.137

The *mean* in table 5.48, although the number of perfect and imperfect verbs is the same, the perfect has a larger *mean* difference, indicating that perfect tense verbs were used in higher frequencies than imperfect verbs.

1. Auxiliary and non-auxiliary verbs

The appearance of verbs such as كان and قام in Table 5.47 prompted the researcher to analyse the verbs in terms of auxiliary and non-auxiliary verbs, as in *world affairs* (see page 169). Table 5.49 shows the findings.

Table 5.49: Top 10 auxiliary and non-auxiliary verbs in sports section

No	Rank	Auxiliary	Freq	Text	Rank	Non-auxiliary	Freq	Text
1	17	كان (*to be*)	204	118	31	قال (*said*)	142	87
2	60	كانت (*to be*)	98	68	59	سجل (*recorded*)	98	44
3	105	يكون (*to be*)	68	48	90	فاز (*won*)	72	50
4	141	حقق (*achieved*)	56	38	103	أضاف (*added*)	68	55
5	193	تكون (*to be*)	42	35	111	أكد (*confirmed*)	64	45
6	214	تقام (*held*)	39	28	137	يلعب (*play*)	57	41
7	230	تم (*completed*)	37	29	233	لعب (*played*)	37	33
8	273	يتم (*complete*)	33	26	348	يلتقي *(meet)*	27	20
9	382	يمكن (*could*)	25	20	417	يخوض (*take into*)	23	22
10	427	تضم (*join*)	22	17	418	يعود (*return*)	23	21

Table 5.49 shows that there was no great difference between the categories; the highest auxiliary verb (كان) is higher than the highest non-auxiliary verb (قال), with 204 and 142 occurrences respectively, but, the lowest auxiliary verb (تضم) is lower than the lowest non-auxiliary verb (يعود), with 22 and 23 occurrences respctively. As shown in Table 5.47 above, auxiliary verbs have a major place among the high frequency verbs in *sport*.

5.3.4.2 Word frequency by gender of subject

The results show that, in the first 3,267 words, verbs with masculine subjects were used more than verbs with feminine and neuter subjects. The list contains 390 verbs with masculine subjects, 146 verbs with feminine subjects and 16 verbs with neuter subjects. Table 5.49 shows the top ten verbs for each category.

Table 5.50: Top 10 verbs with masculine, feminine and neuter subjects

R	**Masculine**	***F***	***T***	***R***	**Feminine**	***F***	***T***	***R***	**Neuter**	***F***	***T***
17	كان (*to be*)	204	118	60	كانت (*to be*)	98	68	1727	نضع (*put*)	6	2
31	قال (*said*)	142	87	193	تكون (*to be*)	42	35	1763	أرجع (*back*)	5	4
59	سجل (*recorded*)	98	44	214	تقام (*held*)	39	28	1776	أقول (*say*)	5	3
90	فاز (*won*)	72	50	410	شهدت (*witnessed*)	23	21	2107	أعرف (*know*)	4	3
103	أضاف (*added*)	68	55	422	أقيمت (*held*)	22	20	2348	علمنا (*knew*)	4	4
105	يكون (*to be*)	68	48	427	تضم (*join*)	22	17	2392	كنت (*to be*)	4	3
111	أكد (*confirmed*)	64	45	449	جرت (*ran*)	21	17	2469	نريد (*want*)	4	4
137	يلعب (*play*)	57	41	499	تلعب (*play*)	19	10	2477	ننتظر (*wait*)	4	4
141	حقق (*achieved*)	56	38	571	تشارك (*participate*)	17	11	2579	أشعر (*feel*)	3	2
230	تم (*completed*)	37	29	710	تنطلق (*rush*)	14	12	3173	نتمكن (*be able*)	3	3

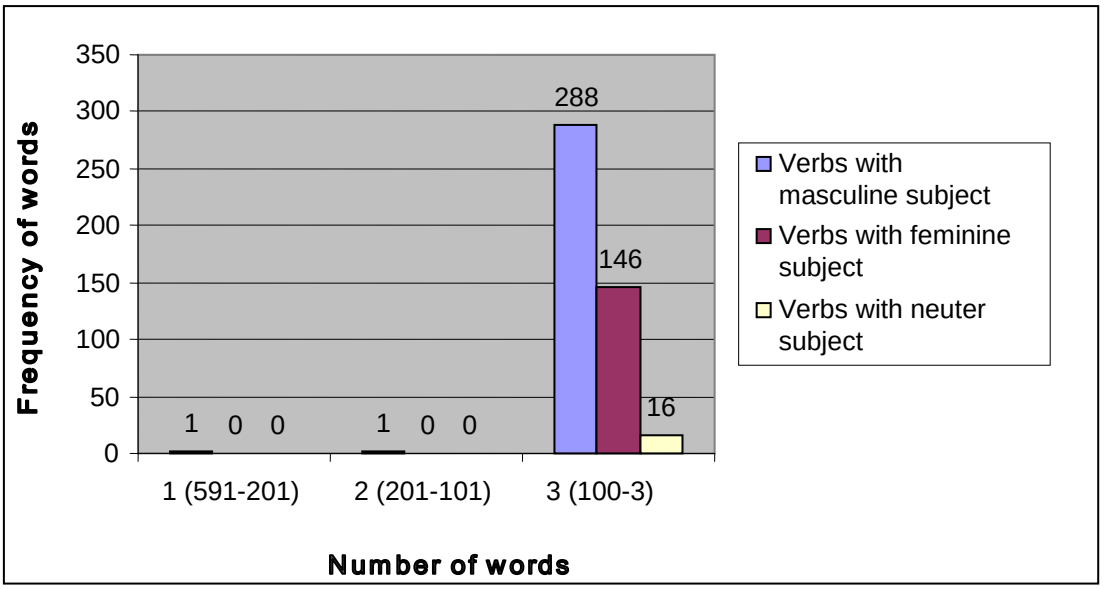
Table 5.50 shows that masculine verbs generally were used more frequenctly that feminine and neuter verbs. The highest frequency masculine verb was كان with 204 occurrences, with كانت (98 occurrences) the highest frequency feminine verb and نضع (6 occurrences) the highest frequency neuter verb. Differences between subject genders also emerge from an analysis of the verbs specific to *sport*. The researcher considers the verbs سجل, فاز and يلعب as specific verbs because they particularly relevant for sports news, while verbs such as كان, قال, أضاف, يكون, أكد, حقق and تم are considered general because they are widely found in other types of writing. The table shows that specific verbs with masculine subjects (سجل,

98 occurrences, فاز, 72 and يلعب, 57) were used more than those with feminine subjects (شهدت, 23 occurrences, تلعب, 19 and تشارك, 17).

Regarding verbs with a neuter subject,[339] the most frequent was نضع with six occurrences, a far lower score than the top ten verbs with masculine and feminine subjects. The analysis also shows that neuter verbs occurred with the same frequency in singular and plural (five verbs each). Unlike masculine and feminie verbs, all verbs with neuter subjects had human subjects.

Graph 5.12 shows the distribution across frequency groups of verbs with masculine, feminine and neuter subjects used in *sport*.

Graph 5.12: Dispersion of verbs with masculine, feminine and neuter subjects



Graph 5.12 shows that masculine verbs were used more than feminine and neuter verbs in all groups. There are no feminine or neuter verbs in the first and second groups.

[339] For an explanation of what is meant here by 'neuter', see page 170.

Table 5.51: Mean of verbs with masculine, feminine and neuter subjects

Gender	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
N	390	146	16
Freq	3626	1235	66
Mean	9.298	8.459	4.125

The *mean* in table 5.51 shows that masculine verbs were used more than feminine and neuter verbs in *sport*.

1. Verb and subject gender agreement

The researcher analysed several verbs to discover whether masculine verbs were used with feminine subjects in *sport*. The results show the occurrence of this phenomenon, as in the following examples.

1. ... قد **يكون مشاركة** مصر هذه المرة من خلال 671 مشاركا و207 رياضيات ...

In this sentence the feminine noun مشاركة (*participation*) is used with the masculine verb يكون.

2. ... **وسيتم معاينتها** من طرف المدرب نور الدين ...

In this sentence the feminine noun معاينة (*observation*) is used with the masculine verb يتم (*complete*).

3. ... أنه **سيتم دعوة** خبير التحكيم الأولى فاروق يوظو ...

In this sentence the feminine noun دعوة (*call*) is used with the masculine verb يتم (*complete*).

5.3.4.3 Word frequency in terms of semantics

As discussed in *world affairs,* (see page 173) the focus of this analysis is on action and non-action verbs.

1. Action and non-action verbs

The researcher found that action verbs were used more than the non-action verbs in the first 3,267 words, with 282 action verbs and 270 non-action verbs. However, application of the concordance tool showed that some of the action verbs were used metaphorically. Table 5.52 lists the top ten action and non-action verbs.

Table 5.52: Top 10 action and non-action verbs in sports section

No	Rank	Action	Freq	Text	Rank	Non-Action	Freq	Text
1	59	سجل (*recorded, scored*)	98	44	17	كان (*to be*)	204	118
2	103	أضاف (*added*)	68	55	31	قال (*said*)	142	87
3	137	يلعب (*play*)	57	41	60	كانت (*to be*)	98	68
4	214	تقام (*held*)	39	28	90	فاز (*won*)	72	50
5	233	لعب (*played*)	37	33	105	يكون (*to be*)	68	48
6	256	تابع (*followed*)	34	29	111	أكد (*confirmed*)	64	45
7	297	قاد (*led*)	30	19	141	حقق (*achieved*)	56	38
8	332	تقدم (*advanced*)	27	23	193	تكون (*to be*)	42	35
9	336	خاض (*took into*)	27	23	230	تم (*completed*)	37	29
10	343	قدم (*forwarded*)	27	21	250	نجح (*succeeded*)	35	28

Table 5.52 shows that the most used action verb was سجل, with 98 occurrences. The most specific verbs were يلعب and لعب, which indicates clearly that the corpus is about sport. In addition, the results show that all the action verbs occurred fewer than 100 times. With regard to non-action verbs, the top two verbs (كان and قال), which occur 204 and 142 times respectively, had higher frequencies than the highest action verb (سجل), which occurred the same number of times as the third highest non-action verb (كان), with 98 occurrences. Thus, although there were more different action verbs than non-action verbs in the top 3,267 words, there were more non-action verbs in the top ten verbs. This is confirmed by the fact that the lowest frequency for the top ten non-action verbs is 35 occurrences, compared with 27 for action verbs. However, the researcher concluded that the high level of occurrences of non-action verbs can be related to presence among them of the auxiliary verb كان and its variants (كان, كانت, يكون and تكون).

2. Verbs used literally and metaphorically

a) Action verbs used metaphorically

Table 5.53: Example of action verbs used metaphorically

No	Verb	Frequency	Action	Metaphor
1	أضاف (*added*)	68	-	68
2	أشار (*pointed*)	26	-	26
3	جاء (*came*)	26	-	26
4	جرت (*ran*)	21	-	21
5	شهدت (*witnessed*)	23	-	23

Table 5.53 shows four examples of action verbs used metaphorically in *sport*, all of which are action verbs in their literal meanings.

b) Action verbs used both literally and metaphorically

Table 5.54: Example of action verbs used both literally and metaphorically

No	Verb	Freq	Action	Metaphor
1	رفع (*raised*)	25	3	22
2	يعود (*return*)	23	8	14
3	عاد (*returned*)	18	5	13
4	سقط (*fell*)	14	1	13
5	يصل (*arrive*)	14	7	7
6	وصل (*arrived*)	13	7	6
7	يواصل (*continue*)	13	7	6
8	يرفع (*raise*)	10	1	9

The examples in Table 5.54 are of action verbs that were used both literally and metaphorically, showing that most were used more in a metaphorical sense than literally, the exceptions being the three verbs يصل, وصل and يواصل, all derivatives of وصل. Two of them occurred more in a literal sense than as metaphors and one was used equally in both senses.

3. Other semanic aspects of verbs

a) Verbs with one semantic meaning

The researcher analysed families of verbs that tend to indicate similar meanings, as in *world affairs* (see page 176). Table 5.55 shows the results

Table 5.55: Verb frequency by semantic family

No	Meaning	No	Verb	Frequency
1	Speaking	1	قال (*said*)	142
		2	يقول (*said*)	8
		3	تحدث (*spoke*)	7
		4	تكلم (*spoke*)	1
2	Achievement	1	فاز (*won*)	72
		2	حقق (*achieved*)	56
		3	نجح (*succeeded*)	35
		4	تغلب (*overcame*)	17
		5	يحقق (*achieve*)	12
		6	يفوز (*win*)	10
		7	ينجح (*succeed*)	7
		8	يتغلب (*overcome*)	2
3	Gain	1	أحرز (*achieved*)	34
		2	حصل (*obtained*)	20
		3	يحصل (*obtain*)	15
		4	نال (*gained*)	9
		5	يحرز (*achieve*)	8
		6	ينال (*gain*)	3
4	Watching	1	شهد (*witnessed*)	13
		2	يرى (*see*)	10
		3	يشهد (*witness*)	8
		4	رأى (*saw*)	1
5	Announcement	1	أعلن (*announced*)	19
		2	يعلن (*announce*)	10
		3	أخبر (*informed*)	2
6	Sporting encounter	1	يلتقي (*meet*)	27
		2	يواجه (*face*)	16
		3	واجه (*faced*)	7
		4	يقابل (*encounter*)	4
		5	التقى (*met*)	2
		6	قابل (*encountered*)	2
7	Affirmation	1	أكد (*confirmed*)	64
		2	يؤكد (*confirm*)	7
		3	أثبت (*affirmed*)	3
		4	يثبت (*affirm*)	1
8	Awarding	1	منح (*awarded*)	11
		2	يمنح (*award*)	7

		3	أعطى (*gave*)	7
		4	يعطي (*give*)	2
9	Advancing over other competitors	1	تقدم (*advanced*)	27
		2	يتقدم (*advance*)	11
		3	يتصدر (*lead*)	10
		4	تصدر (*led*)	8
		5	يتفوق (*excel*)	6
		6	تفوق (*excelled*)	2
10	End	1	تم (*completed*)	37
		2	يتم (*complete*)	33
		3	انتهى (*ended*)	13
		4	ينتهي (*end*)	9
		5	يختتم (*finish*)	7
		6	اختتم (*finished*)	3

Table 5.55 shows the verbs used in the contexts indicated in the 'meaning' column. For verbs of speaking, the table shows that قال/يقول were used most with 150 occurrences (142+8) and تكلم/يتكلم least (only once). For verbs of achievement, فاز/يفوز were used most with 82 occurrences (72+10). Although the verbs حقق/يحقق are not synonymous with فاز/يفوز, they were used to convey a similar meaning, as in حقق الفوز/النجاح. For verbs of gaining, أحرز/يحرز were used more with 42 occurrences (34+8) than حصل/يحصل and نال/ينال. For verbs of witnessing, the verbs شهد/يشهد with 21 occurrences (13+8) were used more than رأى/يرى. And another synonym, نظر/ينظر did not occur at all in the corpus. For verbs of announcing, أعلن/يعلن with 29 occurrences (19+10) were used more frequently than أخبر/يخبر.

For verbs of encounter, التقى/يلتقي with 29 occurrences (27+2) were used more frequently than واجه/يواجه and قابل/يقابل. However, it should be noted that واجه/يواجه were not always used as synonyms for قابل/يقابل and التقى/يلتقي, with six occurrences being shown by the concordance to convey other meanings. For verbs of affirmation, أكد/يؤكد with 71 occurrences (64+7) were used more frequently than أثبت/يثبت. For verbs of awarding, منح/يمنح with 18 occurrences (11+7) were used more frequently than أعطى/يعطي. For verbs

of advancing, تقدم/يتقدم with 38 occurrences (27+11) were used more frequently than تصدر/يتصدر and تفوق/يتفوق. For verbs of ending, تم/يتم with 70 occurrences (37+33) were used more frequently than انتهى/ينتهي and اختتم/يختتم. However, the concordance indicates that the high frequency of تم/يتم is due to its being a general applicable in a variety of situations as compared with the other two verbs, which are more specific to certain contexts. This shows that some verbs were used more frequently than others within the same semantic family in *sport*.

b) Verbs with positive and negative meanings

As in *world affairs* (see page 178), analysis was carried out to investigate the use of language style to convey positive and negative meanings. Table 5.56 shows the results.

Table 5.56: Frequency of positive and negative verbs

No	Positive	Freq	Negative	Freq
1	فاز (*won*)	72	خسر (*lost*)	30
2	نجح (*succeeded*)	35	فشل (*failed*)	11
3	حقق (*achieved*)	56	لم يحقق (*not achieved*)	4
4	تأهل (*qualified*)	13	لم يتأهل (*disqualified*)	0
5	تمكن (*able*)	12	لم يتمكن (*unable*)	6
6	نال (*gained*)	9	لم ينل (*not gain*)	0

Table 5.56 shows that verbs with positive meanings were more frequently used than verbs with negative meanings in the *sport* sections, indicating that sports news is more concerned with positive subjects, such as competition winners, sports victories and so on, rather than with reporting losses, failures and frustations.

c) Verbs of striving toward achievement and their antonyms

This analysis established that verbs that indicate striving toward achievement and victory were used more than their opposites. Table 5.57 shows the results.

Table 5.57: Frequency of verbs indicating 'striving in sport' and the opposite

No	Striving	Freq	Contrast	Freq
1	يسعى (*strive*)	22	اكتفى (*was satisfied*)	6
2	يحاول (*try*)	13	يكفي (*suffice*)	4
3	حاول (*tried*)	11		
4	يتدرب (*train*)	6		
5	سارع (*speeded*)	3		
6	يبذل (*exert*)	3		
7	مارس (*practised*)	1		
8	تدرب (*trained*)	1		
	Total	**56**		**10**

Table 5.57 shows that five different verbs were used to indicate striving, with a total of 56 occurrences, while only two verbs were used (ten times) to indicate lack of striving. Verbs of striving are regularly used due to the nature of sport, with matches between opponents and the spirit of competition.

5.3.4.4 Word frequency by transitivity

The purpose of this analysis is to determine whether *sport* section in newspapers have special characteristics in terms of the use of particles with verbs. Table 5.58 gives examples.

Table 5.58: Use of verbs with particles

Verb	No	Particle	Frequency	Total
تعادل (*drew*)	1	مع (*with*)	17	**21**
	2	لـ (*for*)	2	
	3	أمام (*in front of*)	1	
	4	-	1	
يسعى (*strive*)	1	إلى (*to*)	12	**22**
	2	لـ (*for*)	10	
سبق (*overtook*)	1	لـ (*for*)	10	**16**
	2	-	6	
يغيب (*be absent*)	1	عن (*from*)	12	**16**
	2	-	4	
يصل (*arrive*)	1	إلى (*to*)	12	**14**
	2	لـ (*for*)	2	
تأهل (*qualified*)	1	إلى (*to*)	8	**12**
	2	لـ (*for*)	2	
	3	-	2	
يحتاج (*need*)	1	إلى (*to*)	8	**10**
	2	لـ (*for*)	2	
يعاني (*suffer*)	1	من (*from*)	7	**10**
	2	-	3	
أدى (*led to*)	1	إلى (*to*)	5	**6**
	2	لـ (*for*)	1	
يرغب (*desire*)	1	في (*in*)	3	**5**
	2	بـ (*with*)	1	
	3	-	1	

Table 5.58 gives examples of verbs used with different particles. The verb **تعادل** was used with مع 17 times, and two times with لـ. The verb **يسعى** was used with إلى 12 times and with لـ ten times. The verb **سبق** was used ten times with لـ and six times without a particle. The verb **يغيب** was used 12 times with عن and four times without a particle. The verb **يصل**, was used with إلى 12 times and with لـ twice. The verb **تأهل** was used with إلى eight times and twice with لـ. The verb **يحتاج** was used with إلى eight times and twice with لـ. The verb يعاني was used seven times with من and three times without a particle. The verb **أدى** was used with إلى five times and with لـ only once. The verb **يرغب** was used three times with في, once with بـ and once without a particle. This shows that variations occur in the use of particles with certain verbs.

5.3.5 Word frequency by newspaper

An extensive study of previous analyses was carried out to show the special characterics of Arabic language use in specific newspapers, with the addition of an analysis of the use of loan words. As with *world affairs* (see page 181), the analysis in this part is divided into four sections.

5.3.5.1 Word frequency in the high frequency list

An analysis of the high frequency list shows several important differences between newspapers. Because of the large number of words involved, only the five most frequently used words were analysed, as shown in Table 5.59.

Table 5.59: Top 5 words by newspaper

Newspaper	1	*F*	2	*F*	3	*F*	4	*F*	5	*F*
Al-Ahrām	فريق	92	لاعبين	82	مباراة	69	مصر	67	زمالك	65
Al-Furāt	منتخب	104	مباراة	91	اتحاد	67	فريق	67	عراقي	65
Al-Jazīrah	منتخب	123	مباراة	73	عبد	60	فريق	56	الهلال	52
Al-Khabar	فريق	70	مدرب	69	مباراة	59	رئيس	51	لاعبين	50
Al-Quds al-ʿArabī	فوز	78	كرة	61	مباراة	59	مجموعة	53	أول	46
Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd	فريق	207	دوري	114	نادي	87	كرة	78	موسم	73
Al-Safīr	نطقة	95	مباراة	75	كرة	65	فريق	59	فوز	55

Table 5.59 shows the five most frequently used words in the seven newspapers. The word فريق, which came top of the highest frequency list overall, also topped the list for three newspapers: *Al-Ahrām* (92 occurrences), *Al-Khabar* (70) and *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* (207). Of these three, *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* used it significantly more than the other two. For two newspapers, *Al-Furāt* and *Al-Jazīrah*, the word منتخب was the most used, while the

words فوز and نقطة (*point*) were the most used in *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī* and *Al-Safīr* respectively. The results also show that two newspapers, *Al-Ahrām* and *Al-Jazīrah*, clearly focus more than the others on internal sports issues. This conclusion is drawn from the presence of several proper and specific nouns (مصر and الزمالك in the case of *Al-Ahrām*, and الهلال in the case of *Al-Jazīrah*), among the five most used words. In contrast, four other newspapers used general terms that did not indicate any special focus on internal sports. *Al-Safīr* is notable for its concern in most of its reports with the points (نقطة) achieved by sport teams, which is not a feature of other newspapers.

5.3.5.2 Word frequency by phrase

As an extension to the previous analysis in 5.3.3.4, word frequency by phrase was studied further to reveal differences in usage between newspapers. Table 5.60 shows the results.

Table 5.60: Differences in use of phrases in sports section

Phrase	Newspaper	Freq	Phrase	Newspaper	Freq
كأس آسيا (*Asian Cup*)	*Al-Furāt* *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* *Al-Jazīrah* *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī* *Al-Safīr*	10 6 6 2 1	كأس الأمم الآسيوية (*Asian Cup of Nations*)	*Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī* *Al-Furāt*	3 2 2
	Total	**25**			**7**
الدور نصف النهائي (*semi final*)	*Al-Jazīrah* *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī* *Al-Furāt*	2 2 1	الدور قبل النهائي (*semi final*)	*Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd*	1
	Total	**5**			**1**
المباراة الودية (*friendly match*)	*Al-Ahrām* *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* *Al-Jazīrah* *Al-Furāt* *Al-Khabar*	5 3 2 2 2	المقابلة الودية (*friendly Meeting*)	*Al-Khabar*	3
	Total	**14**		**Total**	**3**
الأمين المالي (*bursar*)	*Al-Furāt* *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd*	2 1	الأمين للصندوق (*treasurer*)	*Al-Safīr*	1
	Total	**3**		**Total**	**1**

وقت بدل الضائع (*extra time*)	*Al-Ahrām* *Al-Safīr* *Al-Jazīrah* *Al-Furāt* *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī*	7 2 2 1 1	وقت بدل عن/من الضائع (*extra time*)	*Al-Quds al-ʿArabī* *Al-Safīr*	1 1
	Total	**13**		**Total**	**2**
متذيل ترتيب (*bottom ranking*)	*Al-Quds al-ʿArabī* *Al-Safīr*	3 1	متذيل جدول (*bottom of the table*)	*Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* *Al-Furāt*	1 1
	Total	**4**		**Total**	**2**

Table 5.60 shows six examples of phrases used in *sport* sections. The **first** example shows that the phrase كأس آسيا (25 occurrences) is more popular than the second phrase, and that three newspapers (*Al-Furāt, Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* and *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī*) use both phrases. Of these three newspapers, two (*Al-Furāt* and *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd*) use the first phrase more frequently than the second, and one (*Al-Quds al-ʿArabī*) uses them both equally. Two newspapers (*Al-Jazīrah* and *Al-Safīr*) use only the first phrase. In the **second** example, الدور نصف النهائي is more frequently used than the alternative. *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* differs from other newspaper in that it used the second phrase only once. In the **third** example, the phrase المباراة الودية is more frequently used than the alternative, but it is to be noted that *Al-Khabar* used the first phrase twice and the alternative three times.

In the **fourth** example, the phrase الأمين المالي was more frequently used than the alternative. *Al-Safīr* was the only newspaper that used the second phrase (only once). In the **fifth** example, the phrase وقت بدل الضائع was used 13 times in five newspapers and the phrase وقت بدل عن/من الضائع was used only once in each of only two newspapers (*Al-Quds al-ʿArabī* and *Al-Safīr*), both of which also used the first phrase more frequently. In the **sixth** example, the phrase متذيل ترتيب was used four times in two newspapers and the second phrase, متذيل جدول, is twice in two other newspapers. All four newspapers used only one of the two alternatives, but the first phrase was used more frequently than the second in *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī* and *Al-Safīr*.

5.3.5.3 Word frequency by transitivity

This analysis compares the use in individual newspapers of the verbs referred to in 5.3.4.4. Table 5.61 shows the results.

Table 5.61: Dispersion of verbs by transitivity across newspapers

Verb	**Particle**	**Newspaper**							**Total**
		Al-Ahrām	***Al-Furāt***	***Al-Jazīrah***	***Al-Khabar***	***Al-Quds al-ʿArabī***	***Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd***	***Al-Safīr***	
تعادل		4	2	-	1	5	5	4	**21**
(*equalise*)	مع (*with*)	4	2	-	1	5	2	3	**17**
	أمام (*front*)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	**1**
	لـ (*for*)	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	**2**
	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	**1**
يسعى		3	1	4	2	8	2	2	**22**
(*strive*)	إلى (*to*)	-	1	2	1	5	2	1	**12**
	لـ (*for*)	3	-	2	1	3	-	1	**10**
سبق		1	6	3	-	-	3	3	**16**
(*overtook*)	لـ (*for*)	1	4	2	-	-	2	1	**10**
	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	2	**6**
يغيب		2	-	2	2	3	2	3	**16**
(*be absent*)	عن (*away*)	2	-	2	2	2	1	3	**12**
	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	**4**
يصل		7	-	1	4	1	1	-	**14**
(*arrive*)	إلى (*to*)	6	-	-	4	1	1	-	**12**
	لـ (*for*)	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	**2**
تأهل		1	2	2	-	3	3	1	**12**
(*qualified*)	إلى (*to*)	1	1	-	-	3	2	1	**8**
	لـ (*for*)	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	**2**
	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	**2**
يحتاج		4	1	-	-	4	-	1	**10**
(*need*)	إلى (*to*)	2	1	-	-	4	-	1	**8**
	لـ (*for*)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2**
يعاني		2	2	-	2	1	2	1	**10**
(*suffer*)	من (*from*)	-	2	-	2	-	2	1	**7**
	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	**3**
أدى		1	1	-	1	2	1	-	**6**
(*led*)	إلى (*to*)	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	**5**
	لـ (*for*)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	**1**
يرغب		2	-	-	2	1	-	-	**5**
(*desire*)	في (*in*)	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	**3**
	بـ (*with*)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	**1**
	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**

Table 5.61 shows the difference in usage of particles with verbs in the various newspapers.

The verb **تعادل** was used with the particles مع, أمام, and لـ, and without a particle. The particle مع was used by far the most often, with 17 occurrences. Four newspapers namely *Al-Ahrām, Al-Quds al-ʿArabī*, *Al-Khabar* and *Al-Furāt* used only مع (four, five, one and two times respectively), while *Al-Safīr* used مع and لـ three and one times each. *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* shows the most variation, using all the particles but still using مع more frequently than any other particle.

The verb **يسعى** was used with the particles إلى and لـ. Although both particles were used in similar frequencies (12 and ten times respectively), *Al-Ahrām* used only لـ, *Al-Furāt* and *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* used only إلى, and the other four newspapers used both.

The verb **سبق** was used with the particle لـ and without a particle. Four of the newspapers that used this verb (*Al-Ahrām, Al-Furāt*, *Al-Jazīrah* and *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd*) did so more often with لـ, except *Al-Safīr*, which used it twice without a particle and once with لـ. Generally speaking, it could be concluded that most newspapers recognise the use of both styles, although *Al-Ahrām* used this verb only once and *Al-Khabar* and *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī* did not use it at all.

The verb **يغيب** was used both with the particle عن and without a particle. Six of the newspapers used the verb with عن and three of them (*Al-Jazīrah*, *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī* and *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd*) also used it without a particle. The results show that two out of these three (*Al-Jazīrah* and *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd*) used both styles equally, while *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī* used

it with the particle عن more than without it. Three newspapers (*Al-Ahrām*, *Al-Khabar* and *Al-Safīr*) only used this verb with عن, and *Al-Furāt* did not use the verb at all.

The table shows differences in the usage of the verb **يصل** with the particles إلى and لـ. The most notable is that *Al-Khabar* used it only with the particle إلى (four times). It should also be noted that *Al-Ahrām* used both particles, but preferred إلى (six occurrences compared with one for لـ). In contrast, *Al-Jazīrah* used the verb only with the particle لـ. It can be concluded that إلى is widely used, but the use of لـ is found in certain newspapers.

Six newspapers used the verb **تأهل**, most of them preferring to use it with the particle إلى (eight occurrences), as compared with using it either with لـ or without a particle (two occurrences each). Notably, *Al-Jazīrah* used this verb only with particle the لـ and two newspapers (*Al-Furāt* and *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd*) used it only without a particle, although only once each.

Most usages of the verb **يحتاج** were with the particle إلى (eight occurrences) although *Al-Ahrām* used it an equal number of times with لـ. In addition, it is notable that the use with إلى is totally dominant in *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī*. It is also striking that three newspapers (*Al-Jazīrah*, *Al-Khabar* and *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd*) did not use this verb at all.

Most usages of the verb **يعاني** were with the particle من (seven occurrences), except in two newspapers (*Al-Ahrām* and *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī*), which used it only without a particle. No newspapers that used this verb used both styles, and one (*Al-Jazīrah*) did not use it at all.

The verb **أدى** was usually followed by the particle إلى (five occurrences) except in *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī*, which used إلى equally with لـ (though only once each). This was the only newspaper to use لـ and *Al-Jazīrah* and *Al-Safīr* did not use this verb at all.

The verb **يرغب** was used more often with the particle في, once in *Al-Ahrām* and twice in *Al-Khabar*. *Al-Ahrām*, however, also used it without a particle once, and *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī* was the only newspaper to use it with the particle بـ (once). These were the only three newspapers that used this verb.

5.3.5.4 Word frequency by loan word

The results show that the *sport* section in all the newspapers had been affected by Western languages, especially English, as was the case in *world affairs*. The analysis was again considered two types of loan word: general loan words which can be found in all or most of the newspapers, and specific loan words, found only in certain newspapers.

1. General loan words

In terms of general loan words, the results show that all the newspapers are affected by foreign languages. A number of words can be readily found in most of the newspapers and these the researcher classifies as ‘general loan words’. Examples are shown in Table 5.62.

Table 5.62: Example of general loan words in sports section

No	Word	Freq	Number of Newspapers	Spelling different	Freq	Origin word
1	ميدالية/ميداليتان/ميداليات	119	7	-	-	Medal
2	برونزية/بروزيتان/برونزيات	41	6	-	-	Bronze
3	أستاد	37	7	ستاد	3	Stadium
4	كاراتيه	18	4	-	-	Karate
5	سوبر	16	5	-	-	Super

Table 5.62 shows examples of general loan words that can be found in most of the newspapers. They are all related to sports terms, such as types of sports, sports venues and medals. The word ميدالية was the most frequent with 119 occurrences in all seven newspapers. The word أستاد was notable for having two different spellings. This will be dealt with in the discussion of spelling variations between newspapers (see page 233).

2. Specific loan words

Table 5.63 shows examples of specific loan words.[340]

Table 5.63: Example of specific loan words in sports section

No	Word	Freq	Newspaper	Origin word
1	تكتيك/تكتيكي/تكتيكية/تكتيكات	4	*Al-Furāt/ Al-Khabar*	Tactics
2	المناجير	2	*Al-Khabar*	Manager
3	سير	1	*Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd*	Sir
4	بادمنتون	1	*Al-Quds al-ʿArabī*	Badminton
5	دبل كيك	1	*Al-Furāt*	Double kick
6	تكنيك	1	*Al-Furāt*	Technique
7	أوتوغرافات	1	*Al-Safīr*	Autographs
8	الكارت	1	*Al-Furāt*	Card
9	دراماتيكية	1	*Al-Jazīrah*	Dramatic
10	ستاندرد	1	*Al-Jazīrah*	Standard
11	بسيكولوجي	1	*Al-Khabar*	Psychology

[340] For the definition of 'specific loan words', see the analysis in *world affairs* (see page 187).

Table 5.63 shows that each of the examples occurred in only one newspaper, with the exception of the word تكتيك and its variations. This was the most frequently occurring word (four occurrences in *Al-Furāt* and *Al-Khabar*). The word المناجير occurred twice in *Al-Khabar* and the rest of the words (سير, بادمنتون , دبل كيك, تكنيك, أوتوغرافات, الكارت, دراماتيكية, ستاندرد and بسيكولوجي) occurred only once in either *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd, Al-Quds al-ʿArabī, Al-Furāt, Al-Safīr, Al-Jazīrah* or *Al-Khabar*. Most of the examples (10 out of 11) were used in low frequency (only twice or once). Only one word (تكتيك) was used in high frequency (four occurrences), indicating that, although Arabic newspapers use specific foreign word in sports news articles, they do not do so often. Five newspapers used specific loan words: *Al-Furāt* (four words), *Al-Khabar* (three), *Al-Jazīrah* (two) and *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd, Al-Safīr* and *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī* (one word each). Although the appearance of loan words in Arabic newspapers is not surprising, the inclusion of the word الكارت and بادمنتون in the non-Arab country newspapers *Al-Furāt* and *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī* is unexpected as البطاقة to mean 'card' and كرة الريشة to mean 'badminton' are usually used in Arabic. Generally speaking, the table shows that the influence of English is not limited to English-speaking countries, but extends to Arabic-speaking countries with the spread of new media technology.

3. Spelling differences in Arabic and loan words

The results show that several nouns, including both Arabic and loan words, had variant spellings, so this section is divided into two parts.

a) Spelling differences in Arabic words

The results shown in Table 5.64 illustrate that newspapers used different spellings.

Table 5.64: Example of Arabic words with variant spellings

No	Word	Newspaper	Freq	Word	Newspaper	Freq
1	شئون	*Al-Ahrām*	3	شؤون	*Al-Jazīrah*	2
		Total	**3**		**Total**	**2**
2	مسؤول/مسؤولية/ مسؤولين/مسؤوليات	*Al-Khabar*	14	مسئولين	*Al-Ahrām*	15
		Al-Jazīrah	6			
		Al-Furāt	4			
		Al-Safīr	3			
		Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd	3			
		Al-Quds al-ʿArabī	2			
		Total	**32**		**Total**	**15**
3	مباريات	*Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd*	56	مبارات	*Al-Sabāḥ al-Jadīd*	8
		Al-Safīr	28		*Al-Quds al-ʿArabī*	5
		Al-Ahrām	23		*Al-Ahrām*	2
		Al-Jazīrah	20		*Al-Safīr*	2
		Al-Furāt	19		*Al-Furāt*	1
		Al-Quds al-ʿArabī	19		*Al-Khabar*	1
		Al-Khabar	6		*Al-Jazīrah*	1
		Total	**171**		**Total**	**20**

Table 5.64 shows spelling variations in three words. In the first example, *Al-Ahrām* and *Al-Jazīrah* used the variant spellings شئون and شؤون respectively. The word did not occur in the other newspapers. In the second example, most of the newspapers spelled these words with ؤ (32 occurrences), while *Al-Ahrām* used ئ (15 times). By referring to the first situation, it can be concluded that *Al-Ahrām* newspaper uses ئ in spelling both words (شئون and مسئول). The third example shows that the spelling مبارات (without ي) was used more than مباريات (with ي) (171 and 20 occurrences respectively) with all the newspapers using both spellings. However, the table shows that the newspapers used the two spellings in different proportions, although the second spelling was always less frequent than the first.

b) Spelling differences in loan words

The results of the analysis showed that several loan words occurred more than once. Since some of these words cannot be made to confirm to Arabic spelling conventions, it opens up the possibility that they will be spelled differently. Table 5.65 shows these differences by newspaper.

Table 5.65: Example of loan words with variant spellings

No	Word	Newspaper	Freq	Word	Newspaper	Freq
1	بسيكولوجي (*psychology*)	*Al-Khabar*	1	سيكولوجي	*Al-Khabar*	1
		Total	**1**		**Total**	**1**
2	نوفمبر (*November*)	*Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* *Al-Jazīrah* *Al-Khabar* *Al-Ahrām* *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī*	12 10 7 6 3	نوفنبر	*Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd*	1
		Total	**38**		**Total**	**1**
3	أستاد (*stadium*)	*Al-Ahrām* *Al-Jazīrah* *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī* *Al-Safīr* *Al-Furāt*	18 7 5 4 2 1	ستاد	*Al-Ahrām*	**3**
		Total	**37**		**Total**	**3**

	W	Newspaper	F	W	Newspaper	F	W	Newspaper	F
4	كغم	*Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd*	11	كيلوغرام	*Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd*	9	كيلوجرام	*Al-Quds al-ʿArabī*	1
		Total	**11**		**Total**	**9**		**Total**	**1**

Table 5.65 shows the spelling variants for four words. The first example shows two different spellings of the same word (بسيكولوجي and سيكولوجي), both used once in the same newspaper (*Al-Khabar*). This indicates that this Algerian newspaper accepts the use of this foreign word in two variations, with and without the consonant ـب, but the low frequency of both variations shows that they are not regularly used in the newspaper. The second example shows two different spellings of the same word (نوفمبر and نوفنبر). The first

occurred 38 times in five newspapers (*Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd, Al-Jazīrah, Al-Ahrām, Al-Khabar* and *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī*) and the second was used only once in *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd*, indicating that the first form is much more popular than the second. *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* is unique in using both spellings, although the use of the first exceeds the second by 12 to one.

The third example shows two different spellings (أستاد and ستاد) used for 'stadium'. The first was the usual spelling (37 occurrences in six newspapers: *Al-Ahrām, Al-Jazīrah, Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd, Al-Quds al-ʿArabī, Al-Safīr* and *Al-Furāt*). In contrast, the second spelling occurred only three times, all in *Al-Ahrām.* This was the only newspaper to use both spellings and it used the first much more than the second (18 times).

The fourth example shows the use of three different but similarly spelt words for 'kilogramme' (كغم, كيلوغرام and كيلوجرام). The first (كغم) is an abbreviation of the other two is the most frequently used (11 occurrences) more than the first and second full forms (nine and one occurrences respectively). The abbreviation and the first full form appeared only in *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd*, where they were both used often and in similar frequency, while *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī* was the only newspaper to use the second full form (only once). This shows that, although most of the newspapers used only one spelling for certain words, some newspapers may use two.

5.4 Comparison Analysis

The main purpose of this analysis to determine the language style in the newspapers from different perspectives, because comparison analysis has the advantage of being able to derive different outcomes from similar sources. This analysis is divided into two major sections: first, a general comparison of most aspects, which shows significant differences between sections, and second, a comparison of keywords using a special comparison tool available in Wordsmith software.

5.4.1 General comparison between *world affairs* and *sports*

The analysis in this section compares the two word lists in order to reveal points of difference between *world affairs* and *sport* and is based on selected aspects that have already been studied in both sections, in 5.1 and 5.2. Although a direct comparison is applied, the results from the comparison analysis using Wordsmith are still conditional and can be considered supporting evidence for each phenomenon that emerges.[341]

[341] For more detail on the comparison process in this part see the methodology chapter on page 138.

5.4.1.1 Word frequency of nouns

1. Word frequency by number

Table 5.66: Comparison of singular nouns in world affairs and sports

No	World affairs to sport				Sport to world affairs			
	World affairs	**F**	**F (S)**	**Keyness**	**Sport**	**F**	**F (W)**	**Keyness**
1	رئيس (*leader*)	522	189	163.76	فريق (*team*)	591	13	711.67
2	حكومة (*government*)	267	3	371.28	مباراة (*match*)	476	0	662.38
3	جيش (*army*)	184	0	255.79	منتخب (*national team*)	432	6	543.39
4	مجلس (*council*)	182	59	66.27	كرة (*ball*)	339	2	471.52
5	مؤتمر (*conference*)	175	5	204.48	فوز (*victory*)	300	15	315.61
6	وزير (*minister*)	166	12	159.44	نادي (*club*)	294	1	396.87
7	يوم (*day*)	158	214	-8.65	لاعب (*player*)	279	1	376.10
8	عام (*year*)	151	178	-	اتحاد (*union*)	278	55	162.75
9	أمريكية (*American*)	143	8	147.25	دوري (*league*)	265	0	368.50
10	وقت (*time*)	136	64	26.75	أول (*first*)	250	77	95.99

Table 5.66 shows thats for singular nouns, the word حكومة creates the biggest difference between *world affairs* and *sport* in the first comparison (*world affairs* – *sport*) with a 371.28 keyness score. The word رئيس occurred more often than حكومة (522 times compared with 267), but it creates a smaller difference because it also appeared regularly in *sport* (189 occurrences). In the second comparison (*sport* – *world affairs*), the word فريق which had the highest frequency on the sports list, also creates the biggest difference with a score of 711.67. It can be generally concluded that the top ten singular nouns in *sport* created greater differences as compared with singular nouns in *world affairs*. This is determined by the number of words that create higher keyness scores in *sport* as compared with those in *world affairs*. The table shows there are six singular nouns (فريق, مباراة, منتخب, كرة, نادي and لاعب) in *sport* that create a higher keyness score than any word in *world affairs*.

Table 5.67: Comparison of plural nouns between sections

No	World affairs to sports				Sports to world affairs			
	World affairs	**F**	**F (S)**	**Keyness**	**Sports**	**F**	**F (W)**	**Keyness**
1	قوات (*forces*)	196	7	221.26	لاعبين (*players*)	374	1	507.79
2	وزراء (*ministers*)	131	6	141.10	مباريات (*matches*)	191	0	265.53
3	دول (*countries*)	116	30	54.38	نقاط (*points*)	140	7	147.19
4	انتخابات (*elections*)	101	2	123.40	منافسات (*tournaments*)	121	0	168.17
5	مصادر (*sources*)	74	3	81.63	أندية (*clubs*)	107	0	148.71
6	مفاوضات (*negotiations*)	74	9	59.30	شباب (*youth*)	101	3	116.74
7	فلسطينيين (*Palestinians*)	69	0	95.88	أهداف (*goals*)	99	13	74.62
8	علاقات (*relations*)	66	8	52.08	ألعاب (*games*)	78	0	108.39
9	أمم (*nations*)	64	26	16.68	تصفيات (*qualifies*)	72	0	100.05
10	مسؤولون (*responsibles*)	62	18	86.15	فرق (*teams*)	64	4	63.68

Table 5.67 shows that, for plural nouns, the word قوات created the biggest differences in comparison to *sport* in the first comparison (*world – sport*) with a 221.26 keyness score. For *sport*, the word لاعبين created the biggest difference with a 507.79 keyness score. It can be generally concluded that the top ten plural nouns in *sport* create greater differences as compared with plural nouns in *world affairs*. This is determined by the number of words that create higher keyness score in *sport* as compared to words in *world affairs*. The table shows that two plural nouns (لاعبين and مباريات) in *sport* created higher scores than any word in *world affairs*.

2. Word frequency of sound and broken plurals

Table 5.68: Comparison between broken and sound plurals in both sections

No	Sport				World affairs			
	Broken	**Freq**	**Sound**	**Freq**	**Broken**	**Freq**	**Sound**	**Freq**
1	تمارين (*exercises*)	8	تمرينات	0	تقارير (*reports*)	10	تقريرات	0
2	أنشطة (*activities*)	6	نشاطات	0	أنشطة (*activities*)	8	نشاطات	10
3	مشاكل (*problems*)	6	مشكلات	0	مشاكل (*problems*)	8	مشكلات	5
4	زوار (*visitors*)	4	زائرون	0	مشاريع (*projects*)	8	مشروعات	8
5	مواهب (*talents*)	4	موهبات	0	رسائل (*letters*)	5	رسالات	0
6	رواد (*pioneers*)	3	رائدون	0	تدابير (*managements*)	9	تدبيرات	0
7					طرق (*ways*)	8	طرقات	0
8					نشطاء (*active people*)	5	نشيطون	0

Table 5.68 shows a comparison of broken and sound plurals in *world affairs* and *sport* for nouns that take both forms. The table shows that in *sport*, broken plurals totally dominate the list, with no sound plurals being used for any of the six nouns. The situation is different in *world affairs*, where three sound plurals appear on the list. The word مشكلات was used fewer times than مشاكل (five and eight times respectively), the word مشروعات was used the same number of times as مشاريع (eight each), and the word نشاطات was used more than أنشطة (ten and eight times respectively). The table also shows that two plural nouns (أنشطة/نشاطات and مشاكل/مشكلات) occurred in both *sport* and *world affairs*, although the *sport* sections used only the broken plural for both nouns, while *world affairs* used both forms.

3. Word frequency by of gender

Table 5.69: Comparison of masculine nouns in both sections

No	World affairs to sport				Sport to world affairs			
	World affairs	***F***	***F* (S)**	**Keyness**	**Sport**	***F***	***F* (W)**	**Keyness**
1	رئيس (*leader*)	522	189	163.76	فريق (*team*)	591	13	711.67
2	جيش (*army*)	184	0	255.79	منتخب (*national team*)	432	6	543.39
3	مجلس (*council*)	182	59	66.27	لاعبين (*players*)	374	1	507.79
4	مؤتمر (*conference*)	175	5	204.48	فوز (*victory*)	300	15	315.61
5	وزير (*minister*)	166	12	159.44	نادي (*club*)	294	1	396.87
6	يوم (*day*)	158	214	-8.65	لاعب (*player*)	279	1	376.10
7	عام (*year*)	151	178	-	اتحاد (*union*)	278	55	162.75
8	وقت (*time*)	136	64	26.75	دوري (*league*)	265	0	368.50
9	إسرائيلي (*Israeli*)	135	3	162.88	أول (*first*)	250	77	95.99
10	وزراء (*ministers*)	131	6	141.10	هدف (*goal*)	238	38	161.01

Table 5.69 shows the comparison of the top ten masculine nouns in both sections. The word جيش creates the biggest difference with a 255.79 keyness score in *world affairs*. In *sport*, the highest word فريق also creates the biggest difference with a score of 711.67. The conclusion is that more masculine nouns in *sport* create bigger differences as compared

with *world affairs*, with seven of them (فريق, منتخب, لاعبين, فوز, نادي, لاعب and دوري) scoring more than the highest keyness score in *world affairs*.

Table 5.70: Comparison of feminine nouns in both sections

No	World affairs to sport				Sport to world affairs			
	World affairs	**F**	**F (S)**	**Keyness**	**Sport**	**F**	**F (W)**	**Keyness**
1	حكومة (*government*)	267	3	371.28	مباراة (*match*)	476	0	662.38
2	قوات (*forces*)	196	7	221.26	كرة (*ball*)	339	2	471.52
3	أمريكية (*American*)	143	8	147.25	بطولة (*championship*)	208	2	269.34
4	خارجية (*external*)	133	8	134.47	مباريات (*matches*)	191	0	265.53
5	فلسطينية (*Palestinian*)	124	0	172.34	أولى (*first*)	179	38	99.17
6	منطقة (*area*)	123	53	28.86	نقطة (*point*)	172	15	154.43
7	مدينة (*town*)	117	88	-	مجموعة (*group*)	163	53	58.46
8	دول (*states*)	116	30	54.38	دقيقة (*minute*)	155	6	171.61
9	دولة (*state*)	107	12	87.49	دورة (*round*)	146	0	159.85
10	أخرى (*other*)	102	95	-	نقاط (*points*)	140	7	147.19

Table 5.70 shows a comparison between the top ten feminine nouns in *world affairs* and *sport*. It shows that in *world affairs*, the word حكومة creates the biggest difference with a 371.28 keyness score. In *sport*, the word مباراة creates the biggest difference with a score of 662.38. The conclusion is that there are more feminine nouns in *sport* that create bigger differences as compared with *world affairs*, with two of them (مباراة and كرة) scoring higher than the highest keyness score in *world affairs*.

4. Word frequency by phrase

Table 5.71: Comparison of phrases in both sections

Word	World affairs	*F*	Sport	*F*
المتحدة (*United*)	الولايات المتحدة (*United States*)	125	الولايات المتحدة (*United States*)	12
	الأمم المتحدة (*United Nations*)	64		
الشرق (*East*)	الشرق الأوسط (*Middle East*)	31	الشرق الأوسط (*Middle East*)	2
	الشرق الأوسط الجديد (*New Middle East*)	1	بطولة الشرق الأوسط (*Middle East Championship*)	4
	الشرق الأوسط العربي (*Arab Middle East*)	1		
الدولة *country*	دولة فلسطينية (*state of Palestine*)	16	الدولة العربية (*Arab state*)	1
	الدولة العربية (*Arab state*)	6	دولة مضيفة (*host nation*)	1
	دولة يهودية (*Jewish state*)	2	دولة منظمة (*organising nation*)	1
	دولة أجنبية (*foreign state*)	2		

	دولة مسلمة (*Muslim state*) دولة إسرائيل (*state of Israel*)	2 2		
أطلسي *Atlantic*	حلف الأطلسي (*Atlantic Treaty*) حلف شمال الأطلسي (*North Atlantic Treaty*) حلف شمال الأطلنطي (*North Atlantic Treaty*)	10 9 2	مجموعة أطلسي (*Atlantic group*)	1
العالم (*world*)	العالم الإسلامي *(Islamic world*) العالم الخارجي (*outside world*) العالم الثالث (*third world*)	2 1 1	كأس العالم (*World Cup*) بطولة العالم (*world championship*) أبطال العالم (*world champions*) بطل العالم (*world champion*)	31 8 2 2
كأس (*cup*)	كأس آسيا (*Asian Cup*)	1	كأس العالم (*World Cup*) كأس آسيا (*Asian Cup*) كأس الأمم الآسيوية (*Asian Cup of Nations*) كأس أوروبا (*European Cup*) كأس الأمم الأوروبية (*European Cup of Nations*) كأس أوروبيا (*European Cup*) كأس أمم أوروبا (*European Cup of Nations*) كأس أمم إفريقيا (*African Cup of Nation*) كأس الأمم الإفريقية كأس إفريقيا (*African Cup*) كأس أبطال إفريقي (*African Cup Championship*) كأس الاتحاد الأوروبي (*European Champion League*) كأس الاتحاد الإفريقي (*African Club Cup*) كأس الاتحاد الآسيوي (*Asian Club Cup*) كأس ديفيس (*Davis Cup*) كأس ماسترز (*Masters Cup*) كأس سوبر (*Super Bowl*)	31 25 7 4 2 1 2 3 1 1 1 1 7 3 2 4 2
الدور (*round*)	دور مركزي (*central round*) دور أساسي (*first round*)	1 1	الدور النهائي (*final round*) الدور الأول (*first round*) الدور نصف النهائي (*semi final round*) الدور ربع النهائي (*quarter final round*) الدور الأساسي (*first round*) الدور قبل النهائي (*semi final round*)	17 14 5 4 1 1
الودية *friendly*	المحاولات الودية (*friendly attempts*)	1	المباراة/المباريات الودية *(friendly match)* الدورة الودية (*friendly round*) المقابلة الودية (*friendly meeting*) البطولة الودية (*friendly championship*) زيارة الودية (*friendly visit*)	14 6 3 2 1
أمين (*trustee*)	الأمين العام (*general secretary*) أمين السر (*secretary*)	27 1	أمين السر (*secretary*) أمين عام (*general secretary*) الأمين المالي (*bursar*) أمين للصندوق (*treasurer*) أمين مدربة (*trainer*)	12 5 3 1 1
صاحب (*owner*)	صاحب المكتب (*office owner*) صاحب الكلمة (*one who has the last word*) صاحب الأرض (*home team*) صاحب الحق (*right holder*) صاحب الشركة (*company owner*)	1 1 1 1 1	صاحب المركز (رقم) (*holder of a position*) صاحب الأرض (*home team*) صاحب الهدف (*goal scorer*) صاحب الذهبية (*gold medal holder*)	12 3 2 1

Table 5.71 compares phrases between sections. In the first example, the table shows that in *world affairs*, two phrases occurred incorporating the word المتحدة namely الولايات المتحدة and

الأمم المتحدة, while there was only one such phrase in *sport*. The phrase الولايات المتحدة in *world affairs* was used more than in *sport* with 125 and 12 occurrences respectively, while الأمم المتحدة did not occur in *sport*. In the second example, in *world affairs*, three phrases occurred incorporating the word الشرق while there were only two such phrases in *sport*. The phrase الشرق الأوسط was used more in *world affairs* than in *sport*, with 31 and 2 occurrences respectively, while بطولة الشرق الأوسط was used in *sport* but not used in *world affairs*.

In the third example, six phrases were used incorporating the word الدولة in *world affairs*, while there were only three such phrases in *sport*. The phrase دولة فلسطينية was used 16 times in *world affairs* and not at all in *sport*. The phrases دولة يهودية/أجنبية/ مسلمة/إسرائيل were not found in *sport* either. The phrase الدولة العربية occurred in both sections but more frequently in *world affairs*. The phrase دولة مضيفة and دولة منظمة occurred once each in *sport* sections only.

In the fourth example, three phrases were used incorporating the word أطلسي in *world affairs*, while there was only one such phrase in *sport*. The phrase حلف الأطلسي was used ten times in *world affairs* and not at all in *sport*, which contained no occurrences of حلف شمال الأطلسي/ الأطلنطي either. On the other hand, the phrase مجموعة أطلسي occurred in *sport* but was not found in *world affairs*.

In the fifth example, three phrases incorporating the word العالم were used in *world affairs*, while there were four such phrases in *sport*. In addition, not all the phrases were the same in both sections. Although *world affairs* sections used more different phrases, the phrases

used in sport occurred with greater frequency; كأس العالم had the highest frequency (31 occurrences), followed by بطولة العالم with eight.

In the sixth example, 17 phrases incorporating the word كأس were used in *sport*, while only one such phrase occurred in *world affairs*. The phrase كأس العالم in *sport* had the highest usage (31 occurrences), followed by كأس آسيا with 25. In *world affairs*, كأس آسيا was used only once, compared with 25 times in *sport*.

In the seventh example, the word الدور was used in six phrases in *sport* sections, and only in two phrases in *world affairs*, and the phrases were not the same in both sections. The phrase الدور النهائي in *sport* had the highest usage, with 17 occurrences, followed by الدور الأول with 14. In *world affairs*, only دور مركزي and دور أساسي were used, once each.

In the eighth example, the word الودية was used in five phrases in *sport*, and in only once in *world affairs*, and the phrases were not the same in both sections. In sport, the phrase المباراة/المباراة الودية had the highest usage, with 14 occurrences, followed by الدورة الودية with six. In *world affairs*, only المحاولات الودية was used, and only once.

In the ninth example, five phrases were used incorporating the word أمين in *sport* sections. Two of these phrases were also used in *world affairs*. The phrase أمين السر had the highest usage in *sport*, with 12 occurrences, followed by أمين عام with five, whereas in *world affairs*, the phrase الأمين العام was used more than أمين السر.

In the last example, four phrases incorporating the word صاحب were used in *sport*, while five such phrases occurred in *world affairs*. Only one phrase (صاحب الأرض) was used in both sections, with three occurrences in *sport* and one in *world affairs*. The phrases صاحب المركز, صاحب الهدف and صاحب الذهبية were not found in *world affairs* and the phrases صاحب المكتب, صاحب الشركة and صاحب الحق were not found in *sport*. The analysis above shows that most of the phrases used in the newspapers differed between sections. The few that were used in both sections were normally used to convey a different meaning.

4. Word frequency in other noun categories

a) Collective nouns

Table 5.72: Comparison of collective nouns

No	Sport to world affairs				World affairs to sport			
	Sport	**F**	**F (W)**	**Keyness**	**World affairs**	**F**	**F (S)**	**Keyness**
1	فريق (*team*)	591	13	711.67	جيش (*army*)	184	0	255.79
2	منتخب (*national team*)	432	6	543.39	عسكرية (*military*)	76	1	96.32
3	مجموعة (*group*)	163	53	58.46	أمم (*nations*)	64	26	16.68
4	جماهير (*crowds*)	39	5	29.74	عسكري (*military*)	57	2	64.50
5	أمم (*nations*)	26	64	-16.68	شعب (*people*)	54	11	31.14
6	جماهيري (*crowds*)	13	0	8.06	مجموعة (*group*)	53	163	-58.46
7	شعب (*people*)	11	54	-31.14	جنود (*troops*)	47	0	65.31
8	جماهيرية (*crowd*)	8	0	11.11	مجتمع (*society*)	20	4	11.69
9	جماعية (*group*)	8	7	-	فريق (*team*)	13	591	-711.67
10	وفود (*delegations*)	8	5	-	قومي (*national*)	13	7	-
11	قومي (*national*)	7	13	-	جماعية (*group*)	7	8	-
12	عسكري (*military*)	2	57	-64.50	منتخب (*team*)	6	432	-543.39
13	شعبي (*popular*)	4	1	-	وفود (*delegations*)	5	8	-
14	مجتمع (*society*)	4	20	-11.69	جمهور (*crowd*)	4	23	-14.84
15	عسكرية (*military*)	1	76	-96.32	شعبي (*popular*)	1	4	-

Table 5.72 shows a comparison between collective nouns in *sport* and *world affairs* sections. In *sport*, the word فريق creates the biggest difference with a 711.67 keyness score, the same as the score in *world affairs*, where the frequency is lower, while the word جيش

creates the biggest difference in *world affairs* with a 255.79 score. The results also show that most of the collective nouns occurred both sections, apart from one in *sport* (جماهيرية) and two in *world affairs* (جيش and جنود). Of these, the word جيش creates the biggest difference with a 255.79 keyness score and no occurrences in *sport*.

b) Comparatives

Table 5.73: Comparison of comparatives in both sections

No	Sport to world				World to sport			
	Sport	**F**	**F (W)**	**Keyness**	**World**	**F**	**F (S)**	**Keyness**
1	أفضل (*better*)	105	11	87.82	أكثر (*more*)	72	59	-
2	أكثر (*more*)	59	72	-	أكبر (*bigger*)	35	26	-
3	أكبر (*bigger*)	26	35	-	أقل (*less*)	32	20	-
4	أقل (*less*)	20	32	-	أعلى (*higher*)	25	3	19.82
5	أبرز (*more apparent*)	15	16	-	أبرز (*more apparent*)	16	15	-
6	أهم (*more important*)	15	11	-	أفضل (*better*)	11	105	-87.82
7	أغلى (*more valuable*)	6	0	8.34	أهم (*more important*)	11	15	-
8	أغلب (*more often*)	5	4	-	أسوأ (*worse*)	9	4	-
9	أقرب (*nearer*)	5	9	-	أقرب (*nearer*)	9	5	-
10	أقصى (*more distant*)	4	3	-	أسرع (*faster*)	5	1	-
11	أقوى (*stronger*)	4	0	5.56	أغلب (*more often*)	4	5	-
12	أجمل (*more beautiful*)	3	0	-	أخطر (*more dangerous*)	3	3	-
13	أحسن (*better*)	3	0	-	أقصى (*more distant*)	3	4	-
14	أخطر (*more dangerous)*	3	3	-	أكمل (*more complete*)	3	0	-
15	أعظم (*greater*)	3	1	-	أوسع (*wider*)	3	0	-
16	أعلى (*higher*)	3	25	-19.82				

Table 5.73 shows a comparison between comparatives in *sport* and *world affairs*. In *sport*, the word أفضل creates the biggest difference with a 87.82 keyness score, while the word أعلى creates the biggest difference in *world affaris*, with a score of 19.82. The results also show that only a few of the comparatives in both sections create significant keyness scores. There are two possible reasons for this. Either the differences between these words are too small, or both variables occur in low frequency. Nevertheless, the *sport* sections have four words that create significant keyness scores: أفضل (88.39), أغلى (8.34), أقوى (5.56) and أعلى

(-19.82), as compared with two in *world affairs*: أعلى (19.82) and أفضل (-88.39). The findings reveal the unexpected fact that both sections use an almost similar level of comparatives, while it might have been predicted that the *sport* section would contain more comparatives because of the competitive nature of sport and sporting achievements.

5.4.1.2 Word frequency of verbs

1. Word frequency by tense

Table 5.74: Comparison of perfect verbs in both sections

No	World to sports				Sports to world			
	World	**F**	**F (S)**	**Keyness**	**Sports**	**F**	**F (W)**	**Keyness**
1	قال (*said*)	326	142	75.04	كان (*to be*)	204	146	9.50
2	كان (*to be*)	146	204	-9.50	قال (*said*)	142	326	-75.04
3	أكد (*emphasised*)	111	64	12.93	سجل (*recorded*)	98	2	119.35
4	أضاف (*added*)	108	68	9.30	كانت (*to be*)	98	104	-
5	كانت (*to be*)	104	98	-	فاز (*won*)	72	1	90.87
6	أعلن (*announced*)	85	19	45.50	أضاف (*added*)	68	108	-9.30
7	تم (*completed*)	75	37	13.27	أكد (*emphasised*)	64	111	-12.93
8	قالت (*said*)	75	14	46.12	حقق (*confirmed*)	56	6	46.39
9	أعلنت (*announced*	57	3	59.53	تم (*completed*)	37	75	-13.27
10	أشار (*pointed*)	46	26	5.69	لعب (*played*)	37	1	43.54

Table 5.74 shows a comparison between the top ten perfect tense verbs in *world affairs* and *sport*. In *world affairs,* the verb قال creates the biggest differences with a 75.04 keyness score, while in *sport*, the verb سجل creates the biggest differences with score of 119.35. In addition, the table shows that the top ten verbs in *world affairs* are used more than the same verbs in *sport*, where all scores except for كان and كانت are positive, while only five verbs have positive scores in *world affairs*. In contrast, *sport* contains more specific verbs and سجل and فاز create higher keyness scores than the highest in *world affairs*. The table also shows that there are four verbs in each section that that did not occur in the other. In

world affairs, they are أعلن, قالت , أعلنت, and أشار, while in *sport* they are سجل, فاز, حقق and لعب. Thus, it can be concluded that more perfect tense verbs were used in both sections than were used in only one.

Table 5.75: Comparison of imperfect verbs in both sections

No	World affairs to sport				Sport to world affairs			
	World affairs	**F**	**F (S)**	**Keyness**	**Sport**	**F**	**F (W)**	**Keyness**
1	يكون (*to be*)	71	68	-	يكون (*to be*)	68	71	-
2	تكون (*to be)*	57	42	-	يلعب (*play*)	57	2	64.50
3	يتم (*complete*)	57	33	6.55	تكون (*to be*)	42	57	-
4	يمكن (*could*)	53	25	10.37	تقام (*held*)	39	0	54.19
5	يجب (*have to*)	32	14	7.29	يتم (*complete*)	33	57	-6.55
6	يقول (*say*)	29	8	12.72	يلتقي *(meet)*	27	14	-
7	تجري (*run*)	23	5	12.60	يمكن (*could*)	25	53	-10.37
8	يعود (*return*)	22	23	-	يخوض (*take into*)	23	2	20.78
9	تقوم (*stand*)	21	11	-	يعود (*return*)	23	22	-
10	يقوم (*stand*)	20	14	-	تضم (*join*)	22	17	-

With regard to imperfect verbs, Table 5.75 shows that in *world affairs*, the verb يقول creates the biggest difference with a 12.72 keyness score, while in *sport*, the verb يلعب creates the biggest difference with a score of 64.50. The table also shows that, although the number of imperfect verbs that have keyness score is the same for both sections, three imperfect verbs in *sport* created higher scores than the highest score in *world affairs*. Furthermore, the difference in scores in *world affairs* is not great, with a range of between 12.72 and 6.55. The table also shows that there are five verbs in each section that did not occur in the other. In *world affairs*, they are يجب, يقول , تجري, تقوم and يقوم, while in *sport* they are يلعب, تقام, يخوض, يلتقي and تضم.

2. Word frequency of auxiliary and non-auxiliary verbs

Table 5.76: Comparison of auxiliary verbs in both sections

No	World affairs to sport				Sport to world affairs			
	World affairs	***F***	***F* (S)**	**Keyness**	**Sport**	***F***	***F* (W)**	**Keyness**
1	كان (*to be*)	146	204	-9.85	كان (*to be*)	204	146	9.85
2	كانت (*to be*)	104	98	-	كانت (*to be*)	98	104	-
3	تم (*completed*)	75	37	13.27	يكون (*to be*)	68	71	-
4	يكون (*to be*)	71	68	-	حقق (*achieved*)	56	6	46.39
5	تكون (*to be)*	57	42	-	تكون (*to be*)	42	57	-
6	يتم (*complete*)	57	33	6.55	تقام (*held*)	39	0	54.19
7	يمكن (*could*)	53	25	10.37	تم (*completed*)	37	75	-13.27
8	تجري (*run*)	23	5	12.60	يتم (*complete*)	33	57	-6.55
9	تقوم (*stand*)	21	11	-	يمكن (*could*)	25	53	-10.37
10	يقوم (*stand*)	20	14	-	تضم (*join*)	22	17	-

Table 5.76 shows a comparison between the top ten auxiliary verbs in both sections. It shows that in *world affairs*, the verb تم creates the biggest difference with a 13.27 keyness score, while in *sport*, the verb تقام creates the biggest difference with a score of 54.19. The table also shows that there are only three verbs that do not occur among the top ten auxiliary verbs in both sections. *World affairs* did not use the verbs حقق, تقام and تضم, and *sport* did not use تجري, يقوم and تقوم. This shows that the other seven verbs were regularly used in both sections. Nevertheless, differences do exist: the difference between the highest keyness scores in the two sections (13.27 in *sport* and 54.19 in *world affairs*) shows that the verbs in *world affairs* were more general than those in *sport*.

Table 5.77: Comparison of non-auxiliary verbs in both sections

No	World affairs to sport				Sport to world affairs			
	World affairs	***F***	***F* (S)**	**Keyness**	**Sport**	***F***	***F* (W)**	**Keyness**
1	قال (*said*)	326	142	75.04	قال (*said*)	142	326	-75.04
2	أكد (*confirmed*)	111	64	12.93	سجل (*scored*)	98	2	119.35
3	أضاف (*added*)	108	68	9.30	فاز (*won*)	72	1	90.87
4	أعلن (*announced*)	85	19	45.50	أضاف (*added*)	68	108	-9.30
5	قالت (*said*)	75	14	46.12	أكد (*confirmed*)	64	111	-12.93
6	أعلنت (*announced*	57	3	59.53	يلعب (*play*)	57	2	64.50
7	أشار (*pointed*)	46	26	5.69	لعب (*played*)	37	1	43.54
8	يقول (*say*)	29	8	12.72	يلتقي *(meet)*	27	14	-
9	يعود (*return*)	22	23	-	يخوض (*take into*)	23	2	20.78
10	ذكر (*mentioned*)	21	11	-	يعود (*return*)	23	22	-

With regard to non-auxiliary verbs, Table 5.77 shows that, in *world affairs*, the verb قال creates the biggest difference with a 75.04 keyness score, while in *sport*, the verb سجل creates the biggest difference with a score of 119.35. The table also shows that there are no negative scores in *world affairs*, while three verbs (قال, اضاف and أكد) have negative scores in *sport*. This shows that, while almost all the top ten verbs in *world affairs* were used more than in *sport*, several non-auxiliary verbs in *sport*, such as سجل, فاز and يلعب, clearly dominate that section more than any of the verbs in *world affairs*.

3. Word frequency by gender of subject

Table 5.78: Comparison of verbs with masculine subjects in both sections

No	World to sports				Sports to world			
	World	**F**	**F (S)**	**Keyness**	**Sports**	**F**	**F (W)**	**Keyness**
1	قال (*said*)	326	142	75.04	كان (*to be*)	204	164	9.85
2	كان (*to be*)	164	204	-9.85	قال (*said*)	142	326	-75.04
3	أكد (*confirmed*)	111	64	12.93	سجل (*scored*)	98	2	119.35
4	أضاف (*added*)	108	68	9.30	فاز (*won*)	72	1	90.87
5	أعلن (*announced*)	85	19	45.50	أضاف (*added*)	68	108	-9.30
6	تم (*completed*)	75	37	13.27	يكون (*to be*)	68	71	-
7	يكون (*to be*)	71	68	-	أكد (*confirmed*)	64	111	-12.93
8	يتم (*complete*)	57	33	6.55	يلعب (*play*)	57	2	64.50
9	يمكن (*could*)	53	25	10.37	حقق (*achieved*)	56	6	46.39
10	أوضح (*explained*)	39	24	-	تم (*completed*)	37	75	-13.27

Table 5.78 shows a comparison between the top ten verbs with masculine subjects in *world affaris* and *sport*. It shows that, in *world affairs*, the verb قال creates the biggest difference with a 75.04 keyness score, while in *sport*, the verb سجل creates the biggest difference with a score of 119.35. The table also shows that all the top ten verbs in *world affairs* except كان were used more than they were in *sport*, where only the verb كان shows a negative keyness score (-9.85). In contrast, although *sport* contained more verbs with a negative score, its verbs with positive scores, such as سجل and فاز, have higher scores than those in *world affairs*. This means that the top high frequency words in *sport* include more specific verbs as a result of these two verbs creating keyness scores higher than any in *world affairs*.

Table 5.79: Comparison of verbs with feminine subjects in both sections

No	World affairs to sport				Sport to world affairs			
	World affairs	**F**	**F (S)**	**Keyness**	**Sport**	**F**	**F (W)**	**Keyness**
1	كانت (*to be*)	104	98	-	كانت (*to be*)	98	104	-
2	قالت (*said*)	75	14	46.12	تكون (*to be*)	42	57	-
3	أعلنت (*announced*)	57	3	59.53	تقام (*held*)	39	0	54.19
4	تكون (*to be*)	57	42	-	شهدت (*witnessed*)	23	10	5.30
5	ذكرت (*mentioned*)	32	2	32.01	أقيمت (*held*)	22	6	9.77
6	نقلت (*moved*)	30	1	34.23	تضم (*join*)	22	17	-
7	تجري (*run*)	23	5	12.60	جرت (*ran*)	21	12	-
8	تقوم (*stand*)	21	11	-	تلعب (*play*)	19	0	26.40
9	أكدت (*confirmed*)	20	3	14.13	تشارك (*participate*)	17	7	-
10	أوضحت (*explained*)	18	1	18.56	تنطلق (*rush*)	14	0	19.45

With regard to verbs with feminine subjects, Table 5.79 shows that in *world affairs*, the verb أعلنت creates the biggest difference with a 59.53 keyness score, while in *sport*, the verb تقام creates the biggest difference with a score of 54.19. The table also shows that the highest frequency verb with a feminine subject in both sections was كانت (104 occurrences in *world affairs* and 98 in *sport*. Because there is such a slight difference between the two, no keyness score appears in the table, indicating that they were used in similar frequencies in both sections. The table also shows there were eight verbs in each section that did not

occur in the other. In *world affairs* these verbs are قالت, أعلنت, ذكرت, نقلت, تجري, تقوم, أكدت and أوضحت, while in *sport*, they are تقام, شهدت, أقيمت, تضم , جرت, تلعب, تشارك and تنطلق. Thus, the top ten verbs with feminine subjects in each section differ from each other more than they coincide.

Table 5.80: Comparison of verbs with neuter subjects in both sections

No	World affairs to sport				Sport to world affairs			
	World affairs	**F**	**F (S)**	**Keyness**	**Sport**	**F**	**F (W)**	**Keyness**
1	نرى (*see*)	12	1	11.0	نضع (*put*)	6	1	-
2	نريد (*want*)	12	4	-	أرجع (*move back*)	5	1	-
3	اعتقد (*believe*)	8	5	-	أقول (*say*)	5	2	-
4	نكون (*to be*)	6	2	-	أعرف (*know*)	4	3	-
5	نتمكن (*be able*)	5	3	-	علمنا (*knew*)	4	0	5.56
6	ندعو (*call*)	5	0	6.95	كنت (*to be*)	4	2	-
7	نشوب (*mix*)	5	0	6.95	نريد (*want*)	4	12	-
8	نقول (*say*)	5	1	-	ننتظر (*wait*)	4	3	-
9	كنا (*to be*)	4	0	5.56	أشعر (*feel*)	3	1	-
10	نؤكد (*confirm*)	4	0	5.56	نتمكن (*be able*)	3	5	-

Table 5.80 shows that *world affairs* contained more verbs with neuter subjects than *sport*, the most frequent being نرى and نريد, with 12 occurrences each. This indicates that journalists in *world affairs* report the words of their interviewees directly, more than is the case in sports reporting. The table also shows that nine verbs out of ten in *world affairs* had the dual or plural subjects, while this was true of only five in *sport*. In contrast, in *world affairs*, only one verb had a singular subject compared with five in *sport*. This indicates that interviewees in *world affairs* speak more on behalf of a group of people, whether an organisation or a government.

3. Word frequency in terms of semantics

Table 5.81: Comparison of non-action verbs in both sections

No	World affairs to sport				Sport to world affairs			
	World affairs	**F**	**F (S)**	**Keyness**	**Sport**	**F**	**F (W)**	**Keyness**
1	قال (*said*)	326	142	75.04	كان (*to be*)	204	164	9.85
2	كان (*to be*)	146	204	-9.85	قال (*said*)	142	326	-75.04
3	أكد (*confirmed*)	111	64	12.93	كانت (*to be*)	98	104	-
4	كانت (*to be*)	104	98	-	فاز (*won*)	72	1	90.87
5	أعلن (*announced*)	85	19	45.50	يكون (*to be*)	68	71	-
6	تم (*completed*)	75	37	13.27	أكد (*comfirmed*)	64	111	-12.93
7	قالت (*said*)	75	14	46.12	حقق (*acheived*)	56	6	46.39
8	يكون (*to be*)	71	68	-	تكون (*to be*)	42	57	-
9	أعلنت (*announced*)	57	3	59.53	تم (*completed*)	37	75	-13.27
10	تكون (*to be*)	57	42	-	نجح (*succeeded*)	35	4	28.18

Table 5.81 shows a comparison between the top ten non-action verbs in both sections. It shows that, seven out of ten (قال, كان, أكد, كانت, تم, يكون and كون) occurred in both sections with different frequencies.

Table 5.82: Comparison of action verbs in both sections

No	World affairs to sport				Sport to world affairs			
	World affairs	**F**	**F (S)**	**Keyness**	**Sport**	**F**	**F (W)**	**Keyness**
1	أضاف (*added*)	108	68	9.30	سجل (*scored*)	98	2	119.35
2	أشار (*pointed*)	46	26	5.69	أضاف (*added*)	68	108	-9.30
3	قُتل (*killed*)	35	2	35.84	يلعب (*play*)	57	2	64.50
4	نقلت (*moved*)	30	1	34.23	تقام (*held*)	39	0	54.19
5	جاء (*came*)	29	26	-	لعب (*played*)	37	1	43.54
6	تجري (*run*)	23	5	12.60	تابع (*followed*)	34	18	5.05
7	يعود (*return*)	22	23	-	قاد (*led*)	30	4	22.58
8	تقوم (*stand*)	21	11	-	تقدم (*advanced*)	27	4	19.20
9	قُتلوا (*killed*)	20	0	27.79	خاض (*took into*)	27	1	30.27
10	يقوم (*stand*)	20	14	-	قدم (*advanced*)	27	12	6.22

Table 5.82 shows that there were no great differences between the sections in the use of action verbs. This can be deduced from the fact that the highest frequency verb in *world affairs* was أضاف (108 occurrences) while in *sport* it was سجل (98 occurrences). Although,

the level of usage of action verbs was quite similar, the verbs used in each section were different, except for the verb أضاف.

a) Action verbs used metaphorically

Table 5.83: Comparison of action verbs used metaphorically in both sections

No	Sport	Metaphor	World affairs	Metaphor	Keyness
1	أضاف (*added*)	68	أضاف (*added*)	108	-9.30
2	أشار (*pointed*)	26	أشار (*pointed*)	46	-5.69
3	جاء (*came*)	26	جاء (*came*)	29	-
4	جرت (*ran*)	21	جرت (*ran*)	12	-
5	شهدت (*witnessed*)	23	شهدت (*witnessed*)	10	5.30

Table 5.83 shows that *world affairs* used more metaphors in higher frequency than *sport* with the verb أضاف stands the highest in both sections (108 occurrences for *world affairs* and 68 for *sport*).

b) Action verbs used literally and metaphorically

Table 5.84: Comparison of action verbs used literally and metaphorically in both sections

No	Sport	Action	Metaphor	World affairs	Action	Metaphor
1	رفع (*raised*)	3	22	يعود (*return*)	8	14
2	يعود (*return*)	8	14	وصل (*arrived*)	10	4
3	عاد (*returned*)	5	13	يرى (*see*)	3	15
4	سقط (*fell*)	1	13	يأتي (*come*)	1	12
5	يصل (*arrived*)	**7**	**7**	توجه (*faced*)	6	2
6	وصل (*arrived*)	**7**	6			
7	يواصل (*continue*)	**7**	6			
8	يرفع (*raise*)	1	9			

Table 5.84 shows that most of the example verbs in both sections in data were used more as metaphors than in their literal sense, with a few exceptions. There were three verbs that were used literally more than as metaphors, (وصل, يصل and يواصل) with seven occurrences

each, all being derived from وصل, while this applies to only two verbs in *world affairs:* وصل and توجه with ten and six occurrences respectively.

c) Verb with the same semantic meaning

Table 5.85: Comparison of verbs by semantic family

Meaning	No	Verb	Freq (world)	Freq (sports)	Keyness
Speaking	1	قال (*said*)	326	142	75.04
	2	يقول (*say*)	29	8	12.72
	3	تحدث (*spoke*)	6	7	-
	4	يتحدث (*speak*)	5	0	6.95
	5	يتكلم (*speak*)	1	0	-
	6	تكلم (*spoke*)	0	1	-
Watching	1	شهد (*witnessed*)	4	13	-5.04
	2	يرى (*see*)	18	10	-
	3	راى (*saw*)	7	1	5.08
	4	يشهد (*witness*)	4	8	-
	5	ينظر (*look*)	3	0	-
	6	نظر (*looked*)	1	0	-
Announcing	1	أعلن (*announced*)	85	19	45.50
	2	يعلن (*announce*)	5	10	-
	3	أخبر (*informed*)	2	2	-
Meeting	1	يلتقي (*meet*)	14	27	-
	2	يواجه (*face*)	10	16	-
	3	التقى (*met*)	5	2	-
	4	واجه (*faced*)	1	7	-5.08
	5	يقابل (*oppose*)	1	4	-
	6	قابل (*opposed*)	0	2	-
Affirmation	1	أكد (*confirmed*)	111	64	12.93
	2	يؤكد (*confirm*)	14	7	-
	3	أثبت (*affirmed*)	2	3	-
	4	يثبت (*affirm*)	2	1	-
Achievement	1	ينجح (*succeed*)	7	7	-
	2	نجح (*succeeced*)	4	35	-28.18
	3	يفوز (*win*)	2	10	-5.85
	4	فاز (*won*)	1	72	-90.87
	5	يحقق (*achieve*)	4	12	-
	7	حقق (*achieved*)	6	56	-46.39
	8	يتغلب (*overcome*)	0	2	-
	9	تغلب (*overcame*)	0	17	-23.62
End	1	تم (*completed*)	75	37	13.27
	2	يتم (*complete*)	57	33	6.55
	3	انتهى (*ended*)	2	13	-9.05
	4	ينتهي (*end*)	0	9	-12.50
	5	يختتم (*finish*)	0	7	-9.73
	6	اختتم (*finish*)	0	3	-

Table 5.85 shows a comparison of semantic families across sections. For the first meaning, the table shows that both sections used the verbs قال/يقول more than other verbs with similar meanings. It also shows that *world affairs* used قال (scoring 75.04) and يقول (scoring 12.72) more than *sport*. For the second meaning, *world affairs* preferred يرى (18 occurrences), while *sport* preferred شهد (13). The verb يرى is the second highest in *sport*, with ten occurrences. It may be concluded that that *sport* used both شهد and يرى in similar frequencies, while *world affairs* used verb يرى considerably more than شهد. For the third meaning, both sections used the verbs أعلن/يعلن more than other verbs with similar meanings, although the comparison shows that *world affairs* used أعلن more than *sport*, with a 45.50 keyness score.

For the fourth meaning, both sections used the verbs يلتقي and يواجه more than other verbs with similar meanings. The comparison shows that *sport* used more of these verbs than *world affairs*, but no keyness scores are recorded, which shows that the frequency levels were similar. For the fifth meaning, the table shows that both sections used the verbs أكد/يؤكد more than other verbs with similar meanings. The comparison shows that *world affairs* used more of these verbs than *sport* with a score of 12.93, and no score recorded for the verb يؤكد. For the sixth meaning, *sport* used all these verbs more than *world affairs*, except for one (ينجح), which was used with the same frequency by both (seven times each). In *sport*, the table shows that the verb فاز was used more than in *world affaris*, with a 90.87 keyness score, followed by حقق with 46.39. For the last meaning, both sections used the verbs تم/يتم more than other verbs with similar meanings. The comparison shows that *world affairs* used more of these verbs than *sport*, with a 13.27 keyness score for تم and 6.55 for يتم. The analysis above shows that both sections used almost the same verbs in high

frequency, except the verbs of 'watching' and 'achievement'. For the former, the verb شهد is the most frequent in *sport*, and يرى in *world affairs*. For the latter, the verb فاز is the most frequent in *sport* and ينجح in *world affairs*.

d) Verb with positive and negative meanings

Table 5.86: Comparison of verbs with positive and negative meanings in both sections

No	Sport (positive)	*F*	Sports (Negative)	*F*	World affairs (positive)	*F*	World Affairs (Negative)	*F*
1	فاز (*won*)	72	خسر (*lost*)	30	يسمح (*allow*)	7	يمنع/ لا يسمح (*prohibit*)	7
2	نجح (*succeeded*)	35	فشل (*failed*)	11	ينجح/نجح (*succeed*)	10	فشل/ لم ينجح (*failed*)	7
3	حقق (*achieved*)	56	لم يحقق (*not achieved*)	4	يحقق/حقق (*achieve*)	10	لم يحقق (*not achieve*)	0
4	تأهل (*qualified*)	13	لم يتأهل (*disqualified*)	0	يحصل/حصل (*obtain*)	8	لم يحصل (*not obtain*)	3
5	تمكن (*was able*)	12	لم يتمكن (*was unable*)	6	قبل (*accepted*)	3	رفض (*rejected*)	17
6	نال (*gained*)	9	لم ينل (*not gain*)	0				

Table 5.86 shows that the *sport* sections are more concerned about positive news, with all the positive verbs being used more frequently than their opposites, especially the verbs فاز, نجح and حقق. However, this situation is not so clear in *world affairs*, where the verb رفض was used more (17 times) than قبل (3) and the verb يسمح and its opposite were used in similar frequency. In addition, in *world affairs*, there was not a great difference in usage between فشل/لم ينجح and نجح, with only three occurrences difference. This indicates that, while both sections report positive news more, this tendency is stronger in *sport* than in *world affairs*.

e) Verb of striving towards achievement and their opposites

Table 5.87: Comparison of verbs of 'striving towards achievement' and their opposites in both sections

No	Sport to world affairs				World affairs to sport			
	Sport	***Freq***	***F* (w)**	**Keyness**	**World affairs**	***Freq***	***F* (s)**	**Keyness**
1	يسعى (*strive*)	22	5	11.61	يحاول (*try*)	9	13	-
2	يحاول (*try*)	13	9	-	حاول (*tried*)	7	11	-
3	حاول (*tried*)	11	7	-	يسعى (*strive*)	5	22	-11.61
4	يتدرب (*train*)	6	0	8.34	تمارس (*practise*)	4	0	5.56
5	سارع (*fastened*)	3	0	-	يبذل (*give*)	4	3	-
6	يبذل (*give*)	3	4	-	مارست (*practiced*)	2	0	-
7	مارس (*practised*)	1	0	-	يكفي (*enough*)	4	4	-
8	تدرب (*trained*)	1	0	-	اكتفى (*satisfied*)	2	6	-
9	اكتفى (*satisfied*)	6	2	-				
10	يكفي (*enough*)	4	4	-				

Table 5.87 shows that *sport* used these more frequently than *world affairs*, with the exception of the verbs تمارس, يبذل, مارست and يكفي. The highest three verbs in *sport* show this clearly, with يسعى used 22 times, يحاول 13 and حاول 11, as compared with five, seven and nine occurrences respectively in *world affairs*. This indicates that verbs of striving are more relevant to *sport* than to *world affairs*.

5.4.1.3 Word frequency of loan words

a) Comparison of general loan words

Table 5.88: Comparison of general loan words in both sections

No	World affairs to sport			Sport to world affairs		
	World affairs	***F***	***F* (s)**	**Sport**	***F***	***F* (w)**
1	دبلوماسية (*diplomacy*)	16	0	ميدالية (*medal*)	119	0
2	برلمان (*parliament*)	64	0	برونزية (*bronze*)	41	0
3	إستراتيجية (*strategy*)	19	1	أستاد (*stadium*)	37	0
4	أطلسي (*Atlantic*)	19	1	كاراتيه (*karate*)	18	0
5	ديموقراطية (*democracy*)	34	2	سوبر (*super*)	16	0
6	تكنولوجي (*technology*)	6	0			
7	دكتاتور (*dictator*)	3	1			

Table 5.88 shows that the two sections used different general loan words. The highest frequency word in *world affairs* was برلمان (64 occurrences) followed by ديموقراطية (34), while in *sport* it was ميدالية (119) followed by برونزية (41). In addition, several of the high frequency general loan words in *world affairs* also occurred in *sport* (إستراتيجية, أطلسي, ديموقراطية and دكتاتور) but at very low frequency levels, while none of the high frequency general loan words used in *sport* were used in *world affairs*.

b) Comparison of specific loan words

Table 5.89: Comparison of specific loan words in both sections

No	World affairs to sport			Sport to world affairs		
	World affairs	***F***	***F* (s)**	**Sport**	***F***	***F* (w)**
1	تكنوقراط (*technocrat*)	5	0	تكتيك (*tactics*)	4	1
2	بروتوكول (*protocol*)	4	0	المناجير (*manager*)	2	0
3	فيتو (*veto*)	3	0	سير (*Sir*)	1	0
4	فايروسات (*virus*)	2	0	بادمنتون (*badminton*)	1	0
5	مارينز (*marines*)	2	0	دبل كيك (*double kick*)	1	0
6	إنترناشونال (*international*)	1	0	تكنيك (*technique*)	1	0
7	ترانسفير (*transfer*)	1	0	أوتوغرافات (*autograph*)	1	0
8	جاكت (*jacket*)	1	0	الكارت (*card*)	1	0
9	ديمغرافي (*demography*)	1	0	دراماتيكية (*dramatic*)	1	0
10	تي شيرت (*t shirt*)	1	0	ستاندرد (*standard*)	1	0
11	تكتيكات (*tactics*)	1	4	بسيكولوجي (*psychology*)	1	0

Table 5.89 shows that the two sections used different specific loan words. The highest frequency word in *world affairs* was تكنوقراط (five occurrences) followed by بروتوكول (four), while in *sport* it was تكنيك (four) followed by المناجير (two). Only one specific loan word (تكتيكات/تكتيك) occurred in both sections, once in *world affairs* and four times in *sport*.

5.4.2 Comparison of two wordlists in Wordsmith

The comparison tool in Wordsmith enables keyword comparison between two wordlists using the likelihood ratio test.[342] Only keywords of keyness under *p* value (0.000001) that have significant differences are shown in the list by keyness score. The higher the keyness score, the more significant the differences are considered to be. This part is divided into three sections: first, a comparison between sections; second, a comparison between newspapers; and third, a comparison between newspapers published in Arab and non-Arab countries.

[342] The explanation of this test is discussed in the methodology chapter (see page 138).

5.4.2.1 Comparison between *world affairs* and *sports*

For purposes of limitation, the researcher focuses the word comparison on keyness scores of more than 100 in this part, because the researcher found important points of difference there between sections. Table 5.90 shows the results.

Table 5.90: Comparison between keywords in world and sports sections

No	World affairs to Sport				Sport to World affairs			
	World affairs	***F***	***F* (s)**	**Keyness**	**Sport**	***F***	***F* (w)**	**Keyness**
1	حكومة (*government*)	267	0	371.28	فريق (*team*)	591	13	711.67
2	جيش (*army*)	184	0	255.79	مباراة (*match*)	476	0	662.38
3	قوات (*forces*)	196	7	221.26	منتخب (*national team*)	432	6	543.39
4	مؤتمر (*conference*)	175	5	204.48	لاعبين (*players*)	374	1	507.79
5	أنابوليس (*Annapolis*)	126	0	175.13	كرة (*ball*)	339	0	471.52
6	فلسطينية (*Palestine*)	124	0	172.34	نادي (*club*)	294	1	396.87
7	حزب (*party*)	129	1	168.95	لاعب (*player*)	279	1	376.10
8	غزة (*Gaza*)	118	0	164.00	دوري (*league*)	265	0	368.50
9	رئيس (*leader*)	522	189	163.76	فوز (*victory*)	300	15	315.61
10	إسرائيلي (*Israeli*)	135	3	162.88	مدرب (*coach*)	226	0	314.22
11	إسرائيل (*Israel*)	123	1	160.70	بطولة (*championship*)	208	2	269.34
12	وزير (*minister*)	166	12	159.44	مباريات (*matches*)	191	0	265.53
13	سلام (*peace*)	126	2	157.29	موسم (*season*)	164	2	209.08
14	أمريكي (*American*)	111	0	154.27	قدم (*foot*)	202	12	203.81
15	أمريكية (*American*)	143	8	147.25	لقب (*title*)	139	0	193.20
16	إيران (*Iran*)	135	7	141.53	ملعب (*pitch*)	139	0	191.81
17	وزراء (*ministers*)	131	6	141.10	رصيد (*standing*)	125	0	173.73
18	أمن (*security*)	123	4	140.95	دقيقة (*minute*)	155	6	171.61
19	فلسطيني (*Palestinian*)	100	0	138.98	كأس (*cup*)	121	0	168.17
20	خارجية (*external*)	133	8	134.47	منافسات (*tournament*)	121	0	168.17
21	انتخابات (*elections*)	101	2	123.40	اتحاد (*union*)	278	55	162.75
22	إسرائيلية (*Israeli*)	97	2	118.00	هدف (*goal*)	238	38	161.01
23	حماس (*Hamas*)	86	1	109.98	دورة (*round*)	146	6	159.85
24	الولايات (*states*)	125	12	108.96	شوط (*half time*)	114	0	158.44
25	المتحدة (*United*)	125	12	108.96	نقطة (*point*)	172	15	154.43
26	معارضة (*opposition*)	78	0	108.39	أندية (*clubs*)	107	0	148.71
27	حركة (*movement*)	83	1	105.88	نقاط (*points*)	140	7	147.19
28					مرمى (*goal post*)	96	0	133.41
29					فني (*technical*)	106	2	130.16
30					تَعَادُل (*equalise*)	89	0	123.68
31					سجل (*scored*)	98	2	119.35
32					شباب (*youth*)	101	3	116.74
33					حارس (*keeper*)	80	0	111.17
34					ممتاز (*premier*)	78	0	108.39
35					ألعاب (*games*)	78	0	108.39
36					الأهلي (*al-Ahlī*)	84	1	107.24
37					حَكَم (*referee*)	79	1	100.41
38					تصفيات (*qualifying rounds*)	72	0	100.05

Table 5.90 summmarises a comparison of keywords in *world affairs* and *sport* sections in both directions (*world affairs* - *sport*) and (*sport – world affairs*). All the words have a keyness score of over 100. The *world affairs* - *sports* list contains 27 keywords, with the word حكومة the highest with a score of 371.28, حركة the lowest with 105.88. In contrast, *sport* - *world affairs* list contains more keywords (38) and the word فريق is highest with a score of 711.67. With regard to the highest keywords, in the first comparison (*world affairs* - *sport*), the word حكومة is not the highest in the word frequency list. The previous results showed that the word رئيس was the highest frequency word in *world affairs*. This means that, although the word رئيس is the highest frequency word in *world affairs*, it is not the highest keyword in comparison with *sport*. This is because of the frequency with which it is used in *sport* too (189 occurrences). This contributes to its relatively low significance score in *world affairs*. In contrast, although the word حكومة is used only 287 times in *world affairs*, it is not used at all in *sport*. In the second comparison (*sport – world affairs*), on the other hand, the highest keyword is also the highest frequency word on the *sport* frequency list. Although the word فريق did occur in *world affairs* (13 times), its extremely high frequency in *sport* (591 occurrences) means that its high score is not affected. To briefly conclude, it can be deduced by the numbers of keywords in the table that the keyword in *sport* are stronger than keywords in *world affairs*.

5.4.2.2 Comparison between newspapers

1. *World affairs*

a) *Al-Ahrām*

Table 5.91: Comparison between Al-Ahrām and other newspapers

First Newspaper											
Al-Ahrām											
Al-Furāt		***Al-Jazīrah***		***Al-Khabar***		***Al-Quds***		***Al-Ṣabāḥ***		***Al-Safīr***	
Word	K	Word	K	Word	K	Word	K	Word	K	Word	K
وكالة	41.08	بترول	36.52	عراقية	37.94	قوات	45.91	العراق	44.83	بترول	73.63
أكد	38.88	أمريكية	33.01	بترول	37.01	إيران	35.36	عراقية	44.41	معتقل	61.11
أمريكية	38.05	دولار	28.64	معتقل	31.31	بترول	35.02	بغداد	40.24	معتقلين	36.10
بترول	35.60	نووية	28.09	بغداد	29.15	نووي	31.72	معتقلين	37.47	عراقية	24.85
معتقل	30.12	معتقلين	26.10	دولار	29.15	معتقلين	29.16	بترول	36.07	إيران	21.71

Table 5.91 shows the five highest keywords in a comparison between *Al-Ahrām* and the other newspapers in *world affairs*. The issues of world petroleum and Guantanamo detainees were the most prominent issues in *Al-Ahrām* as indicated by the high scores of the relevant terms as compared with other newspapers. The issues of Iraq and the Iran nuclear programme only dominate in comparison with five other newspapers. For the Iraq issue, the relevant keywords, such as العراق (*Iraq*), بغداد (*Baghdad*) and عراقية (*Iraqi*), are only found when compared with *Al-Khabar*, *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* and *Al-Safīr*, while the keywords relelvant for the Iran issue, نووي (*nuclear*) and إيران (*Iran*), are only found when compared with *Al-Jazīrah*, *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī* and *Al-Safīr*. This means that the issues of world petroleum and Guantanamo detainees were less reported in all other newspapers than in *Al-Ahrām* and the issues of Iraq and Iran were reported less in three newspapers and more in three others.

b) *Al-Furāt*

Table 5.92: Comparison between Al-Furāt and other newspapers

First Newspaper											
Al-Furāt											
Al-Ahrām		***Al-Jazīrah***		***Al-Khabar***		***Al-Quds***		***Al-Ṣabāḥ***		***Al-Safīr***	
Word	K	Word	K	Word	K	Word	K	Word	K	Word	K
يقول	23.27	العراق	34.10	العراق	52.11	العراق	58.54	العراق	93.51	عراقية	31.30
أبو	21.90	عراقي	30.55	عراقية	45.44	قوات	38.73	عراقي	57.66	عراقي	29.98
الأنبار	16.42	القاعدة	24.63	عراقي	41.22	جنود	28.65	عراقية	52.03	القاعدة	27.41
جيش	15.04	أمريكي	24.18	القاعدة	32.27	عراقية	28.33	بغداد	43.58	مقتل	26.72
عراقي	14.36	حكم	21.34	بغداد	32.27	جيش	25.95	القاعدة	24.17	العراق	22.95

Table 5.92 shows that the Iraq issue attracted focus in *Al-Furāt* with the availability of Iraq-related keywords in comparison with other newspapers. Words such as عراقي (*Iraqi*), العراق (*Iraq*), عراقية (*Iraqi*), بغداد (*Baghdad*) and الأنبار (*al-Anbār*) clearly dominate the top five keywords in the comparison. The issue of القاعدة (*al-Qāeda*) is also highlighted more in this newspaper than in others. However, the results do not indicate whether al-Qaeda is related to the Iraq issue or other countries.

c) *Al-Jazīrah* newspaper

Table 5.93: Comparison between Al-Jazīrah and other newspapers

First Newspaper											
Al-Jazīrah											
Al-Ahrām		***Al-Furāt***		***Al-Khabar***		***Al-Quds***		***Al-Ṣabāḥ***		***Al-Safīr***	
Word	K	Word	K	Word	K	Word	K	Word	K	Word	K
قال	22.48	طالبان	29.79	طالبان	29.36	قوات	49.11	فلسطينية	22.04	شمال	45.54
الخميس	22.47	ملك	24.18	شمال	25.17	شمال	43.97	العراق	20.77	جنوب	38.39
سبتة	21.06	الخميس	22.76	أفغانستان	21.08	طالبان	34.58	سبتة	20.55	طالبان	35.65
البحرين	19.66	باكستان	22.76	إقليم	19.68	جنوب	29.98	البحرين	19.18	مجلس	22.45
مملكة	19.66	سبتة	21.34	مملكة	19.68	سبتة	19.94	مملكة	19.18	سبتة	20.56

Table 5.93 shows that no single issue that totally dominated the coverage in *Al-Jazīrah* reports as compared with all the other newspapers. However, the most highlighted issue is

the issue of سبتة (*Sabtah*), a province in Morocco, which has a high keyword score in comparison with five other newspapers (*Al-Ahrām*, *Al-Furāt*, *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd*, *Al-Quds al-'Arabi* and *Al-Safīr*). This means that only one other newspaper, *Al-Khabar* reports the *Sabtah* issue as much as *Al-Jazīrah*. The issue of the Taliban also attracts more focus as compared with four other newspapers (*Al-Furāt*, *Al-Khabar*, *Al-Quds al-'Arabi* and *Al-Safīr*).

d) *Al-Khabar*

Table 5.94: Comparison between Al-Khabar and other newspapers

First Newspaper											
Al-Khabar											
Al-Ahrām		***Al-Furāt***		***Al-Jazīrah***		***Al-Quds***		***Al-Ṣabāḥ***		***Al-Safīr***	
Word	K	Word	K	Word	K	Word	K	Word	K	Word	K
انتخاب	38.02	انتخاب	52.41	محامين	21.08	انتخاب	47.08	انتخاب	41.79	انتخاب	56.84
تعديل	32.73	إسرائيلي	38.72	تعديل	17.83	تعديل	30.17	إسرائيلي	34.67	تعديل	31.11
قطاع	27.86	إسرائيلية	38.51	كل	17.34	صواريخ	22.30	تعديل	31.10	رئيس	21.38
رئيس	26.69	رئيس	35.29	لحود	16.86	يوم	22.22	احتلال	28.39	جلسة	21.11
لبنان	25.30	تعديل	33.16	أولمرت	16.24	رئيس	21.64	مؤتمر	28.21	سبتة	20.29

Table 5.94 shows that the issue of the Algerian general election had more focus in *Al-Khabar* with the words انتخاب (*election*), تعديل (*reformation*), رئيس (*leader*) appearing among the top five keywords. Although it might be expected that this issue would be reported in the local news section, *Al-Khabar* reported it in *world affairs* instead. However, the comparison is not very clear with respect to *Al-Jazīrah*, where only the word رئيس appears in the table, without the words انتخاب (*election*) and تعديل (*reformation*). This means that *Al-Jazīrah* reports the election issue as many times as *Al-Khabar*, so it could be stated that the issue of the internal Algerian general election was *world affairs* issue for *Al-Khabar* due to its importance to the Algerian people and to the Arab world in general.

e) *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī*

Table 5.95: Comparison between Al-Quds al-ʿArabī and other newspapers

First Newspaper											
Al-Quds al-ʿArabī											
Al-Ahrām		***Al-Furāt***		***Al-Jazīrah***		***Al-Khabar***		***Al-Ṣabāḥ***		***Al-Safīr***	
Word	K	Word	K	Word	K	Word	K	Word	K	Word	K
سورية	38.14	فلسطيني	37.54	سورية	45.23	سورية	32.93	سورية	48.59	مجلس	38.57
دولة	28.02	سورية	33.77	أسرى	21.27	سلام	24.57	فلسطينية	40.85	أسرى	22.87
قال	26.06	عربية	28.33	إسرائيل	17.82	إقليم	23.61	مؤتمر	40.73	قال	18.60
فلسطينية	22.82	أنابوليس	26.03	تونس	15.95	عبد	22.74	فلسطيني	35.60	سورية	18.46
أسرى	21.54	فلسطينية	24.89	أعلى	14.62	فلسطيني	18.67	عربية	29.94	تونس	17.15

Table 5.95 shows that the issue of Syria attracted more focus in *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī* newspaper, with the occurrence of the word سورية (*Syria*). However, it should be noted that the Palestine-Israel issue is also of major importance in *Al-Quds* as compared with other newspapers and there are plenty of keywords relevant to this issue, such as فلسطيني (*Palestinian*), فلسطينية (*Palestinian*), إسرائيل (*Israel*) and أنابوليس (*Annapolis*) as compared with سورية (*Syria*) in all the newspapers except *Al-Safīr*.

f) *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd*

Table 5.96: Comparison between Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd and other newspapers

First Newspaper											
Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd											
Al-Ahrām		***Al-Furāt***		***Al-Jazīrah***		***Al-Khabar***		***Al-Quds***		***Al-Safīr***	
Word	K	Word	K	Word	K	Word	K	Word	K	Word	K
كوسوفو	65.25	كوسوفو	66.11	كوسوفو	64.44	كوسوفو	63.58	كوسوفو	67.19	كوسوفو	65.26
روسيا	39.25	روسيا	66.11	روسيا	39.93	روسيا	63.58	روسيا	53.17	معاهدة	40.25
أوروبا	36.08	معاهدة	40.77	أوروبا	35.63	اتحاد	39.61	قوات	47.74	جنوب	38.86
معاهدة	32.86	أوروبي	32.33	معاهدة	32.28	أوروبا	35.15	اتحاد	42.23	روسيا	36.12
الأحد	29.14	اتحاد	32.32	بوتين	24.66	معاهدة	31.86	أوروبا	37.15	اتحاد	25.36

Table 5.96 shows that the issue of the Kosovo-Russia conflict attracted more focus in *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd*, with the occurrence of the words كوسوفو (*Kosovo*) and روسيا (*Russia*) in the

table. The domination of this issue is very clear, with these two words having the highest and second highest keyness score in all comparisons with other newspapers, except the word روسيا (*Russia*) in *Al-Safīr*. The researcher believes that the occurrence of the words معاهدة (*agreement*) and أوروبا (*Europe*) in most of the comparisons is related to this issue.

g) *Al-Safīr*

Table 5.97: Comparison between Al-Safīr and other newspapers

First Newspaper											
Al-Safīr											
Al-Ahrām		***Al-Furāt***		***Al-Jazīrah***		***Al-Khabar***		***Al-Quds***		***Al-Ṣabāḥ***	
Word	K	Word	K	Word	K	Word	K	Word	K	Word	K
غول	26.37	مشرف	29.53	غول	26.05	سلام	30.60	سوريا	32.88	مؤتمر	37.88
نفط	23.70	غول	26.72	سوريا	24.62	نفط	29.76	مشرف	30.02	فلسطينية	35.51
عباس	21.98	باكستان	25.31	بوتو	17.82	غول	25.70	غول	27.16	سوريا	31.92
سلام	21.47	إسرائيلي	23.03	مفاوضات	17.29	غار	16.23	طاقة	19.24	العراق	30.23
دولة	20.96	إسرائيل	21.88	نووية	15.08	السعودية	12.17	بوتو	18.58	إسرائيل	24.49

Table 5.97 shows that no issue totally dominates the keywords in *Al-Safīr* newspaper, as happened in *Al-Jazīrah*. However, the most highlighted issue in the newspaper was related to the Turkish Prime Minister with the existence of the word غول (*Ghul*) for Abdullah Gül. This excludes the comparison with *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* where no keyness score is recorded in the top five keywords for the word غول. In addition, the table shows that the issues of Palestine-Israel and Pakistan were also well covered with the occurrence of the words إسرائيل (*Israel*), إسرائيلي (*Israeli*), فلسطينية (*Palestinian*), عباس (*'Abbās*), مشرف (*Musharraf*), بوتو (*Bhutto*) and باكستان (*Pakistan*). However these only emerge in comparisons with some other newspapers only.

2. *Sports*

a) *Al-Ahrām*

Table 5.98: Comparison between Al-Ahrām and other newspapers

First Newspaper											
Al-Ahrām											
Al-Furāt		***Al-Jazīrah***		***Al-Khabar***		***Al-Quds***		***Al-Ṣabāḥ***		***Al-Safīr***	
Word	K	Word	K	Word	K	Word	K	Word	K	Word	K
الزمالك	82.31	الزمالك	88.36	الزمالك	81.01	الزمالك	68.45	الزمالك	85.56	الزمالك	88.44
مصر	71.73	إسماعيلي	39.39	مصر	74.62	فني	64.92	مصر	79.23	مصر	69.44
فني	55.38	لعبة	34.62	دورة	62.29	مدير	50.77	ألعاب	42.09	مدير	49.33
جهاز	41.76	حرس	27.16	أحمد	54.81	مصر	47.74	الأهلي	42.09	فني	43.88
الأهلي	40.49	المحلة	25.80	فني	52.99	مجلس	46.76	مجلس	38.36	لاعبين	40.90

Table 5.98 shows a comparison of the five highest keywords between *Al-Ahrām* and other newspapers in *sport* sections. The table shows that *Al-Ahrām* gave more coverage to its own internal football issues compared with all other newspapers, with the occurrence of several related words. The names of football clubs highlighted in the newspaper, such as الزمالك (*Zamālik*), الأهلي (*al-Ahlī*), إسماعيلي (*Ismā'īlī*) حرس (*Ḥirs*) and المحلة (*al-Maḥallah*) indicates the clear dominance of football issues, while the occurrence of the word مصر (*Egypt*) indicates that the issue is related to Egyptian football. Other words such as مدير (*director*), فني (*technical*), دورة (*round*), ألعاب (*games*) and لعبة (*game*) confirm football's dominance.

b) *Al-Furāt* newspaper

Table 5.99: Comparison between Al-Furāt and other newspapers

First Newspaper											
Al-Furāt											
Al-Ahrām		***Al-Jazīrah***		***Al-Khabar***		***Al-Quds***		***Al-Ṣabāḥ***		***Al-Safīr***	
Word	K	Word	K	Word	K	Word	K	Word	K	Word	K
عراقي	73.46	عراقي	50.68	عراقي	73.69	عراقي	58.39	منتخب	22.40	عراقي	77.24
منتخب	27.89	عراقية	26.75	دوري	36.88	نادي	35.95	عراقيين	20.16	منتخب	46.05
آسيا	26.57	اتحاد	25.60	منتخب	36.11	منتخب	34.55	منتخبات	20.16	العراق	29.86
عراقية	22.77	عراقيين	20.80	العراق	28.68	عراقية	26.32	كابللو	15.84	عراقية	25.59
نتيجة	18.37	مدرب	18.78	آسيا	28.68	اتحاد	20.72	مباراة	14.42	عراقيين	19.90

Table 5.99 shows that *Al-Furāt* newspaper gave more coverage to football in Iraq, although it is published in Australia, with the occurrence of the words عراقي (*Iraqi*), العراق (*Iraq*), عراقيين (*Iraqis*) and عراقية (*Iraqi*). The lack of Iraqi football clubs means that the focus is not on internal Iraqi football events, but on the Iraq national football team who won the Asian Cup just before the corpus collection period. This is deduced from the occurrence of the words منتخب (*national team*) and آسيا (*Asia*) in the table. From other points of view, the table shows that the keyness score in *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* is quite low compared with other newspapers at only 22.40, indicating that the Iraqi newspaper reported less about the Iraq national team than the Australian *Al-Furāt*.

c) *Al-Jazīrah*

Table 5.100: Comparison between Al-Jazīrah and other newspapers

First Newspaper											
Al-Jazīrah											
Al-Ahrām		***Al-Furāt***		***Al-Khabar***		***Al-Quds***		***Al-Ṣabāḥ***		***Al-Safīr***	
Word	K	Word	K	Word	K	Word	K	Word	K	Word	K
الهلال	70.67	الهلال	77.34	الهلال	66.20	الهلال	70.99	الهلال	55.64	الهلال	68.99
سعودي	47.43	ميدالية	48.49	منتخب	61.47	سعودي	47.69	ميدالية	43.19	منتخب	66.90
سمو	35.92	سمو	47.57	دورة	50.91	منتخب	46.47	سمو	42.99	سعودي	51.50
منتخب	35.28	أمير	44.60	سعودي	49.30	سمو	43.67	منتخب	35.30	ميدالية	50.40
القحطاني	33.95	ميداليات	44.60	سمو	40.72	أمير	40.93	ذهبية	30.35	سمو	42.43

Table 5.100 shows that *Al-Jazīrah* newspaper gave more coverage to its own internal football stories, as occurred in *Al-Ahrām*, as shown by the occurrence in the table of the football club name الهلال (*al-Hilāl*), the word سعودي (*Saūdī*) and name of the football player القحطاني (*al-Qaḥṭānī*). In addition, the occurrence of the word منتخب (*national team*), which is not found in the Egyptian *Al-Ahrām*, shows that the Saudi national team attracted great attention in the newspaper. It should be noted that the Saudi national team were runners up to Iraq in the final of the Asian Cup, so this focus is not a surprise. It is also clear that members of the Saudi royal family are regularly involved in sporting matters from the occurrence of the words سمو (*Highness*) and أمير (*Prince*), which do not appear in other newspapers.

d) *Al-Khabar*

Table 5.101: Comparison between Al-Khabar and other newspapers

First Newspaper											
Al-Khabar											
Al-Ahrām		***Al-Furāt***		***Al-Jazīrah***		***Al-Quds***		***Al-Ṣabāḥ***		***Al-Safīr***	
Word	K	Word	K	Word	K	Word	K	Word	K	Word	K
مدرب	36.34	مولودية	39.61	مدرب	44.41	إدارة	46.04	وفاق	43.88	وفاق	44.33
مولودية	36.11	سعدان	34.15	وفاق	38.18	رئيس	42.08	سطيف	43.88	سطيف	44.33
سعدان	31.13	سطيف	33.55	سطيف	38.18	سعدان	37.12	مولودية	42.42	مولودية	41.88
أنصار	26.15	وفاق	33.55	مولودية	36.90	وفاق	37.01	سعدان	36.56	مدرب	36.79
سطيف	25.47	إدارة	30.07	سعدان	31.81	سطيف	37.01	رابطة	35.10	سعدان	36.10

Table 5.101 shows that *Al-Khabar* gave more coverage to Algerian internal football issues in comparison with all the other newspapers, with the occurrence of several relevant words, such as the names of football clubs: سعدان (*Sa'dān*), سطيف (*Saṭīf*) and وفاق (*Wifāq*). The issue of team management also received significan attention, with the appearance of the words إدارة (*administration*), مدرب (*coach*) and رئيس (*leader*).

e) *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī*

Table 5.102: Comparison between Al-Quds al-ʿArabī and other newspapers

First Newspaper											
Al-Quds al-ʿArabī											
Al-Ahrām		***Al-Furāt***		***Al-Jazīrah***		***Al-Khabar***		***Al-Ṣabāḥ***		***Al-Safīr***	
Word	K	Word	K	Word	K	Word	K	Word	K	Word	K
مدريد	44.09	ضيف	34.42	مدريد	45.03	دوري	53.47	إفريقيا	31.41	مدريد	36.90
ريال	42.75	بايرن	26.32	ضيف	36.22	مدريد	49.01	فوز	27.04	ريال	35.61
ضيف	33.64	مرحلة	25.24	ريال	36.11	مجموعة	47.69	بايرن	24.58	جولة	22.86
مجموعة	32.28	إنكليزي	24.86	إسباني	28.65	ضيف	43.14	خسارة	23.22	ضيف	22.49
مرحلة	30.10	مجموعة	23.80	فوز	28.50	فوز	42.56	إنكليزي	23.22	برشلونة	21.57

Table 5.102 shows that *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī* from the United Kingdom did not focus on its own internal sports stories, as occurred in several other newspapers. Only the word إنكليزي (*English*) in *Al-Furāt* and *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* provided comparisons, indicating the

newspaper's concern with English sporting issues. It focused more, however on world football, especially in Europe, with the appearance in the table of football club names, such as بايرن (*Bayern*), برشلونة (*Barcelona*), ريال (*Real*), مدريد (*Madrid*). The occurrence of the words مجموعة (*group*), دوري (*league*), جولة (*round*) and مرحلة (*stage*) in the table shows that the newspaper reported on the European Champions League and national leagues related to the clubs named above.

f) *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd*

Table 5.103: Comparison between Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd and other newspapers

First Newspaper											
Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd											
Al-Ahrām		***Al-Furāt***		***Al-Jazīrah***		***Al-Khabar***		***Al-Quds***		***Al-Safīr***	
Word	K	Word	K	Word	K	Word	K	Word	K	Word	K
موسم	80.63	فريق	83.32	فريق	99.85	دوري	167.11	فريق	128.19	فريق	90.67
عراقي	68.93	سامراء	67.74	دوري	87.97	فريق	82.10	نادي	78.71	ممتاز	73.99
سامراء	61.84	دوري	62.70	موسم	74.19	ممتاز	79.04	مدينة	57.24	عراقي	66.05
دهوك	56.57	دهوك	53.75	سامراء	63.17	عراقي	71.38	ممتاز	56.70	سامراء	64.39
فريق	54.74	ممتاز	46.81	دهوك	57.79	سامراء	68.78	سامراء	50.33	العراق	60.28

Table 5.103 shows that *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* gave more coverage to its own internal football issues as compared with all the other newspapers, with the occurrence of several relevant words. The names of football clubs highlighted in the newspaper, such as سامراء (*Samarrā*) and دهوك (*Dahūk*), show the clear dominance of football issues, while the appearance of the word عراقي (*Iraq*) shows its concern with Iraqi football. Other words such as موسم (*season*), فريق (*team*), دوري (*round*), نادي (*club*) and ممتاز (*premier*) confirm the dominance of football.

g) *Al-Safīr*

Table 5.104: Comparison between Al-Safīr and other newspapers

First Newspaper											
Al-Safīr											
Al-Ahrām		***Al-Furāt***		***Al-Jazīrah***		***Al-Khabar***		***Al-Quds***		***Al-Ṣabāḥ***	
Word	K	Word	K	Word	K	Word	K	Word	K	Word	K
نقطة	98.91	نقطة	60.47	نقطة	100.41	نقطة	127.64	نقطة	33.96	نقطة	74.96
لقب	33.76	أسبوع	25.75	انتصارات	26.51	سجل	48.31	بوسطن	25.61	خسارة	39.71
أفضل	29.96	مشاركة	24.17	سلة	26.12	دوري	43.33	سان	22.92	سلة	34.23
سجل	27.59	سان	24.17	بوسطن	25.19	أفضل	36.32	سلة	22.30	سجل	27.68
بوسطن	24.66	الصداقة	21.33	فارق	24.87	سلة	36.10	انتصارات	20.34	لبنان	27.38

Table 5.104 shows that internal sports issues were not the main concern of the Lebanese *Al-Safīr* in most of the comparisons. The focus was rather given to basketball, mostly played in America, with the occurrence of the words سلة (*basket*), بوسطن (*Boston*) and سان (*San*). Because of this sport is scored in points, not goals as in football, the word نقطة (*point*) has the highest keyness score in all comparisons. Other words such as دوري (*league*), سجل (*scored*), أفضل (*better*) and خسارة (*lost*) in the table are also related more to basketball. Nevertheless, internal Lebanese issues were not forgotten, and the word لبنان (*Lebanon*) does appear. This may be related either to basketball as the main focus or to football, with the appearance of the word الصداقة (*Ṣadāqa*).[343]

[343] One of the football clubs in Lebanon.

5.4.2.3 Comparison between newspapers published in Arab and non-Arab countries

1. *World affairs*

Table 5.105: Comparison between the Arab and non-Arab newspapers in world affairs

No	Arab to Non-Arab					
	Arab	***F***	***Mean***	***F* (Non-Arab)**	***Mean***	**Keyness**
1	رئيس (*leader*)	406	81.2	116	58	566.50
2	حكومة (*government*)	208	41.6	59	29.5	290.42
3	وزير (*minister*)	132	26.4	34	17	192.52
4	انتخابات (*elections*)	92	18.4	9	4.5	181.20
5	إيران (*Iran*)	111	22.2	24	12	174.06
6	إسرائيلي (*Israeli*)	109	21.8	26	13	164.29
7	معارضة (*opposition*)	72	14.4	6	3	146.29
8	وزراء(*ministers*)	102	20.4	29	14.5	142.04
9	باكستان (*Pakistan*)	56	11.2	3	1.5	121.87
10	جيش (*army*)	122	24.4	62	31	118.16

Table 5.105 shows examples of keywords compared between newspapers published in Arab and non-Arab countries in *world affairs*. The study covered five newspapers from Arab countries: *Al-Ahrām, Al-Jazīrah, Al-Khabar, Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* and *Al-Safīr*, and two from non-Arab countries: *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī* and *Al-Furāt*. They were selected on the basis of their ability to illustrate language style in Arabic newspapers across both sub-corpora. The results of the analysis of the *mean* for both sections in each word show that all the keywords in newspapers published in Arab countries were used more than in newspapers published in non-Arab countries, except the word جيش which has *mean* of 31 in non-Arab countries and 24.4 in Arab countries. Other words, such as رئيس, حكومة, وزير, انتخابات, إيران, إسرائيلي, معارضة, وزراء and باكستان have a higher *mean* in Arab countries than in non-Arab countries. Therefore, it can be concluded that the newspapers from the Arab countries were concerned about the countries' leadership and government, with keywords such رئيس, وزير, وزراء, حكومة and انتخابات. The issues of Palestine and Iran were being highlighted.

Table 5.106: Comparison between the non-Arab and Arab newspapers in world affairs

No	Non-Arab to Arab					
	Non-Arab	***F***	***Mean***	***F* (Arab)**	***Mean***	**Keyness**
1	عراقي (*Iraqi*)	54	27	29	5.8	49.92
2	سورية (*Syrian*)	36	18	12	2.4	46.13
3	أسرى (*detainees*)	18	9	3	0.6	30.88
4	العراق (*Iraq*)	82	41	98	19.6	25.87
5	القاعدة (*al-Qāeda*)	36	18	27	5.4	23.81
6	بغداد (*Baghdad*)	43	21.5	47	9.4	16.22
7	عراقية (*Iraqi*)	42	21	46	9.2	15.78
8	أحمدي (*Aḥmadi*)	15	7.5	8	1.6	13.94
9	نابلس (*Nablus*)	11	5.5	5	1	11.58
10	كردستان (*Kurdistan*)	11	5.5	5	1	11.58

Table 5.106 shows a similar sub-corpus analysis but in the opposite direction (non-Arab to Arab). The results of an analysis of the *mean* of all keywords show that they are used more in newspapers published in non-Arab countries than in those published in Arab countries. It can be concluded that newspapers in non-Arab countries were more concerned with the issues of Iraq, with keywords such as عراقي, العراق, بغداد, عراقية and كردستان, which are not found in newspapers in Arab countries. The issues of Syria and al-Qāeda are also highlighted more than in Arab newspapers.

2. *Sports*

Table 5.107: Comparison between the Arab and non-Arab newspapers in sports

No	Arab to Non-Arab					
	Arab	***F***	***Mean***	***F* (Non-Arab)**	***Mean***	**Keyness**
1	فريق (*team*)	284	56.8	107	53.5	743.92
2	نادي (*club*)	237	47.4	57	28.5	350.68
3	منتخب (*national team*)	288	57.6	144	72	276.93
4	فني (*technical*)	100	20	6	3	211.69
5	اتحاد (*union*)	184	36.8	94	47	173.57
6	مصر (*Egypt*)	99	19.8	16	8	169.08
7	شباب (*youth*)	90	18	11	5.5	166.16
8	حكم (*referee*)	75	15	4	2	161.32
9	مدرب (*coach*)	154	30.8	72	36	155.67
10	الزمالك (*Zamālik*)	65	13	4	2	137.04

Table 5.107 shows a similar comparison to that in Table 5.106, but dealing with *sport* sections. The results of an analysis of the *mean* of all keywords shows that words such as فريق, نادي, فني, مصر, شباب, حكم and الزمالك were used more in the newspapers published in Arab countries, while the words منتخب, اتحاد and مدرب were used more in the non-Arab newspapers. It can be concluded that the newspapers published in Arab countries were more concerned about sports clubs with keywords such as فريق, نادي and الزمالك, while the non-Arab newspapers gave more attention to national teams, with the occurrence of the word منتخب. The Arab newspapers also gave more coverage to sports issues in their own countries, such as Egypt, with the appearance of the words مصر and الزمالك. Issues of match referees, youth sports and teams, and individual skills were also central issues in the Arab country newspapers, while the non-Arab newspapers attach importance to the matter of team coaches.

Table 5.108: Comparison between the non-Arab and Arab newspapers in sports

No	**Non-Arab to Arab**					
	Non-Arab	***F***	***Mean***	***F* (Arab)**	***Mean***	**Keyness**
1	مدريد (*Madrid*)	43	21.5	14	2.8	54.79
2	ريال (*Real*)	44	22	18	3.6	48.81
3	إيطالي (*Italian*)	23	11.5	6	1.2	32.74
4	ضيف (*guest*)	42	21	27	5.4	32.02
5	إفريقيا (*African*)	30	15	13	2.6	31.99
6	ميلان (*Milan*)	18	9	3	0.6	30.41
7	عراقي (*Iraqi*)	72	36	74	14.8	29.18
8	نتيجة (*result*)	54	27	50	10	26.00
9	برازيلي (*Brazilian*)	28	14	17	3.4	23.91
10	برشلونة (*Barcelona*)	28	14	16	3.2	22.59

Table 5.108 shows a similar sub-corpora analysis in *sport* in the opposite direction (non-Arab to Arab). The results of an analysis of the *mean* of all keywords show that all the words were used more in newspapers published in non-Arab countries than in those published in Arab countries. It can be concluded that the non-Arab country newspapers

were more concerned with European football clubs, such as ريال مدريد, برشلونة and إنتر or إيه سي ميلان. In addition, keywords such as إيطالي, عراقي and برازيلي show that the non-Arab newspapers highlighted sport in other countries more their own internal sports issues in the United Kingdom and Australia. The table also shows that they reported the results of the sports competitions around the world more than the newspapers published in Arab countries. A comparison of Tables 5.107 and 5.108 indicates that newspapers in Arab countries give more coverage to their won internal sporting events, while the opposite is true of Arabic newspapers in non-Arab countries.

5.5 Conclusion

In conclusion it can be stated that the *world affairs* and *sport* sections each have their own features and these can be identified by analysis and comparison. In terms of word frequency, clear differences can be seen in the use of nouns between the *world affairs* and *sport* sections in that each section used different words more frequently. However, this is less apparent in the verb analysis, which showed that some verbs, especially in the high frequency list, such as كان, أضاف, يكون قال, أعلن and others, were used with similar frequency.

In terms of semantics, although the conclusions show that the similar verbs were used in both sections, they were used for different purposes. For example, the ‘achievement’ verbs were used in the *sport* sections to indicate success in competition, while in *world affairs* they indicated success in finding solutions or discussion between two or more parties, such as governments or organisations. The analysis produced interesting results about loan

words in each section, especially the special loan words, indicating that several newspapers published in both Arab and non-Arab countries were very open to the acceptence of loan words, so that words such as تي شيرت, المناجير, جاكت, دبل كيك and ترانسفير can be found in both corpora. This is not surprising in newspapers published in non-Arab countries, but the occurrence loan words in newspapers from Arab countries such as تي شيرت (*t shirt*), جاكت (*jacket*) and تكتيك (*tactics*) in *Al-Ahrām*, المناجير (*manager*) in *Al-Khabar* and سير (*Sir*) in *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* indicates that several newspapers are open to the use of foreign words in Arabic language newspapers.

The analysis also revealed several counter-intuitive findings that went against the researcher's expectation. For example, the comparative noun analysis proved comparatives were used in almost equal frequency by both sections, although *sport* would have been expected to dominate in comparatives. Another unexpected result was the use of the spelling سيناريوات (without هـ), which is contrary to the normal practice of spelling سيناريوهات (with هـ), and the use of loan words الكارت and بادمنتون as an alternatives to the words البطاقة and كرة الريشة.

CHAPTER 6

DISCUSSION OF THE ANALYSIS

6.1 Introduction

The analysis in chapter 5 generates valuable outcomes with respect to language style in terms of word usage in Arabic newspaper. From a wider perspective, they also represent several aspects of Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) in written media. The present study arrived at a view of style in word usage by analysing the frequency of word occurrences. As noted in previous chapters, this study can present a picture of language style and, in addition, an analysis of the contemporary corpus illustrates the style of current language usage (see page 4-5).

For further discussion of the analysis, this chapter is divided into three parts. The first is an introduction. The second discusses the whole analysis of *world affairs* and *sport* sections and the comparison between them from various angles simultaneously. This step was taken to ensure that all language styles were covered and discussed in one part. Lastly, the third part presents some conclusions.

6.2 General Discussion of Both Section Lists

The word frequency lists for both sections contain similar numbers of words, with 9,252 words on the *world affairs* list and 9,573 words on the *sport* list. When the researcher

limited his focus to words that occurred at least three times, the *world affairs* list then included the top 3,551 words, ranging from the word الرئيس with 522 occurrences to words that only occurred three times, while the *sport* list was made up of 3,267 words, ranging from the word فريق with 591 occurrences to words used only three times. Both sections showed similar patterns, as shown in graphs 5.1 and 5. 7, where a bigger frequency gap can be seen between words at the top of the list, decreasing progressively towards the bottom. For example, the frequency gap between the top word (الرئيس) and the second word (قال) on the *world affairs* list is 196 (522-326), but there is no gap between with the 4,202 words that all occurred only once. Thus, both frequency lists show a normal pattern, ranging from a small number of words with widely different frequencies to a large number of words with the same frequency.

6.2.1 Word in the high frequency list

Analysis in both sections also revealed that most of the words that occurred in high frequency were words that were particularly relevant to the section in which they were found. In the case of *world affairs*, this can be seen in the words حكومة (*government*), قال (*said*) and رئيس (*leader*), which dominate the top ten high frequency words, as shown in Graph 5.2. The same applies in the *sport* sections, where words such as فريق (*team*), مباراة (*match*), منتخب (*national team*), لاعبين (*players*) and كرة (*ball*) clearly dominate the list, as shown in Graph 5.8. The deduction that these words were closely related to their section (*world affairs* or *sport*) was in line with the comparison analysis presented in Table 5.90, which shows the keyness scores in each section. The higher the score for each word, the more related it was to its section.

Analysis in *world affairs* also showed that higher frequency did not necessarily mean dispersion in more texts, although this was less clear-cut in *sport*. The examples of words يوم (*day*) and عام (*year*) in *world affairs* show they were dispersed in more texts (82 and 88 respectively) than several words that occurred in higher frequencies, such as مؤتمر (*conference*) and وزير (*minister*), which appeared in only 49 and 53 texts respectively. This is because the first two words are general words that regularly occur in all kind of writing, while the second two words can be related closely to *world affairs*. Although this emerges less clearly in *sport*, the researcher believes that this is because the study analysed only the top ten words. More subject-specific words occurred in the *sport* high frequency list than was the case in *world affairs*, fewer general words were analysed and this would account for *sport* producing a less clear result (see page 192). It can be briefly concluded that it is normal a high frequency list to be dominated by words closely related to the area of the corpus along with very general words.

6.2.2 Noun in terms of number

The analysis showed that both sections used singular nouns (1,856 in *world affairs* and 1,528 in *sport*) more than plurals (415 in *world affairs* and 263 in *sport*) and duals (23 in *world affairs* and 44 in *sports*). The analysis in *world affairs* showed that singular words dominated the high frequency list, with only one plural noun, قوات (*forces*), being found at this level. This was confirmed by the fact that all the top ten singular nouns occurred in the first (522-201) and second (200-101) frequency groups, while the plurals occurred in the second (200-101) and third (100-3) groups. In terms of frequency of occurrence in the

whole list, Table 5.3 shows a parallel situation, with the finding that the singular was used more frequently, with a *mean* of 15.064, compared with only 11.313 for plurals.

In *sport* too there was only one plural noun, لاعبين (*players*) in the top ten. The higher *mean* for singulars compared with plurals, as shown in Table 5.35, indicates their domination in terms of frequency through the whole *sport* list.

The reason for this is that there are more singular actors involved in world and sporting events. In *world affairs* for example, most news reports focused on a particular government leader rather than a group of them, as is shown by the high frequency of the word رئيس with 522 occurrences, as compared with the plural رؤساء (*leaders*), which does not appear in the table. Reports were mostly related to a particular leader's action, comment, decision, etc. Similarly with regard to the word حكومة, the news gave attention to individual governments than to governments as a group. This is because different leaders and governments create different world events and have different reflections on world issues. Reporting about leaders or governments collectively would in most circumstances eliminate the special characteristics of each.

In *sport*, singular words such as فريق, مباراة, منتخب, كرة and others dominated the top ten high frequency words, with only one plural, لاعبين, occurring in this group. While *world affairs* focusses more on issues relating to singular character, the same would not be expected in *sport*, where teams participation are regularly involved. Moreover, this particular corpus contained mostly articles about football, which is played by teams. Nevertheless, the results still indicate the domination of singular nouns and the highest frequency plural

noun, لاعبين, was only ranked fourth (with 374 occurrences). The dominance of the singular may be related to the existence of collective nouns, notably the words فريق and منتخب (591 and 432 occurrences respectively), which appear as singular nouns in the analysis, along with others such as نادي, اتحاد, منتخب, مباراة, which, although technically singular, show that the focus of the news was not on one player but on the team, the club, or the match.

In comparison analysis, Tables 5.66 and 5.67 show that the singular and plural nouns in *sport* were more specific than those in *world affairs,* as indicated by the fact that the top ten singular and plural nouns in *sport* created higher keyness score than those in *world affairs*. The word فريق in *sport* is a clear example. This word created the highest keyness score, with 711.67, higher than any keyword in *world affairs*, where the highest scoring word, رئيس, scored only 163.76. This is because the word رئيس was also used in high frequency in *sport* (189 ocurrences). Although these findings are not new, it is particularly notable that singular nouns were used more than plurals in *sport*, even though the reports are about team sports such as football.

1. Sound and broken plurals

The analysis also showed that broken plural were used in *world affairs* with greater frequency than sound plurals, even though this seemed to contradict the fact that there were more sound plurals (241) than broken plurals (210) in terms of numbers of different words. This indicates that, on average, each broken plural occurred more frequently than each sound plural. The opposite applied in *sport*, as shown in Table 5.36. The same

situation occurred in *sport*, where the broken plurals were used more both in terms of frequency and number of different words as shown in Table 5.36.

A further detailed analysis was made to show the usage of broken and sound plurals when both forms are available in Arabic. Tables 5.5 and 5.37 show that broken plurals were used more than sound plurals in virtually all the examples, the exceptions being the word أنشطة, which was used less than نشاطات, and the word مشاريع, which was used in the same frequency as مشروعات in *world affairs*. In the comparison analysis, Table 5.68 shows that broken plurals totally dominated in *sport*, where no sound plurals were used, while three sound plurals were used (نشاطات, مشكلات and مشروعات) in *world affairs*. The researcher sees the domination of broken over sound plurals as a new tendency in media Arabic, especially in the case of nouns that can take either a broken or sound plural.

2. Masculine and feminine plurals

Analysis showed that, although feminine plurals were used more than masculine in both sections generally speaking, the opposite was the case for plural nouns related to people. In *world affairs* there were 103 masculine plurals, all of which referred to people, while only two feminine plurals related to people. The same was true in *sport*, where 47 masculine and three feminine plurals referred to people. Tables 5.6 for *world affairs* and 5.38 for *sport* show that both sections report more about men than about women, with a clear difference in terms of both numbers of words and word frequency.

The reason for this goes back to the fact that the general analysis included all plurals, regardless of whether they referred to people. As a result, the domination of feminine plurals can be attributed to the plurals of inanimate nouns, which are considered feminine in Arabic syntax, even if the singular is masculine. On the other hand, the domination of the masculine in plural nouns referring to people does not convey the whole picture, as masculine plural nouns in Arabic may include females as well as males (see page 157). For example, the masculine plural فلسطينيين in *world affairs* may be referring to both men and women together.

3. Dual nouns with singular verbs

Analysis of dual nouns showed that they might be used with singular verbs. There are no examples of this in *world affairs*, but an example in *sport* clearly shows a singular verb used after a dual subject. The word اللاعبان in the example (see page 198) for the complete sentence) was used with the singular verb مازال in clear contradiction of normal usage in Arabic grammar.

In brief, there are several new trends in noun usage in terms of number (singular, dual and plural). First, this study shows that the broken plural was preferred to the sound plural in news writing when both forms were available in Arabic. Secondly, it also shows that there is perception among news authors that Arabic grammar as not a major issue that needs to be given excessive attention in news writing. They are proceding to make Arabic grammar less complicated, even if it contradicts traditional Arabic grammar, as long as the usage is clear and understood by readers.

6.2.3 Noun in terms of gender

The analysis showed that masculine nouns were used more than the feminine nouns in both *world affairs* and *sport*. There were 1,343 masculine and 950 feminine nouns in *world affairs.* This is confirmed by the analysis of the top ten nouns in Table 5.7 with only four feminine nouns (حكومة, قوات, أمريكية and خارجية) being used more often than the tenth masculine noun. Graph 5.4 and Table 5.8 confirm this by showing the domination of the masculine in all frequency groups and in the *mean* of frequency of occurrence. The same clearly applies in *sport*, the general analysis showed that there were 1,110 masculine nouns on the high frequency list and only 728 feminine. In addition, only two of the top ten feminine nouns (مباراة and كرة) were used more frequently than the tenth most frequent masculine noun (see Table 5.39). This is confirmed by the fact that all top ten masculine nouns were included in the first group (very high frequency) compared with only three feminine nouns.

When further analysis was carried out in order to reveal the nouns that refer to people, the same finding appeared in both sections. With regard to the *world affairs*, Tables 5.7 and 5.9 show that nouns indicating male individuals, such as رئيس, وزير and وزراء, were used more than their feminine equivalents, which did not appear in the top ten listed feminine nouns. Most of the articles in *world affairs* gave prominence to the issues of the Palestine–Israel problem, Iraq, the Iranian nuclear programme and US actions with regard to these issues (see page 114). Almost all the leaders and ministers in these countries were males. A small number of female (feminine) leaders and ministers were found, in articles relating to Pakistan and the Philippines: the Pakistani Prime Minister (Perves Musharraf) confronted

the female opposition leader (Benazir Bhutto), and Gloria Macapagal Arroyo was the President of Philippine. However the great majority of leaders referred to were men. This is an indication of the greater involvement of males than females in world events.

The same clearly applies in *sport*, which regularly involves more male participants especially the reports about football. As a result, men receive more attention in the news. Discussing the reason of this phenomenon, the researcher selected two related nouns (لاعبين and لاعب) that occurred in Table 5.39 and found that their feminine equivalents did not occur among the top ten feminine noun in the table. The use of language thus indicates that men are more involved in sport than women. In support of this claim, the researcher found a statement in one of the articles in the *sport* corpus stating that "women's involvement in karate is still very limited as compared to other countries".[344] This statement alluded to the fact that women's involvement in karate in particular was specifically and that their involvement in all sports generally was also limited in the Emirates, although there has been a tendency towards more female participation in sport in recent years. This also explains the reason for the higher frequency of the words لاعب and لاعبين as compared with لاعبة and لاعبات (24 and 10 occurrences) as shown in Table 5.41. The table also showed the absence of women's involvement in sports management as leaders, although women are referred to as a leaders in *world affairs* with the occurrence of the words رئيسة (*leader*) and وزيرة (*minister*).

The reason for the dominance of the men in *sport* is also related to the fact that most articles in the section reported on football which is dominated by male players. As

[344] Reuters, "al-Karate yataṭawwar fi al-Emirate," *Al-Quds al-ʻArabī* (London), November 24, 2007.

mentioned before, several newspapers such as *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* and *Al-Furāt*, focussed on the Asian Cup, while others concentrated on their own national football leagues. Only a few articles reported on other sports that involve women, such as karate, tennis and basketball.

In the comparison analysis, Tables 5.69 and 5.70 show that there were more nouns, both masculine and feminine, classed as 'specific' in *sport* than in *world affairs*. This was determined by the higher score of keywords in *sport* section as compared with *world affairs*. Words such as فريق, منتخب, لاعبين, فوز, نادي and دوري created a higher score than the highest score in *world affairs*, which was for the word جيش. With regard to feminine nouns, words such as مباراة and كرة created a higher score than the highest score for a feminine noun in *world affairs*, which was for the word حكومة. This indicates that there were more specific words in *sports*, which were not used in *world affairs*.

However, the researcher considers that all facts above indicate a normal trend in Arabic newspaper as both world and sporting events are dominated by masculine nouns, whether referring to people or not, for the reasons discussed.

6.2.4 Noun in terms of proper nouns

The analysis showed that the two sections used different proper nouns, which might reflect the kind of articles published in the newspapers. In *world affairs*, words such as العراق (*Iraq*), إيران (*Iran*), أنابوليس (*Annapolis*), إسرائيل (*Israel*), غزة (*Gaza*), بغداد (*Baghdad*), etc. indicated that *world affairs* focused on issues connected with Palestine–Israel relations, the

Iranian nuclear programme and the Iraq crisis. It should be stated that these issues were directly related to the United States (US) as the main actor in most world issues. However, the results showed only 28 occurrences for the word أمريكا (*America*), which is fewer than the other proper nouns mentioned above. The reason for this phenomenon, as discussed in the analysis chapter (see page 161), is that Arabic newspapers preferred to refer to the United States with the phrase الولايات المتحدة, which was used 125 times, rather than أمريكا. However, the results also showed that derivations of the word أمريكا, such as أمريكي, أمريكية, أمريكيين, and أمريكيان, were used largely to indicate something related to it. The researcher considers that the word أمريكا was largely used to refer to its 'people', while the phrase الولايات المتحدة was used to refer to the country. In addition, the difficulty of forming a relational adjective (نسبة) with ي for to refer to people from the phrase الولايات المتحدة made the word أمريكا preferable for this purpose.

In *sport*, proper nouns such as محمد, علي, العراق, الأهلي (*al-Ahlī*), الزمالك (*al-Zamālik*), آسيا (*Asia*), ريال (*Real*) and others reflected the focus on news related to football competitions. As mentioned before (see page 202) that the first two personal names (علي and محمد) have no significance because they cannot be taken as referring to a particular person, in contrast to the word عباس in *world affairs*. However, all the other proper nouns above were related to football news, particularly football clubs, while the concordance tool showed that the words العراق and آسيا were also related to football issues as the results showed that some newspapers, especially the Australian *Al-Furāt* gave extensive coverage about the Iraqi national football team, which won the Asian Cup shortly before the corpus collection.

The above discussion also shows that the word العراق was found in both sections, but referring to the relevant articles proved that it was not used in relation to the same issues. The word العراق was used in *world affairs* in relation to the Iraq crisis that began in 2003, while the same word in *sport* was related to Iraqi sports news, including their national football league and, more especially, their national football team.

6.2.5 Noun in terms of phrases

With regard to phrases, the analysis showed that both sections have their own common phrases that reflect the news in their category. In *world affairs* for example, phrases such as الولايات المتحدة and الأمم المتحدة were used very frequently because they are related to world issues. However, the phrase الولايات المتحدة was not only used in *world affairs* and Table 5.71 shows that it also occurred in *sport*, though in lower frequency. The phrase الشرق الأوسط (*Middle East*) was used more frequently than the phrases الشرق الأوسط الجديد (*New Middle East*) and الشرق الأوسط العربي (*Arab Middle East*). Although variations are normal, the existence of the last two phrases shows that Arabic newspapers use other terms to refer to Arab countries, which can be found in *Al-Furāt* and *Al-Khabar*. The researcher believes that this is related to the existence of the state of Israel among the Arab countries, leading to the formation of a new term to take into account their new unwelcome neighbour. Elsewhere, the high frequency of the phrase دولة فلسطينية (*Palestinian state*) in Table 5.11 shows that the Arab world, through its newspapers, recognises Palestine as a legal state, and this phrase occurs more frequently than دولة يهودية (*Jewish state*) and دولة إسرائيل (*state of Israel*). This recognition is also indicated by the phrase الأراضي الفلسطينية (*Palestine territories*) as shown in the same table, which indicates its higher frequency when

compared with الأراضي الإسرائيلية (*Israeli territory*). In contrast, the Arabic newspapers showed they were uncomfortable with the illegal Israels settlements on Palestinian land by using the phrase الاحتلال الإسرائيلي (*Israeli occupation*) in high frequency and the use of القدس المحتلة (*occupied Jerusalem*) and الأرض المحتلة (*occupied land*) to refer to the occupied Palestinian territories. Although this is an indication of the protest of the Arab world against Israel settlements, the existence of positive phrases about Israel shows that the rejection was not absolute. The use of phrases such as دولة إسرائيل, حكومة إسرائيل (*government of Israel*), دولة يهودية and الأراضي الإسرائيلية shows the indirect recognition of the state of Israel in the Arab world.

In further analysis, the occurrence of several phrases referring to the state of Israel, such as those above, can be found in several newspapers. For this purpose, Table 5.28 showed the use of the phrases دولة إسرائيل and دولة يهودية in two newspapers; the Lebanese *Al-Safīr* and the UK's *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī*. *Al-Safīr* used both phrases, while *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī* used only دولة إسرائيل. The geographical proximity of Lebanon to Israel may account for the fact that *Al-Safīr* used more phrases more frequently than other newspapers, indicating its indirect recognition of Israel despite being in conflict with it.

Elsewhere, the different spelling of the words الأطلسي and الاطلنطي in the phrase حلف شمال الأطلسي (NATO) shows that geography plays a part: the results showed that only the Egyptian newspaper used the spelling الأطلنطي (twice) as shown in Table 5.32. This indicated that *Al-Ahrām* preferred to transliterate the exact English spelling of the word (Atlantic), while other newspapers more often used الأطلسي,[345] which will be discussed

[345] This spelling is used in several dictionaries such as *Al-Mawrid.* Al-Mawrid, 22nd ed. , Munir Al-Baʿalbaki (Beirut: Dār al-'Ilm li al-Malāyīn, 1988), *s.v.* "أطلسي."

later.[346] The regularity of the occurrence of الأطلسي also emerged in the comparison between sections, which showed that only this spelling was used in *sport* (see page 240). In addition, the researcher found the spelling الأطلسي in other written mediums such as books, e.g. an Islamic law book has:

... فامتدت من المحيط **الأطلسي** غربا ...[347]

The use of البيت الأبيض was a normal translation for the American White House and the high frequency of its usage was not a surprise because the United States was involved actively in world issues. However, the occurrence of the phrase البيت الأسود (*Black House*) in *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī* also referred satirically to the same White House, showing the use of metaphor to convey the unacceptability of American decisions and actions in world issues.

The use of the word العالم (*world*) in phrases in *world affairs* showed that they were all used only once, apart from العالم الإسلامي (*Islamic world*) which occurred twice. While the researcher finds no special significance in this, the comparison analysis with *sport* reveals an interesting point. The comparison in Table 5.71 shows that phrases with the word العالم were used more in *sport* than in *world affairs*. This may appear strange, but the researcher does not find it surprising because newspaper articles report specific issues in the relevant; they do not describe the background of the section. For example, the *world affairs* sections were not reporting on the world background, but on events in the world, such as the Palestine–Israel conflict, the Iraq issue, etc. Similarly in sports news, reporting was not mainly about general types of sport and sport regulation, but about sporting competitions,

[346] See page 345-346 for further discussion of this word.
[347] Wahbah al-Zuhailī, *Al-Fiqh al-Islamī wa Adillatuhū*, vol. 1 (Beirut: Dār al-Fikr, 1997), 31.

and كأس العالم (*World Cup*) was one of the events taking place at the time of the corpus collection.

In *sport*, the combination of words دوري (*league*) and الممتاز (*premier*) was the most used phrase, although other phrases were also used to indicate the same stage in a competition, such as دوري الدرجة الأولى (*First Class League or Series A*) and الممتاز (اسم الدولة النسبية) دوري (*[relevant country name] Premier League*). The analysis showed that these differences arose from the variety of official terms used by the various sporting leagues, as explained in chapter 3: the United Kingdom uses the phrases 'English Premier League' and 'Scottish Premier League', while Italy uses *Series A*, Germany *Bundes Liga*, Spain *La Liga*, etc to indicate the highest stages in their football leagues.

The word كأس (*cup*) was regularly used in phrases to indicate the official name of cup competitions. Most phrases referred to كأس العالم (*World Cup*) and كأس أسيا (*Asian Cup*), while others referred to كأس إفريقيا (*Africa Cup*) and كأس أوروبا (*European Cup*). This may be because the corpus was collected from newspapers on various continents: three were from Asia (*Al-Safīr*, *Al-Jazīrah* and *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd*), two from Africa (*Al-Ahrām* and *Al-Khabar*), one from Europe *(Al-Quds al-ʿArabī*) and one from Australiasia (*Al-Furāt*). In addition, the high frequency of the phrase كأس آسيا is accounted for by fact that at the time of corpus collection Asian Cup had just ended and was won by the national team of Iraq, where one of the newspapers in the corpus is published. Most Arabic newspapers, especially *Al-Furāt* and *Al-Jazīrah* gave this a lot of coverage due to their background and history of newspaper publishing, as explained in chapter 3 (see page 81 and 86).

Although all these phrases were the official names of sports championships, differences still occurred, specifically with the addition or not of the word أمم (*nations*). The researcher does not see any particular significance in this, as the form without أمم may simply be a shortened form, as in حلف شمال الأطلسي, shortened to حلف الأطلسي and جامعة الدول العربية, shortened to الجامعة العربية. Further analysis in Table 5.60 showed that three out of five newspapers that used the phrase كأس آسيا (*Al-Furāt, Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* and *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī*) used it both with and without the word أمم, supporting the researcher's explanation that both forms were recognised.

The word الدور (*round*) was used in phrases to indicate stages in sporting competitions. The analysis in Table 5.43 shows several phrases used to indicate this meaning. For example, الدور نصف النهائي and الدور قبل النهائي were used to indicate 'semi-final round' and الدور الأول and الدور الأساسي were used to indicate the 'first round'. Further analysis in Table 5.60 shows that the difference in usage may reflect where the newspaper was published: الدور قبل النهائي was used in *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* and الدور نصف النهائي was used in *Al-Jazīrah, Al-Quds al-ʿArabī* and *Al-Furāt.*

Table 5.43 also shows that there was no great difference in frequency between الدورالنهائي (17) and الدور الأول/الأساسي (15). This shows that the sports news in Arabic newspapers did not only focusing on the final stages of sporting competitions, but the early stages too. In explanation of this, the researcher considers that the first stage is interesting because all the participants still have the opportunity to take the title, so all reports focused on the participants' hopes and aims. In the final stage, only the issues related to the finalists were reported.

The results in Table 5.71 show that phrases incorporating the word الدور in *world affairs* conveyed a totally different meaning from that expressed in sport, even when the same phrase, such as دور أساسي, was used. This is because the word دور has close relationship to stages, and sport regularly involves competition stages, which rarely occur in world events. The phrase دور أساسي, for instance, was used in *world affairs* to mean 'primary role', which is totally different from its meaning in *sport*.

As with the word دور, the word جزاء (*penalty*) was used in two phrases with the same meaning: ركلة جزاء (*penalty kick*) and ضربة جزاء (*penalty shot*),[348] although the first was used more than the second. This proved that the variation occurred in Arabic newspapers on the use of جزاء to indicate the similar meaning of 'penalty kick'.

The word الودية (*friendly*) was used in phrases in *sport* to indicate a friendly match or meeting. Table 5.43 shows that the phrase المباراة الودية/المباريات (*friendly match*) was used more than the phrase المقابلة الودية (*friendly meeting*), with 14 and three occurrences respectively. Further detail in Table 5.60 showed that *Al-Khabar* is the only newspaper that used المباراة الودية. Elsewhere, the phrase الدورة الودية (*friendly round*) indicated slightly different meaning as it normally indicated a series of matches. The researcher found that the word المقابلة (*meeting*) was used metaphorically. As stated in chapter 3 (see page 53 and 55), it has become a normal practice for newspapers to use direct and clear words such as المباراة rather than metaphorical words, such as المقابلة, because they are read by various levels of readers in the community. This explains the high frequency of the phrase المباراة الودية as compared with المقابلة الودية.

[348] *Al-Mawrid*, 22nd ed. , *s.v.* " ضربة الجزاء."

Phrases containing the word الودية were used less in *world affairs* than in *sport*, as shown in Table 5.71. This is because the word 'friendly' is more related to sport to describe a match that is of no consequence in a competition. In a normal tournament, taking a cup title is the main objective of all participants, but that is not relevant in a 'friendly' match. In addition, the use of this word can be related to the fact that sports matches are physical and have the potential to provoke fights and clashes between players, sport officials and even supporters. Some matches are therefore called 'friendly' to reduce these risks, and especially to encourage supporters not to take the match too seriously.

The word أمين (*trustee*) was used in phrases to designate individuals who held responsibilities in organisations. Table 5.43 shows that أمين السر (*secretary*) was used more than أمين عام (*general secretary*). The researcher noted that أمين السر tended to be used for secretaries in smaller organisations, such as sports clubs. This is confirmed by the analysis of these phrases in *world affairs* (see Table 5.71), where the phrase أمين عام was used more (27 occurrences) than in *sport* because *world affairs* regularly reported on bigger organisations, such as governments or political parties.

Table 5.43 also shows that الأمين المالي (*bursar*) was used more than أمين للصندوق (*treasurer*). This can be related to the tendency in newspapers to use a clear, direct words: a 'treasurer' has direct responsibility over organisation finance (مال), while the the word الصندوق [349] (*chest*) indicates the place where money was traditionally held. Table 5.60 shows that this phrase was used only in *Al-Safīr*, and only once. Although this was the exception, the researcher does not find that its use raises any problems, because the word الصندوق is

[349] In Arabic usage, the name of the place where something is kept can be used to indicate the thing itself; see Al-Khaṭīb al-Qazwīnī, *al-Īḍāḥ fi 'Ulūm al-Balāghah*, ed. Riḥāb 'Akkāwī (Beirut: Dār al-Fikr, 2000), 213. Here, the chest where the money is kept is used to indicates the money.

widely used to refer to the manage of monetary matters in phrases such as صندوق النقد الدولي (*International Monetary Fund*), صندوق الدفتر (*savings bank*), دفتر الصندوق (*cashbook*), etc.[350]

The word كرة (*ball*) was used in phrases to describe the movement of the ball in a game. Without taking into consideration the frequency of occurrence, Table 5.43 shows that news article in *sport* tended to describe games in detail. This is because it is inadequate simply to report results without describing how they were arrived at.

The word صاحب (*owner*) was used in several phrases. Without taking into account the frequency of occurrence, the results show that news reports in *sport* widened the sense of this word in phrases to convey several sport-related meanings. The phrase صاحب المركز (*holder of a league place*) was the most frequently used. The researcher considers that this is because it applies to various kinds of sport. By comparison, the phrase صاحب الهدف (*goal scorer*) was normally used in football, while صاحب الذهبية (*gold medal holder*) was used in individual sports. Table 5.71 shows that all the phrases incorporating the word صاحب that were used in *world affairs* were different from those used in *sport*, except صاحب الأرض (*home team*), which was found in both sections, although with different meanings. In *sport*, it indicated the host team, while in *world affairs*, it referred to the host nation for meetings or might also mean the legitimate holder of the territory.

The word بدل (*exchange*) was used in phrases (الوقت بدل الضائع and الوقت بدل عن/من الضائع) to indicate additional time to make up for time lost in sports games. The result showed that all the phrases incorporating this word were phrases for 'extra time' or 'injury time', and they

[350] Hans Wehr, *A Dictionary of Modern Written Arabic*, 3rd ed. , ed, J. Milton Cowan (Beirut: Maktabah Lubnan, 1974), *s.v.* "صندوق."

were usually used in reference to football matches. The phrase occurred with the particles عن (*away*) or من (*from*) and also without a particle, the last form being used most (13 occurrences, compared with once each for the others). While Table 5.60 shows that only two newspapers, *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī* and *Al-Safīr,* used two different forms of this phrase, their geographical location is not a significant factor, except perhaps for newspapers that used only one form, notably *Al-Ahrām.* Rather, the researcher considers that this variation is related to the use of the word بدل with or without a particle. In a normal usage, بدل would take من or عن,[351] for example … بدلاً عن … but a variation arises when it is used in a noun phrase. Retaining the particle would make the phrase look as if it should connect with the previous part of the sentence, while removing it contravenes normal usage. Changes in particle usage such as this have become usual in modern Arabic, in line with Bateson's view that many particles have undergone a slight shift in meaning (see page 42).

The word الجولة (*round*) was used in phrases to indicate a particular match or game participated by a team or an individual. It was also used to refer to a stage in a competition, such as the final or semi-final. Table 5.43 shows that several phrases were used to refer to stages or rounds and the use of this word should be discussed together with the word الدور (*round*), as in certain contexts they indicated the same meaning. For example, the phrase الجولة الأخيرة (*final round*) meant the same as الدور النهائي (*final round*), and الجولة قبل الأخيرة (*semi-final round*) means the same as الدور قبل النهائي (*semi-final round*). The researcher concluded that there were no differences between these synonymous phrases, except in terms of frequency of usage, where finals were referred to more than semi-finals. However,

[351] *A Dictionary of Modern Written Arabic, s.v.* "بدل."

the phrases جولة الإياب, جولة الذهاب and جولة ترتيب المجموعات did not occur in parallel forms using the word دور (see Table 5.43).

The word متذيل (*bottom*) was used in phrases to indicate a sports participant or team at the bottom of the list. Table 5.43 shows that two phrases were used to indicate this meaning: متذيل ترتيب (*bottom ranking*) and متذيل جدول (*bottom of the table*). In analysis by newspaper, Table 5.60 shows that they were used in different newspapers: متذيل ترتيب in *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī* and *Al-Safīr*, and متذيل جدول in *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* and *Al-Furāt*. This reason for this variation may be indirectly related to the geographical area in which the newspapers are published. *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* is published in Iraq and *Al-Furāt* is produced by Iraqis in Australia (see chapter 3). It can therefore be concluded that this phrase was used by Iraqi newspapers wherever they are published.

In conclusion to this particular section, it may be said that the use of words in combination with others as phrases has resulted in the creation of some new terms, although most of the phrases discussed above are normal phrases in Arabic. The researcher considers that phrases such as البيت الأسود, الشرق الأوسط الجديد in *world affairs* and متذيل الترتيب/الجدول in *sport* could be considered new usages in Arabic newspapers. On the other hand, the use of other phrases, although they may be familiar in Arabic usage, raises particular points in news articles in terms of the dominance of some terms over others. For example, the phrases ركلة جراء (*penalty kick*) and ضربة جزاء (*penalty shot*) are not new in Arabic, but the fact that the first was used 22 times and the second only eight shows that the first is preferred by news authors. The analysis also shows that the geographical area in which a newspaper is published may affect the occurrence of phrase variations. Other factors also lead to the use

of variants, such as different principle in Arabic grammar and practice. This can be seen clearly in the phrases (متذيل ترتيب and متذيل جدول) and (وقت بدل الضائع and وقت بدل عن الضائع).

6.2.6 Noun in terms of collective nouns

Table 5.12 shows that most of the collective nouns in *world affairs* can be related either directly or indirectly to world events. Words related to military action, such as جيش (*army*) and عسكرية (*military*) and words related to nations, such as أمم (*nations*) and شعب (*people*) occurred in high frequencies in *world affairs*. Words that occurred less frequently, such as فريق and جمهور, were less specifically related to world issues. This was confirmed by the comparison analysis in Table 5.72, which shows their high frequency in *sport*, especially the word فريق, which was the highest frequency word in that section.

Also to be highlighted in the use of collective nouns in *world affairs* was the use of the word منتخب (six times), which usually designates a national team in sporting competitions. The comparison table shows that this word occurred very frequently in *sport* (432 occurrences), as would be expected. Further analysis in *world affairs* showed that it was also used there to refer to national teams, indicating that sports news also found its way into *world affairs*. The researcher believes that this was when the subject was more related to world issues than to sport. One particular text, for example, was an article that discussed the interference of politics with the iraqi national football team.[352]

[352] The concordance tool shows that all the occurrences of the word منتخب in *world affairs* were in one article in *Al-Furāt* on political issues related to the Iraq national football team. Ṭāriq al-Hārith,“ Man ‘Azafa al-Nashīd al-Waṭanī,” *Al-Furāt* (Australia), August 9, 2007.

As in *world affairs*, the higher the frequency of words in *sport*, the more specifically they were related to sports news. Words such as فريق, منتخب, مجموعة and جماهير were the collective nouns most related to sports news. However, the comparison in Table 5.72 shows that the word مجموعة was also found in high frequency in *world affairs*, indicating that it is a general noun common to most types of news, together with other words such as يوم and عام as discussed above in 6.2.1 (see page 279).

In the comparison analysis, Table 5.72 shows that the word قريق created the highest keyness score of the collective nouns in *sport*. This can be related to the fact that the main topic in sports news in all the newspapers, football, is a team sport.

In *world affairs*, the word جيش created the highest keyness score with 255.79. This is also related to the fact that the word is strongly related to the most reported world issues – the conflict between Palestine and Israel, the war in Iraq and the Iranian nuclear programme. All these events regularly involved military participation, which contributed to the high keyness score for جيش in *world affairs*.

The comparison analysis also shows that the word فريق in *sport* created a higher score than the word جيش in *world affairs*. The researcher relates this to the fact that reports about team sports such as football, basketball and rugby dominated most of the articles in the *sport*. In contrast, although the main issues in *world affairs* were related to military action, other matters were also highlighted, such as meetings between leaders and their comments. As a result, less words relating to 'military' were used in *world affairs* compared to word فريق in *sport*.

The comparison analysis also shows that most of the collective nouns were used in both sections. However, the researcher found that they were used to indicate different meanings in the two sections. For example, the word فريق in *sport* was used for sports teams, mostly football teams, while the same word in *world affairs* was used to indicate a group of leaders. The outstanding feature that emerged is that, although the two sections are totally different in terms of news coverage, they tend to use the same collective nouns. However, as sports news is more specific to particular sports, several high frequency nouns in *sport* were used more frequently than the high frequency collective nouns in *world affairs*.

6.2.7 Noun in terms of comparatives

The discussion of comparatives may be different from other parts of the analysis because all the comparatives were general words that were used regularly in all types of articles. For example, the use of the word أكثر (*more*) was not limited to one particular area, while the word حكومة (*government*), for instance, is clearly related more to *world affairs* than to *sport*. Thus, Table 5.73 shows that only a few collective nouns in both sections created a significant keyness score. Discussing the situation, the results show that the word أكثر was the most frequently used in *world affairs*, with 72 occurrences, while in *sport*, the word أفضل (*better*) was the used most, with 105 occurrences. The word أكثر came second in sport, with 59 occurrences, showing that it was a general comparative in both sections and therefore produced no keyness score.

In contrast, the word أفضل occurred only 11 times in *world affairs* (see Table 5.13), while it occurred 105 times in *sport* (see Table 5.45), indicating that this word is more specifically

related to *sport* than to *world affairs*. This is due to the nature of sport, which deliberately sets out to find the better athletes or teams; this is not the main purpose in *world affairs*. Despite this, the researcher still considers the word أفضل to be a general term applicable to all areas of news, although it is used with less regularity in *world affairs*.

The words أغلى (*more valuable*) and أقوى (*stronger*) were also notable for their regularity of use in *sport* as compared to *world affairs*. Furthermore, the word أغلى was distinguished by its use as a metaphor to indicate the value of winning in sporting competitions, which was not found in *world affairs*. Similarly, the words أقوى and أفضل reflect the nature of sporting competition, which is aimed at finding the best and strongest competitors. In *world affairs*, the word أعلى (*higher*) recorded a higher keyness score, indicating its higher use there than in *sport*. Further analysis showed that most usages of this word were related to the 'supreme' committees of the organisations such as المجلس الأعلى. This word was not common in *sport* because المجلس الأعلى implies the top level of organisations with high profile members.

Although the above findings do not show any new usage of comparatives in Arabic newspapers, the fact that the number of the comparatives used in each section was almost the same (15 in *world affairs* and 16 in *sport*) is unexpected. The researcher had anticipated that the sports news would use more because of the competitive nature of sport, which would lead to the use of comparatives.

6.2.8 The use of noun metaphorically

The use of metaphor has become a common style in media writing in all languages, including Arabic. Semantic broadening has been used to add language capability to accommodate a changing world and developments in events over time. In this study, several metaphors were found in *world affairs*, as shown by examples in Table 5.14. For the first word, the original meaning of word يد is 'hand', but it may be used metaphorically to indicate 'power' as in the phrase يد الحكومة.[353] The newspapers also used the metaphors لقي مصرع and لقي حتف (*died*) when people died or were killed in a certain situation. This contradicts the usual newspaper practice of using direct and clear words to facilitate quick understanding. In some circumstances, however, arousing readers' feelings was also important, alongside providing information. In any case, these metaphors have become current in normal usage in Arabic writing, so that risk of misunderstanding is minimal. The study also revealed that there was no difference between the meaning of some metaphors and more direct terms. For example, لقي مصرع, meant the same as قتل (*was killed*) and both were used in relation to similar issues, such as war attacks, war victims and suicide bombing. However, in terms of frequency, the word قُتل (35 occurrences) was preferred to the metaphor (14 occurrences).

World affairs also used several other metaphors, such as ضوء الاتفاق/تصريحات/البيان (*light*), صاحب الكلمة/الأرض (*owner*) and روح المودة/الاندماج/الأخوية (*spirit*) to deliver deeper meanings to readers, beyond simple information. For example, the combination of the words ضوء (*light*) and الاتفاق (*agreement*) conveys to readers that the 'agreement' between parties was

[353] The use of the word يد to indicate power has become normal in Arabic and even occurs in the Qur'an in reference to the unlimited power of Allah over everything on the world, for example, … **يد** الله فوق أيديهم … (48: 10)

similar to a 'light' that could bring brightness and cheer for the nation after a crisis. The use of the word صاحب indicated possession in the examples above. Further analysis showed that the metaphor صاحب الكلمة was used to convey the subject's power to make decisions, while the word روح (*spirit*) was used to show indicate depth of المودة (*friendship*), الاندماج (*consolidation*) and الأخوية (*brotherhood*).

The satirical use of the term البيت الأسود (*Black House*) was intended as a rebuke to the White House for its unfair decisions and actions towards issues in the Arab world. The use of the word أسود to contrast with أبيض plays on the negative associations of the word 'black', in expressions such as 'black mood' to refer to portending trouble or difficulty, 'black out' to refer to temporary or complete lose of vision and 'black list' to refer to a list of persons under suspicion.[354]

More metaphors were used in *sport* than in *world affairs*. The most frequently used was the word نجم/نجوم (*star*) which was used in reference to the most important players in a team, to indicate that just as a twinkling star lights up the night sky, the player brings hope and delight to the team. In addition to the word نجم (*star*), the sports news also used the word فرسان (*knight*) metaphorically and مهاجم خطير (*dangerous attacker*) to indicate the important players in the team. However, the analysis revealed that the words نجم and مهاجم خطير were used to refer to a particular key player in the team, while the word فرسان was used to refer to players as the representative of large community, such as the Arab world,[355] and it was used in combination with the words العرب, البلد and المنتخب for this purpose.

[354] *The Consice Oxford Dictionary*, 8th ed. , *s.v*. "black."
[355] An example is, ... تصدر أربعة من **فرسان** المنتخب السعودي للترتيب العام المؤقت ...

Elsewhere, the word خطر (*danger*) was used to indicate not only a 'dangerous player', but also a 'danger area' and the 'critical stage' in a sports competition. The use of this word did not indicate physical injury or harm to players, but referred to potential danger for the team. For example in a football game, the 'danger area' may the penalty area.

The word روح (*spirit*) was more related to *sport* than to *world affairs* and more phrases were used in the *sport* sections. The analysis shows that team spirit and a spirit of responsibility, competition, victory, acceptance, cooperation, etc. were very important for sporting success.

The word نظيف (*clean*) was used with هدف (*goal*) to indicate that there was no doubt about the winning result achieved by one football team over another. It was normally used in the context of a total win with no goals from the opposing team.

As noted in reference to البيت الأسود, (see page 304) the word 'black' was often used to denote negativity. *Sport* used the phrase الحصان الأسود (*black horse*) as a negative judgement on a player for his bad performance in a match compared with his team mates, symbolised as a black horse standing among white horses, which were more attractive.[356] Finally, the use of the word حرب (*war*) indicated that a competition was like a war, with the challenges of establishing territory, attacking, defending, counter-attacking, retreating and surrendering.[357]

[356] Several dictionaries such as al-Mawrid indicate that the phrase الخروف الأسود (*black sheep*) is used to indicate this meaning instead of الحصان الأسود. *Al-Mawrid*, 22nd ed. , *s.v.* "حصان,"; *The Concise Oxford Dictionary*, 8th ed. , *s.v.* "black sheep."

[357] George Lakoff and Mark Johnson, *Metaphors we live by* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1981), 62.

The researcher did not find that any new elements were revealed from this particular analysis, except the phrase البيت الأسود, which was used in *Al-Quds al-ʻArabī*. Although it has been said that the use of metaphor goes against the usual newspaper preference for direct, clear words, metaphors are not new as they have become a features of MSA.

6.2.9 The use of verbs in terms of tense

The analysis also showed that both sections used perfect verbs more than imperfect verbs. Table 5.15 shows that the top ten perfect verbs in *world affairs* started with قال (326 occurrencies), which was also the second highest in the overall list, while, the top 10 imperfect verbs started with the word يكون (71 occurrences) which ranked 89th. Table 5.47 shows that the top ten perfect verbs in *sport* started with the word كان (204 occurrences), in the 17th place on the overall list, which the highest imperfect verb was يكون (68 occurrences), ranked 105th.

The reason for the domination of the perfect verbs over the imperfects in both sections goes back to the nature of newspapers, which report more about past events. This is does not take into account the number of imperfect verbs that described past situations, which were not analysed in this study.

The results also show that seven out of the top ten perfect verbs (قال, أكد, أضاف, أعلن, قالت, أعلنت and أوضح) had human subjects, while only one imperfect verb, يقول, necessarily takes a human subject. More imperfect verbs, such as يكون, تكون, يتم, يمكن, تجري, يعود, يقوم, تقوم and يجب have anything as their subject, including humans. In explanation of this, all the verbs

with human subjects in *world affairs* can be related to the study's previous finding that most news about world issues reported on government leaders, especially those in the countries related to the events, such as Palestine, Israel, Iran, Iraq, Russia, Pakistan, etc. Although these issues were matters of war and peace, news reporters always quoted leaders' comments on these issues, because it is the leaders who have the final say in any issues that arise in the world and have power to take action to solve the crisis. On the other hand, the domination of verbs with non-human subjects arose from that fact that many were used as auxiliary verbs supportive of the events; not creating them.[358]

In *sport*, the verb كان (*to be*) occurred in highest verb frequency, which relates to the important previous finding, that the highest and second highest words on the *sport* list were فريق (*team*) and مباراة (*match*), in that the verb كان is a very general word that can be used in any situation. In relation to the words فريق and مباراة, the verb كان was used to describe the team situation and scenes in sports events. As *world affairs*, the verbs in *sport* that had human subjects were in the perfect tense more than in the imperfect.

Despite the domination of perfect verbs in the top ten verbs, it is notable that in terms of the number of different verbs, there were more imperfect verbs than perfect verbs in both sections. As noted before the number of verbs did not result in the domination of imperfect verbs as most of them were used in low frequency. In confirmation, Tables 5.16 and 5.48 show that perfect verbs in both sections recorded higher *mean* scores than imperfect verbs, indicating that the imperfect verbs were used less frequently than perfect verbs.

[358] For discussion of auxiliary and non-auxiliary verbs, see page 308.

In comparison analysis, Table 5.74 shows that the highest perfect verb in *sport*, سجل (*scored*) created a higher score (119.35) than the highest verbs in *world affairs*. For the imperfect, Table 5.75 shows the same result, with the verb يلعب (*play*) in *sport* creating a higher score (64.50) than the highest verb in *world affairs*, يقول (*say*), with 12.72. In addition, there is a notable overlap between sections with more perfect verbs being used by both sections than were used by only one. The verbs used by both are قال (*said*), كان (*to be*), أكد (*confirmed*), أضاف (*added*), كانت (*to be*) and تم (*completed*). The table also shows that *world affairs* used these verbs more than *sport* in every case.

The higher frequency score for the words سجل and يلعب in *sport* confirms the previous finding more specific verbs were used in *sport* than in *world affairs*, due to the diversity of focus in each section. It has been noted before (see page 114) that *world affairs* highlights a broader range of different issues, while *sport* focuses mostly on football. Focusing on a variety of different issues requires the use of a variety of different verbs in *world affairs* and the focus on the same sport, although in different countries, mostly requires the use of the same verbs. This eventually creates higher scores for verbs in *sport* sections.

There is no specific discussion of why the same and different verbs occur in the two sections, but the contexts generally show that both sections report extensively on people's comments, using verbs قال, أكد and أضاف, while the occurrence of the verbs كان and تم in both sections indicates the generality of auxiliary verbs as supportive verbs in describing world and sporting events as will be discussed later (see page 366).

In summary of the above discussion, the researcher did not generally find examples of any new word usage in terms of tenses in Arabic newspaper. It is predictable that the high frequency verbs would be dominated by perfect tense verbs because news reports deal with past events. In other situation, the existence of several examples of the same verbs being used in both sections shows that there is no clear domination of section-related verbs, in contrast to what was observed in the case of nouns. This is because verbs such as قال, كان, أكد, أضاف, تم and كانت were found in both lists in high frequency.

6.2.10 Discussion of auxiliary and non-auxiliary verbs

Analysis of auxiliary and non-auxiliary verbs in both sections showed no great differences, although the auxiliary verbs seem to be slightly fewer in *world affairs*. In the comparison analysis, Table 5.76 shows that seven out of ten of the top auxiliary verbs in both sections were used in the other section, showing they were general to both kinds of writing. This is because auxiliary verbs do not describe world or sporting events but act as a supportive verbs to the events. This is why they can be used to any kind of writings.

Analysis of non-auxiliary verbs (Table 5.77) shows that more non-auxiliary verbs such as أكد (*confirmed*), أضاف (*added*) and قال (*said*) were used in high frequency in *world affairs* than in *sport*. Such verbs are more common to *world affairs* because news reporting generally covers leaders' comments and views. However, some specific verbs in sport, such as يلعب (*play*), فاز (*won*) and سجل (*scored*) that clearly dominated the section compared to *world* with higher score. The reason for this goes back to the fact that these three verbs are verbs specific to *sport* which rarely occur in *world affairs*. In conclusion, the small

difference in the numbers of auxiliary and non-auxiliary verbs in top ten high frequency verbs in both sections reveals a new trend in news writing. There is a tendency to use more auxiliary verbs in news writing, as many as non-auxiliary verbs.

6.2.11 Discussion of verb in terms of gender of subject

The analysis showed that verbs with masculine subjects were used more than werbs with feminine and neuter subjects in both sections. The reason for this goes back to the previous finding that masculine nouns occurred more than feminine (see page 284). As some of these masculine nouns were the subjects of verbs, masculine verbs also occurred more in both sections. The results also revealed a remarkable fact: in *world affairs* verbs with neuter subjects were used more in the plural than in the singular. This indicates that interviewees in *world affairs* sections, who were usually leaders of organisations or governments, always spoke in a representative capacity, not as individuals.

This phenomenon can also be related to the types of verb used in news reports – either general or specific to the subject area. The results in Table 5.18 (*world affairs*) and Table 5.50 (*sport*) show that, in the top ten high frequency verbs, almost all the specific verbs with masculine subjects occurred more than the specific verbs with feminine subjects. However, this is not very applicable to general verbs because auxiliary verbs, e.g. كان (*to be*) and its derivitives, قام (*stand*) and تم (*completed*), are likely to be used in high frequency in any writing and are therefore widely found in all newspapers texts.

In comparison analysis, the study of verbs with masculine subjects showed that the verbs in *sport* were more specific than those in *world affairs*, with higher keyness scores recorded for several verbs. However, when such verbs occurred in both sections (normally the general verbs) *world affairs* section always created higher keyness scores, showing they were more used in that section than in *sport*.

Comparison of verbs with feminine subjects produced a different result. The analysis shows that eight out of the ten highest frequency verbs in each section were different from the verbs in the other section. This arises from the fact that the feminine subjects of verbs differed between sections and so the verbs were also different. For examples, the subject حكومة in *world affairs* would take different verbs from مباراة in *sport*. This may be less apparent in verbs with masculine subjects as most of the masculine subjects in both sections were human males and the frequent occurrence of verbs indicating speaking and commenting such as قال, أضاف and أعلن in both *world affairs* and *sport* makes the phenomenon less obvious.

With regard to verbs with neuter subjects, the comparison notably revealed that they were used more in *world affairs* than in *sport*, showing that reporters in that section saw the importance of quoting interviewees directly in the first person, because they were usually world leaders whose comments would be of interest to the world community. Comments about sport would not have the same impact on the world community and so would not need to be quoted directly. The comparison table also shows that neuter verbs that indicate 'suggestion' or 'view', such as نرى and نريد dominated *world affairs* more as compared with *sport*. It will be noted later that *world affairs* reports contained more news about

‘meetings’ and ‘suggestions’ (see page 313), while report about governments, leaders and world conflicts had strong relation to the issue of ‘power’.[359]

There were also more plural neuter verbs in *world affairs* (nine plural and one singular) than in *sport* (five plural and one singular), indicating that *world affairs* quoted more interviewees speaking on behalf of a group of people or an oganisation. Spokes people may use the plural because it attributes ‘power’ to the speaker.

In conclusion, this study has shown that the nature and focus of each section determine the types of verb that were used in high or low frequency. The use of verbs specific to the type of news may also reveal the gender of subjects involved in the events reported. For example, the nature of *sport* sections, which focus on football matches, is to use the verbs يلعب and فاز, which are not typical of *world affairs*. This also has a major effect on the gender of the subjects, as verbs related to football reports clearly involve more males than females.

1. Verb and subject agreement in gender

The analysis of feminine subjects shows that they were used with masculine verbs in both sections in lower frequencies. In *world affairs*, the word إحالة (feminine singular) was used with the masculine verb تم and the word عناصر (feminine plural) was used with the masculine singular verb يعود. The same occurred in *sport*, where the words مشاركة, معاينة and دعوة (all feminine singular) were used with masculine verbs.

[359] In researcher’s view, the word نريد may indicate ‘power’ because it may indicate the speaker’s need for others to grasp his vision as a leader or to join him in action. For example, a government minister says, “... نريد من المجتمع اتباع أنظمة الحكومة الجديدة ...”

The researcher considers that this is a new tendency in Arabic style which has been promoted by the Arabic media deliberately to simplify Arabic writing, especially in Arabic newspapers, when the need to quickly communicate breaking news is taken into account. However, all examples showed that this new tendency promoted the use of feminine subjects with masculine verbs, not the reverse. The researcher did not find any usage of masculine subjects with feminine verbs in the corpus. This was due to the dominance of the masculine over the feminine in Arabic grammar.

6.2.11 Discussion of verb in terms of semantics

1. Action and non-action

Non-action verbs were used more than action verbs in all the word lists across all three frequency groups in *world affairs*, but this was not the case in *sport*. Thus, Table 5.20 shows that all the top ten verbs in *world affairs* were non-action verbs, apart from the verb أضاف (*added*).[360] In *sport*, although the whole list shows the domination of action verbs with 282 compared to non-action with 270, Table 5.52 shows the top two non-action verbs occurred in higher frequencies than all action verbs. The highest frequency non-action verb was كان (204 occurrences), while the highest action verb was سجل (98 occurrences), which is the third verb overall, after the non-action verbs كان and قال.

[360] This is considered an action verb by reference to its literal meaning, even though no physical movements are involved in the meaning of the verb in this specific context. The original meaning shows that the verb أضاف is an action verb meaning to 'put in additionally' or 'join on'; see The Oxford English – Arabic Dictionary of Current Usage, ed. N.S. Doniach (Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1972), *s.v.* "أضاف." This should involve physical meaning literally, for example أضفتُ السكر في الشرب (*I added some sugar to the drink*) is an action.

However, the whole list in general shows the domination of action verbs in *sport* and this is explained by the fact that most sporting events involve action, particularly expressed by the occurrence of the verb لعب and يلعب in the table. On the other hand, the reason for the domination of non-action verbs in *world affairs* is that they give heavy coverage to leaders' comments and suggestions about world issues. Only a few actions are described in world news, mostly related to military action or leaders' visits.

This feature of *world affairs* writing can also be related to the fact that several verbs were used metaphorically, so that physical movements were not involved in the action. As noted before, metaphors are defined according to their semantic origin, whether an action or a non-action verb (see page 173). The concordance showed that most of the verbs in Table 5.20, such as أضاف, أشار, نقلت, جاء, تجري, يعود, تقوم and يقوم, are used metaphorically. For example, the concordance tool showed that all the occurrences of the verb أضاف were as non-action (metaphorical) verbs, even though its literal meaning indicates an action. It can therefore be concluded that most of the verbs that are literally action verbs were used metaphorically in *world affairs*, to indicate a non-action meaning.

In comparison analysis, Table 5.81 shows that seven out of ten non-action verbs (قال, كان, أكد, كانت, تم, يكون and تكون) were found in both sections. This can be related directly to the fact that most of them are auxiliary verbs (except for قال and أكد). As noted before, the increased usage of auxiliary verbs is a feature of MSA (see page 309).

With regard to action verbs, the results showed no major differences in frequency of use between the two sections. Thus, Table 5.82 shows the small frequency difference between

the highest verbs in each sections (أضاف in *world affairs* (108 occurrences) and سجل in *sport* (98). The analysis also shows that, apart from أضاف (*added*), the top ten action verbs were different in the two sections. The reason for this situation is that different sections cover different events.

Generally speaking, the results above did not show any new trends in language use in this particular area. Non-action verbs dominated in *world affairs* and action verbs dominated in *sport*, although the top ten high frequency verbs in *sport* were dominated by non-action verbs because of the strong presence of auxiliary verbs.

2. Discussion of verbs used metaphorically and literally

Analysis in both sections showed that several verbs were only used metaphorically and that these verbs were the same in both sections: أضاف (*added*) (108 occurrences in *world affairs* and 68 in *sport*), أشار (*pointed*) (46 in *world affairs* and 26 in *sport*), جاء (*came*) (29 and 26), جرت (*ran*) (12 and 21) and شهدت (*witnessed*) (ten and 23). The existence of similar verbs used as metaphors in both sections is due to their regularity in Arabic language use. For example, the verb أضاف, which originally indicated a physical action of 'adding into something',[361] was only used occasionally in its literal sense, although it was regularly used metaphorically to indicate 'someone who extends his words or comments',[362] which is appropriate for both sections.

[361] The Oxford English – Arabic Dictionary of Current Usage, *s.v.* "أضاف."
[362] The Oxford English – Arabic Dictionary of Current Usage, *s.v.* "أضاف."

The comparison analysis showed that the frequency of use of all these verbs differed between sections. Two out of five verbs (أضاف and أشار) created positive significant scores in *world affairs* and only one (شهدت) created a positive score in *sport*, indicating that *world affairs* used more verbs metaphorically than *sport.* The researcher, however, found it is not a new usage of Arabic language as both verb أضاف (*added*) and أشار (*pointed*) were closely related to the *world affairs* news because they describe 'additional speaking or comment' and the verb شهد (*witnessed*) was closely related to the *sports* section because it describe the sports match-holding.

In some circumstances action verbs were used both in their literal meaning and metaphorically. In *world affairs*, the verbs يعود (*return*), يرى (*see*) and يأتي (*come*) were used more often metaphorically than literally. In contrast, وصل (*arrived*) and توجه (*faced*) were used more often in their literal sense. In *sport*, the verbs رفع (*raised*), يعود, عاد (*returned*), سقط (*fell*) and يرفع (*raise*) were used more often as metaphors than literally, while يصل, وصل and يواصل were used more in their literal sense.

In *world affairs*, the concordance tool revealed that most instances of the verbs يعود and يأتي did not indicate their literal sense of physically 'going back' or 'coming',[363] Except in a few cases of leaders returning to their countries. Similarly, يرى was used more as metaphor to indicate 'consider' or 'view' than in the literal sense of seeing.

[363] *Al-Muʿjam al-ʿArabī al-Asāsī*, *s.v.* "يأتي and يعود."

In contrast, the verb وصل was used more in its literal sense: a leader *arrived* at his destination, etc. The verb توجه was also used more to indicate the action of journeying *towards* a destination.

In *sport*, the verbs رفع, يعود, عاد, سقط and يرفع were used more often metaphorically with sport teams as subjects, for example ... عاد الفريق, ... سقط الفريق. The analysis showed that this referred to football teams' positions in league tables, either falling or rising, after match results.

This is not to deny their less frequent literal usage. For example, the verb سقط was used to indicate a player who *fell* and عاد was used to indicate a player who *returned* to his home country or game. Exceptionally, there was no major difference in frequency between the metaphorical and literal usages of the verb وصل and its derivations (يصل was used metaphorically slightly more, وصل was used metaphorically and literally the same number of times).

It can be generally observed that metaphorical use was more frequent than literal use, except with a few verbs such as وصل and its derivitives. The researcher considers that this indicates there is a new tendency for news writers to use certain verbs metaphorically rather than in their literal sense.

3. Discussion of verbs in one semantic meaning

The analysis went further to investigate verbs with similar meanings and showed that the verb قال (*said*) was used in very high frequencies as compared with its synonyms in both sections, indicating that it was more accurate to use قال in news writing rather than تحدث or تكلم, because meaning differences still exist between synonyms, depending on context. It could be stated, therefore, that different contexts require the use of different words from within the same semantic family.

Comparison analysis showed that *world affairs* used the verb قال more than *sport*, with a 75.04 positive keyness score. The researcher considers that this relates not to semantic differences but to the nature of the two sections, as *world affairs* reports were more about speaking and comment, represented by قال, as compared with *sport*.

For similar reasons, the verb انتقد (*criticised*) was used more (though only slightly more) than رد/يرد (*replied*) (eight and seven occurrences respectively). Although these two verbs might be used for a similar purpose, to indicate critical comment, a slight semantic difference exists. The verb انتقد can be used to give a negative comment on any issue, even when the commentator has no interest in it. However, the verb رد was used when the commentator, either individually or on behalf of his organisation, had been criticised before. Thus, there were no great differences in terms of frequency between these two verbs, although the analysis shows that newspapers reported both kinds of response situation (critical attack and reply).

World news contains many reports about war and people killed in crises. The use of verbs such as قُتل (*killed*) and استشهد (*died as a martyr*) are closely related to this situation. The analysis shows that قُتل was used more frequently than استشهد (35 and three occurrences respectively). This is because the verb استشهد was used to indicate the death of a person for their faith, while this specific sense is not carried in قُتِل. The concordance tool showed the verb استشهد referred three times to the Palestinian opposition or *Hamas* members in the *world affairs* sub-corpora, while the verb قُتِل was used to indicate death in other countries such as Afghanistan, Iraq, Philippines and even Israel. This shows that Arabic newspapers considered Palestinians' deaths as martyrdoms or heroic.

For the verbs that mean 'watching', the verb یرى (*see*) was used more than یشهد (*witness*) and ینظر (*look*). However, the researcher considers that most of these verbs were used metaphorically, not in their literal sense. For example, یرى was used to indicate 'having a point of view' and ینظر was used to indicate 'thinking'. As *world affairs* contains more about comment and speaking, the high frequency of یرى was to be expected.

Conversely, in *sport*, Table 5.55 shows that the verb شهد was used more than یرى. It should be noted that یرى was mostly used metaphorically and its lower frequency in *sport* is therefore unsurprising because sports news contains more reports about sports events, not 'points of view'. The verb شهد was therefore used more in *sport* because referred to supporters 'witnessing and experiencing' sports competitions. In the comparison analysis, Table 5.85 shows clearly the contrast between *world affairs* and *sport* for these two verbs. However, for یرى no significant score was recorded, showing that both sections used it in

similar frequencies. This indicates that, although *world affairs* contained more uses of يرى to indicate 'points of view' (18 occurrences), *sport* was not too far behind with ten.

For verbs meaning 'announcing', the verb أعلن (*announced*) was used more frequently than the verb أخبر (*informed*) in *world affairs*, because they were normally used in different situations, although their meanings may appear similar. The verb أعلن was used for announcements to a large number of people, while the verbأخبر was normally used when the target audience was small. It was common for *world affairs* to carry reports of leaders announcing (أعلن) to large numbers of people. It was similar situation in *sport,* although the frequency for أعلن was lower. Further analysis showed that this verb was used in *sport* for public announcements, mostly by the sports or team management. In the comparison analysis, the verb أعلن recorded a 45.50 positive score for *world affairs*, for the same reason as the verb قال (*said*), with *world affairs* containing more verbs about 'speaking and comment' as well as 'announcing'.

For verbs meaning 'meeting', the verb يلتقي (*meet*) was used more (14 occurrences) in *world affairs* than its synonyms, especially the verb يقابل (*encounter*), which occurred only once. Similar in *sport*, the verb يلتقي was used more (27 occurrences) than the verb يقابل, indicating that newspapers preferred to use يلتقي rather than يقابل in both sections.

This is to be expected in *world affairs* because the verb يلتقي meaning 'meeting, join or get together'[364] is appropriate for a number of leaders having meetings or discussions. One might expect this verb (يلتقي) not to be regularly used in *sport* because the verb قابل meaning

[364] *Al-Mawrid*, 22nd ed. , *s.v.* "التقى."

‘to encounter, to oppose and to face’ might appear to be more appropriat to sports, which involve physical challenge rather cordial meetings. However, the results showed that يلتقي was used more than قابل in *sports* section, as in *world affairs*. The researcher believes this is because sports competitions are not real wars which involve death, killing, revenge and anger, but are temporary battles that should end in friendship and sporting spirit. Newspapers thus preferred to use يلتقي rather than قابل to indicate a more friendly meeting, similar to leaders meeting in *world affairs*.

Comparison analysis showed that the verb يلتقي in *sport* was used more often than in *world affairs*. This is because there are more reports on sporting matches between teams than on meetings between leaders in *world affairs*. Previous findings have shown that *sport* covered a lot of matches and meetings between atheletes, especially football, while *world affairs* reported more on world crises than on leaderss meetings.

For verbs meaning ‘affirmation’, the verb أكد (*confirmed*) was used more than أثبت (*affirmed*) in both sections. The researcher considers that the verb أكد is more related to ‘speaking’ than the verb أثبت. As both sections contain more spoken confirmation than ‘affirmation’, the verb أكد dominated the usage. The comparison analysis showed that the verb أكد was used more in *world affairs* than in *sport*. This relates to previous findings that *world affairs* reported more on speaking and comment.

For verbs meaning ‘return’, in *world affairs* the verb يعود (*return*) was used more (22 occurrences) than يرجع (*go back*), which did not occur at all, indicating that newspapers preferred to use the verb يعود to indicate something returning to its origin, normally a place.

This was confirmed by the previous findings about verbs used metaphorically and literally; Table 5.22 shows that this verb was used literally to indicate a leader who 'returns' from a visit and metaphorically to mean 'a particular matter is caused by (goes back to)'.

Of verbs meaning 'succeed in achieving something', the verb نجح/ينجح (*succeed*) was used more than فاز/يفوز (*win*) in *world affairs,* although the opposite was true in *sport,* because the verb فاز is more suitable for situations related to competition and challenge, while the verb نجح is more appropriate for success in discussions, tests or meetings in *world affairs*. The comparison between sections showed that, although the verb نجح was used more in *world affairs* than فاز, it still occurred less often than in *sport.* This indicates that sports reports are more related to the sense of 'successful and achievement' than *world affairs,* as most sports news covers sporting competition involving win or lose situations. The verb نجح was also used to refer to success, in sports competition, but less often than فاز.

In *sport*, the verb حقق (*achieve*) was also used with الفوز (*victory*) or النجاح (*success*) and other verbs were also used. The verbs أحرز/يحرز (*achieve*) were used more than حصل/يحصل (*obtain*) and نال/ينال (*gain*). This can be related to the general and specific meaning of these verbs, because the verb أحرز was specifically used to indicate someone who wins a prize in competition, while the others are general to any kind of achievement, such as examinations, and tests, including competition.

Additionally, in *sport*, verbs meaning 'award' were analysed. The verb منح/يمنح (*award*) was used more than أعطى/يعطي (*give*). From a semantics perspective, although both verbs may indicate similar meanings of 'awarding' or 'giving', there are noticeable differences

between them. The verb منح was normally used to indicate granting something special such as gifts, talents and rewards, while the verb أعطى could apply to all kinds of gifts, whether material or abstract. In other words, the relation between is one of the general and the specific.

However, the concordance showed that there were no differences between these two verbs in terms of semantics with both being used to indicate awarding 'freedom, rest, option, goal, chance, money etc.'. Therefore it could be concluded that there was no specific reason for frequency differences between these verbs as they were used for all situations in *sport*.

Of verbs meaning 'advance over other competitors', the verb تقدم/يتقدم was used more than تصدر/يتصدر and تفوق/يتفوق in *sport*. Although they seemed to indicate similar meanings, the generality of the verb تقدم made it applicable for most situations, while the verbs تفوق and تصدر were used in a quite limited sense to describe team rankings in league tables or competitions. As the sports news covered all sports events, the verb تقدم, which is appropriate for all definitions of 'advancing', was used more than its synonyms.

Of verbs meaning 'end', the verb تم/يتم (*complete*) was used more than انتهى (*ended*) in both sections. This is because the verb تم/يتم was used in both sections to indicate ending with the aim fulfilled, while the verb انتهى was mostly used in reference to simple ending, without taking the aim into account. This can also be related to the previous finding that the verb تم is an auxiliary verb.

The comparison analysis showed that the verb تم/يتم was used more frequently in *world affairs* than in *sport*, but the opposite was true of the verb انتهى/ينتهي. *World affairs* used تم/يتم for the completion of several world events, such as meetings and conferences, which take place less frequently in the area of sport. In contrast, in coverage of matches and games, the verb انتهى is more appropriate as it indicates the ending of an allotted time.

The researcher notes that these represent the current language style in news writing without pinpointing any new usage. Nevertheless, the results highlighted many important instances of some verbs being more commonly used than others with similar meanings, due to the varying requirements of different situations.

4. Discussion of verbs that have positive and negative meanings

Further investigation reveals the verbs that semantically indicate specific meaning. For verbs with positive and negative meanings, Table 5.24 in *world affairs* shows that three out of five words, نجح/ينجح, حقق/يحقق and حصل/يحصل (*succeed, achieve, obtain*), are verbs with a positive meaning which are used more than their antonyms. Meanwhile, the positive verb يسمح (*allowed*) occurred in the same frequency as its antonym لا يسمح (*prohibit*), and the negative verb رفض (*denied*) occurred more frequently than its positive equivalent قبل (*accepted*). The concordance analysis showed that the three positive verbs that occurred more than their antonyms were mostly related to comments from organisers and participants in meetings, conferences or peace discussions.

The verb رفض (*rejected*) was used mostly in relation to opposition to the subject of the report by, for example, the opposing political party. Examples of this are a statement from the Iranian leader (Ahmedinejad) about their nuclear programme, the reflection of the Hamas representative on Israel's invasion, the statement of the Kosovo leader disagreeing with conflict with Russia, and others.

In *sport*, Table 5.56 shows that the newspapers paid more attention to positive subjects, such as the winning competitor or team, than to negative ones, as is clear in all the examples, indicating that the sport section in Arabic newspapers preferred to report on a team's success, qualifying to the next stage, achieving targets, and other positive sporting outcomes. However, this does not mean that failure by a competitor or team was not reported, as is shown by the occurrence of some negative verbs, although admittedly lower in number.

In the comparison analysis, Table 5.86 shows that *sport* sections were more concerned with positive events than *world affairs,* because the examples in *world affairs* showed the negative verb رفض was used more than its antonym, and the negative verb لا يسمح was used in equal frequency to its antonym. The researcher believes this is because sports news is by nature more concerned with competition and prefers to report positive results. The trend is less obvious in *world affairs*, although newspaper tried to report positively on world crises, such as outcomes of world leaders' meetings and discussions. As long as *world affairs* is concerned with world crises and conflict, it is to be expected that more negative verbs will be used. It can thus be generally stated that both sections report more on positive situations than negative, with positive verbs clearly dominating the *sport* sections.

5. Discussion of verbs of striving toward achievement, and their opposites

The results showed that verbs meaning ‘striving’ were used more than their opposite in *world affairs*, indicating that, although the world is facing various conflicts and crises, most authorities, such as government leaders, the United Nations, regional organisations, security authorities, etc., were continuously making efforts to solve conflicts in order to maintain global security. Similarly, in *sport*, verbs meaning ‘striving’ were used more than their opposites.

In the comparison analysis, Table 5.87 shows that *sport* used more verbs that meant ‘striving towards achievement’ than *world affairs*, especially the verbs يسعى (*strive*) and يتدرب (*train*). This can be related to the fact that sportsmen strive more to become winners in competitions than world leaders strive to solve global crises. In addition, striving in sports involves physical actions, whereas world issues do not. For example, the verb يتدرب (*train*) occurred in *sport* but not in *world affairs* because it involves physical actions.

6.2.12 Discussion of verb in terms of transitivity

In order to analyse the Arabic style in newspaper in terms of transitivity, several verbs that regularly take particles were chosen. Generally, the verbs analysed demonstrated two styles of verb transitivity in addition to the normal usage: first, transitivity with a particle other than the usual particle; and second, use with no particle at all.

For the first verb in *world affairs*, the results showed that the verb أصيب (*be hit*) was used both without the particle بـ (*with*) to refer to being struck by a kind of sickness, as well as with the usual particle بـ. The analysis showed that the use of this verb without particle بـ was higher than the normal usage. The consequence of not using the particle is that the verb becomes non-specific. For example, ... أصيب في عبوة ... (*was hit in a bomb blast*) is different from the normal usage (... أصيب بجراح في عبوة ... (*was injured in a bomb blast*). The use of the verb was usually directly related to particular events, such as bombings and attacks, by using the particle في (*in*). The use of this verb with the particle بـ is a normal combination and excluding the particle may confuse readers as to the kind of injury sustained.

However, the researcher believes this confusion would be very rare in *world* affairs, especially in the presence of other contextual indicators. One important indicator was the particle في to indicate a specific event, such as a bomb attack, which indicated indirectly expectation of injury or death. The researcher also found that specifying types of harm was not the main focus in world news, which concentrated on the events and number of people involved instead.

Further analysis of individual newspapers (Table 5.29) shows that the use of this verb without a particle was recognised by all the newspapers except *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd*, while there was no result for *Al-Khabar*. Although most of them recognised the exclusion of the particle بـ, the results showed there were two kinds of acceptance: first, using both styles (with بـ and without it), which occurred in *Al-Furāt*, *Al-Jazīrah* and *Al-Safīr;* and second, using the verb without the particle, which occurred in *Al-Ahrām* and *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī.*

For the verb وصل (*arrived*), the results showed this verb was used in quite similar frequency both in its normal usage with the particle إلى (*to*)[365] and without it. Further investigation in the concordance tool showed that the particle إلى might be omitted in order to avoid repetition in an article. Generally, Table 5.29 shows that the use of the verb without a particle was recognised in all the newspapers except *Al-Ahrām* and *Al-Jazīrah*, where no results were found, indicating that the use وصل without إلى was widespread in most Arabic newspaper contexts, including in non-Arab countries.

A similar situation occurred in *sport* for the verb يصل (*arrive*), although the difference here is between the use of particle إلى (*to*) and particle لـ (*for*). The results showed that the former was used more than the latter (12 and two occurrences respectively). Further analysis in Table 5.61 shows that the usage of the particle لـ occurred in two newspapers, *Al-Ahrām* (Egypt) and *Al-Jazīrah* (Saudi Arabia), with one occurrence each. However, a different situation can be seen between the two newspapers in that *Al-Ahrām* still preferred to use إلى (six occurrences), while *Al-Jazīrah* used only the particle لـ . In contrast, *Al-Khabar* proved that it only recognised the use of يصل with the particle إلى (four occurrences).

This shows that, while *world affairs* widely excluded the use of the particle إلى with this verb, articles in *sport* used the particle إلى more frequently than لـ. This was due to the semantic aspect of this particular verb, as it was used more often in its literal sense of physical movement, which requires the particle إلى, while the verb يصل was used in *world affairs* metaphorically, without a particle.

[365] *Al-Muʿjam al-ʿArabī al-Asāsī*, *s.v.* "وصل."

For the verb تسعى (*strive*), the results showed that *world affairs* used it with the particles إلى and لـ in equally (seven occurrences each), and only small differences can be seen in *sport*, where the particle إلى was used 12 times and لـ ten. However, as the researcher considers the particle إلى to be usual with the verb تسعى,[366] the discussion focuses on the particle لـ. The researcher believes its occurrence could be related to the effects of other languages, especially English, because English uses 'strive for' to mean 'exert strenuous effort to achieve something', which may be translated as تسعى لـ in Arabic.

The previous chapter discussed (see page 66) the possibilities of Arabic language style being affected by a foreign language and the researcher found no mistake occurred in applying the foreign style as it would not create a different meaning. In further investigation, Table 5.29 shows that the particle لـ was used in four newspapers, *Al-Ahrām*, *Al-Furāt*, *Al-Khabar* and *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd*. However, *Al-Ahrām* differed in that all its usages were with the particle لـ, while the other newspapers used both styles, indicating that *Al-Ahrām* played an important role in promoting the use of this verb with the particle لـ. Similarly, in *sport*, further analysis in Table 5.61 shows that all the newspapers except *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* and *Al-Furāt* used the particle لـ, although most of them used both styles, indicating that they had not totally escaped from normal Arabic usage. However, *Al-Ahrām* (Egypt) was distinctive in that it always used the particle لـ.

The results for the verb تهدف (*aim*) showed that *world affairs* used it with the particle لـ instead of the more usual إلى.[367] Table 5.29 showed that *Al-Safīr* (Lebanon) was distinctive in that it always used the particle لـ. Although this newspaper was alone in promoting this

[366] *Al-Muʾjam al-ʿArabī al-Asāsī*, *s.v.* "سعى." However, the fact proves that this verb might come with other particles such as في as it was used in *al-Qurʾān*, ... وإذا تولى سعى في الأرض ليفسد فيها... (2: 205).
[367] *Al-Muʾjam al-ʿArabī al-Asāsī*, *s.v.* "هدف."

style, the researcher found this was not misleading, because both usages explained the objective of the particular action. Similarly, other languages such as English use two styles to link to the objective, for example, 'purpose to' which can be paired with يهدف إلى and 'aim for' which is similar to يهدف لـ.

Style variation is also found with the verb يتعلق (*relate*), where the results showed the verb was used once differently from its normal usage, without the particle بـ. The verb يتعلق was always used with the particle بـ in normal usage,[368] but this one exceptional example shows its recognition in Arabic newspapers, even if it is rare. By reference the concordance tool, the conclusion can be drawn that the particle بـ could be omitted after the verb يتلعق if they were separated by other words such as فقط (*only*) in the sentence in question.[369] Table 5.29 shows that this style was used by *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* (Iraq). However, the concordance also showed another use of the verb يتعلق with the particle إلى even though they were separated by the word حسبها, as found in *Al-Khabar*. It can therefore be concluded that *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* created a different usage for this verb in news writing, with the omission of the particle إلى.

The verb دعا (*called*) was always used with the particle إلى when it was used to mean 'calling for joining'[370] (see Table 5.26, which shows it was used 22 times). However, the table also shows that the particle لـ may also be used, though less frequently, in similar contexts. The researcher considers that the use of the particle لـ may be related to the effect of English, where it might be a translation of 'call for'. Meanwhile, the particle إلى is translated into English as 'to'. Therefore, as the phrase دعا إلى has become normal in

[368] *A Dictionary of Modern Written Arabic*, *s.v.* "تعلق."
[369] The sentence is "... واعتبر بوش أن الأمر لا يتعلق فقط مواجهة خطر صحي".
[370] *Al-Mu'jam al-'Arabī al-Asāsī*, *s.v.* "دعا."

Arabic, the use of دعا لـ may be considered a new feature of MSA Arabic newspapers. In further analysis, Table 5.29 showed that *Al-Ahrām* and *Al-Khabar* were distinctive in their recognition of both styles, although using the verb with the particle إلى was still more frequent.

In *sport*, the verb تعادل (*drew*) was normally used with the particle مع (*with*) to indicate an equal result in a particular game. However, the table showed that the verb was also used with other particles such as أمام (*in front of*) and لـ (*for*), or without a particle. A new feature of MSA in newspaper Arabic is clear here, in its used with the particle أمام as well as مع in similar contexts. For examples, تعادل رين الفرنسي **مع** بران (*French Rennes drew **with** Brann*) and تعادل في مبارتين **أمام** الفريقين (*drew **in front of** two teams*). The researcher considers that the use of أمام does not lead to misunderstanding, because sporting competitions involved meetings between two teams confronting [in front of] one another, so the use of the particle أمام can be considered simply a style variation. In further analysis, Table 5.61 shows that أمام was used in *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* once, while the particle لـ was used in *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* and *Al-Safīr*, indicating that several newspapers, especially *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd*, believed in the viability of these particles' usage with the verb تعادل.

The verb سبق (*passed*), indicating 'had previously', regularly occurs in Arabic with the particle لـ, for example ...كما **سبق له** أن لعب مع أوساكا.[371] However, the result show a variation in this verb, where it was used, albeit on fewer occasions (six) without a particle.[372] The researcher does not consider this usage as misleading, as omitting the particle لـ does not affect the sentence order or message. Furthermore, the omission of the particle in some

[371] *Al-Muʿjam al-ʿArabī al-Asāsī*, *s.v*. "سبق."
[372] The example of verb usage without particle is ...تضم منتخبات كل من أستراليا الذي **سبق أن** هزمنا به كل نجومه الدوليين

contexts could simplify the Arabic. Thus, Table 5.61 shows that the omission of the particle لـ was recognised by all the newspapers except *Al-Ahrām* (with the proviso that there were no results for *Al-Khabar* or *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī*).

The verb يغيب (*absent*) was regularly used with the particle عن, which indicates '**away**' from something.[373] For example, يرغب عن meaning 'hate' can be understood as 'stay **away** from a hateful thing'. Thus, the verb يغيب عن was also used to indicate 'be absent from' which can be explained as 'stay **away** from certain event'. However, the results show that the newspapers also recognised the less frequent use of this verb without a particle, indicating that news articles tend towards the use of simple sentences in newspaper reports, even when this contravenes normal usage, as long as the meaning is clear to readers. Here, the verb يغيب without the particle عن semantically already means 'be absent from'.

In addition, the omission of the particle عن may be related to the fact that in some contexts, mentioning the particular 'occasion' from which a person was absent was not important for the reports, or was already understood by readers, and omitting to specify the 'occasion' leads to the omission of the particle عن too. In further analysis, Table 5.61 shows that the newspapers either recognised both styles (*Al-Jazīrah, Al-Quds al-ʿArabī* and *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd*), or only recognised the use of the verb without عن (*Al-Ahrām, Al-Khabar* and *Al-Safīr*). Thus, there were no newspapers that always used the verb without the particle عن, indicating that the relationship between the verb and the particle عن was still strong as a normal usage, especially in *Al-Ahrām, Al-Khabar* and *Al-Safīr*.

[373] *Al-Muʿjam al-ʿArabī al-Asāsī, s.v.* "غاب."

The verb تأهل (*qualified*) was regularly used with the particle إلى because it related to 'moving from a lower stage **to** a higher' in sport. However, the results showed that the particle لـ was also used with low frequency. The researcher considers that this was due to news writers' perception of the qualification in question: the use of the particle إلى only indicated 'moving from a lower stage **to** a higher stage', but the use of لـ might also indicate the 'crucial qualification from one stage **to** another as a main **objective**'. The concordance tool for this verb showed that both occurrences of the particle لـ were related to 'moving from qualification stage **to** the final stage', which was considered the most important and firm objective of participation in any sport. In further analysis, Table 5.61 shows that the particle لـ was only recognised in *Al-Jazīrah*, with two occurrences, when it reported sport competitors qualifying for the final stage.

The verb يحتاج (*need*) is also regularly used in Arabic with the particle إلى.[374] However, the results showed that media Arabic may apply different styles so that the particle لـ was used with lower frequency. The reason for this can be found in previous explanations about the verb تأهل (*qualified*). In the researcher's view, the verb يحتاج was normally used with إلى literally to mean 'be in need of'. However, the use of لـ might also indicate '**possession** of the required thing'. In this context, the concordance tool showed that لـ was used to indicate that the subject not only needed the object in order **to** do something important, but also had to **possess** it; this usually related to an attitude in sport. Both usages referred to players' attitudes, such as endeavour and commitment.[375]

[374] *Al-Muʿjam al-ʿArabī al-Asāsī*, *s.v.* "احتاج."
[375] The example of this situation is ... وكان يحتاج للنظام والالتزام فقط.

In further analysis, Table 5.61 shows that only *Al-Ahrām* used the verb يحتاج with the particle لـ, while other newspapers only recognised إلى (excluding *Al-Jazīrah*, *Al-Khabar* and *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* for which there were no results). Thus, *Al-Ahrām* was distinctive in creating a different verb transitivity with the verb يحتاج, to mean not only 'need something', but also 'need to possess something' especially with regard to attitude.

The verb يعاني (*suffer*) was regularly used with the particle من to mean 'subject suffering **from** negative occasion', such as health problems in sporting events. However, the results show that Arabic newspapers might not use a particle in this context. The researcher considers this a new style in newspaper writing where, in some circumstances, simplicity of writing was preferred as long as readers were able to understand the story. This was achieved by omitting several particles that were usually widely used, such as من in this context.[376] In further analysis, Table 5.61 shows that *Al-Ahrām* is again distinct, along with *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī*, as the only two newspapers that recognised the use of this verb without من.

In relation to previous discussions, one problem might arise from the omission of the particle من. Readers might become confused about whether the word following يعاني is the subject or the object of the verb, since either is grammatically possible. However, in the sentences in question, this did not arise because the word directly after يعاني was definitely the object suffered, not the subject who did the suffering. Nevertheless, while the omission of the particle من was justifiable, only *Al-Ahrām* and *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī* applied it.

[376] The example of this situation is ... أشار القماش إلى أن الإسماعيلي **يعاني** أزمة مالية خانقة.

Reference to *al-Muʿjam al-ʿArabī al-Asāsī* shows that the use of the verb (عانى/ يعاني) without a particle is recognised.[377]

The verb أدى (*led*) was normally used with the particle إلى to mean 'event that led **to** further situation'. However, the results show that Arabic newspapers may, less often, use the verb with the particle لـ . The researcher noted that the meaning of the verb أدى directly indicated cause and effect in certain sports events. The result of any cause can be shown in Arabic by the particle لـ, leading 'to'. Although the particle لـ is therefore accurate in terms of meaning, this does not preclude the use of the particle إلى, which is still preferred. Rather, it simply explains the use of the particle لـ in addition to the particle إلى.[378] In further investigation, Table 5.61 shows that only *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī* used the particle لـ in combination with the verb أدى, and that only once. This newspaper also used the particle إلى, which was the only style recognised by the other newspapers.

The verb يرغب (*interested*) was regularly used with the particle في to indicate 'subject desires something'.[379] However, the results show that this verb may also be used with the particle بـ or without a particle in Arabic news writing. The researcher found that in certain circumstances, news articles omit or replace several particles when they do not significantly contribute to the readers' understanding, regardless of whether they are regularly used in Arabic. However, the researcher considers that confusion might happen if no particle was used with this particular verb (يرغب only) because it was also used in the opposite meaning with the particle عن (يرغب عن) (*hate*). In the sentence in question, the verb without a particle was accompanied by a clear indication of meaning by means of the

[377] For example, عانى الفقر and عانى المتاعب; see *Al-Muʿjam al-ʿArabī al-Asāsī*, *s.v.* "عانى."
[378] The example of this situation is ... صدمه من شغب الجماهير الذي **أدى** لإيقاف مباراة فريقه.
[379] *Al-Muʿjam al-ʿArabī al-Asāsī*, *s.v.* "رغب."

negative particle لا before the verb (لا يرغب اللعب).[380] In further analysis, Table 5.61 shows that the omission of the particle with يرغب was used in *Al-Ahrām*, while the particle بـ was used in *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī* in place of the more usual particle في, indicating again the distinctiveness of these two newspapers in terms of verb transitivity compared with other newspapers.

The above discussion has shown that variations of language style in verb transitivity with particles are used in newspaper writing. Nevertheless, the results show that the normal usage of verb combinations with particles is still preferred by Arabic newspapers, e.g the normal usage of دعا إلى occurred more than دعا لـ. However, further analysis revealed that several newspapers are eager to escape from traditional Arabic and create a new identity for media Arabic. The researcher found that this situation occurred in most newspapers in the corpus.

6.2.13 Discussion of words by newspaper

In order to take the study to greater depth, several aspects of the language features in Arabic newspapers from seven regions were analysed by newspaper. As stated previously, five of the seven analysed are published in various Arab countries, and two in the United Kingdom and Australia. Using this method for further investigation was expected to produce more detailed results about the language style in media Arabic according to the country and region of publication.

[380] For more explanation, the sentence is ... فريق الوطن المصري في غنى عن أي لاعب لا **يرغب** اللعب لمنتخب بلاده.

It should be noted that this part will not discuss all the results analysed in chapter 5 by newspaper as some of them have already been discussed, especially the analysis in terms of phrase and verb transitivity.

1. High frequency words

Table 5.27 analysed the top five highest frequency words by newspaper in *world affairs*. The word الرئيس (*leader*), which is also the highest frequency word overall, ranks the highest in five out of the seven newspapers. The other two newspapers, *Al-Furāt* and *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī*, had the words العراق and قال respectively at the top of the frequency list. Generally speaking, this showed that most newspapers reported on world leaders, especially government leaders, organisations and political parties.

In *Al-Furāt*, however, the word العراق had the highest frequency and, with the words عراقي and عراقية in fourth and fifth place, this indicated that Iraq was the newspaper's main concern. The reason for this may be that the newspaper is published by Iraqis who migrated to Australia after the American allied attack on Iraq in 2003. As mentioned before in chapter 3, one of the newspaper's focuses was on spreading information about Iraq to Iraqi immigrants in Australia (see page 86).

On the other hand, *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* (Iraq) produced an interesting result in that the conflict in Kosovo was the newspaper's focus rather than the other main world events (Palestine, Iraq and Iran's nuclear programme) covered in other newspapers. While the Iraq issue was a matter for the national news section in this Iraqi newspaper, the lack of

focus on the Palestine-Israel issue may be due to the newspaper's stand on other world issues. As mentioned before in chapter 3, *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* was previously published as *Al-Ṣabāḥ* and was relaunched and renamed after the American attack in 2003. Its publication was controlled by the American allies in Iraq, and so it may have been used to spread American propaganda against Russia by highlighting the Kosovo conflict.

In the *sport* sections, Table 5.59 shows that most of the newspapers focused most on reporting about football teams and matches. Sports results were also highlighted, especially in *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī* and *Al-Safīr*, where the words نقطة (*point*) and فور (*victory*) were prominent. However, the most notable point is that two newspapers, *Al-Ahrām* and *Al-Jazīrah*, were mainly focused on internal football issues, with football clubs' names and a nation's name in the top five high frequency words: مصر (*Egypt*) and الزمالك (*al-Zamālik*) for *Al-Ahrām* and الأهلي (*al-Ahlī*) for *Al-Jazīrah*. This is due to the football situation in those countries at the time of corpus collection. Egypt was the defending champion in the African Cup of Nations and was participating in the next Africa Cup in 2008 to defend their title, while, الزمالك and الأهلي are football club names in Egypt and Saudi Arabia respectively.

Thus, analysis in *world affairs* revealed that while most newspapers were concentrating on prominent world matters, some newspapers avoided from the main issue by shifting to another, as can be seen clearly in *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* from Iraq. Meanwhile, the *sport* sections showed that every newspaper had a different focus, according to their interests in either internal or general sports events, especially football.

2. Loan words

This study divided the loan words into two parts, general and specific, as previously defined (see page 186-187). For the general loan words in *world affairs*, Table 5.30 shows that the word برلمان (*parliament*) ranked at the highest frequency with 64 occurrences, followed by ديموقراطية (*democracy*), إستراتيجية (*strategy*) and others.

The researcher believes that the loan words listed in the results were closely related to the main issues in *world affairs*, where matters of leaders and governments dominated the list. In line with this, most of the loan words that occurred in *world affairs* were related to government administrative terminology, either directly, such as ديموقراكية and برلمان, or indirectly, such as إستراتيجية and تكنولوجي (*technology*). With regard to the indirectly related loan words, the concordance tool showed that the word إستراتيجية related to the strategic plans drafted by relevant countries and organisations to solve world crises, while the word تكنولوجي related to a particular issue, namely Iran's nuclear programme to develop nuclear technology.

The table also shows that several words have different spellings, such as إستراتيجية which was also spelled ستراتيجية, أطلسي (أطلنطي), ديموقراطية (ديمقراطي) and دكتاتورية (ديكتاتورية). The occurrence of such differences is, in the researcher's view, a normal phenomenon for loan words because several sound clusters are not available under Arabic spelling rules,[381] so new spelling rules were needed for such words to be accepted into Arabic. The spelling variations arise because Arabic language authorities, with different backgrounds and

[381] For further discussion of spelling differences, see page 345.

attitudes, developed their own spelling rules, some of which were widely accepted and applied, and others less so.

In *sport*, Table 5.62 shows that the loan word ميدالية (*medal*) and its variations were used most, with 119 occurrences, followed by برونزية (*bronze*), أستاد (*stadium*), كاراتيه (*karate*) and سوبر (*super*). Most of the examples in the table showed a direct relation to the sports news except the word '*super*', which the researcher thinks might be used in other fields as well, although the concordance tool showed that it was related to the names of sports leagues, mostly football. The results also show that the word 'stadium' has two spellings: أستاد, which was widely used, and ستاد without the vowel (أ).[382]

Comparison between general loan words in both sections (see Table 5.88) showed that several high frequency loan words in *world affairs* were more general because some of them, such as إستراتيجية, أطلسي, ديموقراطية and دكتاتور, were also found in *sport*, although in lower frequency, while no high frequency loan words in *sport* were found in *world affairs*. This confirms that there were more specific loan words in *sport* than in *world affairs*, which we have seen was also the case with Arabic words too.

Table 5.31 shows 11 examples of specific loan words in *world affairs*. The examples are all foreign words imported spelled in Arabic letters. All the examples occurring in high frequency (three and more occurrences), namely تكنوقراط (*technocrat*), بروتوكول (*protocol*) and فيتو (*Veto*), were related to administration terminology in line with the main issues in *world affairs*, while, the low frequency loan words (one and two occurrences) either had no

[382] For further discussion of spelling differences, see page 348.

close relationship to world issues or were rarely used because of the unavailability in Arabic of specific terms to translate '*marine* soldier' and '*virus*'. Although translations of foreign terms into Arabic can be done by using descriptive words, this is not as accurate as a direct transfer of the original word because most such words are technical terms whose meaning would be distorted if translation methods were applied.

Exceptions were the words ترانفير (*transfer*) and إنترناسيونال (*international*), which both have Arabic equivalents ('انتقال' and 'دولي' respectively). The concordance tool revealed that both words were used in specific contexts. The word إنترناشونال referred to the name of a specific company in a non-Arab country, where the use of the Arabic الدولي might cause a generalisation of the company's name.[383] However, the use of the word ترانسفير is an innovation in media Arabic as there was no similarly significant reason for using the foreign word.[384] The fact that this particular word was found in *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī* (United Kingdom) is an indication that this newspaper was more exposed to foreign language influence.

The results showed that most of the examples can easily be related to world news, the exceptions being جاكت (*jacket*), تي شيرت (*t-shirt*) and تكتيكات (*tactics*), which were found in *Al-Ahrām.* The first two words are very general and the third word can be related to sports news in a short glance. In explanation of their occurrence in *world affairs*, the concordance tool showed that the words جاكت and تي شيرت were used in one article relating to prisoner needs in Guantanamo Bay, while the word تكتيكات referred to tactics applied by the army which mean it can be used in both sections

[383] The word refers to the news agency United Press International.
[384] The sentence is "... يفتح الباب على مصراعيه لشرعنة الدولية للتبادل السكاني و**الترانسفير** الطرد الجماعي من الوطن الثالث". The example shows that the word الترانسفير is not a specific term so the Arabic word should be preferred.

However, the researcher considers that the real issue in the words جاكت and تي شيرت was not in their relation to world news, but in their usage as loan words. Several dictionaries show that the word جاكت can be translated سترة but there was no translation for تي شيرت. The use of جاكت rather than سترة was probably because the news writer considered that the word سترة did not accurately translate '*jacket*' because it is a translation based on the Arabic root meaning and gives the sense of 'a thing that covers'.[385] This is certainly not a precise translation of '*jacket*'. The word تي شيرت has no Arabic equivalent, and the news author probably thought there was a need to specify the exact kind of garment. In this context, the use of the word ثوب instead of تي شيرت was too general; the concordance came up with the word جاكت in a similar sentence, which is also a specific garment.

In *sport*, Table 5.63 shows 11 examples of specific loan words. As in *world affairs*, all the examples were foreign words inported and spelled in Arabic letters. The table shows only one high frequency word, namely تكتيك (*tactics*), while others occurred in low frequency. The researcher considers the word تكتيك to be a regular loan word in *Al-Furāt* and *Al-Khabar* because of the existence of its variants (تكتيكي, تكتيكية and تكتيكات) in both newspapers, while other words were used in one form only.

The table shows that most examples are closely related to the sports news. Several words such as سير (*Sir*), أوتوغرافات (*autographs*), دراماتيكية (*dramatic*) and بسيكولوجي (*psychology*) might seem to have no relation to the sports news at first glance, but the concordance tool revealed their relationship. For example, the word سير related to Manchester United football club manager Sir Alex Ferguson, and the word بسيكولوجي related to mental

[385] This is because سترة comes from ستر which mean 'cover'; see *Al-Mawrid*, 22nd ed. , *s.v.* "ستر."

preparation before participating in a sporting competition. However, the researcher noted that the spelling of the word بسيكولوجي which started with the consonant (بـ) to replace (*p*) in *psychology* is a special case, and this will be discussed later in view of the fact that dictionaries give the spelling as سيكولوجي without (بـ).[386]

The existence of the word ستاندرت in *sport* as a loan word required extensive elaboration because of its generality and ambiguity in the sports area. The concordance tool revealed that it was the scientific name of a measurement method in sporting competitions, namely مختلة **ستاندرد** قوارب الليزر[387] which can be justified in a way similar إنترناشونال discussed above.

The researcher also found that some of the loan words in *sport* were imported from foreign languages because there were no specific Arabic equivalents. Words such as المناجير (*manager*), سير (*Sir*), دبل كيك (*double kick*), دراماتيكية (*dramatic*) and بسيكولوجي (*psychology*) might have Arabic translations, but they are excluded from newspaper writing for reasons of accuracy. For example, the word سير can be translated سيد and the word دبل كيك can be translated الركلة الثنائية, but these translations might not precisely convey the sense of the foreign word. The word سيد is too general for سير because the latter is a specific title only available in the United Kingdom, while the word سيد can refer to all levels of people. The word دبل كيك is a specific action performed by a player in football and so the use of the translation (الركلة الثنائية) may be confusing to readers.

In contrast, the table shows that several other words were available in Arabic, but that newspapers still preferred to use foreign words, such as بادمنتون (*badminton*) which is

[386] Further discussion of this word comes in page 346.
[387] The specific sentence is "... حيث يقام السباق الأول للقوارب الليزر 4.7 مختلط وقوارب الليزر ستاندرد مختلة ..."

widely known as كرة الريشة and الكارت (*card*), which in Arabic is البطاقة. The researcher found this to be a special feature that newspapers, especially *Al-Furāt* and *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī,* were adopting in media Arabic. The researcher believes this is related to the place of publication, because both these newspapers are published in non-Arab countries. The fact that the Arabic word البطاقة was used frequently instead of الكارت in other newspapers strengthens this claim. In contrast, newspapers from Arab countries only used foreign words either because there was no Arabic equivalent or because the news writer believed the Arabic term would not precisely convey the meaning.

When the specific loan words were compared, the analysis revealed that the word تكتيك (*tactics*) occurred in both sections. This is a very important point because in normal practice, a specific word should occur in only one section, not both. The occurrence of this word in both sections therefore requires an explanation. Specific loan words were determined first by the number of newspapers in which they occurred and second, by the frequency of occurrence. This word was used in only two newspapers out of seven, *Al-Furāt* and *Al-Khabar,* and was therefore categorised as a specific loan word on the basis of the limits set by the researcher.

However, the occurrence of this word in both sections indicates that it was originally not a specific loan word but a general one. On this basis, it should be concluded that the word specificity in this part of the analysis was not concerned with appropriateness for different types of news (*sport* or *world affairs*), but with their usage in the present corpus. This also applies to other specific loan words already discussed, such as جاكت and تي شيرت which were in fact general loan words.

In conclusion of both studies in *world affairs* and *sport*, it could be stated that the acceptability level of the usage of new loan words differs considerably, specifically between newspapers from non-Arab and Arab countries. The analysis from the non-Arab country newspapers produced the unexpected finding that they readily used loan words even when a suitable Arabic word already existed, as in the case of الكارد (*card*) and بادمنتون (*badminton*), while loan words in Arab country newspapers were only used when first, there was no specific Arabic equivalent and second, when the Arabic word would not precisely translate the word in question. It would have been expected that non-Arab countries would be exposed to more loan words than Arab-country newspapers within the above situations only; but the findings show that they are open to use any loan word in a wider perspective.

3. Discussion of words with spelling differences

Because the results showed several spelling differences, the researcher regarded them as worthy of consideration in this study. The analysis was divided into two sections, first, spelling differences in Arabic words and second, spelling differences in loan words. As the Arabic words showed only slight spelling differences, the differences in the loan words have been given more attention.

Table 5.32 shows that the plural for سيناريو (*scenario*) had two spellings: سيناريوات and سيناريوهات. The word سيناريوات was used once in *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* and the word سيناريوهات was used five times in *Al-Khabar*. Although each spelling was used in only one newspaper, the spelling سيناريوهات was used more frequently than سيناريوات. In normal practice, foreign

words ending in '*io*' such as radio, studio and scenario form their plurals by adding consonant (هـ) in addition to (ات) as an sound plural, to become راديوهات, ستوديوهات and سيناريوهات because Arabic phonetics prohibits the consecutive vowel-less letters, such as (وْا) or (اْا). Because those words end with (وْ), the addition of (اْت) to form the plural breaks the rule (سِيْنارِيُوْاْت). The solution is to add the consonant (هـ) to separate the vowel-less letters, creating (سيناريوهات). The existence of another spelling (سيناريوات) shows that the Iraqi newspaper decided to innovate.

For the word '*strategy*', the spelling إستراتيجية was used in five newspapers, most often in *Al-Furāt, Al-Safīr* and *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd*, while سترتيجية was used only in *Al-Furāt* and only once. This is because Arabic has two different methods for solving the problem of sound the clusters '*stra*' and '*sta*' which are prohibited in Arabic; the first is to prefix the vowel (ا) to enable pronounciation as اسْتراتيجية, and the second is to insert a short vowel to make سِتْرتيجية. The analysis indicated that the former is preferred by Arabic newspapers as the latter only occurred once, in *Al-Furāt*. Even so, the same newspaper used both spellings, with إستراتيجية occurring more often than سترتيجية. This proved that the use of the second spelling was not the main identity in *Al-Furāt* in particular to refer to the country of publishing.

For the word '*Atlantic*', the spelling أطلسي was used 19 times in in *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* and *Al-Jazīrah* and the spelling أطلنطي was used twice in *Al-Ahrām*. The researcher believes this variation is due to differences in direct and indirect loan words from a foreign language. The spelling أطلنطي is a direct transfer from English, while the spelling أطلسي comes from the word أطلس (*atlas*), a traditional, although corrupt, Arabic rendition of

'Atlantic'. The fact that the spelling أطلسي was used in more often than أطلنطي, despite the fact that the latter is a more correct transliteration, may indicate that the newspapers preferred to avoid a direct foreign loan word as long as an Arabic alternative was available. The researcher considers that the use of أطلنطي as a spelling variation in MSA was promoted by *Al-Ahrām*[388] as a result of foreign language influence.

For the word 'dictator', the results showed that the spelling دكتاتور was used more than ديكتاتور. The reason for this variation is related to the transposition of English vowels into Arabic. The normal method is to represent all foreign letters by Arabic letters, even though Arabic, strictly speaking, only writes consonants and long vowels. This means that even short vowels in English are usually represented by Arabic letters, rather than by 'vowel points'. According to this system, 'dictator' should be spelled in Arabic as ديكتاتور. However, the ي, which in Arabic would normally indicate a long 'i', is sometimes omitted, giving the spelling دكتاتور. The two spellings were used in different newspapers (*Al-Safīr* and *Al-Khabar* used دكتاتور, while *Al-Ahrām* and *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* used ديكتاتور), and both spellings were used in quite similar frequencies (three and two occurrences respectively).

In *sport*, the results showed two spellings for 'psychology', بسيكولوجي and سيكولوجي, which each occurred once, both in the same newspaper, *Al-Khabar* (Algeria). The former spelling is based on the Western spelling of the word, with the Arabic بـ representing the *p*, which is a sound that does not exist in Arabic. The latter spelling is a transcription of the word as it is pronounced, the *p* being silent. Reference to several dictionaries showed that the spelling

[388] This spelling (أطلنطي) is also found in a modern Arabic dictionary; see *A Dictionary of Modern Written Arabic*, *s.v.* "أطلنطي."

without (ـِـ) is a recognised spelling, so the spelling with (ـِـ) may be considered an innovation.[389]

The analysis also showed that the word *kilogram* had two different Arabic spellings and one abbreviation: كيلوغرام and كيلوجرام (with a variation in the consonants ج and غ, and the abbreviation كغم. These spellings were found in only two newspapers: *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* used the first spelling and abbreviation, and *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī* used the second spelling. The researcher believes this is due to the differences in Arabic dialect sound systems. The hard vowel *g* does not exist in standard Arabic and was therefore replaced by the consonant غ to give the spelling كيلوغرام or كغم. However, the hard *g* is found normal in the Egyptian dialect, so the fact that the spelling كيلوجرام with the consonant ج occurred in the UK newspaper may be because the writer was originally from Egypt or had been affected by Egyptian Arabic.

For the word *November*, the table showed the use of two spellings, نوفمبر and نوفنبر, with the first clearly used more (38 times in five newspapers) than the second (only once in *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd*). *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* was also included among the five newspapers that used the more common spelling, indicating that this newspaper was distinctive in that it recognised both variants. This might be related to phonics and the transposition of the sound combinations 'nb' and 'mb'. For example, the Arabic word عَنْبَر (*'anbar*) has become 'amber' in English. Nevertheless, the researcher believes the second spelling was probably a spelling mistake on the part of the writer or a typographical error.

[389] *Al-Mawrid*, 22nd ed. , *s.v.* "سيكولوجي."

For the word ستاد, the results showed it was spelt without (أ) three times in *Al-Ahrām*, although the spelling أستاد was used more frequently, including 18 times in *Al-Ahrām*. The researcher considers that there are parallels between this and the two spellings of the word إستراتيجية in *world affairs* discussed above, where again only one newspaper, *Al-Furāt*, used both the alternative spellings. The conclusion can be drawn that *Al-Ahrām* (أستاد and ستاد) and *Al-Furāt* (إستراتيجية and سترتيجية) are distinctive in that they were the only newspapers that accepted both spelling variants for sound clusters starting with '*st*'. In both cases, the variant without (أ) was less frequently used than the more usual spellings (إستراتيجية and أستاد).

Spelling differences also occurred in original Arabic words, but not as many as in loan words. The words شؤون (شئون) and مسؤول (مسئول) were discussed together because of their similarity, both words having differences in using the letter (ؤ) or (ئ) to carry the hamza. The results showed that the spelling with (ئ) was popular in only one newspaper, *Al-Ahrām*, while (ؤ) was used in other newspapers, especially in the word مسؤول. This was due to a conflict in the rules of orthography for writing the consonant (ء) in the middle of the word[390] and for avoiding the repetition of the letter (و) within a word.[391] It was clear that *Al-Ahrām* newspaper preferred to avoid repeating the (و) by using (ئ), while most newspapers preferred to follow the rule for writing (ء) on (ؤ) when it is associated with *dhammah* (ُ-), especially in شؤون where the preceding letter also has *dhammah* (ُ-).

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[390] The general rule states that the consonant *hamzah* in written on (و) when it is vocalised with *dhammah* and the preceding letter is also vocalised with *dhammah*, as in شؤون and كؤوس. The (ء) is also written on (و) when it is vocalised with *dhammah* and the preceding letter has *sukūn*, as in مسؤول and مشؤوم.

[391] Several linguists agree with the use of (ئ) for شئون and مسئول purposely to avoid a double *waw* (و). http://www.alshref.com/vb/t60354.html. This has also been attributed to regional variations, with (ئ) related to Egyptian practice, while (ؤ) is related to the Levant. However, the researcher found the spelling مسؤول with (ؤ); see A Dictionary of Egyptian Arabic, eds. Hinds Martin and El-Said Badawi (Beirut: Maktabah Lubnan, 1986), *s.v.* "مسؤول."

The spelling difference between the words مبارات and مباريات occurred as a result of the presence of the vowel (ا) in the singular مباراة, and the question of whether this should be construed as a sound feminine plural. In sound feminine plurals, (ات) replaces (ة) at the end of the word, as in جامعة – جامعات. The word مباراة should thus become in the plural مبارااات with double (اا), which is prohibited by the rules of Arabic orthography. There are two solutions to this problem: to convert the first (ا) into (ي), forming مباريات,[392] or to delete the first (ا), forming مبارات. Table 5.64 shows that the spelling مباريات was used more than مبارات (171 and 20 occurrences respectively). However, the table also shows that both spellings were regularly used in all the newspapers in the corpus.

Various factors may lead to differences in the spelling of loan words and Arabic words. The differences in loan word are usually caused by clashes in the representation of sound clusters between oral and written forms and dialects, which leads to various solutions. With Arabic words, the spelling differences occurred as a result of differences in practices different regions, especially between Egypt and other parts of the Arab world. The analysis also showed that, although most of the analysed words occurred in two different spellings, the normal spelling dominated the usage and occurred more frequently. Nevertheless, the existence of variant spellings for several words, even though they occurred quite rarely, indicates the emergence of innovations in language usage in Arabic media, especially in *Al-Khabar* (بسيكولوجي), *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* (نوفنبر and سيناريوات), *Al-Quds al-ʻArabī* (كيلوجرام, and أولمبياد), *Al-Furāt* (سترتيجية) and *Al-Ahrām* (ستاد). The researcher noted the unexpected spelling سيناريوات (without هـ) which was used in *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* because there is no

[392] This is a normal grammar rule which states that if ي or و reject their *fetha* in the feminine singular and become quiescent before (ة), passing into (ا) they are restored in the plural along with the vowel; see Wright, W, *A Grammar of the Arabic Language*, 3rd ed. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1896), 194. The original vowel (ا) in مباراة is (ي) to become مبارية.

strong foundation for this spelling. The recognised rule is that the words ending with ‘io’ such as راديو, ستوديو and سيناريو would form plurals with هات, as in راديوهات, ستوديوهات and سيناريوهات. This unexpected finding also presents the high possibility of spelling two other examples without the consonant هـ (راديوات and ستوديوات).

6.2.14 Discussion of comparison analysis

1. Comparison between sections

The keyword comparison analysis using the Wordsmith tool was divided into three sections: first, comparison between the *world* and *sport* sections; second, comparison between newspapers; and third, comparison between newspapers from Arab and non-Arab countries.

For the first section, Table 5.90 showed there were more keywords with a keyness score of 100 or more in *sport* than in *world affairs*. The researcher noted two reasons for this. First, words in *world affairs* were more general than in *sport*, and second, in this study the *world affairs* corpus focused on several different issues that might generate different words, while the *sport* corpus concentrated mostly on football news around the world. That being said, several high frequency words in *world affairs*, notably الرئيس (*leader*), were also used in high frequency in sport. This word is used in relation to administration not only in governments and world organisational structure, but also in sports team administration, so it occurred 189 times in *sport*.

Furthermore, the fact that governments in several countries have special relationships with sports clubs and organisations, especially in terms of management and sponsorship, is also a reason why the word الرئيس (*leader*) is regularly used in sports news. The researcher found this to be very clear in *Al-Jazīrah* (Saudi Arabia), where the word أمير (*prince*) emerged as a high frequency word because of royal involvement with sports clubs in an advisory capacity.

Table 5.90 also shows that all the words in both comparisons have a very close relationships with their respective corpus, except the word الرئيس for reasons discussed above. Several other words occurred in quite low frequency in the other corpus. For example, الولايات المتحدة (*USA*) and الوزير (*minister*), which were used most in *world affairs*, also occurred 12 times in *sport*. The word الوزير indicates government involvement in sport through a sports minister, while the concordance tool showed that الولايات المتحدة was used in reference to an American basketball game. In contrast, *world affairs* contained more sports-related words that occurred in high frequencies, such as اتحاد (*union*), هدف (*goal*), نقطة (*point*), فوز (*victory*), فريق and قدم (*foot*). The researcher noted two contributory factors. First, words such as اتحاد and هدف were not used in the same sense in *sport* as in *world affairs*, where اتحاد was used in reference to world organisations and the word هدف was used to mean 'objective', not a 'goal' in football. Second, words such as قدم and فريق occurred in several football reports that appeared in *world affairs* because they were related to world issues. The concordance also showed that the football league in Iraq was often concerned with the on-going war, which might threaten their sports activities.

2. Comparison between newspapers

The second comparison analysed the language style across newspapers. In *world affairs* in *Al-Ahrām*, the results showed that this Egyptian newspaper focused more on the issues of world petrol prices and production, and the detainees in Guatanamo Bay, as well as on countries such as Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iraq. The American military presence in Iraq, and Iran's nuclear programme were also highlighted.

Al-Furāt was more concerned about Iraqi issues, evidenced by the use of more Iraq-related words than in other newspapers. Words such as العراق (*Iraq*), عراقي (*Iraqi*), عراقية, بغداد (*Baghdad*) and الأنبار (*al-Anbār*) were used more in this Australian newspaper because it was published by Iraqis. Because the Iraq issue was related to war, the words قوات (*forces*), جنود (*troops*) and جيش (*army*) also occurred more in *Al-Furāt* than in other newspapers, indicating that the concern of Iraqis in Australia for their country of origin, even though they lived abroad.

The Saudi Arabian *Al-Jazīrah* focused more on the relationship between Morocco and Spain due to their history. سبتة (*Sabtah*) is a Morrocon territory still under Spanish control, even though independence was achieved decades ago. Another main concern of the Saudi newspaper was the issue of Pakistan and Afghanistan, with both words recording higher frequencies than in *Al-Khabar* or *Al-Furāt.* The occurrence of the word طالبان (*Taliban*) indicates that the issue of these countries was related to the Taliban organisation, when the word was found to be highly used when comparing *Al-Jazīrah* newspaper to *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī* and *Al-Safīr*. The occurrence of the words ملك (*king*) and مملكة (*kingdom*) were, the

researcher believes, with reference to only two countries: Spain, with regard to the issue noted above, and Saudi Arabia itself, indicating that the country was involved in the main world events highlighted in the corpus such as Iraq, Palestine, Iran and Pakistan.

The Algerian *Al-Khabar* focused on the issue of the general election held in the country just after the corpus collection. The results also revealed that the main issue concerning the political parties was reform (تعديل) of the government administration. The fact that the Algerian general election was the focus of the newspaper's *world affairs* section rather than the national section shows how important this issue was to the Algerian people.

The UK published *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī* emerged as more concerned with the issue of Palestine and its security in almost all comparison processes. This is because the newspaper was founded by Palestinians people in response to Israeli settlement in Palestine many years ago. The domination of this issue was confirmed by the occurrence of the words سلام (*peace*) and أنابوليس (*Annapolis*) where a peace conference convened by America was to be held at the time of data collection.

The Iraqi *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* gave more attention to the Kosovo-Russia conflict than any of the other newspapers. The main issue covered was the effort to solve the problem through agreement and meetings, with the word معاهدة (*agreement*) coming up in all comparisons. Even though one of the main world issues (Iraq) was a national, rather than a *world affairs* subject for this Iraqi newspaper, no specific concern was evident other Middle East issues, such as Palestine and the Iran nuclear programme, which was unique in the newspapers sampled. The researcher related this to the newspaper's history. It was published before the

American invasion under the name *Al-Ṣabāḥ*. After the American occupation in 2003 the newspaper ceased publication and was republished under the name *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* (New Sabah), under American allied control. The researcher concludes that this newspaper must be in line with the American agenda, including putting pressure upon Russia, as one of its enemies, by highlighting their conflict.

For the Lebanese *Al-Safīr*, concern focused on all the main world issues equally, with different results emerging in comparison with every other newspaper. However, the researcher found a little more focus on the comments of the Turkish Prime Minister about world issues, which was rare in other newspapers. The results showed that the Lebanese newspaper tried to emphasise his involvement in world issues, especially the Palestine-Israel and Pakistan issues.

In *sport*, the analysis showed that four newspapers, *Al-Ahrām*, *Al-Jazīrah*, *Al-Khabar* and *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd*, clearly focused on their own national sports reports, especially football. Discussing these newspapers separately, Table 5.98 shows that *Al-Ahrām* (Egypt) highlighted football club names such as الزمالك (*al-Zamālik*), الأهلي (*al-Ahli*), إسماعيلي (*Ismā'ili*) and المحلة (*al-Maḥallah*). The word مصر (*Egypt*) also strengthened the evidence that the newspaper reported on Egyptian sports. In *Al-Jazīrah*, the word الهلال (*al-Hilāl*) is a Saudi football club and the table also indicates a focus on the Saudi national football team with the occurrence of the words منتخب (*national team*), سعودي (*Saudi*) and القحطاني (*al-Qaḥṭānī*). The researcher believes this was due to their being runners up in the Asian Cup after losing to Iraq in the final. A special feature in the *sport* section in this newspaper that set it apart from others was the active involvement of the Saudi Royal family in sports

management, indicated by high keyness scores for the words سمو (*highness*) and أمير (*prince*). In *Al-Khabar*, words such as سعدان (*Sa'adān*), وفاق (*Wifāq*), سطيف (*Saṭīf*) and مولودية (*Mawlūdiyyah*) are, as in the other newspapers, names of Algerian football clubs. The national football league also gained focus in the Iraqi *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd*, where several football clubs such as سامراء (*Samarra*) and دهوك (*Duhūk*) recorded higher scores in top keywords, as well as several terms related to the Iraqi football league, such as فريق (*team*), ممتاز (*premier*), عراقي (*Iraqi*), موسم (*season*) and دوري (*league*), which were used in high frequency compared with other newspapers.

Three other newspapers *(Al-Furāt, Al-Quds al-ʿArabī* and *Al-Safīr*) reported more external than internal sports news. This is most evident in the Australian *Al-Furāt* where the Iraqi national football team was the focus. Referring to Table 5.99 and Table 5.103 to compare this newspaper with *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* shows that there were even more reports about the Iraqi football team in the Australian newspaper than the Iraqi newspaper.

Several related articles from *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* revealed that the issue of the new football league season was dominating the Iraqi sports news at the time of data collection. This was related to current issues in Iraq after the American invasion because several clubs had to withdraw their participation from the football league because of security concerns. In contrast, the silence about their national football team's success in the Asian Cup may be because the championship finished in July, a few months before the data collection, although it was still considered an important event for Iraqis in Australia (*Al-Furāt*).

In the UK's *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī* broad coverage was given to football games around the world. Table 5.102 shows that football events in the UK itself, together with Spain, Germany and Africa were given more focus than in other newspapers, with the Spanish *La Liga* receiving more attention, as indicated by the occurrence of more keywords such as مدريد (*Madrid*), ريال (*Real*), برشلونة (*Barcelona*) and إسباني (*Spanish*), while only the word إنكليزي (*English*) represented English football and بايرن (*Bayern*) German. It should be remembered that the England national team and its clubs are among the most popular football teams in the world. Nevertheless, the four newspapers from four major footballing countries in the Arab world (Egypt, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Algeria) normally focused on their national football leagues. This contrasted with *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī*, and the writers attributes this to the fact that, although the newspaper is published in the United Kingdom, most of the articles were written by Arab authors from around the world so that sporting events in many countries were covered.

The Lebanese *Al-Safīr* was more concerned than other newspapers with events in the American basketball league. Table 5.104 lists words such as بوسطن[393] سان[394] and سلة (*basket*) which referred to basketball. In addition, the words نقطة (*point*), أفضل (*better*), سجل (*scored*) and انتصارات (*victories*) are evidence of reports on other sports, especially football. The occurrence of the word الصداقة (*al-Ṣadāqah*), a Lebanese football club, in *Al-Safīr* indicates that football reports came next in priority after basketball. However, the researcher found that coverage of football was not as extensive as in *Al-Ahrām, Al-Jazīrah, Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* and *Al-Khabar*, which contained more indicators such as football club names in the top keyness scores. This is explained by the fact that football is a much more

[393] One of the basketball clubs in America.
[394] An American basketball club.

major sport in the countries where these newspapers are published (Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Algeria) than in Lebanon.

3. Comparison between newspapers published in Arab and non-Arab countries

The reason for an analytical comparison between newspapers published in Arab and non-Arab countries was the researcher's hypothesis that the publication of Arabic newspapers in non-Arab countries (*Al-Quds al-ʿArabī* and *Al-Furāt*) would give rise to particular features in media Arabic. In the *world affairs*, Table 5.105 shows that newspapers from the Arab countries paid more attention to matters of leadership and government, with the existence of keywords such as رئيس (*leader*), وزير (*minister*), وزراء (*ministers*), حكومة (*government*) and انتخابات (*elections*). The issues of Pakistan and Iran's nuclear programme were also highlighted.

In contrast, Table 5.106 shows that newspapers from non-Arab countries paid more attention to the issue of Iraq, with the existence of keywords such as عراقي (*Iraqi*), العراق (*Iraq*), بغداد (*Baghdad*), عراقية (*Iraqi*) and كردستان (*Kurdistan*). The issues of Syria and *al-Qāeda* also received great attention. The researcher believes the high frequency of Iraq issues in the non-Arab countries was contributed to by *Al-Furāt*, which is published by Iraqis in Australia, while the high frequency of leadership issues in the newspapers published in Arab countries was contributed to by *Al-Khabar*, which was covering the Algerian general election at the time of data collection.

For *sport* section, Table 5.107 shows that the newspapers from the Arab countries paid more attention to football clubs with the high *mean* of the words نادي (*club*), فريق (*team*) and الزمالك (*al-Zamālik*). The frequent occurrence of the words الزمالك and مصر indicates that Egyptian football clubs were the most popular clubs in the Arab world and they were regularly reported on, especially in *Al-Ahrām*. Nevertheless, as indicated above, all the newspapers from Arab countries, except the Lebanese *Al-Safīr*, focused more on their own country's football clubs and league reports, and this was particular true of *Al-Ahrām*. They also focused more on their national football teams, especially Iraq, than the newspapers in non-Arab countries. It has already been shown that this was affected by the extensive coverage in *Al-Furāt* of Iraq's victory in the Asian Cup in July 2007. In contrast, *Al-Quds al-ʿArabī* gave no particular attention to any national football team. In addition, the table shows that the newspapers from Arab countries reported more about referees. The researcher considers this to be because, in Arab countries, referees' controversial decisions were often criticised by players, team officials and supporters, especially those attached to the losing teams. In contrast, the newspapers from non-Arab countries reported more about the مدرب (*coach*). This was because in non-Arab countries, and particularly in European football clubs, the coach is a prominent club figure, after the players, and victory for the team partly depends on his tactics.

In a contrasting comparison, Table 5.108 shows that the newspapers from non-Arab countries gave more attention to football matches outside their respective countries than did the newspapers from non-Arab countries. This has already been dealt with above on page 355.

6.3 Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be stated that the words that occurred in high frequencies were mostly related to their respective section, either *world affairs* or *sport*. However, several words such as الرئيس (*leader*) occurred in both sections in high frequencies, although this word appeared significantly more often in *world affairs* than in *sport*.

In addition, it has been shown that the newspapers from Arab countries tended to use Arabic words rather than loan words as long as an accurate Arabic term existed. In contrast, the newspapers in non-Arab countries there were circumstances in which a foreign word was used, even though an Arabic equivalent was available, such as badminton and card.

The use of different spellings for loan words also creates a new dimension of Arabic language which can be traced clearly in several examples, such as سيناريوات (without هـ) . As already discussed, foreign words ending with 'io' should normally be spelt with هـ in the plural.

This chapter reveals that comparatives were also used in almost equal frequency in *world affairs* and *sport* sections, which contradicts the researcher's expectation. It had been anticipated that the *sport* sections would use more comparatives than *world affairs* because of the nature of sport. Although the discussion shows that a contribution to this phenomenon was the use of the word أعلى in المجلس الأعلى, this is not enough to support a denial of the frequent use of this type of word in other contexts in *world affairs*.

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Summary of the study

Newspapers are a very important medium for the transmission of news and information to the public, because they are read by various groups of people in the community, including students at every level. Their popularity has caused them to be used in Malaysian universities as a teaching resource, especially for students of language and communication or journalism. In practice, writing a good news article requires numerous skills, among them the ability to select accurate words and familiarity with current media language styles. By mastering these, the author becomes capable of differentiating between writing styles in newspapers and other media, and between styles in the various categories within newspapers.

This study has attempted to obtain information about the words commonly used in newspapers, specifically in *world affairs* and *sport* sections, by analysing their frequency of occurrence in corpus data collected from seven newspapers from different countries, mostly Arab countries. The study also attempted to look into the extent of the differences that exist between newspapers and sections in terms of word usage from similar resources. Specifically, this study attempted the following:

1. To reveal the word usage and style in Arabic newspapers in their *world affairs* and *sport* sections by analysing word frequency.
2. To reveal the differences in word usage and style between Arabic newspapers in the sub-corpora.
3. To discuss the cause and effect of several language characteristics in word usage in Arabic newspapers.
4. To reveal whether or not the region where a newspaper is published (i.e. the dialectal aspect) has contributed to shaping the language characteristics in Arabic newspapers (see page 5-6).

The researcher used the internet for data collection to build a self-constructed corpus. This study comprises 422 articles from two sections, namely *world affairs* and *sport*, in seven Arabic newspapers from different countries. The articles were published between November and early December 2007 for six daily newspapers and June 2007 to January 2008 for one newspaper because it was published weekly. The instrument examined the style of word usage in the corpus by analysing word frequency. The results were set out in lists according to frequency, from the most to the least commonly used. The instrument also examined the differences that occurred between newspapers published in different countries and differences between sections (*world affairs* and *sport*) in several word categories.

7.2 Conclusion

1. Nouns

The overall findings from the study suggest that both sections (*world affairs* and *sport*) have their own specific vocabularies, the words of which, especially the nouns, were used in high frequency. It was revealed that words such as رئيس (*leader*), حكومة (*government*), جيش (*army*), مجلس (*council*), مؤتمر (*conference*) and وزير (*minister*) dominated the top rank of the frequency list in *world affairs*, while words such as فريق (*team*), مباراة (*match*), منتخب (*national team*), كرة (*ball*), لاعبين (*players*) and نادي (*club*) dominated the top rank of the frequency list in *sport*.

The study also revealed that the singular noun was used more than duals or plurals in both sections as a normal news writing feature. This finding might be challenged with regard to sports news, because it contains a high proportion of reports about football matches, which involve a group of players. The results are explained by the fact that singular terms for a sports club, organisation or player occurred frequently. Investigation into sound and broken plurals showed that, when both forms were available, newspapers preferred to use broken rather than sound plurals.

The results of the study show that, in terms of gender, masculine nouns were used more in both sections than feminine, with a high masculine usage frequency in the corpus. The same occurred for nouns that referred to people, where men dominated the reports. This is probably because most world events were initiated by men, especially considering the

preponderance reports in the corpus about leaders and world conflicts. Similarly in *sport*, most sports are dominated and played by men, especially taking into account the fact that football was the main focus of the articles in the corpus.

This study found that, although directness is an important features in news writing, it was not applied absolutely and several words were used metaphorically as well as literally. This is because choosing the right word is more important than the choosing the most direct word. Furthermore, the selection of words mostly depends on the context and the objective of writing, as in some circumstances a metaphor may convey a situation better than a direct word.

The findings of this study also suggested that Arabic newspapers tend to move on from the strictures of Classical Arabic (CA) to new language characteristics, which is a feature of Modern Standard Arabic (MSA). In terms of word usage, usage variation occurred quite clearly in verb transitivity, phrases and loan words. With regard to verb transitivity, several verbs were used in combination with different particles from those usually employed in CA. The analysis of phrases showed that several different phrase combinations were used to indicate the same meaning in one newspaper. For example, both كأس آسيا and كأس أمم آسيا were used in *Al-Furāt* and وقت بدل الضائع and وقت بدل عن الضائع were used in *Al-Safīr*.

With respect to loan words, the study revealed that all the newspapers accepted them but to varying degrees. The greatest difference was found between newspapers published in Arab countries and those published in non-Arab countries, the latter being more open to

accepting the loan words, even there was already an equivalent term in Arabic, while this tendency was not observed in newspapers from the Arab countries.

The study also revealed that spelling differences exist between newspapers in several words, particularly loan words. Several sound clusters in words in their original language are not available in Arabic, so no specific rules were applied for spelling those foreign morphemes Arabic letters. However, the Arabic words themselves were not immune from spelling variations. In contrast to the loan words, spelling variations in Arabic words were clearly characteristics of certain newspapers, especially the Egyptian *Al-Ahrām*. The findings show that the variations occurred as a result of applying different rules of Arabic orthography.

The analysis revealed that the region in which the newspapers were published affected their language styles, and this can be traced quite clearly in respect of loan words, spelling, phrases and verb transitivity, for example the spelling سيناريوات (*scenario*) in *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* and spelling سترتيجية (*strategy*) in *Al-Furāt*. This study has suggested that three factors lead to this phenomenon: first, the influence of foreign languages, depending on the extent of their influence in the area; second, the influence of the local Arabic dialect; and third, variations in Arabic grammatical usage.

In other situations, there is no clear regional reason for variations in spelling. For example, *Al-Ahrām* used both ستاد (*stadium*) and أستاد, in different frequencies.

This study has suggested that *world affairs* and *sport* might use the same phrases to convey either the same or different meanings. When phrases appeared in both sections, those specifically relevant to one section would appear less frequently in the other. However, most phrases were not used in both sections, indicating that each section has its own phrases to create its identity.

Also with regard to phrases, several new terms have been created by Arabic newspapers, although they were used less frequently than established phrases. For example, the study revealed that the new phrase الشرق الأوسط الجديد was used less than الشرق الأوسط.

The findings suggest that there was no significant difference between the two sections in terms of the number of collective nouns and comparatives in the corpus, with a few exceptions. However, in terms of the frequency of collective nouns, they were used more in *sport* than in *world affairs,* especially the three words فريق, منتخب and مجموعة. This can be put down to the fact that most of the articles in *sport* are about team games such as football, rugby and basketball around the world. The results for comparatives showed that both sections used the same number of words. This is interesting, in the researcher's view, because *sport* has a stronger link with contexts of comparison than does *world affairs*.

2. Verbs

In accordance with the fact that news writing describes past events, the study has shown that perfect verbs were used more frequently than imperfect, although it showed that similar numbers of different verbs were used across the two forms. The study also revealed

that no specific verbs clearly dominated either sections, with several general verbs appearing high on the frequency lists for both. The analysis showed that general verbs, such as قال (*said*), أكد (*confirmed*) and أضاف (*added*), and auxiliary verbs such كان (*to be*), يكون, كانت and تم (*completed*) came at the top of the lists. The reason for the high frequency of verbs, especially كان as an auxiliary verb, is that they were mostly required in the descriptions of events and situations in both sections.

However, this does not deny the occurrence in high frequency of several verbs specific to the sections, as occurred with nouns, nor that some specific verbs were used in both sections, although in different frequencies. For example, verbs that indicate achievement were used more in *sport*, while verbs that indicate speaking and suggestion were used more in *world affairs*.

New features in newspaper Arabic can also be seen in grammar, where the findings show the existence of a new language style that seemed to contradict CA grammar. The newspapers used masculine verbs with feminine subjects and the singular verbs with dual subjects. This is probably due to some writers choosing to simplify their grammar where it did not lead to potential misunderstanding. It may also be due to the fact that news articles report on current events and the element of speed is therefore important, leading to a possible lack of concentration on grammatical rules.

The study showed that action verbs were used more in *sport* than in *world affairs* for the whole list. However, the top 10 high frequency analysis revealed that there were no great differences between the two sections. The reason for this can be related to the fact that the

high frequency action verbs in *world affairs* included several verbs, such as أضاف (*added*) and أشار (*pointed*), which are literally action verbs, but which were used metaphorically. The parameter set by the researcher that these words should be counted in their literal action meaning contributes to the preponderance of action verbs in both sections.

The study has also shown that *world affairs* used more verbs as metaphors than did *sport*, as indicated by the higher frequency of words used metaphorically in *world affairs* compared with *sport*. This is because *world affairs* used more non-action verbs than *sport*, which involves more physical movement. More verbs that literally indicate physical movement become to non-action (metaphorical) verbs in *world affairs* in line with the nature of news in that section, which involves discussion and suggestion.

The study of 'verbs with the same semantic meaning' showed that verb accuracy is very important in news writing, both for precision and for attracting readers' attention. This was indicated by the fact that some verbs within one semantic family were used more frequently than others.

The study showed that the verbs used with particle might take different particles while conveying the same, e.g. يهدف إلى and يهدف لـ. The analysis indicated that this was caused by several factors, such as the region where the newspapers were published and the influence of other languages, especially English. The same newspaper sometimes used more than one style, but, despite the differences, that more established styles were used more frequently than the innovations.

3. Keyword analysis

The comparison analysis showed that *sport* sections used more words specifically related to sports news than *world affairs* used words specifically related to world news. There were more words in *world affairs* that also occurred in *sport*, though at lower frequency, than there were words in *sport* that also occurred in *world affairs*. This means that the vocabulary used in *sport* is more specific than the vocabulary used in *world affairs*. One of the reasons for this is that world news is more general than sports news, because it covers a range of world issues including economy, crisis and sports itself, while sports news only reports on sports events.

The analysis also revealed that, although most newspapers focused on particular prominent world issues, some newspapers did not cover these issues. This can be seen clearly in *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd*. While other newspapers concentrated on issues such as Iran's nuclear programme, Palestine-Israel issues and the Iraq war, *Al-Ṣabāḥ al-Jadīd* contained more reports about the Russia-Kosovo conflict.

In *sport*, most newspapers, especially those published in Arab countries, focused on internal sports events, mostly football, although it is important to point out that the Australian *Al-Furāt*, being published by Iraqis who migrated to Australia after the 2003 US-led invasion of Iraq, focused most on the Iraqi national football team.

The comparison between *world affairs* in newspapers in Arab and non-Arab countries revealed that the newspapers from Arab countries focused more on government and

leadership issues, while the non-Arab countries' newspapers focused on the issue of Iraq, while in *sport*, the Arab country newspapers gave more attention to internal football issues, while the non-Arab countries focused on football issues abroad.

In general conclusion, the study proposes that the manually-annotated specialist corpora is very useful as a potential resource for conducting this kind of study and dictionary building. This is because the researcher has the option of annotating the words relevant to his or her aim without the irrelevant annotations perfomed by automated tagging. However, this is only possible when the corpus size is small, as in the case of a specialised corpus, which normally involves a small number of words. Therefere, it is suggested that future research might explore in greater deptth how to make the best use of these manually-annotated resources, especially for learning and teaching Media Arabic.

Finally, the researcher is aware that plenty of Arabic newspapers are available, especially in the Arab world, that can provide data for studies in this area. It was the technical limitations and specific aims targeted by the researcher that were the main factors that determined the size and content of the corpus in this study.

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APPENDIX I

PERMISSION FROM NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER

Permission for data collection reply - Mr. Zainur Rijal Bin Abdul Razak

From: Ahmad T. Salman <[redacted]>

To: [redacted]

Cc: [redacted]

ATTN. Mr. Zainur Rijal Bin Abdul Razak

ATTN. Dr. Mohammed Elashiry

Dear Dr. Elashiry,

In response to your letter dated August 19, 2009, with regards to the permission for Data Collection, we would like to inform you that Mr. Zainur Rijal Bin Abdul Razak is most welcome to use any article from Assafir Newspaper he finds relevant to his Thesis: *"Modern Standard Arabic: A Study of Word Frequency in World Affairs and Sports Sections in Arabic Newspapers."*

Our permission is granted momentarily and solely for the purpose of Mr. Bin Abdul Razak study.

On the other hand, we would like to remind you to credit Assafir Newspaper for any of its contents that shall be used in the study.

The best of luck for Mr. Zainur Rijal Bin Abdul Razak,

Sincerely,

Deputy General Manager
As-Safir Newspaper
Beirut, Lebanon

APPENDIX II

TAGSET

TAG	DESCRIPTION
الاسم	**NOUN**
اخا	اسم خاص إنسان
اخم	اسم خاص مكان
اخغ	اسم خاص غير
اصف	اسم صفة
اصم	اسم صفة مثنى
اصج	اسم صفة جمع
اعف	اسم عام مفرد
اعم	اسم عام مثنى
اعج	اسم عام جمع
اظم	اسم ظرف مكان
اظز	اسم ظرف زمان
امع	اسم موصول عام
امم	اسم موصول مثنى
الفعل	**VERB**
فضد	فعل مضارع مجرد
فضم	فعل مضارع مزيد
فضج	فعل مضارع مجهول
فمد	فعل ماض مجرد
فمم	فعل ماض مزيد
فمج	فعل ماض مجهول
فمث	فعل ماض مثنى
فام	فعل أمر مستقبل
فاف	فعل أمر مفرد
فاج	فعل أمر جمع
الحرف	**PARTICLE**
حنا	أنّ
حنب	أنْ
حنت	إنّ
حنث	إنْ
حشر	إما

APPENDIX III

WORLD AFFAIRS

أ

harmoni	harmony	ائتلاف [17]
kehancuran	extermination, destruction	إبادة [8]
pembunuhan beramai-ramai	genocide	إبادة جماعية [3]
permulaan	beginning, start	ابتداء [5]
permulaan, asas	elementary, primary	ابتدائية [3]
kekal, selamanya	eternity	أبدًا [3]
menunjuk, mempersembah	to show, demonstrate	أبدى [8]
jelas, menonjol	make apparent, present	أبرز [16]
menyampaikan	to inform	أبلغ [3]
penyampaian	notification, information	إبلاغ [3]
anak lelaki	son	ابن [5]
		أبناء [17] - ج
putih	white	أبيض [19]
pengikut- pengikut	followers	أتباع [6] - ج
ikutan	following	إتباع [4]
arah	direction	اتجاه [21]
kesatuan	union, combination	اتحاد [55]
Kesatuan Eropah	Europen Union	الاتحاد الأوروبي [33]
Kesatuan Africa	African Union	الاتحاد الإفريقي [3]
Kesatuan Tentera Demokratik	Democratic Force Union	الاتحاد القوى الديموقراطية [3]
menjadikan	to take, to assume	اتخذ [7]
		اتخذت [4]
		يتخذ [7]
		تتخذ [10]
menjadikan, ambil sebagai	assumption, adoption	اتخاذ [29]
bangsa Turks	Turks	أتراك [6]
hubungan	connection	اتصال [13]
hubungan telefon	telephoning	اتصال هاتفي [5]
		اتصالات [19] - ج
menjadi jelas	to become clear	اتضحت [3]
bersetuju	to agree	اتفق [9]
		اتفقت [3]
persetujuan, perjanjian	agreement, contract	اتفاق [83]
perjanjian keselamatan	peace agreement	اتفاق السلام [15]
		اتفاقات [3] - ج
berkenaan perjanjian	agreement, contract	اتفاقية [12]
		اتفاقيات [4] - ج
menuduh	to accuse, charge	اتهم [15]
		اتهمت [4]
		تتهم [5]
tuduhan	accusation	اتهام [14]
tuduhan-tuduhan	accusations	اتهامات [20] - ج
datang	to come	أتى [13]
		يأتي [13]
		تأتي [13]
membangkitkan, menuip	to excite, arouse	أثار [8]
		أثارت [3]
keterujaan, keteransangan	excitement	إثارة [3]
menegaskan, membuktikan	to prove, establish	أثبتت [3]
penegasan, pembuktian	evident, proof	إثبات [3]
akibat dari	consequence, result	إثر [21]
kesan, tinggalan	effect, remains	أثر [5]
		آثار [6] - ج
mengakibatkan	to affect, influance	أثّر
		يؤثر [5]
jawapan	answer, reply	إجابة [3]
membenarkan	to allow	أجاز
		يجيز [6]
mendesak, mewajibkan	to force	أجبرت [3]
wajib, kemestian	compulsion	إجبار [3]

menceroboh, melepasi	to invade, trespass	اجتاح [3]
penarikan keluar	plucking out, extraction	اجتثاث [3]
perjumpaan, mesyuarat	meeting, gathering	اجتماع [71]
mesyuarat antarabangsa	international meeting	الاجتماع الدولي [5]
		اجتماعات [19] - ج
sosial	social	اجتماعي [5]
		اجتماعية [9]
berkumpul	to meet, come together	اجتمع
		يجتمع [3]
pelanggaran, memasuki	invasion, trespass	اجتياح [10]
mengadakan, menjalankan	to perform, do	أجرى [10]
		أجرت [9]
menjalankan, urusan	performance, making, matter	إجراء [65]
		إجراءات [26] – ج
urusan keamanan	security measures	إجراءات أمنية [5]
mengantikan, memadai	to replace, be sufficient for	إجزاء [3]
sebab	cause, reason	أجْل [60]
melengahkan, menunda	to postpone	أجلت [3]
kata sepakat	unanimous, agreement	إجماع [8]
secara keseluruhan	general, overall	أجمالي [4]
asing	foreigner, alien	أجنبية [15]
		أجانب [5] - ج
mengecewakan, tewas	to frustrate, defeat	أحباط [3]
memerlukan	need	احتاج
		يحتاج [5]
bantahan	protest	احتجاج [17]
		احتجاجات [5] - ج
sekatan, halangan	restraint, constraint	احتجاز [8]
penghormatan	respect	احترام [13]
berkenaan upacara, majlis	ceremonial	احتفالية [3]
menjaga, menyimpan, mengawal	to keep, retain	احتفظ
		تحتفظ [3]
pendudukan, penjajahan	occupation, seizure	احتلال [54]
kemungkinan	possibility	احتمال [19]
		احتمالات [4] – ج
keperluan-keperluan	needs, necessities	احتياجات [5] - ج
penipuan, licik	trickery, fraud	احتيال [3]
memperolehi, mendapat	acquisition, obtainment	إحراز [3]
merah	red	أحمر [6]
penghidupan	animation, vitalisation	إحياء [4]
kadang kala	sometime, occasionally	أحيان [7]
berita, maklumat	news, information	إخباري [3]
berita-berita		إخبارية [6]
peperiksaan, cubaan	experiment, test	اختبار [6]
kemasukan, tusukan	penetration, transpiercing	اختراق [3]
penaklukan, rampasan	grabbing, seizing	اختطاف [6]
percanggahan	difference, contradiction	اختلاف [5]
		اختلافات [4] - ج
mengambil	to take	أخَذَ [6]
		تأخذ [6]
lain	another	آخر [75]
		أخرى [102]
		آخران [3] – م
		آخرون [48] - ج
akhir	last	أخِر [6]
		أواخر [6] - ج
pengeluaran	taking out	إخراج [6]
berbahaya	dangerous	أخطر [3]
terlindung, tersembunyi	hiding, concealing	إخفاء [5]
kegagalan-kegagalan	failures	إخفاقات [3] - ج
pengosongan	vacating, evacuation	إخلاء [6]
terakhir, akhir	last, final	أخير [22]
		أخيرة [32]
persembahan	performance	أداء [8]
mentadbir, bekerja	to manage, to work	أدَارَ
		تدير [3]
pentadbiran, pejabat	administration, office	إدارة [54]
mengkritik, buat salah	to condemn, convict	أدان [4]
		أدانت [4]
penghinaan	condemnation	إدانة [9]
kemasukan	entrance, admission	إدخال [5]
kandungan, termasuk	inclusion, insertion	إدراج [7]
memahami, mengetahui	to percieve, notice	أدْرَكَ

dakwaan	allegation, claim	ادعاء [5]
membuat, menyampaikan	to make, deliver	ادعاءات [3] - ج
membuat, membawa kepada	to do, perform, lead to	أدلى [4]
		أدى [17]
		أدت [7]
		يؤدي [15]
		تؤدي [8]
penyebaran, edaran	spreading, circulation	إذاعة [16]
hendak, mahu	to want, wish	أراد
		يريد [8]
		تريد [18]
		نريد [12]
kehendak, kemahuan	wish, desire	إرادة [3]
mengangkat, naik	to rise, go up	ارتفع [3]
		ترتفع [3]
kenaikan, angkatan	rise	ارتفاع [21]
melakukan	to commit	ارتكب [3]
perlakuan	committing	ارتكاب [5]
kelegaan, kepuasan	satisfaction, pleasure	ارتياح [8]
kawasan, daerah	side, region, area	أرجاء [5] – ج
penangguhan	postponement, delaying	إرجاء [4]
orang Jordan, berkaitan Jordan	Jordanian	أردني [20]
		أردنية [18]
penubuhan, pelabuhan	anchorage, establishment	إرساء [7]
menghantar	to send, dispatch	أرسل [3]
		أرسلت [4]
penghantaran	sending, dispatching	إرسال [10]
tanah	land	أرض [24]
		أراضي [34] – ج
tanah, lantar	floor, ground	أرضية [3]
ganas	terror	إرهاب [33]
keganasan	terrorism	إرهابي [13]
		إرهابية [23]
		إرهابيين [5] – ج
bertentangan, berhadapan	opposite to, facing	إزاء [14]
bertambah	to increase, grow	ازدادت [3]
pertambahan	increase, growth	ازدياد [4]
krisis	crisis	أزمة [78]
krisis politik	political crisis	أزمة سياسية [8]
krisis nuclear	nuclear crisis	الأزمة النووية [7]
krisis presiden	presidential crisis	أزمة رئاسية [3]
		أزمات [10] - ج
serangan, penghinaan	offense, insult	إساءة [3]
minggu	week	أسبوع [39]
minggu ini	this week	أسبوع جاري [3]
		أسابيع [10] - ج
		أسبوعين [7] – م
mingguan	weekly	أسبوعية [5]
asas	basis, foundation	أساس [14]
		أسُس [6] - ج
asas	fundamental	أساسي [5]
		أساسية [10]
gaya, keadah	styles, methods	أساليب [3] – ج
orang Spain, berkaitan Spain	Spanish	إسباني [23]
		إسبانيات [3] – ج
		إسبانية [20]
		إسبانيتين [4] – م
bermula semula, membarui	resumption, renewal	استئناف [15]
encik, tuan	professor, master	أستاذ [4]
bermula semula, membarui	to resume, to renew	استأنفت [3]
menjauhi, pergi dari	removal, taking away	استبعاد [3]
menjauhkan, mengelakkan	to set aside	استبعَدَ
		يستبعد [3]
pelaburan	investment	استثمار [3]
		استثمارات [5] – ج
pengecualian	exception, exclusion	استثناء [4]
yang dikecualikan	exceptional	استثنائية [4]
menjawab	to respond to	استجَاب [3]
jawapan, tindak balas	response, reaction	استجابة [6]
soal siasat, persoalan	interrogation, questioning	استجواب [6]
patut mendapat, hak, kelayakan	merit, desert	استحقاق [5]
kelayakan Presiden	presidency eligibility	الاستحقاق الرئاسي [3]

berhak	to deserve, merit	استحقاقات [3] – ج استحقّ يستحِقّ [3]
penyiasatan, penjelasan	investigation, intelligence	استخبارات [12] – ج استخبارية [5]
penggunaan menggunakan	employment, use to use	استخدام [22] استخدم يستخدم [4] تستخدم [4] نستخدم [4] أستُخدِمت [3]
jemputan, panggilan strategi	sending for, calling for strategy	استدعاء [5] إستراتيجي [7] إستراتيجية [20]
mati syahid syahid boleh, mampu	martyrdom die as a martyr can, to be able	استشهاد [9] أستُشهد [3] استطاع يستطيع [3] تستطيع [3] نستطيع [4]
kajian, penemuan kembali, pemulihan persediaan persediaan strategi bersedia	exploration, research, study recovery, regaining preparedness, readiness strategy preparation to get ready	استطلاع [10] استعادة [8] استعداد [18] استعداد استراتيجي [3] استعد تستعد [4]
penjajahan penggunaan, perbuatan kejutan menyerap, melibatkan sepenuhnya	colonialism, employment, application surprise, astonishing absorb, engage wholy	استعمار [7] استعمال [3] استغراب [4] استغرق يستغرق [3]
penggunaan sepenuhnya permintaan pendapat, fatwa meletak jawatan perletakan jawatan	exploitation, utilisation request for a legal opinion to resign resignation	استغلال [4] استفتاء [4] استقال [5] استقالة [29]
penerimaan, sambutan menerima, berjumpa kestabilan, ketetapan kemerdekaan sempurna pendengaran, dengar bersambung, berterusan	reception, receiving to receive, to meet stability, constancy independence complesion, perfection listening, hearing to continue, last	استقالات [3] - ج استقبال [10] استقبل [4] استقرار [21] استقلال [19] استكمال [3] استماع [6] استمر [6] استمرت [9] تستمر [11] استمرار [20]
kelansungan berdasarkan kepada keputusan, dapatan	continuation lean on, base on conclusion	استناد [4] استنتاج [3] استنتاجات [5] – ج
mempunyai tujuan bertujuan	becoming subject to to aim at, strive for	استهداف [8] استهدف [15] استهدفت [13] تستهدف [9]
ketidakpuasan, rasa geram impot pendudukan	resentment, dissatisfaction importation settlement	استياء [5] استيراد [3] استيطان [4] استيطاني [5] استيطانية [9]
pendudukan haram penjajahan, pendudukan tahanan keluarga	random outpost seizure, capture capture, arrest family	الاستيطانية العشوائية [3] استيلاء [3] أسْر [4] أسْرة [4]
menangkap, menahan orang Israel, berkaitan Israel	to capture Israelian	أسَر [3] - ج أسَرَ [5] إسرائيلي [135] إسرائيلية [97] إسرائيليون [31] – ج
lebih cepat kecewa, kesal mengakibatkan menyebabkan	faster regret to result, produce	أسرع [5] أسَف [6] أسْفَرَ [8] يسفر [4] أسفرت [6]
Islam	Islam	إسلام [8]

Islamik	Islamic	إسلامي [22] إسلامية [34] إسلاميين [15] - ج
nama	name	اسم [93] أسماء [14] - ج
lebih teruk	worse	أسوأ [9]
hitam	black	أسود [3]
Asia	Asia	آسيا [5]
Asian	Asian	آسيان [4]
tawanan	prisoner, captive	أسير [15] أسرى [21] - ج
memuji, menghormati	to praise, commend	أشاد [5]
menunjukkan	to make as sign, beckon	أشار [46] أشارت [15] أشاروا [3] يشير [8] تشير [7]
tanda, tunjuk	sign, mark	إشارة [13]
menyerupai	to resemble, look like	أشبه يُشبه [3]
menyerupai, meragui	to suspect, doubt	اشتبه يشتبه [4] تشتبه [4]
pergeseran, pergaduhan	clash, fighting	اشتباكات [6] – ج
penyeliaan	supervision, direction	إشراف [9]
menyelia	to supervise	أشرف تشرف [3]
betul, mendapat, kena, terkena, diserang	to hit, to score, to get hit by, attacked by	أصاب [3] أصيبت [28]
kena, kecederaan	hit, accident, injury	إصابة [34] إصابات [3] - ج
menjadi	to become	أصبح [4] أصبحت [10] يصبح [4]
pengeluaran	release, publishing	إصدار [14]
pengeluaran resolusi	resolution release	إصدار قرار [3]
mengeluarkan	to release	أصدر [7] أصدرت [10]
desakan, penegasan	insistence, pressing	إصرار [5]
asal	origin, source	أصل [7] أصول [4] - ج
		أصولي [3] – ج
reformasi, pembaharuan	reformation	إصلاح [7]
bersifat memperbaharui	reformative	إصلاحات [5] - ج إصلاحية [3]
menambah	to add	أضاف [108] أضافت [12] يضيف [5]
penambahan, tambahan	addition	إضافة [29]
bersifat tambahan	additional	إضافي [4] إضافية [5]
bantahan, pukulan	strike	إضراب [7]
pemudaratan	harming, hurting	إضرار [5]
terpaksa, terdesak	to compel, to force	اضطر [6]
pergolakan,	disturbance, confusion	اضطرابات [3] - ج
penggulingan	overthrowing	إطاحة [9]
rangka, bidang	framework, field	إطار [28]
pemberitahuan	informing, notifying	اطلاع [3]
perlepasan, perlonggaran	release, turning loose	إطلاق [47]
melepaskan, membebaskan	release of	اطلاق سراح [19]
tembakan	fire	إطلاق نار [8]
pelancaran rundingan	launch of negotiation	إطلاق مفاوضات [4]
pelancaran jet	rocket launching	إطلاق الصواريخ [4]
Atlantik	Atlantic	أطلسي [21]
melihat, mengetahui	to know, become aware	اطلع [4]
melepaskan	to release, free	أطلق [8] أطلقت [10] يطلق [3] تطلق [3] أطلقوا [4]
persembahan, memperlihat	show, demonstation	إظهار [4]
menunjukkan, menzahirkan	to show	أظهر [4] أظهرت [9]

mengembalikan, memulangkan	to return, give back	يظهر [5] أعاد
		تعيد [5]
pengembalian, pemulangan	returning, restoration	إعادة [40]
pengembalian demokrasi	democratic restoration	إعادة ديموقراطية [3]
mengambil kira	considering	اعتبار [22]
mengambil kira, mengaggap	to consider	اعتبر [31]
		اعتبرت [7]
		اعتبروا [3]
		يعتبر [6]
		يعْتَبر [10]
		يعتبرون [3]
serangan, pencerobohan	aggression, assault, attack	اعتداء [10]
		اعتداءات [5] – ج
kemaafan, keampunan	apology	اعتذار [3]
bantahan	objection	اعتراض [3]
pengiktirafan	recognition	اعتراف [9]
mengiktiraf	to recognise	اعترف [3]
		تعترف [3]
keazaman	determination	اعتزام [3]
berazam	to resolve, determine to	اعتزم
		تعتزم [7]
kepercayaan	belief	اعتقاد [7]
tangkapan, tahanan	arrest, detention	اعتقال [28]
		اعتقالات [9] - ج
mempercayai	to believe	اعتقد
		يعتقد [11]
		أعتَقد [8]
		يُعتَقَد [3]
		يعتقدون [5]
		نعتقد [3]
menangkap, menahan	to arrest	اعتقل [6]
		اعتقلت [10]
		أعتُقل [4]
		تعتقل [3]
pergantunggan	dependence, trust	اعتماد [9]
bergantung kepada	depend on	اعتمد [5]
persediaan	preparation	إعداد [3]
mati	death	إعدام [17]
bersedia	to prepare, ready	أعدت [5]
menyatakan	to express	أعرب [25]
		أعربت [12]
rebut, puting beliung	hurricane, tornado	إعصار [4]
pemberian	giving, granting	إعطاء [7]
memberi	to give	أعطى
		يعطي [6]
		تعطي [3]
keutamaan	priority, supreme	أعظمية [8]
informasi, berita	information	إعلام [23]
berkenaan perhubungan	informative	إعلامية [13]
deklarasi, pengumuman	announcement, declaration	إعلان [48]
mengumumkan	to announce, to delcare	أعلن [85]
		يُعلن [5]
		أعلنت [57]
tertinggi	higher	أعلى [25]
kebanyakan, selalu	most, the mejority	أغلب [4]
majoriti, terbanyak	majority, greater part	أغلبية [8]
pembunuhan, perosakan	assasination	اغتيال [13]
		اغتيالات [3]
penutupan	closing, closure	إغلاق [12]
menggunakan, menyatakan	to benefit, to inform	أفاد [10]
		تفيد [3]
		أفادت [11]
pembukaan	opening	افتتاح [9]
pendahuluan	introductory	افتتاحية [3]
perlepasan, pembebasan	release	إفراج [26]
melepaskan	to release	أفرج [4]
mewajibkan	to compel, to press	أفرض
		تُفرض [3]
Afrika	Africa	إفريقيا [9]
berkenaan Afrika	African	إفريقي [3]
		إفريقية [3]
mendedahkan, membuka	to reveal, disclose	أفْشى

lebih baik, lebih utama	better	أفضل [11]
bersifat Afganistan	Afghan	أفغاني [5]
		أفغانية [14]
ufuk	horizon, skyline	أفق [4]
pemecatan	deposition, dismisal	إقالة [3]
menubuhkan, mendirikan	to raise, establish	أقامت [4]
		أقيمت [6]
		يقيم [3]
		يقيمون [5]
penubuhan, pendirian	erection, establishment	إقامة [46]
pembentukan Negara	state establishment	إقامة الدولة [18]
menceroboh, mengharungi	breaking into, break through	اقتحام [3]
perihal mendekati	approach	اقتراب [7]
cadangan	suggestion	اقتراح [24]
		اقتراحات [5] - ج
mencadangkan	to suggest	اقترح [5]
		اقترحت [7]
pembahagian, perkongsian	division, sharing	اقتسام [3]
perkongsian kuasa	power sharing	اقتسام السلطة [3]
ekonomi	economy	اقتصاد [4]
berkaitan ekonomi	economic	اقتصادي [15]
		اقتصادية [25]
memanggil, meminta	to call for, require	اقتضى
		تقتضي [3]
usaha, mempertaruhkan	to venture, undertake	أقدمت [4]
mengakui, menyatakan	to confess, acknowledge	أقر [5]
		أقرت [3]
pengakuan	confession	إقرار [7]
lebih dekat	nearer	أقرب [9]
masa terdekat	as soon as, latest	أقرب وقت [3]
sejauh, jauh	more distant	أقصى [3]
lebih sedikit	less, smaller	أقل [32]
kawasan, daerah	region, territory	إقليم [57]
		أقاليم [4] – ج
berkaitan kawasan	regional	إقليمي [6]
		إقليمية [7]
memuaskan, mencukupi	persuasion, convince	إقناع [13]
lebih besar	bigger	أكبر [35]
penemuan	discovery	اكتشاف [8]
lebih banyak	more	أكثر [72]
majoriti	majority	أكثرية [19]
menegaskan	to confirm, affirm	أكد [111]
		أكدت [20]
		يؤكد [14]
		يؤكدون [3]
		تؤكد [9]
		نؤكد [6]
menyempurnakan	to complete	أكمل [3]
keluarga, saudara	family, relative	آل [10]
seribu	thousand	ألف [34]
		آلاف [33] - ج
		ألفان [3] - م
orang Albania, berkaitan Albania	Albanian	ألباني [3]
iltizam, komitmen	commitment	التزام [18]
		التزامات [8] - ج
beriltizam	to commit to	التزم
		يلتزم [4]
		تلتزم [3]
mengambil gambar	to snap	التقطت [3]
bertemu	to meet	التقى [5]
		يلتقي [14]
		التقت [3]
memohon, rayuan	request, appeal	التماس [4]
penambahan, pelampiran	annexation, appending	إلحاق [5]
melampirkan, menambah	to attach to, to annex	ألحق
		يُلحق [3]
membatalkan, membuang	cancellation, invalid	إلغاء [12]
		ألغت [3]
pembuangan, penyampaian	throwing, casting	إلقاء [13]
menyampaikan, membuang	to deliver, to throw	ألقى
		يُلقي [5]
elektrik	electrical	ألكتروني [4]

orang German, berkaitan German	German	ألمانية [8]
mekanisma	mechanism	آلية [10]
		آليات [5] - ج
orang UAE, berkaitan UAE	Emirate	إماراتي [5]
umat, bangsa	nation	أمة [13]
		أمم [64] - م
Bangsa-Bangsa Bersatu	United Nations	الأمم المتحدة [64]
melebihi, melangkaui	to extend	امتدَّ
		تمتدَّ [4]
pemilikan	possession	امتلاك [8]
memiliki	posses	امتلك
		تمتلك [3]
larangan, halangan	abstention, discontinuation	امتناع [4]
penyediaan, pemberian	supplying, furnishing	إمداد [7]
		إمدادات [8] - ج
hal, perkara, arahan	order, matter, affair	أمْر [50]
		أمور [19] - ج
		أوامر [5] - ج
mengarahkan, menyuruh	to order, to command	أمَر [3]
		أمرت [3]
wanita	lady	امرأة [4]
orang Amerika, berkaitan Amerika	American	أمريكي [111]
		أمريكية [143]
		أمريكيون [51] - ج
membolehkan, memungkinkan	ability, capbility	إمكان [11]
kemampuan, kemungkinan	possibility, potential	إمكانية [15]
harapan	hope	أمل [29]
		آمل [5] – ج
mengharapkan	to hope	أمِل
		نأمَل [3]
keselamatan, keamanan	security, safety	أمن [123]
keselamatan negara	national security	الأمن القومي [11]
keselamatan antarabangsa	international security	الأمن الدولي [8]
keselamatan dalaman	internal securiy	الأمن الداخلي [4]
		أمان [5] - ج
keamanan	security, peace	أمني [32]
		أمنية [48]
Putera	Prince	أمير [19]
orang yang dipercayai	faithful, dependable	أمين [30]
Setiausaha Am/ Agong	Secretary-General	أمين العام [27]
paip	pipe, tube	أنابيب [7] - ج
pengeluaran, hasil	production	إنتاج [24]
pengeluaran minyak	oil production	إنتاج النفط [3]
perhatian	attention	انتباه [5]
pembunuhan	suicide	انتحار [3]
berkaitan pembunuhan	suicidal	انتحاري [5]
		انتحاريون [5] - ج
pilihanraya, pemilihan	election	انتخاب [65]
		انتخابات [101] – ج
pilihanraya presiden	presidential elections	انتخابات الرئاسية [16]
pilihanraya parlimen	parliamentary elections	انتخابات برلمانية [11]
pilihanraya perundangan	legislative elections	انتخابات تشريعية [14]
pilihanraya bebas	free elections	انتخابات حرة [7]
pemilihan wakil	parliamentary elections	انتخابات نيابية [5]
pilihanraya umum	general election	انتخابات العامة [4]
pilihanraya pembukaan	primary election	انتخابات أولية [3]
berkaitan pemilihan	electoral	انتخابية [13]
Interfaks	interfax	انترفاكس [3]
Internet	Internet	انترنت [5]
penyebaran	spreading	انتشار [11]
menyebarkan	to spread	انتشر [3]
		ينتشر [4]
kemenangan	victory	انتصار [7]
penantian	waiting	انتظار [9]
menanti, menunggu	to wait	انتظر
		ينتظر [7]
		تنتظر [4]
		ننتظر [3]
kebangkitan, intifada	uprising, revolt	انتفاضة [7]
kritikan	critism	انتقادات [13] - ج
peralihan	movement, motion	انتقال [3]
peralihan, sementara	transition, temporary	انتقالية [9]
mengkritik	critic	انتقد [8]

hubung kait, kepunyaan	belonging, relationship	انتماء [5]
mengaitkan, mempunyai	to belong to, to relate	انتمى
		ينتمي [3]
selesai, penghabisan	end, conclusion	انتهاء [24]
berakhir	to end, come to an end	انتهى
		انتهت [8]
		تنتهي [9]
salah guna	profanation, desecration	انتهاك [3]
		انتهاكات [13] - ج
mencipta kejayaan	make succes	إنجاح [10]
memperoleh, melaksanakan	carrying out, execution	إنجاز [5]
		إنجازات [5] - ج
kejatuhan, tenggelam	dropping, sinking	انخفاض [3]
letusan, pancaran	outbreak, breaking out	اندلاع [4]
meletus, memancar	to stick out, hang out	اندلعت [8]
percantuman, penyatuan	merging, consolidation	اندماج [3]
manusia	human being	إنسان [21]
kemanusiaan	human	إنساني [4]
		إنسانية [13]
penarikan, pengeluaran	withdrawal, retreat	انسحاب [9]
penubuhan, pembangunan	establishment	إنشاء [16]
penyertaan, penyatuan	joining, entering	انضمام [14]
pemergian, keberangkatan	rushing, moving forward	انطلاق [12]
ketiadaan, kekurangan	missing, lacking	انعدام [4]
konvensyen, perhimpunan	convention, assembly	انعقاد [23]
berjumpa, berkumpul	to meet, to gather	انعقد
		ينعقد [3]
		تنعقد [5]
perbelanjaan, pendermaan	spending	إنفاق [3]
letupan, letusan	explosion, blow up	انفجار [52]
letupan bom	bom explosion	انفجار عبوة [6]
letupan bom	bom explosion	انفجار القنبلة [5]
		انفجاران [3] - م
meletup, meletus	burst out, break out	انفجرت [5]
pemisahan	separation	انفصال [3]
bersifat berpisah	separationist	انفصالي [3]
perlepasan diri	escape	انفلات [3]
selamat	rescue, saving	إنقاذ [9]
pembahagian	division, partision	انقسام [7]
penggulingan, pembaharuan	overthrow, revolution	انقلاب [11]
penamatan	ending, finishing	إنهاء [18]
keruntuhan	collapse, breakdown	انهيار [3]
penting, ambil berat	concern, interest	اهتمام [11]
ahli, saudara-mara	relative, kin	أهل [5]
		أهالي [4] - ج
pakar, ahli dalam bidang	capacity, competence	أهلية [5]
lebih penting	more important	أهم [11]
kepentingan	concern, attention	أهمية [22]
Opec	Opec	أوبك [18]
memperlihatkan, mendedahkan	to reveal to	أوحى
		توحي [3]
menyatakan,	to lead to, to mention	أوردت [3]
Eropah	Europe	أوروبا [35]
orang Eropah, berkaitan Eropah	European	أوروبي [40]
		أوروبية [24]
		أوروبيون [7] – ج
tengah, pertengahan	middle, central	أوسط [31]
lebih luas	wider	أوسع [3]
menjelaskan	to clarify	أوضحَ [39]
		أوضحت [18]
berhenti, berdiri tetap	to stand, make stand	أوقفت [5]
pertama	first	أوّل [77]
		أوائل [3]
		أولى [38]
keutamaan	priority	أولوية [3]
		أولويات [7]
pertama, permulaan	first, initial	أولية [5]
masa, sekarang	time, now	آونة [8]
positif	positive	إيجابي [7]
		إيجابية [19]
pewujudan, pembuatan	creation, production	إيجاد [15]
menyokong	to support	أيد [3]
		تؤيد [4]

AIDS	AIDS	إيدز [6]
orang Iran, berkaitan Iran	Iranian	إيراني [57] إيرانية [41] إيرانيون [5] - ج
putus asa	to despair	أيس يأس [3]
ISAF	ISAF	إيساف [8]
orang Itali, berkaitan Itali	Italian	إيطالي [3]
perberhentian, pengantunggan	stopping, suspension	إيقاف [5]
kanan	right	أيمن [3]
pendudukan	lodging, putting up	إيواء [3]

ب

fokus, tengah	focus, center	بؤر [3]
pusat pendudukan	settlement centre	بؤرة/بؤر استيطانية [3]
pintu	door	باب [9] أبواب [5] - ج
bermalam	to spend the night	بات [6] باتوا [3]
sejuk	cold, chilly	باردة [3]
jelas, terang	prominent	بارز [7]
orang Pakistan, berkaitan Pakistan	Pakistanian	باكستاني [28] باكستانية [31] باكستانيون [5] - ج
sampai, menonjol, membesar	exaggerate, magnify	بالغ [9] بالغة [8]
belon	balloon	بالونات [3] - ج
petrol	petrol	بترول [26]
menyebarkan	to spread, propagate	بث [3] بثت [4]
penyebaran, propaganda	spreading, propagation	بث [4]
menyelidik	research, study	بحث [7] تبحث [4] يبحثون [3]
penyelidikan, kajian	Research	بحْث [28] أبحاث [4] - ج
laut, lautan	sea, ocean	بحر [5]
berkaitan laut, maritime	marine, maritime	بحرية [9]
semestinya	definitely	لا بد [4]
permulaan	beginning, start	بدء [19]
muncul, keluar	to appear, come out	بدا [4] يبدو [10]
bermula	to start	بدأ [12] بدأت [13] يبدأ [9] تبدأ [7] بدأوا [4]
permulaan	starting, beginning	بداية [13]
menukar, merubah	to change, modify	بدل [5]
gantian, alternative	substitute, alternate	بديل [6]
tukaran, persamaan	equivalent, exchange	بذل [6]
mengorbankan,	to give generously	بذْل
memberikan terbaik	to sacrifice	يبذل [4]
program	program	برنامج [47]
program nuclear	nuclear program	برنامج نووي [24]
Parlimen	Parliament	برامج [9] – ج برلمان [64]
nisbah kepada parlimen	Parliamentary	برلمانية [19]
protokol	protocol	بروتوكول [4]
orang British, berkaitan Britain	British	بريطاني [14] بريطانية [22] بريطانيون [6] – ج
pembentangan	extension, expansion	بسْط [3]
senang, lurus	simple, plain	بسيطة [7]
pahlawan, hero	hero, champion	بطل [6]
penghantaran	sending, dispatching	بعْث [4]

kejauhan	farness	بعثة [8]
		بُعد [11]
sebahagian	half, part	أبعاد [3] - ج
jauh	far	بعض [67]
		بعيد [8]
		بعيدة [5]
tinggal, baki	remaining, staying	بقاء [16]
kekal, tinggal	to remain, stay	بقى [4]
		يبقى [7]
		تبقى [12]
tinggalan	remainder, rest	بقية [8]
negara	state, country	بلاد [114]
bendera, batu pijak	paving stone, flag	بلاطة [4]
orang Belgium, berkaitan Belgium	Belgian	بلجيكي [3]
negara, tanah	country, land	بلد [27]
		بلدان [12]
		بلدة [20]
		بلدان [23] – م
tempatan	provincial, local	بلدية [7]
sampai	to reach, arrive	بلغ [6]
		بلغت [6]
		يبلغ [8]
		تبلغ [7]
Balkan	Balkan	بلقان [3]
plotunium	plutonium	بلوتونيوم [4]
penghabluran	crystallisation	بلورة [6]
billion	billion	بليون [4]
pembinaan	building, construction	بناء [34]
Pentagon	Pentagon	بنتاجون [4]
bank	bank	بنك [3]
orang Burma, berkaitan Burma	Burmian	بورمي [4]
		بورمية [3]
persekitaran	environment	بيئة [3]
pernyataan, pengumuman	statement, dclaration	بيان [69]
pernyataan bersama	joint statement	بيان مشترك [5]
rumah	house	بيت [27]
Rumah Putih	White House	البيت الأبيض [17]

ت

bersambung, meneruskan	to continue, go on	تابع [18]
		يتابع [3]
		تتابع [3]
yang mengikut	following, succeeding	تابع [4]
		تابعة [15]
kesan, memberi kesan	effect, influence	تأثير [8]
penangguhan	postponement, deferment	تأجيل [17]
sejarah, masa lampau	history, period	تاريخ [15]
berkaitan sejarah	historical, historic	تاريخي [6]
		تاريخية [6]
pembinaan, pengasasan	founding, setting up	تأسيس [4]
Visa	visa	تأشيرات [3] – ج
pengesahan, penetapan	confirmation, affirmation	تأكيد [28]
berikut	to follow	تالي [11]
Times (nama khusus)	Times	تايمز [7]
sokongan	supporting, backing up	تأييد [16]
penukaran, persimpangan	exchange, interchange	تبادل [8]
penyebaran	dispersal, scattering	تبديد [4]
alasan berasas, justifikasi	justification, vindication	تبرير [4]
mengekalkan, tetap	to remain, stay	تبقّى [4]
mengambil anak angkat, menerima	to adopt	تبنّى [11]
menghala, berhadapan	to tent to, to direct	تتجهُ [3]
melepaskan, mengelak	to abandon, surrender	تتخلى [3]
membenarkan	to allow, permit	تتيح [4]
penetapan, pengukuhan	fixing, fastening, establish	تثبيت [5]
perniagaan, perdagangan	commerce, trade	تجارة [7]

berkaitan perdagangan	commercial, merchant	تجارية [3]
berhadapan, terhadap	facing, opposite (to), in front of	تجاه [14]
mengabaikan	ignoring, disregarding	تجاهُل [3]
melepasi, melebihi	passing, going past	تجاوُز [5]
melepasi, melebihi	to pass, go past	تجاوَز
		يتجاوز [3]
sesuai, sepatutnya	appropriate, worth	تجدر [3]
pembaharuan, pengelokan	renewal, renovation	تجديد [6]
memperdagangkan	to trade (in), carry on trade (in)	تجر [3]
ujian, cubaan	experiment, test	تجربة [3]
perhimpunan	gathering, assemblage	تجمُّع [12]
berkumpul, berhimpun	to gather, assemble	تجمَّع [3]
pembekuan	freezing, glaciation	تجميد [9]
pengelakan, penjauhan	avoidance, shunning	تجنُّب [7]
persediaan	preparation, readying	تجهيز [3]
perhubungan, bersekutu	alliance, confederacy	تحالُف [24]
bercakap, bertutur	speaking, talking	تحدَّث [6]
		يتحدث [5]
ancaman, cabaran	challenge, defiance	تحدي [8]
		تحديات [7] - ج
definnasi, pembatasan	definition, specification	تحديد [14]
amaran, perhatian	warning, caution (ing)	تحذير [6]
pergerakan	motion, movement	تحرُّك [8]
		تحرُّكات [9] – ج
pembebasan, kemerdekaan	liberation, freeing	تحرير [10]
pembaikan, perkembangan	improvement, amelioration	تحسين [14]
persediaan	preparation, readying	تحضيرات [7] - ج
memecahkan, melanggar	to break, smash	تحطمت [3]
penempahan, perhatian	reservation, caution	تحفَّظ [3]
kenyataan, keadaan sebenar	materielisation, actualisation	تحقَّق [4]
merealisasikan, pencapaian	realisation, achievement	تحقيق [74]
analisa, resolusi	analysis, resolution	تحليل [4]
perubahan	change, alteration	تحوُّل [6]
berubah	to change, alter	تحوَّلت [3]
penyimpanan, stor	storage, warehousing,	تخزين [3]
penyuburan, pemprosesan	fertilisation, fructification	تخصيب [18]
pemprosesan uranium	uranium enrichment	تخصيب يورانيوم [14]
pengkhususan, penswastaan	specification, particularisation	تخصيص [4]
perancangan, plan	drawing, rulling, lineation	تخطيط [8]
keringanan, kemudahan	lightening	تخفيف [3]
pengabaian, kesunyian	abandonment, giving up	تخلي [9]
mengabaikan, sunyi dari	to abandon, give up	تخلّى
		يتخلّى [4]
memasuki, menyertai	wading into, sinking into	تخوض [3]
ketakutan	fear, fright, dread	تخوُّف [4]
pentadbiran, perancangan	arrangement, planing	تدابير [9] - ج
perancangan keamanan	security measures	تدابير أمنية [3]
campur tangan, sampuk	intervention, interposition	تدخُّل [23]
campur tangan luar	external intervention	تدخل خارجي [3]
campur tangan tentera	military intervention	تدخل عسكري [3]
latihan, percubaan	training, drill (ing)	تدريب [8]
kehancuran, pemusnahan	destruction, ruin(ing)	تدمير [6]
keruntuhan, kehancuran	to fall, tumble, to crash	تدهور [4]
menjadi ketua	to make as leader	ترؤس [3]
kembali, berpatah balik	retreat, fallback, reversion	تراجُع [12]
kembali, pulang	to reverse, come back	تَراجَعَتْ [3]
mengetuai	to head, lead	ترأس [3]
		يترأس [4]
pendidikan	education, pedagogy	تربية [4]
pertahanan	arsenal	ترسانة [3]
pertahanan nuklear	nuclear arsenal	الترسانة النووية [3]
meninggalkan	to leave, to quit, to give up	تَرَكَ
		يترك [3]
orang Turkey, berkaitan Turkey	Turkish	تركي [32]
		تركية [26]
penumpuan	focusing, concentration	تركيز [9]
peredaran, penyebaran	circulation, spreading	ترويج [4]
semasa, serentak	synchronism, simultaneity	تزامُن [5]
pertambahan, perkembangan	increase, increment, growth	تزايُد [6]
penambahan	to make addition	تزداد [3]
mengetuai, mengepalai	to lead, head,	تزعَّم
		يتزعم [3]
penyediaan, pembekalan	supply(ing), providing	تزويد [9]

mempersoal, bertanya	to ask oneself (whether), query	تسَاءَلَ [3]
menyebabkan, mengakibatkan	to cause, accasion	تسبب [4]
		تسببت [6]
pendaftaran	registration, recording	تسجيل [7]
perihal mempercepatkan	acceleration, speedup, pickup	تسريع [4]
perihal bersenjata	armament, rearmament	تسلّح [5]
menyeludup, melepaskan	to sneak away, steal away	تسلل
		تسللوا [3]
penerimaan	receipt, reception, receiving	تسلّم [5]
menerima, mendapat	to receive, to get obtain, to take	تسلّم
		يتسلم [3]
perihal bersenjata	arming, armament, rearmament	تسليح [3]
penyampaian, penyerahan	handing over, turning over	تسليم [19]
kemudahan	facilitation, making easy	تسهيل [8]
penyamaan, pengradan	leveling, planning, grading	تسوية [15]
orang Chad, berkaitan Chad	Chad	تشادي [15]
		تشادية [5]
		تشاديون [3] - ج
perundingan, pertimbangan	to deliberate, confer, consult	تَشَاوُر [6]
galakan, dorongan	encouragement, emboldening	تشجيع [4]
pengetatan, penekanan	emphasis, stress	تشديد [11]
perundangan	legislative, statutory, legal	تشريعية [15]
pelaksanaan, penggunaan	employment, hiring, taking on	تشغيل [5]
pembentukan, penubuhan	forming, formation, shaping	تشكيل [23]
penubuhan kerajaan	government formation	تشكيل الحكومة [10]
penubuhan jawatankuasa	committee formation	تشكيل اللجنة [3]
		تشكيلة [3]
bahasa Czech	Czech language	تشيكية [6]
peningkatan, kenaikan	rise, going up, asending	تصاعُد [8]
konfrantasi, pertahanan	confrontation, facing, defiance	تصدِّي [6]
ekspot, pengeluaran	exportation, introduction	تصدير [4]
kepercayaan, kebenaran	belief, believing, faith	تصديق [7]
deklarasi, kenyataan	statement, declaration	تصريح [14]
		تصريحات [52] – ج
laporan media	press release	تصريحات صحفية [3]
kenaikan, peningkatan	escalation, aggravation	تصعيد [16]
industri pembuatan	industrialisation	تصنيع [4]
undian, pungutan suara	voting, poll(ing), ballot	تصويت [12]
perpaduan, pertanggungjawaban	solidarity, joint liability	تضامُن [4]
mengandungi, termasuk	to contain, include	تضمن
		يتضمن [5]
		تتضمن [10]
pembiasaan, tabiat	normalisation	تطبيع [3]
pelaksanaan, aplikasi	application, applying, putting into	تطبيق [40]
pelaksanaa perjanjian	agreement appliacation	تطبيق الاتفاق [6]
melampau, radikal	extremism, radicalism	تطرُّف [3]
memohon, meminta	to require, call for	تطلّب
		يتطلب [6]
kemuncak, menjelang	looking forward, expectation	تطلعات [3] - ج
pengesahan	endorsement, endorsing	تظهير [6]
pembangunan, perkembangan	development, evolution	تطوُّر [14]
		تطورات [9] - ج
pembangunan, perkembangan	development, advancement	تطوير [10]
tunjuk perasaan, menunjuk-nunjuk	to pretend, demonstrate	تظاهَر [5]
demonstrasi, tunjuk perasaan	demonstration, pretending, simulation	تظاهُر [3]
		تظاهرات [3] - ج
		تظاهرة [4]
pergaulan, muamalat	dealings, intercourse, trade	تعامُل [17]
kerjasama	cooperation, collaboration	تعاوُن [49]
kerjasaama negara-negara teluk	cooperation of Arab gulf states	التعاون الخليجي [4]
pengucapan, peryataan	expression, voicing, uttering	تعبير [11]
perubahan, revolusi	modification, change, amendment	تعديل [26]
perubahan perlembagaan	constitutional amendment	تعديل الدستور [11]
		تعديلات [7] – ج
penyeksaan	torture, agonising	تعذيب [7]
tertedah, menyebabkan	exposure to, incurrence of	تعرُّض [10]
menyebabkan, mendedahkan	to be or become exposed	تعرِّض [3]
		تعرَّضتْ [7]
definasi, takrif	definition, determination	تعريف [4]
pengukuhan, pengabungan	consolidation, strengthening	تعزيز [23]
		تعزيزات [3] - ج
kerosakan, kegagalan	breakdown, disablement	تعطيل [7]
ulasan, perhatian	commentary, remark, review	تعقيب [4]

kerumitan, kesukaran	complication, entanglement	تعقيد [6]
mendedahkan, terbuka	to be or become exposed	تعرّض
		تتعرّض [5]
berkaitan, bergantung	to hang (down), dangle, suspend	تعلق
		يتعلق [12]
		تتعلق [13]
pergantungan, penangguhan	hanging down, suspending	تعليق [26]
penggantungan keahlian	suspention of membership	تعليق العضوية [5]
penggantungan penyertaan	suspention of participation	تعليق المشاركة [3]
pengajaran, arahan	teaching, instruction	تعليم [12]
		تعليمات [4] - ج
perihal mendalamkan	deepening,	تعميق [3]
penjagaan, kawalan	care, charge, protection	تعهُّد [4]
		تعهُّدات [6] - ج
menjaga, mengawal	to take care of, look after	تعهَّد [10]
melantik, memberi jawatan	to appoint,	تعيَّن
		يتعيَّن [9]
gantian, pampasan	compensatory, compensational	تعويضات [3] - ج
pengkhususan, perlantikan	specification, nomination	تعيين [13]
pemakanan, nutrisi	nutrition, feeding	تغذية [5]
perlindungan, liputan, tutup	covering, wraping	تغطية [9]
perubahan	change, alteration	تغيير [19]
		تغييرات [5] – ج
harapan, optimis	optimism	تفاؤل [6]
perincian, penjelasan	detailing, elaboration	تفاصيل [6] - ج
bertambah teruk	aggravation, worsening	تفاقم [4]
persefahaman, perjanjian	understanding, agreement	تفاهُم [16]
perundingan,	negotiation	تفاوُض [17]
kesejukan, ketenangan	coolness, tepidity	تفتر [3]
pemeriksaan, mencari	search(ing), inspection	تفتيش [18]
letupan, letusan	explosion, blowup	تفجير [19]
		تفجيرات [4] - ج
pemisahan, pembahagian	separation, parting, division	تفريق [4]
pengaktifan	activation	تفعيل [5]
pemikiran, pertimbangan	thinking, consideration	تفكير [5]
pemecahan, pemisahan	disassembly, disconnection	تفكيك [7]
tradisi, kebiasaan	tradition, convention	تقاليد [3] - ج
perkembangan	progress, development	تقدُّم [27]
mendahului, ke hadapan	to precede, forego	تقدَّم [4]
		تقدَّمت [3]
takdir, penghargaan	estimation, appreciation	تقدير [5]
persembahan, menghulurkan	presentation, offering	تقديم [22]
memutuskan, menetapkan	to be decided, determined	تقرَّر [3]
hampir, anggaran	approximation, nearly	تقريب [9]
repot, laporan	report, memorandum	تقرير [74]
laporan terakhir	final report	التقرير النهائي [7]
laporan penyiasatan	intelligence report	تقرير الاستخبارات [5]
		تقارير [10] - ج
pembahagian	division, partition	تقسيم [14]
tradisional	traditional	تقليدية [11]
pengurangan, pengecutan	decrease, shrinking	تقليص [4]
mengurangkan	lessening, decrease	تقليل [3]
teknikal	technical	تقني [3]
kemusnahan, kehnacuran	demolition, pulling down	تقويض [5]
penilaian	evaluation, assessment	تقييم [6]
kumpulan gagasan, pengumpulan	agglomeration, conglomeration	تكتّل [3]
pengulangan	repitition, reiteration	تكرار [5]
berulang, mengulangi	to recur, repeat	تكرَّرَ
		تتكرر [4]
masalah, bebanan	trouble, inconvenience	تكلفة [6]
tanggungjawab, arahan	charging, obligation	تكليف [5]
teknokrat	technocracy	تكنوقراط [5]
teknologi	technology	تكنولوجيا [5]
bukit, tanah tinggi, angkat	hill, mound, elevation	تلّ [9]
penerimaan, panggilan	compliance, acceptance	تلبية [4]
televisyen	television	تلفريون [21]
berkaitan televisyen	televisional, televisual	تلفزيونية [8]
menerima, belajar	to receive, to get, taught	تلقّى [3]
		تلقَّتْ [3]
panggilan, lambaian, tanda	waving, beckoning, signal	تلويح [4]
lengkap, selesai, sempurna	to be completed, full, whole	تمَّ [75]
		تمت [10]
		يتم [57]

sejajar, bersama	to walk together, go together	تتم [8]
sempurna, lengkap	completeness, wholness	تماشي [4]
mengecapi, berseronok	to enjoy, to savor	تمام [8]
		تمتّع
perwakilan, gantian	representation	يتمتع [4]
penyambungan, perluasan	extension, stretching, spreading	تمثيل [4]
pemberontakan	insurrection, rebellion	تمديد [3]
perlepasan, pengecualian	passing , allowing to pass	تمرُّد [8]
pegangan, pautan	clinging to, holding on	تمرير [3]
kebolehan, kemampuan	ability, capability	تمسُّك [6]
boleh melakukan, mampu	can, to be able to, be capable	تمكّن [4]
		تمكّن [3]
		تمكّنت [4]
		نتمكّن [5]
pendahuluan, penyamaan	leveling, planning, introduction	تمهيد [8]
pembiayaan, kewangan	financing	تمويل [9]
perletakan jawatan, penurunan	relinquishment, giving up, resignation	تنازُل [5]
		تنازلات [4] – ج
pertembungan, konflik	to contradict each other, conflict, clash	تناقَض [3]
berpindah, berubah	to carry, convey	تناقلت [3]
mengambil, menjamah	to take, to pick up	تَنَاوَلَ
		تتناول [3]
kritikan, kecaman	criticism, censure, condemnation	تنديد [4]
penyelarasan, kordinasi	coordination, harmonisation,	تنسيق [19]
pengurusan, pertubuhan	organisation, arrangment	تنظيم [47]
Pertubuhan al-Qaeda	Al-Qaeda Organisation	تنظيم القاعدة [30]
pelaksaaan	carrying out, execution	تنفيذ [38]
pelaksanaan hukum	law implimentation	تنفيذ الحكم [5]
pelaksanaan resolusi	implementation of resolution	تنفيذ القرار [3]
eksekutif	executive	تنفيذية [5]
pergerakan, perpindahan	moving, movement	تنقّل [3]
perkembangan, pembangunan	development, promotion	تنمية [19]
ketenangan, kedamaian	calming, quieting	تهدئة [3]
ancaman, gertak	threat, menace	تهديد [16]
		تهديدات [12] - ج
penyeludupan, pelarian	smuggling, running	تهريب [7]
tuduhan, dakwaan	accusation, charge	تهمة [23]
		تُهَم [7]
kewujudan, keberadaan	existence, being, entity	تواجُد [4]
kelangsungan, sambungan	continuity, continuance	تواصُل [5]
persetujuan, kesesuaian	agreement, harmony, congruity	توافق [39]
kesepakatan politik	political consensus	التوافق السياسي [4]
berkaitan perjanjian, persetujuan	harmonius, in agreement	توافقي [9]
datang kemudian, mengikuti	to follow in succession or without interruption	توالي [5]
tekanan, ketegangan	tension, strain	توتُّر [17]
memastikan, mewajibkan	to become necessary, requisite	توجّب
		يتوجَّب [5]
arah, hala tuju	direction, bearing, heading	توجُّه [8]
menghala, menghadap	to go to, proceed to	توجَّه [8]
		يتوجه [5]
panghadapan, haluan	sending, dispatch(ing), forwarding	توجيه [12]
penyatuan	unification, union	توحيد [4]
pembabitan, implikasi	involvement, implication	تورُّط [5]
penyebaran, pengedaran	distribution, allotment	توزيع [3]
perluasan, pembesaran	widening, broadening	توسيع [13]
pencapaian, dapat	attainment, achievement	توصُّل [41]
sampai, tiba, mendapat	to reach, attain, arrive at	توصَّلت [3]
nasihat, pesanan, perakuan	recommendation, commendation	توصيات [3] – ج
penjelasan, penerangan	clarification, clearing up	توضيح [5]
kesedaran, didikan	enlightenment, education	توعية [3]
tusukan yang dalam	deep penetration, thorough study	توغُّل [9]
penyediaan, simpanan	saving, providing	توفير [16]
pendamaian, petunjuk	conciliation, reconciliation	توفيق [3]
andaian, jangkaan	expectation, anticipation	توقّع [3]
		توقّعات [3] - ج
menjangka, berharap	to expect, anticipate	توقّعَ
		يتوقع [7]
berhenti, menggantung	to stop, cease to move on	توقّف
		يتوقف [3]
masa, penentuan masa	timing, scheduling	توقيت [8]
masa tempatan	local time	التوقيت المحلي [5]
tanda tangan	signature, subscription	توقيع [17]

peberhentian, pergantungan	stopping, discontinuation	توقيف [10]
anggapan, memikul tugas	assumption(of), undertaking	توأي [5]
mengandaikan, memikul tugas	to assume, undertake	توأى [6]
		يتولى [5]
		تتولى [4]
orang Tunisia, berkaitan Tunisia	Tunisian	تونسي [3]
		تونسية [3]
aliran, laluan	current, flow, stream	تيار [25]
aliran elektrik	electric current	التيار الكهربائي [3]

ث

menetapkan, menhadkan	to be firm, fixed, stable	ثبت
		تثبت [5]
budaya, pengetahuan	culture, education	ثقافة [4]
kepercayaan, kebaikan	confidence, trust, faith	ثقة [12]
dwi, berkaitan dua	dualism, duality	ثنائية [7]
tetap, kukuh	establishment, firm, strong	ثوابت [7] – ج
kebangkitan, revolusi	revolution, rebellion, revolt	ثورة [4]
berkaitan pemberontakan	revolutionary, rebelluos	ثوري [4]
		ثورية [4]

ج

datang, tiba	to come, arrive, show up	جاء [29]
		جاءت [7]
bersungguh-sungguh, tekun	serious, in earnest	جادة [4]
berlaku, sekarang	flowing, streaming	جارٌ [3]
berkaitan masa kini, sekarang	to keep pace with, to follow	جاري [16]
		جارية [5]
universiti, kumpulan	university, group	جامعة [20]
Liga Negara-negara Arab	League of Arab States	جامعة/ الدول العربية [11]
bersebelahan, berdekatan	to walk by the side of	جانب [99]
		جوانب [4] – ج
		جانبين [20] – م
bersedia, tersedia	ready, prepare	جاهزة [3]
bukit, gunung	mountain	جبل [3]
		جبال [3] - ج
fatalisma, fahaman	fatalism, determinism	جبرية
hadapan, utama	forehead, brow, front	جبهة [40]
persetujuan depan	accordance front	جبهة التوافق [9]
barisan hadapan demokrasi	democratic front	الجبهة الديموقراطية [3]
mayat	corpse,body	جثّة [4]
		جثث [4] - ج
dinding	wall	جدار [3]
perbalahan, pertengkaran	argument, arguing	جدال [3]
memperbaharui, mengembalikan	to renew, to renovate, restore	جدَّد [4]
pusingan, balah	twisting, weaving	جدل [7]
jadual, senarai, aturan	table, chart, list	جدول [17]
jadual masa	time table	جدول زمني [11]
jadual tugas, agenda	agenda	جدول أعمال [4]
bersungguh, serius, tekun	serious, earnest, grave	جدّي [5]
		جدية [10]
baru, terkini	new, recent, fresh	جديد [57]
		جديدة [64]
diakibatkan, disebabkan	because of, due to	جراء [11]
kecederaan, orang yang cedera	surgeon	جراح [9]
		جرحى [10] - ج
		جروح [10]
		جريح [3]
berlari, berlangsung	running, racing	جرى [8]
		جرت [12]
		يجري [10]
		تجري [23]
jenayah, kejahatan	crime, offense, delict	جريمة [6]

bahagian	part, portion, fraction	جرائم [12] - ج
orang Algeria, berkaitan Algeria	Algerian	جزء [15]
		جزائرية [5]
gaji, pendapatan	salary, wages	جزائريون [3] – ج
menjadi, membuat	to make, render	جعْل [4]
		جعل [7]
		يجعل [6]
		تجعل [3]
geografi	geography	جغرافيا [3]
yang mulia, tinggi	to be or become great, lofty,	جلّ [5]
kemuliaan, ketinggian	majesty, loftiness,	جلالة [3]
duduk	sit down	جَلَسَ
		تجلس [3]
kerusi, kedudukan	posture, seat, pose	جلسة [67]
sesi pilihanraya	election session	جلسة انتخاب [17]
sesi Parlimen	Parliament session	جلسة برلمان [3]
		جلسات [7] - ج
kumpulan, jamaah	group, company, band	جماعة [13]
Jamaah Islam	Islamic group	جماعة إسلامية [3]
		جماعات [8] – ج
secara bersama, kumpulan	collective, mass, team	جماعي [3]
		جماعية [7]
kumpulan orang, perhimpunan	crowd, throng, gathering, mass	جمهور [4]
		جماهير [5] - ج
komuniti Arab	Arab masses	الجماهير العربية [3]
berkaitan kumpulan orang, republik	crowd, throng, gathering	جمهوري [5]
		جمهورية [39]
pengumpulan, tumbukan	fist, clenched hand	جمْع [5]
mengumpul	to gather	جَمَعَ
		تجْمَع [3]
kelab, pertubuhan	society, association, club	جمعية [13]
semua, setiap	all, every	جميع [57]
berkaitan jenayah	criminal, penal	جنائي [3]
		جنائية [3]
sayap	wing, flank	جناح [12]
sayap tentera	military wing	الجناح العسكري [7]
sebelah	side	جنب [4]
askar, tentera	solder, private	جندي [31]
		جنديان [14] – م
		جنود [47] – ج
General	General	جنرال [21]
kebangsaan, bangsa	nationality, citizenship	جنسيات [4] - ج
selatan	south	جنوب [83]
arah selatan	southern	جنوبي [15]
		جنوبية [9]
		جنوبيون [7] – ج
jihad, perang suci	jihad, holy war	جهاد [5]
Jihad Islam	Islamic Jihad	الجهاد الإسلامي [4]
peralatan, sistem	apparatus, set, appliance	جهاز [14]
		أجهزة [22] - ج
emparan	centrifuge	جهاز/ أجهزة الطرد المركزي [10]
kawalan keamanan	security services	جهاز/ أجهزة الأمن [9]
badan penyiasatan	intelligence services	أجهزة الاستخبارات [3]
arah, hala	side, direction	جهة [77]
		جهات [3] - ج
usaha, ikhtiar	effort, endeavor	جُهد [4]
		جهود [48] - ج
kejiranan	neighborhood, proximity	جوار [6]
orang Georgia, berkaitan Georgia	Georgian	جورجي [8]
		جورجية [10]
pusingan, lawatan	round, trip	جولة [18]
penting, asas	essentialism	جوهرية [4]
udara, cuaca	air, aerial, weather	جوي [8]
		جوية [9]
baik, lengkap	good, perfect	جيد [9]
		جيدة [14]
tentera	army, the military	جيش [184]
tenters penjajah	occupation army	جيش الاحتلال [8]

ح

hajat, keinginan	need, want, necessity	حاجة [15]
tajam, nyaring, menusuk	sharp, keen, piercing	حاد [5]
		حادة [5]
yang berlaku, yang baru	occurring, happening, taking place	حادِث [9]
hadir, tiba	present, attending	حاضِر [3]
bas	bus, coach	حافلة [21]
pemerintah	ruler, governor	حاكِم [14]
		حاكمة [7]
keadaan, situasi	situation, circumstance	حال [42]
		حالة [56]
		حالات [6] - ج
situasi kecemasan	emergency situation	حال/حالة/ حالات الطوارئ [40]
masa sekarang, semasa	present, current, actual	حالي [58]
		حالية [15]
pengiring, garison	garrison, escort	حامية [3]
mencuba, berusaha	to try, attempt, essay	حاوَل [7]
		حاولت [5]
		حاولوا [3]
		يحاول [9]
		تُحَاول [9]
		يحاولون [3]
		نحاول [3]
kematian	death	حتْف [3]
mengalakkan, mendorong	to urge, incite, prompt	حثّ [4]
perbalahan, berdebat, hujjah	argument, arguing, plea, excuse	حجة [3]
		حجاج [3] - ج
mengurangkan, menghadkan	to curtail, diminish	حجم [9]
sempadan, had	boundary, border	حدّ [39]
		حدود [44] - ج
berkaitan sempadan, had	borderline, frontier	حدودي [5] - ج
		حدودية [5]
peristiwa, kejadian	event, incident, occurrence	حَدَثٌ
		أحداث [13] - ج
bersendirian, semata-mata	solitude, loneness	حدة [6]
berlaku	to happen, take place	حدَثَ [3]
		يحدث [8]
menghadkan, menetapkan	to define, to specify	حدد [6]
		حدَّدت [3]
		يحدد [3]
		تحدَّد [7]
kejadian	happening, occurrence	حدوث [12]
baru, terkini	new, recent, fresh	حديث [25]
		حديثة [4]
menuruni, diwariskan	to descend, come down	حذَر [13]
		حذّرت [8]
memberi amaran, perhatian	to warn, caution	حذَر [4]
kebakaran	fires	حرائق [12] - ج
peperangan	war, hostilities	حرب [69]
perang saudara	civil war	حرب أهلية [5]
Perang Dunia	World War	حرب عالمية [3]
berkaitan peperangan	warlike, bellicose, military	حربي [3]
		حربية [4]
		حروب [5] - ج
kebebasan	freedom	حُرّة [9]
berkaitan kebebasan	freedom, liberty	حرية [4]
harapan, keinginan	desire, wish, aspiration	حرْص [10]
pergerakan, aksi	movement, motion	حركة [83]
		حركات [3] – ج
gerakan popular	popular movement	حركة شعبية [5]
dua masjid suci Islam	Holy Hrmyn	حرمين [6]
parti politik	party, political party	حزب [129]
		أحزاب [9] - ج
perkiraan, ilmu hisab	calculation, consideration	حساب [6]
		حسابات [4] - ج
sahaja, semata-mata	only, merely	حسَب [46]
mengira, mengandai	to think, suppose	حسِب [5]
	settlement, decision	حسْم [8]

kecantikan, kebaikan	beauty, goodness	حُسْن [5]
berniat baik	good faith, sincerely	حسن النية [3]
golongan, gerombolan	crowd, assembly	حشْد [12]
		حشود [3] – ج
kepungan	blockage, siege	حصار [15]
mendapat, berlaku	take place, obtain	حصل [6]
		يحصل [5]
		تحصل [6]
		حصلت [3]
pendapatan, kejadian	occurrence, obtainment	حصول [12]
		حصيلة [3]
datang, hadir	attend, present	حضر [4]
		يحْضر [3]
kedatangan, kehadiran	presence, attendance	حضور [28]
larangan	banning, prohibition	حظرً [11]
pengharaman perlombongan	mining prohibition	حظر الألغام [5]
meminta, mendapat	to acquire, get, obtain	حظي
		يحظى [3]
simpanan, jagaan	keeping, protection	حفْظ [6]
		حفاظ [7]
hak	right	حقّ [44]
hak kemanusiaan	human rights	حقوق [38] – ج
		حقوق الإنسان [21]
bersifat undang-undang	jural, legal	حقوقية [3] - ج
beg	bag	حقيبة [6]
		حقائب [5] - ج
merealisasikan, mencapai	to realise, achieve	حقّق [6]
		حققت [4]
		يحقق [4]
kenyataan, hakikat	truth, reality	حقيقة [7]
		حقائق [3]
bersifat kenyataan	real, true, genuine	حقيقية [14]
kerajaan, hukum, kuasa	rule, government	حكْم [36]
kuasa autonomi	autonomy, self- government	حكْم ذاتي [9]
hukuman mati	death panelty	حكم الإعدام [7]
penghakiman tanpa hadir	judgement by default	حكم غيابي [3]
kejayaan, hikmah	wisdom, sageness	حِكمة [3]
memerintah, berkuasa	to rule, dominate	حكمت [3]
		تحكم [4]
		حُكِمت [3]
kerajaan	government	حكومة [267]
		حكومات [4] – ج
kerajaan peralihan	transitional government	حكومة انتقالية [8]
kerajaan pusat	federal government	الحكومة المركزية [4]
kerajaan pusat	federal government	الحكومة الوطنية [3]
kerajaan haram	illegitimate government	حكومة غير شرعية [3]
berkaitan kerajaan	governmental	حكومي [6]
meleraikan, menyelesaikan	to untie, resolve	حلّ [82]
		إحلال [6]
penyelesiaan krisis	crisis solution	حل أزمة [11]
penyelesaian keamanan	peace solution	حل سلمي [6]
penyelesaian melalui parlimen	parliamental solution	حل برلمان [3]
penyelesiaan berkekalan	permanant solution	الحل الدائم [5]
penyelesiaan akhir	final solution	حل نهائي [4]
perjanjian	treaty	حلف [25]
Perjanjian Atantik Utara	North Atlantic Treaty	حلف الشمال الأطلسي [11]
pendudukan, permulaan	residing, beginning	حلول [12]
ahli pakatan	ally, confederate	حليف [3]
		حليفة [3]
		حلفاء [10] - ج
Pertubuhan Hamas	Hamas Organisation	حماس [86]
keghairahan, semangat	enthusiasm	حماس [4]
penjagaan, pertahanan	protection, defense	حماية [15]
membawa	to carry, to hold	حَمَلَ [4]
		يحمل [7]
		تحْمِلُ [4]
serangan, kempen	attack, offence, campaign	حملة [17]
dialog, perbincangan	dialogue, conversation	حوار [36]
		حوارات [3] - ج
lebih-kurang, jangkaan	about, approximately	حوالى [15]
kawasan, syeksen	district, section	حي [10]
		أحياء [14]
kawasan Sunni	Sunni neighborhoods	أحياء سنية [3]

kehidupan	life, living	حياة [25]
kedapatan, pemilikan	possession, obtainment	حيازة [6]
terhadap, mengikut	in view of, in front of	حيال [6]
kehidupan, tahan lama	vitality, liveliness	حيوية [3]

خ

orang suruhan, tunduk	servant	خادِم [6]
luar, keluar	outside, exterior	خارج [31]
		خارجة [4]
bersifat luar	external, exterior	خارجي [9]
		خارجية [133]
peta	map	خارطة [9]
pelan pejalanan	road plan	خارطة الطريق [8]
khas	specific	خاص [17]
		خاصة [58]
khususnya	respect, regard	خصوص [26]
salah, kelasahan	wrong, incorrect	خاطئ [3]
mentah	raw, unrefined	خام [8]
berita	news	خبر [12]
pengalaman	experience	خبرة [7]
pakar, specialis	expert, specialist	خبير [11]
		خبراء [18] - ج
akhir, penutup	final, closing	ختام [7]
berkhidmat, berkerja	to serve, to work	خَدَمَ
		يخدُم [3]
khidmat, kerja	service, duty	خدمة [10]
		خدمات [3] – ج
keluar	to go, emerge	خرَج [3]
koyakan, hancur	tearing, shredding	خَرْق [4]
pengeluaran	going out, emergence	خروج [13]
peta	map	خريطة [4]
musim gugur	autumn, fall	خريف [5]
kerugian	loss, damage	خسارة [3]
		خسائر [4] - ج
ketakutan, bimbang	fear, anxiety	خشية [6]
takut, gementar	to fear, apprehend, dread	خشِيَ
		تخشى [4]
mengkhaskan	to specify	خصصت [3]
musuh	opponent, enemy	خصوم [4]
hijau	green	خضراء [6]
tunduk kepada	to submit to, surrender	خضع
		تخضع [3]
		يخضعون [3]
garisan	line	خطّ [18]
lapisan gas	gas line	خط غاز [3]
garisan paip	pipeline	خط أنابيب [6]
garisan panas	hotline	خط ساخن [3]
		خطوط [7] – ج
garisan rangka	frame line	خطوط هيكلية [3]
kesalahan	error, mistake	خطأ [7]
		أخطاء [4] – ج
tujuan, ucapan	address, speech	خطاب [23]
		خطابات [3] – ج
pelan, projek	plan, project	خطة [20]
		خُطط [11] – ج
merangka, merancang	to plan, to draw	خَطَطَ
		تخطّط [3]
bahaya, risiko	danger, risk	خطر [24]
		أخطار [3] – ج
		خطرة [6]
tangkapan, rebutan	grabbing, seizing	خطف [8]
langkah	step	خطوة [28]
		خطوات [15] - ج
kepentingan, utama	seriousness	خطورة [13]
penting, didahulukan	grave, serious	خطير [11]
		خطيرة [11]
kejatuhan, kerendahan	lowering, dropping	خفْض [11]
perbezaan, percanggahan	conflict, different	خلاف [23]

خلافات [9] - ج	melepaskan, terselamat	to save from, rescue from
خَلَصَ [3]		
يخلُص [3]		
خَلْف [6]	belakang	back, rear
خَلَفٌ [6]	terdahulu, pengganti	succescor, descendent
خَلَفَ	ikut, datang kemudian	to follow, come after
يخْلُف [4]		
خليفة [6]	pengganti	succesor
خلية [7]	saraf	nerve
خلايا [4] - ج		
خليج [5]	teluk	gulf
خليجي [10]	bersifat teluk	gulfy
خوض [5]	tenggelam, memasuki	wading into, sinking ito
خوف [7]	bimbang, takut	fear, afraid
خيار [5]	pilihan	option, choice
خيارات [5] - ج		
خيبة [5]	kegagalan	failure, unsuccess
خير [4]	kebaikan	good, benefit

د

دائرة [4]	bulatan, kawasan	circle, area
دوائر [3] - ج		
دائم [16]	berkekalan, berterusan	lasting, enduring
دائمة [4]		
داخل [53]	dalaman, dalam	inside, interior
داخلي [10]	bersifat dalam	internal, interior
داخلية [20]		
داعي [4]	akibat, keperluan	cause, necessity
دواعي [4] - ج		
دافع [3]	perkara yang menyebabkan	repelling
دبابات [5] – ج	kereta kebal	tank
دبلوماسي [15]	diplomatik	diplomatic
دبلوماسية [16]		
دبلوماسيون [10] – ج		
دبلوماسي غربي [3]	demokratik barat	western democratic
دخلت [5]	memasuki	to go in, to enter
دخلوا [4]		
يدخُل [4]		
دخول [18]	kemasukan	entering, entry
دراسة [18]	pembelajaran	study, research
درجة [5]	tahap, peringkat	step, level
درَسَ	belajar	study, learn
يدرُس [3]		
درع [12]	hadangan, perisai	armor, shield
درع الصاروخية [4]	pertahanan misil	missile shield
درك [4]	pasukan polis	police, gendarmerie
دستور [36]	perlembagaan	constitution
دستوري [8]	bersifat berperlembagaan	constitutional
دستورية [16]		
دعا [25]	memanggil	to call
يدعو [9]		
تدعو [6]		
دعت [13]		
ندعو [5]		
دعْم [60]	dokongan, sokongan	support, sustainment
دعوة [30]	panggilan, dakwah	calling, summon
دعوى [12]	dakwaan, kes	cause, case
الدعوى القضائية [4]	dakwaan undang-undang	lawsuit
دفاع [60]	pertahanan	defense
الدفاع الصاروخي [8]	pertahanan misil	missile defence
دفاع جوي [3]	pertahanan udara	air defence
دفاعية [3]	bersifat mempertahan	defensive
دفَعَ [5]	mendesak, membangkitkan	to push, to stimulate
دفعَتْ [3]		
دفْع [11]	rangsangan, desakan	pushing, stimulation
دُفْعة [4]	kumpulan	group

teliti, halus, nipis	thin, delicate	دقيق [3]
		دقيقة [6]
minit	minutes	دقائق [5] - ج
secara diktator	dictatorship	دكتاتورية [3]
doktor	doctor	دكتور [16]
tanda	sign, indication	دليل [7]
		أدلة [7] - ج
darah	blood	دم [6]
		دماء [3] - ج
kehancuran	destruction	دَمَار [3]
menghancurkan	to destruct	دمَّر [3]
airmata	tearful	دموع [4]
orang Denmark, berkaitan Denmark	Denmark	دنماركي [10]
		دنماركية [8]
		دنماركيون [6] - ج
peranan, bahagian	role, turn	دور [45]
sesi, siri, pusingan	session, series, round	دورة [6]
bersifat bersiri, pusingan	round, series	دورية [3]
		دوريات [9] - ج
negara	country, state	دولة [107]
		دوَل [116] - ج
negara-negara Arab	Arabs countries	الدولة/الدول العربية [23]
negara-negara anggota	member states	دول أعضاء [8]
negara Hebrew	Hebrew state	الدولة العبرية [3]
		دولتان [10] – م
antarabangsa	international	دولي [66]
		الدولية [99]
		دوليون [3] – ج
bersifat democratik	democratic	ديموقراطي [16]
	democracy	ديموقراطية [34]
		ديموقراطيون [6] – ج
Dollar	Dollar	دولار [53]
agama	religion	دين [4]
Dinar	Dinar	دينار [4]
jabatan, biro, pejabat	department, bureau, office	ديوان [5]
Mahkamah Diraja	Royal Court	الديوان الملكي [3]
hutang	debt	ديون [3] - ج

ذ

sendiri, seseorang	self, person	ذات [24]
persendirian	personal, subjective	ذاتي [10]
puncak, kemuncak	summit, peak	ذُرْوَة [3]
atom	atomic	ذرية [20]
perantara, sumber	mean, medium, resource	ذريعة [3]
menyebut, menyatakan	to mention	ذكَرَ [21]
		ذكرت [32]
		يذكر [5]
		يُذْكَرُ [7]
penyataan, rujukan, ingatan	mention, referring	ذِكْر [6]
cerdik, bijak	intelligent, bright	ذكية [3]
pemergian, perlepasan	leaving, departure	ذهاب [4]
pemilik, pemegang	owner, holder	ذي [3]

ر

kepala	head	رأس [12]
mengetuai	lead	رأسَ
		يرأس [5]
ketua, presiden, pemimpin	leader, president	رئيس [522]
Yang Dipertua Parlimen	parliament speaker	رئيس البرلمان [10]

ketua perjanjian	consensus President	رئيس توافقي [6]
ketua kakitangan (dalam tentera)	chief of staff	رئيس الأركان [3]
		رؤساء [6] – ج
		رئيسة [13]
		رئيسان [3]
kepimpinan	leadership	رئاسة [69]
Ketua kerajaan	Head of government	رئاسة الحكومة [3]
Presiden republic	Presidency of republic	رئاسة الجمهورية [3]
bersifat kepimpinan	presidential	رئاسي [7]
		رئاسية [31]
bersifat keketuaan	chief, principal	رئيسي [8]
		رئيسية [7]
wawasan, pandangan	seeing, vision	رؤية [11]
hubungan, pertubuhan	link, association	رابطة [11]
pergi	go away, leave	راح [3]
radar	radar	رادار [9]
radio	radio	راديو [5]
berdamping, bersama	to associate with, to company	رافقت [3]
		يرافق [7]
bertujuan, kemahuan	aim at, desire	رامية [3]
sekarang, masa kini	current, present	راهن [9]
		راهنة [3]
pendapat, cadangan	suggestion, opinion	رأي [18]
melihat	to See, look	رأى [7]
		ترى [6]
		أرى [3]
		يرى [18]
		نرى [12]
		آراء [6]
empat segi	fourfold, quadruple	رباعية [7]
mengikat	to tie	رَبَطَ
		تربط [4]
lelaki	man	رجُل [13]
		رجال [20]
mengutamakan	to make outweigh, to give greater value	رجَّحَت [3]
menyambut, mengalukan	to welcome	رحَّب
		يرحِّب [3]
perjalanan, pengembaraan	trip, journey	رحلة [3]
		رحيل [4]
kembali, membalas	to return, give back	ردَّ
		تردُّ [3]
balasan	returning, giving back	ردّ [33]
		ردود [4] - ج
mengulangi	to repeat	رَدَّدَ
		تردَّد [4]
surat, utusan	letter	رسالة [34]
		رسائل [5] - ج
rasmi	official	رسمي [33]
		رسمية [19]
gambar, lukisan	painting, picture	رسوم [3]
peluru	bullet	رَصَاص [7]
peluru penjajah	bullet occupation	رصاص الاحتلال [4]
penjagaan	care, protection	رعاية [10]
keinginan, harapan	desire, wish	رغبة [16]
keinginan hakiki	genuine desire	رغبة حقيقية [3]
penolakan, bantahan	refusal, rejection	رفْض [21]
menolak, membantah	to refuse, to reject	رَفَضَ [17]
		يرفُض [7]
		يرفضون [4]
		ترفض [16]
		رفضَت [3]
angkatan, kenaikan	raising, lifting	رفْع [16]
mengangkat, menaikkan	to raise, to lift	رفَعَ
		يرفع [3]
dampingan, persahabatan	company, fellowship	رفْقَة [3]
yang tinggi, atasan	high, top-level	رفيع [6]
peringkat atasan	high-level, superior	رفيع المستوى [5]
		رفيعة [3]
penjagaan, penyeliaan	supervision, control	رقابة [6]
nombor	number	رقم [3]
		أرقام [5] - ج
penumpang-penumpang	passengers	ركاب [4] - ج
memfokuskan, menumpukan	to concentrate, to condense	رَكَّزَ

sudut, kakitangan	corner, staff	تركز [4] رُكْن أركان [10] – ج
membaling, membuang	to throw	رمى يرمي [3]
tawanan-tawanan	hostages	رهائن [5] – ج
orang Rwanda, berkaitan Rwanda	Rwandian	رواندية [3] روانديون [3] – ج
ruh, jiwa	spirit	روح [3]
orang Rusia, berkaitan Rusia	Russian	روسي [22] روسية [28]
Reuter	Reuter	رويترز [12]
angin	wind	رياح [3]

ز

tambahan	additional, extra	زائد [3]
bertambah, berkembang	to increase, grow	زَادَ [5] يزيد [3]
melawat	to visit	زار [3] يزور [10]
menghilang, masih	to disappear, still	زال [6] يزال [12] يزالون [3] تزال [15] زالت [17] زالوا [6]
sudut	corner	زاوية [3]
menawarkan lebih tinggi	to outbid, to offer more	زايد [5]
tanaman	planting, growing	زرْع [4]
kepimpinan	leadership	زعامة [3]
gegaran, tidak tetap	unsettle, to shake	زعزعة [4]
kedudukan tidak tetap	unsettle existence	زعزعة استقرار [3]
mendakwa, mengakui	to claim, to allege	زعَمَ [3] تزعم [3]
ketua	leader, chief	زعيم [31] زعماء [19] - ج
kuasa pemerintahan	reins of power	زمام [3]
kawan, sahabat	colleague, companion	زملاء [3] - ج
masa, zaman	time, period	زمن [6]
bersifat zaman	temporal, time	زمني [14]
isteri	wife	زوجة [9]
menyediakan	to provide with	زوَّدَت [3]
pertambahan	increase, increment	زيادة [20]
lawatan	visit	زيارة [64]
lawatan mengejut	surprise visit	زيارة مفاجئة [3] زيارات [4] – ج

س

soalan	question, inquiry	سؤال [12]
pemandu	driver, motorist	سائق [3]
terdahulu	previous, preceding	سابق [68] سابقة [33] سابقون [9] - ج
dataran, kawasan lapang	square, space	ساحة [4]
hentaman, menolak	crushing, smashing	ساحِق [3]
tepi pantai	coastal	ساحلي [3]
panas, hangat	hot warm	ساخن [4]
berjalan kaki	to walk, go on foot	سار تسير [4]
jam, sekarang, pukul	hour, currently	ساعة [29]

menolong, membantu	help, assist
menyokong, menahan	to support, sustain
sebab, alasan, faktor	reason, cause
faktor yang mendesak	compressor reason
berlalu, melampaui	to precede, forego
jalan, laluan, trek	way, path, track
rekod, daftar	register, record
jel, penjara	prison, jail
penjara seumur hidup	life imprisonment
tahanan politik	political prisoners
tarikan, cabutan	pulling, drawing
menarik, mencabut	to pull, to draw
makan sahur	last meal before fasting
segi enam	sixfold, sextuple
kedudukan, jawatan	position, post
kepimpinan	presidency
perlepasan, penyingkiran	dismissal, release
bocor, mengalir keluar	to leak, flow out
cepat, kelajuan	speed, velocity
rahsia	secret, private
cepat, segera	fast, quick, rapid
harga	price, rate
harga minyak	oil prices
harga petrol	oil price
orang Arab Saudi, berkaitan Arab Saudi	Saudian
berusaha, mencari	to seek, attempt
usaha, bersungguh-sungguh	effort, endeavor
perjalanan	travel, journey
duta	ambassador
kedutaan	ambassy
jatuh	to fall, drop
kejatuhan	falling, drop
penduduk	residents
setiausaha	secretary
senjata	weapon, arm
senjata nuklear	nuclear weapon
tentera udara	air force
senjata nuklear	nuclear weapon
keselamatan	peace, security
keselamatan negara	national security
keselamatan negara Arab	Arab security
negatif	negative
rantai, siri, rantaian	chain, series
kekuasaan	authority, power
kerajaan, beraja	royal, imperial
keturunan, orang terdahulu	ancestor
menyerahkan, memberi	to hand over, present to
keamanan	peaceful
perangai, tabiat	behavior, manners
kebenaran, keizinan	permission
membenarkan	to allow, permit

ساعات [21] - ج
سَاعَدَ
يساعد [3]
تساعد [3]
ساند
تساند [3]
سبب [62]
سبب ضاغط [3]
أسباب [12] – ج
سبَقَ [18]
يسبق [3]
سبيل [3]
سبُل [13] – ج
سِجِلّ [3]
سجن [29]
سجن مدى الحياة [3]
سجناء [5] - ج
سجون [10] - ج
سجين [8]
سجين سياسي [3]
سحْب [9]
سحب
تسحب [3]
سحور [12]
سداسية [3]
سدّة [8]
سدة الرئاسة [8]
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تسرُب [3]
سُرعة [7]
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أسعار النَفْط [6]
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سعوديين [4] – ج
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سَعْي [12]
سفَر [7]
سفير [8]
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سكّان [27] – ج
سكرتير [3]
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سلسلة [11]
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سَلَف [9]
سلّم [4]
تُسلِّمْ [4]
سلمي [8]
سلمية [10]
سلوك [4]
سماح [12]
سمح [4]

		يسمح [9]
		تسمح [4]
nama baik, kehebatan	reputation	سمعة [7]
yang mulia, ketinggian	highness, dignity	سمو [9]
Senator	Senator	سناتور [6]
ahli Sunnah	Sunnis	سنّة [22]
nisbah kepada Sunnah	Sunni, Sunnite	سنّي [7]
		سنية [10]
tahun	years	سنوات [28] – ج
tahunan	annually	سنوي [3]
		سنوية [3]
mudah, senang	easy, simple	سهل [3]
jahat, buruk	evil, mis -	سوء [10]
sama	same, similar	سواء [8]
orang Sudan, berkaitna Sudan	Sudanese	سوداني [5]
		سودانية [7]
orang Syria, berkaitan Syria	Syrian	سوري [25]
		سورية [48]
		سوريون [6] - ج
pasar, pasaran	market	سوق [12]
		أسواق [6] – ج
pasaran antarabangsa	global market	أسواق عالمية [4]
pagar, haling, lindung	fence, hedge	سياج [3]
ketuanan, kepimpinan	sovereignty, rule, mastery	سيادة [17]
kereta	car	سيارة [21]
		سيارات [5] - ج
		سيارتان [3] – م
politik, dasar	politic, policy	سياسة [30]
dasar luar	foreign policy	سياسة خارجية [7]
		سياسات [7] - ج
bersifat politik	political	سياسي [49]
		سياسية [68]
		سياسيون [13] – ج
konteks	context, sequence	سياق [13]
penguasaan	domination	سيطرة [25]
menguasai	to dominate	سيطر
		يسيطر [4]
		تسيطر [6]
		سيطرت [3]
senario, keadaan	scenario	سيناريو [7]
		سيناريوهات [6] - ج
banjir	flood	سيول [5] - ج

ش

hal, keadaan	matter, affair	شأن [89]
		شؤون [39] – ج
hal ehwal luar	external affairs	شؤون خارجية [8]
hal ehwal dalaman	internal affairs	الشؤون الداخلية [3]
mencampurkan	to admix, mix	شابت [3]
		نشوب [5]
jalan, lorong	way, road	شارع [8]
		شوارع [9] - ج
menyertai	to participate	شارَك
		يشارك [3]
		يشاركون [3]
		تشارك [7]
lengkap, sempurna	comprehensive, inclusive	شامِل [15]
		شاملة [5]
pemuda	youth, young generation	شباب [3]
jaringan, rangkaian	net, network, reticulaton	شبكة [17]
jaringan Internet	Internet network	شبكة إنترنت [3]
rangkaian televisyen	network tv	شبكة تلفزيون/ تلفزيونية [3]
		شبكات [3] – ج
persamaan, kesamaran	resemblance, similarity,	شبَه [6]
musim sejuk	wintertime, wintertide	شتاء [5]

keberanian, semangat	courage, bravery	شجاعة 4
seseorang, individu	a person, individual	شخص 54
		أشخاص 35 - ج
		شخصيان 4 - م
perseorangan, bersifat individu	personal, individually	شخصي 4
		شخصية 11
		شخصيات 10 – ج
kekuatan, sangat	strength, power	شدّة 14
menegaskan, menekankan	to emphasise, stress	شدَّد 20
keras, tegas, kuat	strong, powerfull, forceful	شديد 5
		شديدة 7
pembelian	buy(ing), purchase	شراء 3
syarat, tanda	sign, indication	شرائط 3 - ج
video kaset	video cassate	شرائط فيديو 3
penyertaan, perkongsian	participation, sharing	شراكة 6
menjelaskan, menerangkan	to explain, elucidate	شرَحَ
		يشرح 3
syarat-syarat	condition, prerequisite	شروط 7 - ج
polis	policeman	شُرطة 86
berkaitan polis	conditional, provisional	شرطي 5
mengikut syarak, berkenaan	legitimate, legal, lawful	شرعي 4
undang-undang		شرعية 17
timur	east	شَرْق 75
Timur Tengah	Middle East	الشرق الأوسط 31
arah timur	eastern	شرقي 4
		شرقية 10
syarikat, firma	company, corporation, firm	شركة 11
		شركات 9 - ج
		شريك 4
potongan, sekatan, batal	slash, slit, cencellation	شطْب 3
permaianan catur	chess	شطرنج 3
serpihan, pecahan	splinter, chip, fragment	شظايا 3
lambang, tanda	slogan, watchword, sign	شعار 3
bangsa, masyarakat	people, nation, public	شعب 54
		شعبان 4 - م
		شعوب 14 - ج
kebangsaan	nationality	شعبية 12
merasa, perasaan	to feel, sense, to perceive	شَعَرَ
		يشعرون 4
perasaan	feeling, sensation,	شعور 9
pekerjaan, sibuk	work, labour, job	شُغْل 3
		أشغال 4 – ج
bekerja, membuat sesuatu	to occupy, busy	شغَلَ
		يشْغُل 3
kejernihan, jarang	transparency, diaphaneity	شفافية 5
saudara, kerabat	brother	شَقِي
		أشقاء 6 - ج
keturunan Arab	Arab brothers	أشقاء العرب 4
adik- beradik	full brother, whole brother	شقيق 10
		شقيقان 4 - م
syak, ragu-ragu	doubt, suspicion	شكّ 8
		شكوك 3 - ج
meragukan, teragak-agak	to doubt, misgive	شكّكت 5
pembentukan, penubuhan	form, shape, figure	شكْل 46
membentuk, menubuhkan	to, form, shape, fashion	شكّل 3
		يشكل 11
		يشكلون 3
		تشكّل 15
utara	north	شمال 98
berkaitan utara	northern	شمالي 11
		شمالية 6
mengandungi, termasuk	to include, contain, comprise	شمل
		شملت 5
		يشمل 5
		تشمل 8
serangan, peperangan	attack, fighting	شنّ 9
membuat serangan	to wage, war, fight	شنّ 7
		شنت 6
		يشن 3
menyaksikan, hadir	to witness, see, to attend	شهد 4
		شهدت 10
		يشهد 4
		تشهد 14

mati syahid	martyr, witness	شهيد 4 شهداء 17 – ج
		شهود 4 – ج
saksi	witnesses	شهود عيان 3
bulan	month	شهر 53
bulan ini	this month	شهر جاري 7 أشْهُر 19 – ج
		شهران 5 - م
sesuatu, hal	thing, object, stuff	شيء 24
orang tua, orang lama	old man, aged, advanced in year, senator	شيخ 35 شيوخ 13 – ج
pengikut Syiah	Shiite, follower	شيعة 15
berkaitan Syiah	Shiite	شيعي 10 شيعية 8
Komunis	Communist	شيوعي 3

ص

sahabat, pemilik, pendamping	to be or become a companion of, an associate of	صاحب 10
		أصحاب 4 – ج
Yang Mulia	His Highness	صاحب السمو 4
yang diterbitkan, ekspot	published, issued, put out	صادِر 8
		صادرات 13 - ج
pengekspotan senjata	arms exports	صادرات السلاح/الأسلحة 3
		صادرة 4
bersahabat, dikaitkan dengan	to make friend with, associate with	صادَق
		يصادق 3
jet, peluru berpandu	rocket, missile	صاروخ 7
		صواريخ 33 - ج
berkaitan jet, peluru	related to rocket	صاروخي 8
		صاروخية 7
baik, betul	good, right	صالِح 9
pagi	morning	صباح 28
kewartawanan, media masa	journalism, the press	صحافة 4
		صحُف 7 - ج
berkaitan media masa, kewartawanan	journalist, reporter	صحافي 21
		صحافية 5
		صحافيون 33
Surat khabar	press, newspaper	صحفي 7 - ج
		صحفية 5
kesihatan	health	صحة 11
berkaitan kesihatan	healthy, wholesome	صحي 4
		صحية 3
padang pasir	desert, wilderness,wild	صحراء 11
pembangunan, kesedaran	wakefulness, consciousness	صحوة 17
betul, benar, realiti	true, real, veritable	صحيح 9
helaian, muka surat	leaf, sheet, page	صحيفة 44
persahabatan	friendship, amity	صداقة 5
perlanggaran, rempuhan	collision, clash, impact	صدامات 3 - ج
berkaitan, berhubungan	respect, regard, relation	صدَد 9
menerbitkan, mengeluarkan	to be published, issued	صَدَر 8
		صدرت 4
		يصدر 6
		تصدر 7
kejutan, tiba-tiba	shock, blow, stroke	صدمة 3
penerbitan, pengeluaran	publication, issue	صدور 9
sahabat, kawan	friend, crony	صديق 3
terus terang, jujur	frankness, openness	صراحة 3
pergelutan, pergaduhan	struggle, fight, strife	صراع 15
		صراعات 4 - ج
orang Serbia, berkaitan Serbia	Serbian	صربي 16
		صربية 4
membalut, menyelubungi	to bundle, wrap	صرَّ
		يصرّ 4
mengumumkan, menyatakan	to declare, state, announce	صرَّح 24
pemecatan, pegguguran	dismissal, displacement	صرْف 7

terang, jelas	frank, open	صريح [3] صريحة [6]
menjadi susah, sukar	to become difficult, hard	صعُب يصعب [4]
kesukaran, kesulitan	difficult, hard	صعبة [3] صعوبة [5] صعوبات [3] – ج
tempat tinggi, di atas	highland, upland	صعيد [28] أصعدة [3] – ج
kecil	small, little, tiny	صغير [3] صغيرة [4]
sebagai, berciri	character, feature	صفة [10]
kosong, sifar	zero	صِفْر [3]
barisan	lining up, arraying	صفوف [9] - ج
kebenaran, kebaikan	goodness, rightness	صلاحات [7] - ج
hubungan, kaitan	connection, contact	صلة [3]
palang	cross	صليب [3]
Palang Merah	Red Cross	الصليب الأحمر [3]
kesunyain, senyap	silence, quiet, hush	صَمْت [3]
industri, pengilangan	industry, manufacture	صناعة [11]
berkaitan pembuatan	industrial	صناعي [4] صناعية [4]
kotak, bekas	case, box	صندوق [6]
pembuatan, pembinaan	manufacture, production	صَنْع [5]
Zionis	Zionist	صهيوني [6]
suara, undian	sound, voice	صوت [11] أصوات [14] – ج
gambar, gambaran	picture, portrait	صورة [16] صُوَر [13] - ج
orang Somalia, berkaitan Somalia	Somali	صومالي [6] صومالية [4]
formula, gaya, kaedah	formula, form, shape	صيغة [7]
musim panas	summertime	صيف [4]
orang Cina, berkaitan China	Chinese	صيني [5]

ض

pegawai, polis	officer, police	ضابط [5]
yang menekan, mendesak	compressor, pressing	ضاغِط [3]
tentera, penguasa, pegawai	army, officer	ضباط [5]
tangkapan, tawanan	seisure, catching	ضَبْط [6]
mangsa	victim	ضحية [6] ضحايا [20] - ج
berdenyut, mengasak	to pump	ضخّ [4]
bertentangan, terhadap	opposite, contrary	ضدّ [93]
cukai	tax, duty, excise	ضرائب [3] - ج
pukulan, hentakan	beating, striking, hitting	ضَرْب [7] ضربة [8]
serangan tentera	military strike	الضربة العسكرية [4]
memukul, menyakitkan	to beat, strike, hit	ضَرَبَ تضرب [3]
mudharat, keburukan, kecederaan	damage, harm, injury	ضَرَر [11] أضْرَار [6] - ج
kepentingan, keperluan	necessity, need, exigency	ضرورة [31]
berkaitan perkara penting	necessary, requisite, needful	ضروري [10] ضرورية [7]
kelemahan, keletihan	weakness, feebleness	ضَعْف [3] ضعيف [6]
tekanan, desakan	pressure, compression	ضَغْط [7] ضغوط [18] - ج
desakan antarabangsa	international pressure	الضغوط الدولية [6]
menyertai, bergabung	to join, unite, bring together	ضمّ يضم [9] تضم [17]
jaminan, sudah pasti	guarantee, warranty	ضمان [7] ضمانات [3] – ج
termasuk, tergolong	inside, interior, inner	ضِمْن [10]
cahaya, harapan, kecerahan	light, brightness, glow	ضوء [14]

ط

kapal terbang	airplane, aircraft	طائرة [17] طائرات [14] – ج طيران [8]
berkaitan berpuak, berkumpulan	sectarianism, denominationalism	طائفية [6]
tenaga, kapasiti	energy, power, capacity	طاقة [51]
tenaga atom	atomic anergy	الطاقة الذرية [15] طاقة نووية [4]
memohon, meminta		طالَبَ [22] طالبت [9] يطالب [9] تطالب [12]
Pertubuhan Taliban	Taliban Organisation	طالبان [45]
berkaitan Taliban	relating to Taliban	طالباني [5]
percetakan, semula jadi	printing, nature	طَبْع [3]
paluan drum, semboyan	drum	طبول [3]
semboyan peperangan	drum of war	طبول الحرب [3]
doktor perubatan	physician, doctor	طبيب [4]
berkaitan perubatan	medical	طبية [3]
semula jadi, kebiasaan	nature	طبيعة [8]
bersifat semula jadi	natural	طبيعي [8] طبيعية [5]
gaya, jenis, fesyen	style, fashion	طراز [4]
lontaran, potongan	throwing, deduction	طَرْح [6]
mengenepikan, membuang	driving away or out, throwing out	طَرْد [16]
tepi, had, sempadan	edge, border, limit	طرف [17] أطراف [36] - ج طرفان [18] – م
memukul, mengetuk	to hammer, strike, beat	طرّق تطرّق [3]
jalan, laluan	way, road, route	طريق [50] طريقة [20] طُرُق [8] - ج
pemadahan, penghapusan	going out, extinguish	طفْئ أطفاء [7] - ج
kanak-kanak, bayi	infant, baby, child	طفل [3] أطفال [31] – ج أطفال المدارس [4]
pelajar sekolah	school pupils	طلابية [3] – ج
berkaitan pelajar	students	طَلَبَ [20]
meminta, memohon	to ask for, request, seek	طلبتْ [4] يطلب [3]
permintaan, permohonan		طَلَبٌ [24]
keinginan, inspirasi	ambitious, aspirant	طموحات [4] - ج
ton (unit timbangan)	ton	طن [3]
kecemasan	accidental, incidental	طوارئ [44]
kakitangan, kumpulan	crew, group, set	طواقم [3] - ج
sepanjang, seluruh	during, throughtout	طوال [5]
panjang	long	طول [3] طويل [7] طويلة [12]

ظ

keadaan, situasi, realiti	situation, circumstances	ظروف [18]
lindungan, bayang, teduh	shadow, shade	ظِلّ [13]
kegelapan, malap	darkness	ظلام [3]
tengah hari	noon, midday	ظَهْر [6]
muncul, keluar, terbit	to appear, come out	ظَهَرَت [3]
kemunculan, timbul	appearance, emergence	ظهور [7]

ع

keluarga	family, household	عائلة [4] عائلات [5] – ج
bahu, tanggung	shoulder	عاتِق [3]
segera, cepat, serta-merta	immediate, instant	عاجِل [8] عاجلة [5]
kembali, pulang	to return, come back	عاد يعود [22] تعود [6]
adat, kebiasaan	habit, wont	عادة [8]
berkaitan adat	ordinary, common, usual	عادي [3]
adil, saksama, sama rata	to equal, be equivalent	عادل [4]
bertentangan, bertembung	to oppose, resist	عارض تعارض [5]
hidup	to live, exist	عاش يعيش [8] تعيش [4]
ibu negara, modal	capital, metropolis	عاصمة [44]
dunia	world	عالم [45]
peringkat dunia, global	wordwide, global, universal	عالمي [5] عالمية [20]
tahun	year	عالي [3] عام [151]
tahun ini	this year	عام جاري [3]
		أعوام [8] – ج
umum	general	عامان [9] - م عام [62]
pekerja, faktor	worker, factor	عامة [24] عامِل [5]
terkena, menderita	to suffer, undergo	عمال [41] - ج عانى
		يعاني [4]
		يعانون [4]
		تعاني [4]
raja, berdaulat	king, sovereign	عاهِل [19]
frasa, ungkapan, pernyataan	phrase, expression	عبارة [3]
mengungkap, menyatakan	to express	عبْر [6] عبَّرت [5]
		تعبِّر [3]
Hebrew, bahasa Hebrew	Hebrew, Hebrew language	عبرية [9]
bom	bomb	عُبُوَّة [13]
tergelincir, mendapati	to stumble, to find	عَثَر [8]
terjatuh, peroleh	finding, hitting upon	عثرتْ [7]
keadilan	fair, just	عثور [7]
beberapa	several, a number	عدالة [9]
mengira, membilang	to count, number	عدّة [26] عدّ
		يعدُّ [3]
		يُعدَّ [13]
		تُعدُّ [11]
bilangan, nombor	number	عدد [84]
keadilan, kesamarataan	justice, fairness	عَدْل [7]
		عدول [3]
ketiadaan, tidak wujud	non-, nonexistence	عَدَم [75]
musuh	enemy	عدو [9]
		عدوان [7]
		أعداء [3] - ج
beberapa, sebilangan	numerous, many	عديد [18]
		عديدة [5]
orang Iraq, berkaitan Iraq	Iraqis	عراقي [83]
		عراقية [88]
		عراقيون [25] - ج
Arab	Arab	عرب [19]
orang Arab, nisbah	Arabs	عربي [19]
		عربية [65]
kenderaan penumpang	carriage, vehicle	عربة [4]
menunjuk, mempersembah	to show, demonstrate	عَرَض [4]

persembahan	show, demonstration	يعرض [5]
mengetahui	to know, aware	عَرْض [14]
		عرَفَ
		يعرِف [6]
		يُعْرَف [3]
		أعرِف [3]
perkauman	racism	عِرقية [3]
memartabatkan, mengukuhkan	to consolidate, strengthen	عزّز
		يعزز [4]
persembahan, pengucapan	recital, performance	عزْف [6]
pemisahan	separation, isolation	عَزْل [5]
keazaman	resolution, determination	عزْم [4]
ketenteraan	military, army	عسكري [57]
		عسكرية [76]
		عسكريون [7] - ج
kaum kerabat, keluarga	clan, tribe, kinfolk	عشائر [6] - ج
rawak	random, aimless	عشوائية [4]
malam, senjakala	evening	عشية [6]
kumpulan, golongan	gang, troop, group	عصابة [4]
ahli	member	عضو [17]
ahli kumpulan hadapan	front member	عضو الجبهة [3]
		أعضاء [46] – ج
keanggotaan	membership	عضوية [12]
besar, sangat	great, large	عظيم [4]
kemaafan, keampunan	forgiveness	عفو [5]
selepas sahaja	immediately after	عَقِب
		أعقاب [6] - ج
mengikuti, selepas	to follow, come after	عَقِب
		يعْقِب [3]
halangan, aral	obstacle, barrier	عَقبات [5] - ج
mengadakan, menganjurkan	to hold, to conclude	عقد [13]
		يعقد [3]
		تعقد [5]
		يُعقَد [5]
		تُعقَد [4]
		عُقِدَت [6]
kontrak, perjanjian	contract, agreement	عقْد [31]
		عقود [9]
cerdik pandai, bijaksana	reasonable, intelligent	عقلاء [3] - ج
hukuman, denda	penalty, punishment	عقوبة [4]
		عقوبات [36] – ج
sekatan ekonomi	economic sanctions	عقوبات اقتصادية [5]
kolonal	colonel	عقيد [3]
pantulan, berlawanan	reversal, reflection	عكس [3]
rawatan, penyembuhan	remedy, cure	علاج [3]
hubungan, kaitan	relationship	علاقة [14]
		علاقات [66] - ج
hubungan ekonomi	economic relations	العلاقات الاقتصادية [3]
hubungan dua hala	bilateral relation	العلاقات الثنائية [3]
di samping, lebih-lebih lagi	in addition to	علاوة [3]
menggantung	to suspend, hang	علّق [4]
		علّقت [4]
ilmu, pengetahuan	science, knowledge	عِلم [4]
pakar, ahli	scholar, expert	علماء [6] - ج
mengetahui	to know	علِمَ
		يعلَم [3]
		علِمَتْ [3]
keterbukaan, diketahui umum	openness, publicity	علنية [3]
tertinggi	highness	عليا [25]
memulakan perbuatan	to embark, perform	عمَدَ [3]
sengaja	intention, perpuse	عمْد [3]
umur	age	عُمُر [6]
perlakuan, perbuatan	deed, act	عَمَل [60]
		أعمال [52] - ج
perbuatan pembunuhan	assanination activities	أعمال/عمليات الاغتيال [3]
perbuatan menyeksa	acts of torture	أعمال/عمليات التعذيب [3]
aktiviti keganasan	violence activities	أعمال العنف [11]
operasi, amalan	operation, practice	عملية [97]
operasi tentera	military operation	العملية/العمليات العسكرية [17]
proses keamanan	peace process	عملية السلام [8]
proses politik	political process	عملية سياسية [7]
operasi peperangan	combat operation	عملية/عمليات قتالية [3]
proses pilihanraya	election process	عملية انتخابية [3]

operasi keganasan	terrorist operations	عمليات [49] – ج
operasi pemeriksaan	inspection operations	الأعمال/عمليات الإرهبية [6]
melakukan, membuat	to act, to do	عملية/عمليات التفتيش [3]
		عَمِلَ
		يعمل [4]
		تعمل [14]
ketua, pengarah	chief, head	عميد [5]
unsur	element, component	عنصر [6]
		عناصر [46] – ج
pasukan polis	police	عناصر الشرطة [5]
keganasan, kekejaman	violent	عُنْف [33]
alamat, tajuk utama	address, title, headline	عنوان [7]
bermaksud, beerti	mean	عنَي
		يعني [7]
		تعني [3]
ganas, kejam	violent, fierce	عنيفة [7]
tempoh, perjanjian, tugas	period, treaty, obligation	عَهْد [15]
halangan, aral	obstacle, barrier	عوائق [3] - ج
penjaga, jagaan	protector, guardian	عواصم [8] - ج
hasil, akibat	result, outcome	عواقب [3] - ج
kembali, pulang	returning, coming back	عودة [40]
penyaksian	viewing, witnessing	عيان [3]
perayaan, festival	feast, festival	عيد [3]
menunjukkan, menentukan	to specify, indicate,	عيَّن [5]
		عُيِّنَ [4]
mata	eye	عيْن [4]

غ

meninggalkan, berlepas	to leave, depart from	غادَر [5]
		يغادر [3]
pelanggaran, serangan	raid, invasion	غارة [12]
serangan udara	air strike	غارة/غارات جوية [5]
		غارات [4] - ج
gas	gas	غاز [14]
gas orang Arab	Arabs gas	الغاز العربي [4]
dominasi, bahagian terbesar	domination	غالبية [8]
tujuan, objectif	aim, purpose	غاية [20]
awal pagi	early morning	غَدَاة [3]
umpanan, godaan	delusive, luring	غَرَّار [5]
denda	fine, penalty	غرامة [3]
barat	west	غرب [33]
arah barat	western	غربي [12]
		غربية [49]
		غربيون [8] – ج
tujuan, hala tuju	aim, objective	غَرَض [3]
		أغراض [3] - ج
bilik, ruang	room, compartment	غُرفة [9]
serangan, pelanggaran	invasion, attacking	غزْو [9]
		غضٌّ [3]
tanpa melihat	overlooking, ignoring	بغضّ النظر
marah	angry	غضَبٌ [3]
semasa, dalam masa	during, within	غضون [24]
budak lelaki, remaja	boy, youth	غلام [3]
penutupan	closing, locking	غلْق [3]
ketidakhadiran	absent	غياب [4]
tidak hadir di suatu tempat	staying away	غيابي [4]
menukar	to change	غيَّر
		غيرتْ [3]
		تغيُّر [3]

ف

kumpulan	group, troop	فئة 5
faedah, kebaikan	benefit	فائدة 3
gagal, tidak berjaya	failing, unsuccesful	فاشلة 6
pelaku, pembuat	actors	فاعلون 3 - ج
pembukaan	opening	فتْح 5
Pertubuhan Fatah	Fatah Organisation	فتْح 29
membuka	to open	فَتَحَ 4
		يفتح 3
masa, tempoh	period, time	فتْرة 25
ujian, gangguan, sihir	charm, trial, disturbance	فتنة 7
mengejut, tiba-tiba	sudden, surprise	فجأة 3
waktu pagi	dawn	فجْر 9
letupan, letusan, terpancar	to cause overflow, explode	فجَّرَ 3
kosong, ruang	vacancy, empty	فراغ 13
seseorang	single, sole	فرد 4
		أفراد 18 – ج
peluang	oppurtunity	فرصة 15
		فرَص 8 - ج
mewajibkan, menyuruh	to impose, to order	فرَضَ 7
		يَفْرِض 3
		يُفْرَض 3
pemaksaan	imposition	فرْض 40
andaian, angaapan	assumption, supposition	فرضية 4
pihak	group, party, side	فريق 13
		فِرَق 4 - ج
cawangan, sekunder	branch, secondary	فرعية 3
pemisah	separators	فُرقاء 8 - ج
penentang-penentang krisis	opponents of the crisis	فرقاء الأزمة 3
orang Perancis, berkaitan Perancis	French	فرنسي 25
		فرنسية 40
		فرنسيون 16 - ج
kehancuran	decay, rottenness	فساد 13
gagal, tidak berjaya	fail, unsucces	فَشَلَ 6
		فشلتْ 5
kegagalan	failing, unsuccesful	فَشَل 23
pemisahan	partition, separation	فصْل 3
		فصائل 10 - ج
kebaikan, dengan kehebatan	grace, kindness, by virtue of	فضْل 13
berkesan	effective	فعَّالة 4
perbuatan, perlakuan	deed, act	فِعْل 19
reality, hakikat	actual, real	فعلية 3
kemiskinan	poverty	فقْر 8
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bahagian, rangkap	passage, section, part	فقرة 6
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idea, pendapat	idea, view	فكرة 9
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sisa, saki-baki	remnant	فلول 4 - ج
saki-baki al-Qaeda	al-Qaeda remnant	فلول القاعدة 4
orang Vanezuela	Vanezualian	فنزويلي 6
kefahaman	understanding	فهْم 4
segera	to moment, immediately	فور 10
segera, cepat	instant, immediate	فوري 6
kejayaan, kemenangan	success, victory	فوز 15
kacau-bilau	chaos, disorder	فوضى 10
vitamin	vitamin	فيتامين 4
kuasa veto	veto	فيتو 3
video	video	فيديو 3
banjir	flood	فيضانات 3 – ج
Winograd	Winograd	فينوغراد 4

ق

pemimpin	leader	قائد [46] قادة [23] – ج
pengucap, sambil berkata	teller, saying	قائل [18] قائلة [4]
bersifat berdiri, kewujudan, terletak	standing, located, existent	قائم [8] قائمة [29]
memimpin	to lead, to guide	قاد [4] قادت [3] يقود [12] تقود [10]
mampu, berkemampuan	able, competent	قادِر [3] قادرة [5] قادرون [3] - ج
mampu, berkemampuan	able, competent	قادِم [14] قادمة [7]
magistret, hakim	judge, magistrate	قاضي [21] قضاة [5] - ج
memotong pemotong kaedah, cara-cara	to interrupt, cut off cutting, sharp rule, principle	قاطَع [3] قاطِع [3] قاعدة [5] قواعد [5] - ج
bercakap, berkata	to say, speak	قال [326] قالت [75] قالوا [5] يقول [29] تقول [8] يقال [3] نقول [5]
berdiri, mengambil peranan	to rise, stand up	قام [13] قامت [15] قاموا [4] يقوم [20] تقوم [21]
undang-undang, akta kebolehpercayaan undang-undang	law, act accountability law	قانون [62] قانون / قوانين المساءلة [4] قوانين [6] – ج
mengikut undang-undang, sah	legal	قانوني [10] قانونية [9] - ج
kaum, puak tangkapan dari pihak menerima, bersetuju	tribe grasp, catch on the part of to accept, agree	قبائل [6] – ج قبْض [9] قِبَل [25] قبِل [3] تقبَّل [3]
penerimaan pembunuhan, peperangan	acceptence killing, murder, war	قبول [13] قتْل [18]
pergaduhan, peperangan	fighting	قتال [10] قتالية [3] قتلة [3]
membunuh	to kill, to murder	قتَل [4] قتلوا [3] قُتِلَ [35] قُتِلوا [20]
mangsa pembunuhan	killed in battle	قتيل [7] قتلى [12] – ج
bilangan, kadar, ukuran kemampuan	amount, measure ability, capability	قدْر [3] قدرة [11] قدرات [5] - ج
mampu melakukan	can, to be able	قدرَ [3] تُقدَر [3]
berlalu mendahului, kehadapan	to precede to advance, bring forward	قَدَم [12] قدَّم [19] قدَّمت [5] يُقدِّم [3] تُقدِّم [12]
lama pembaling, perejam	old, ancient throwers, hurlers	قديم [3] قذائف [8] - ج

pembacaan	reading	قراءة [3]
hubungan kekeluargaan	relationship, kinship	قرابة [4]
resolusi, ketetapan	decision, resolution	قرار [104]
		قرارات [28] - ج
berdekatan	nearness, closeness	قُرْب [50]
		قريب [10]
		قريبة [10]
mendekati	to approach, to near	قرُب
		يقرُب [4]
menetapkan	to decide, te determine	قرَّر [5]
		قررت [3]
		تُقرِّر [3]
kampung	village	قرية [7]
		قرى [4] - ج
tanda, situasi	indication, context	قرينة [3]
bahagian	part, division	قِسْم [11]
niat, maksud	intention, purpose	قصْد [3]
istana	castle	قصْر [7]
pengeboman, hentaman	bombardment, smashing	قَصْف [15]
pendek	short	قصيرة [3]
penghakiman	judiciary, judgement	قضاء [19]
bersifat penghakiman	judicial, juridical	قضائي [6]
		قضائية [9]
dakwaan, hal keadaan	action, matter, affair	قضية [76]
		قضايا [38] - ج
perkara-perkara utama	primary affairs	قضايا جوهرية [3]
melaksanakan	to carry out, execute	قضى [4]
keretapi	train	قطار [3]
		قطارات [5] - ج
		قطاران [5] - م
sektor, bahagian	sector, section	قطاع [89]
		قطاعات [6] - ج
pemotongan	cutting, disconnection	قَطْع [7]
memotong	to cut, to stop	قَطَّعَت [3]
		يقطع [3]
membalik, hati	turning, heart	قَلْب [6]
menjadi sedikit	to become little	قلّ
		يقِلّ [8]
		تقلّ [3]
bimbang, gelisah	worry, anxiety	قلق [24]
sedikit	little, few	قليل [4]
		قليلة [14]
kemuncak	summit	قمة [52]
kemuncak bangsa	summit of the peoples	قمة الشعوب [3]
penindasan, sekatan	repression, restraint	قمْع [3]
bom	bomb, grenade	قنبلة [20]
bom tangan	hand grenade	قنبلة يدوية [3]
		قنابل [7] – ج
bom nuclear	nuclear bomb	قنابل النووية [3]
terusan, saluran	channel, canal	قناة [10]
		قنوات [4] - ج
kekuatan, tentera	strength, force	قوة [48]
tentera antarabangsa	international force	القوة الدولية [4]
		قوى [29]
tentera revolusi	the force of change	قوى التغيير [3]
kuasa besar	major power	قوى كبرى [3]
tentera politik	political force	قوى سياسية [5]
tentera keselamatan	security force	قوى الأمن [5]
tentera demokratik	democratic force	القوى الديموقراطية [3]
		قوات [196] - ج
tentera bersenjata	armed forces	قوات المسلحة [17]
tentera keselamatan	security forces	قوات الأمن [19]
tentera pendudukan	occupation forces	قوات الاحتلال [8]
Tentera Perikatan	alliance forces	قوات تحالف [9]
tertera antarabangsa	international force	القوة/ القوات الدولية [6]
Tentera Demokratik	Democracy Forces	قوى/قوات ديموقراطية [4]
tentera asing	foreign troops	القوات الأجنبية [3]
tentera konvensional	conventional force	قوات تقليدية [3]
tentera bersenjata konvensional	armed conventioanal force	قوات المسلحة التقليدية [7]
percakapan, pengucapan	saying, speech	قول [46]
kebangsaan	national	قومي [13]
		قومية [5]
kekuatan	strong, powerful	قويّ [4]

kepimpinan	leadership	قوية 6 قيادة 41
kepemimpinan	leading, major	قيادات 8 - ج قيادي 14
biasa, piawai, lazim	standard, normal	قياديون 5 - ج قياسي 3
bangun, pelaksanaan	rising, standing up	قيام 37
rantai, ikatan	tie, chain	قيد 10
kehidupan	living, existent	قيد الحياة 4
nilai	value, worth	قيود 7 - ج قيمة 13

ك

kapten	capten	كابتن 3
penulis	writer, author	كاتب 5
malapetaka, kemusnahan	disaster	كارثة 8
semua, keseluruhan	all, all of	كافة 15
mencukupi	enough, sufficient	كافي 4
		كافية 4
lengkap	complete	كامل 11
		كاملة 8
wujud, menjadi, adalah	to be, to exist	كان 146
		كانا 3
		كانت 104
		كنا 4
		كانوا 19
		يكون 71
		تكون 57
		نكون 6
		يكونون 4
besar	large, big	كبير 35
		كبيرة 27
		كبار 11 - ج
		كبرى 11
betalion tentera	battalion	كتائب 13 – ج
buku	book	كتاب 6
menulis	to write,	كَتَبَ 3
		كتبت 4
		كُتِبَ 5
kumpulan, sekelompok, blok	group, bloc	كُتَل 4
		كتلة 13
blok politik	political blocs	كتل/كتلة سياسية 5
mengikat, membalut	to bind, to tie	كثّف 3
banyak	book	كثير 15
		كثيرة 5
		كثيرون 5 - ج
orang Kurdis	Kurdish	كردستاني 31
		كردي 6
		أكراد 18 - ج
		كردية 7
mendedahkan, membuka	to uncover, expose	كَشَف 10
		كشفت 7
pendedahan	exposure, uncovering	كَشْف 10
mencukupi	to be enough	كَفَى
		يكْفِي 4
semua	all	كلّ 89
mewajibkan, membebani	assign to, to charge with	كلّف 4
		يكلّف 3
bercakap, berkata	to speak, to talk	كلّم 12
perkataan	word	كلمة 13
		كلمات 3 – ج
kuantiti, amoun	quantity, amount	كميات 3 - ج
elektrik	electricity	كهرباء 13
bersifat electric	electrical	كهربائي 3
orang Cuba	Cubian	كوبي 3
orang Colombia	Colombian	كولومبي 3 كولومبية 6

Komanwel	Commonwealth	كومنولث [10]
kejadian	being, existence	كون [11]
kongres	congress	كونجرس [5]
konsortium	consortium	كونسورسيوم [5]
orang Kuwait	Kuwait	كويتي [3]
cara, gaya, kaedah	manner, mathod	كيفية [6]
kilometer	kilometer	كيلومتر [8]

ل

senarai, papan kenyataan	list, table	لائحة [13]
bahasa Latin	Latin	لاتينية [4]
pelarian	refugees	لاجئين [11] - ج
berikut, datang kemudian	subsequent, followong	لاحق [6]
keperluan, sepatutnya	necessary, proper	لازمة [3]
pelihat, penarik perhatian	attention, eye-catching	لافت [10]
menyambut, menjawab	respond to, answer	لَبَّى
		تُلبِّي [3]
orang Lubnan, berkaitan Lubnan	Lebanese	لبناني [45]
		لبنانية [41]
		لبنانيون [8] - ج
berlindung	to resort to, seek shelter	لجأ [3]
jawatankuasa	committee, board	لجنة [63]
Jawatankuasa Pusat Pilihanraya	Central Election Commission	لجنة المركزية الانتخابية [3]
Jawatankuasa Pelaksana	enforcement committee	لجنة تنفيذية [5]
Jawatankuasa Penyiasatan	investigating committee	لجنة التحقيق [5]
Jawatankuasa Pilihanraya	election committee	لجنة انتخابية [4]
Jawatankuasa Winograd	Winograd commission	لجنة فينوغراد [4]
Jawatankuasa Empat Penjuru	quartet committee	اللجنة الرباعية [5]
		لجان [10] - ج
jawatankuasa kecil	subcommittees	اللجان الفرعية [3]
perlindungan	resorting to	لجوء [6]
bahasa	language	لغة [6]
lombong	mine	لُغْم
		ألغام [17] - ج
melipat, membungkus	to wrap up, fold up	لفّ [7]
pertemuan	meeting	لقاء [56]
		لقاءات [13] – ج
detik, cebisan	shot, snap	لقطات [3] – ج
bertemu	to meet	لقيَ [9]
bendera, kian rentang	banner, flag	لواء [7]
orang Libya, berkaitan Libya	Lybian	ليبي [6]
		ليبية [7]
bukan	not	ليس [57]
		ليست [24]
malam	night	ليل [19]
		ليلة [4]

م

beratus-ratus	hundreds	مئات [16]
seminar, sidang	conference	مؤتمر [175]
sidang media	press conference	مؤتمر صحافي [22]
sidang akhbar	press conference	مؤتمر صحفي [5]
baru-baru, baru sahaja	recently, lately	مؤخّر [7]
yayasan	foundation	مؤسسة [12]
		مؤسسات [17] - ج
kekesalan, kesal	sad, regretable	مؤسفة [5]
penunjuk, tanda	indicator, sign	مؤشرات [4] - ج
secara yakin, tegas	confirmatory	مؤكد [19]
		مؤكدة [10]
penyokong-penyokong	supporters	مؤيدون [3] - ج

bahan, barang	material, stuff
fizikal, harta benda	material, physical
berlatih	to practise
masa kritikal, jalan buntu	impasse, critical situasion
berlalu	past, bygone
harta	money, property
kewangan	financial
pemberi, penderma	granter, donor
perbincangan	talk, discussion
inisiatif, tindakan	initiative, action
secara langsung	direct, straigtforward
berlebih-lebih, melebihi	exaggerate, overdone
prinsip, asas	principle, rule
bangunan	building
justifikasi, alasan	justification
utusan	sent, dispatched
awal	early, premature
prosiding, sambungan	continuation, proceeding
lewat, bersifat lewat	late, delayed
bertukar-tukar	alternate
baki, tinggalan	remaining, lasting
berikut-ikut	sequence, series
bersatu, syarikat	united
jurucakap	correspondence
jurucakap rasmi	official correspondence
kepakaran	specialised, expert
meter	meter
serentak	synchronised, simultaneous
bertambah	increasing, growing
bertegas, keras	strict, stern
bersambung	connected, linked
pelampau, telampau	extreme, immoderate
berkembang, maju	developed, advanced
penunjuk perasaan	demonstraters
pelbagai	various, numerous
berkaitan	related, relating to
sengaja, bermaksud	deliberate, intentional
letupan	explosive, bomb
terpisah, terpecah	separated, divided
pemberontakan	insurgent, rebellious
badan, pertengahan	middle, body
perkembangan	growing, developing
tertuduh	accuser
bersambung	continuous
terbabit, menandakan	involved, implicated
jangkaan, dugaan	expecting, anticipating
tempat pertemuan	meeting place, rendezvous
contoh, umpama	example, instance
sama, serupa	similar, like
mewakili	to represent,
menarik, meransang	exciting, stimultive
bidang	field, domain
lapangan udara	air space
majlis, jawatankuasa	commission, board

مادة [12]
مواد [5] - ج
مادية [3]
مارس
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		مهمة [23]
ugutan, menakutkan	threatened	مهدَّدة [4]
tempoh, langkah	term, limited time	مهلة [11]
penggal perlembagaan	constitutional deadline	المهلة الدستورية [4]
arkitek	architect	مهندس [5]
pertembungan	opposition	مواجهة [32]
		مواجهات [13] – ج
sumber-sumber	resources	موارد [4] - ج
kesamarataan	parallelism, equivalence	موازاة [7]
perhubungan	cintinuation	مواصَلة [10]
penduduk, rakyat	citizen, national	مواطِن [9]
		مواطنون [29] – ج
persetujuan, persepakatan	approval, agreement	موافقة [22]
menyokong , berturutan	supporting, continuation	موالاة [7]
yang mengikut	following, subject to	موالية [3]
penyokong, pengikut	supporters, followers	موالين [3] - ج
mati, meninggal	death	موت [5]
positif	positive, affirmative	موجب [9]
berdepan, terhadap	sent, directed	موجَّه [8]
		موجهة [3]
kewujudan	present, found	موجود [6]
bersatu, satu	unified, united	موحَّد [14]
		موحدة [7]
yang menjelaskan	explaining	موضّح [21]
		موضحة [3]
tempat, kedudukan	place, site	موضع [3]

ditempatkan, perkara	placed, subject	مواضيع [3] - ج موضوع [26]
bertujuan, hala tuju	objectivity	موضوعية [3]
pekerja,	employer, staff	موظفون [5] - ج
masa yang dijanjikan	appointment, date	موعد [36]
tarikh pilihanraya	election date	موعد الانتخابات [8]
tempat, alamat	place, site, location	موقع [31]
kedudukan radar	radar location	موقع رادار [5] موقعة [3]
pendapat, pendirian, kedudukan	stand, position	مواقع [11] - ج موقف [44]
kedudukan bersatu	unified position	موقف موحد [3]
pendirian negara Arab	Arab positions	مواقف [22] المواقف العربية [4]
ditahan, digantung	stopped, detained	موقوفون [3] - ج
kenderaan, perarakan	procession, train	موكب [3]
diwakilkan	empowered, delegated	موكّل [3]
air	water	مياه [6] - ج
dataran, lapangan	square, field, domain	ميدان [5]
bidang ilmu	field study	ميداني [4]
bajet, belanjawan	budget	ميزانية [6]
batu, kecenderongan	tendency, trend	مَيْل [4]

ن

pemangku, timbalan	deputy, representative	نائب [71]
Timbalan Presiden	Vice President	نائب الرئيس [16]
Timbalan Menteri	Deputy Minister	نائب الوزير [8]
NATO	NATO	نواب [51] - ج ناتو [7]
keputusan, rekod,prosiding	resulting, proceeding	ناجم [3]
yang selamat, masih hidup	survivors	ناجمة [5]
bahagian, haluan, arah	side, direction	ناجين [3]
api	fire	ناحية [16]
manusia, orang	people, mankind	نار [18]
letupan, ledakan,perbalahan	explosive, dynamite	ناس [10]
cergas, bertenaga	active, energetic	ناسفة [9]
penyokong, pembantu	supporter, helper	ناشط [4] ناشطون [9] – ج نشطاء [5] - ج
pandai bertutur, bercakap	articulate, able to speak	ناصِر أنصار [8] - ج
jurucakap rasmi	official correspondence	ناطق [13] ناطق رسمي [6]
berbahas, membantah	to debate, argue	ناطقة [3] ناقش
berita	news	يناقش [5] نبأ [4]
keputusan	result, outcome	أنباء [31] - ج نتيجة [14]
kejayaan, kemenangan	success, prosperity	نتائج [26] - ج نجاح [14]
berjaya, menang	to succeed, to manage	نجح [4] نجحت [7] ينجح [7] تنجح [5]
keluar dari, muncul	to appear, rise, spring from	نجَمَ [6]
arah, terhadap	direction, side	نَحْو [43]
umpama, seperti	such as, for example	نَحْوَ [17]
seluruh dunia	world wide	نَحْوَ
pilihan, elit	choice, pick, elite	أنحاء [10] - ج نخبة [3]
panggilan, rayuan	call, appeal	نداء [15]
mengkritik, memperlekeh	to criticise, censure	نَدَدَ [4] نددت [4]
perbalahan, pergaduhan	inclined to, conflict	نزاع [19]
pencabutan, menarik keluar	pulling out, extraction	نزْع [8]
adil	fair, virtous	نزيهة [6]

wanita	women	نساء [4]
sanak saudara, keturunan	descent, kinship	نَسَب [3]
nisbah, dikaitkan	ascription, attribution	نسبة [30]
salinan	copy	نسخة [9]
aktiviti, perbuatan	activity, energy	نشاط [6]
		نشاطات [10] – ج
		أنشطة [8] – ج
penyebaran	spreading, stretching	نشْر [21]
		نشرت [7]
		نُشِر [3]
lagu, nasyid	song, chant, anthem	نشيد [8]
lagu kebangsaan	national anthem	النشيد الوطني [3]
menetapkan, menentikan	to provide for, dictate	نصّ [5]
		ينُصّ [10]
teks, syarat	text, version	نصٌّ [7]
penipuan, tegak, angkat	erection, raising, fraud	نصْب [3]
separuh, sebahagian	half, moiety	نصف [15]
bertungkus-lumus, usaha	struggle, strife	نضال [5]
bidang, sela, lanjutan	range, extent, field	نطاق [7]
sistem, undang-undang	system, order	نظام [45]
		أنظمة [8] - ج
penglihatan, pandangan	sight, vision	نَظَر [39]
		نظراء [3] - ج
melihat	to look, regard	نظر
		ينظر [3]
		تنظر [5]
lawan, selari, sama	counterpart, parallel, similar	نظير [16]
bernafas, diri, sendiri	breath, self	نفس [66]
		أنفس [3]
terowong	tunnel	نَفَق
		أنفاق [14] – ج
petroleum, minyak	petroleum, oil	نفَط [47]
petroleum, minyak	petroleum, oil	نفطية [8]
hadiah, harta rampasan	donation, gift	نَفَل
		أنفال [4] - ج
pengaruh, kuasa	influence, authority, power	نفوذ [7]
menafikan	disclaim, denial	نفى [8]
		ينفي [4]
		تنفي [3]
persatuan, pertubuhan	union, association	نقابات [4] - ج
perbincangan, perdebatan	debate, dispute	نقاشات [3] - ج
titik, tanda	point, dot	نقطة [15]
pusat pemeriksaan	check point	نقطة التفتيش [3]
titik permulaan	starting point	نقطة الانطلاق [3]
		نقاط [7] - ج
berkurang, hilang	decrease, loss	نقّص [12]
berubah, pindah	to transport, carry	نقَلَ [8]
		نقلت [30]
		نُقِلوا [3]
		نُقِلت [3]
		ينقل [3]
kenderaan, perhubungan	transporting, carrying	نقْل [37]
kenderaan awam	public transport	نقل عام [3]
ketua, pengarah, presiden	head, president	نقيب [7]
tamat, akhir	end, termination	نهاية [40]
berkenaan akhir	final, last	نهائي [25]
		نهائية [3]
hari	daytime	نهار [6]
sungai	river	نهر [5]
kebangkitan	rising	نهضة [3]
tingkap	windows	نوافذ [4] – ج
		نوايا [5] - ج
jenis	kind, sort	نوع [8]
tidur	sleep, slumber	نوم [3]
nuklear	nuclear	نووي [60]
		نووية [47]
berniat, mahu, bermaksud	mean, want, intent	نوى
		ينوي [4]
		تنوي [3]
pengganti, wakil	representation, deputyship	نيابة [4]
perwakilan	representative	نيابي [3]
		نيابية [13]
niat, maksud	intent, purpose	نية [5]

pembakaran	flame,	نيران [14]

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telefon	telephone	هاتف [3]
berkenaan telefon	telephonic	هاتفي [5]
		هاتفية [3]
serangan	to attack, assail	هاجم [4]
		هاجموا [3]
tenang, aman	calm, quiet	هادئ [3]
penting, utama	important, top	هامة [8]
nota kaki, catatan	margin, foot note	هامش [5]
perjalanan, imigran	emigration, expatriation	هجرة [4]
serangan	attack, offensive	هجوم [58]
		هجمات [27] - ج
mengancam, menggertak	to threaten, menace	هدَّد [5]
		هددت [3]
		يهدّد [3]
		تُهدِّد [6]
tujuan, objektif	target, aim	هدف [38]
		أهداف [13] - ج
bertujuan	to aim at, drive at	هدفَ
		يهدف [3]
		تهدِف [7]
ketenangan	calm(ness), quiet(ness)	هدوء [6]
pelarian, menjauhkan	to flee, run away	هروب [3] – ج
kekalahan	defeat, rout	هزيمة [4]
orang India, berkaitan India	Indian	هندي [3]
angin, udara	air	هواء [3]
identiti, pengenalan diri	identity, personality	هوية [12]
bahagian, kumpulan	form, shape, group	هيئة [23]
golongan ulama Muslim	Muslim scholars	هيئة علماء [5]
kekuasaan, kehandalan	supremacy, ascendancy	هيمنة [4]

و

tanggungjawab, wajib	duty, obligation	واجب [6]
		وجوب [3]
bertemu, bersua	to face, front	واجه
		يواجه [10]
		تواجِه [6]
		نواجه [3]
		واجهت [3]
		يواجهون [7]
datang, terdapat, disebut	incoming, stated, reported	واردة [4]
luar, besar	wide, spacious	واسعة [15]
menyambung	to continue, go on	واصل
		واصلت [5]
		يواصل [3]
		تواصِل [4]
jelas, yang menjelaskan	clear, explain	واضِح [15]
		واضحة [4]
bersetuju, sesuai	to agree to, consent to	وافق [5]
		وافقت [10]
		توافق [3]
berlaku, jatuh	falling, dropping, happen	واقع [5]
		واقعة [10]
realiti, benar	realism, reality	واقعية [5]
wabak, penyakit	epidemic, pandemic	وباء [4]
gaya, cara	manner, mode, method	وتيرة [3]
dokumen	document, deed	وثيقة [20]
		وثائق [7] – ج
berkenaan dokumen	documentary	وثائقي [3] - ج

mewajibkan, menentukan	become necessary, requisite	وجَب يجِب [32]
terdapat, ada	to find, to meet with	وجد وجدت [4] يجد [3] يوجد [7] توجد [6]
mengarahkan, menujukan	to send, dispatch	وجَّه [10] وجّهت [9] توجّه [4]
muka, hadapan	face, visage	وجْه [10] وجهة [7] وجهات [4] – ج
kewujudan	existence, being	وجود [41]
kesatuan, berseorangan	alone, solitary	وحْد [6] وحدات [4] – ج وحدة [21]
penyatuan kebangsaan	national unity	الوحدة الوطنية [6]
kertas	piece of paper, sheet of paper	وحيد [15] وَرَقة أوراق [6] - ج
kementerian	ministry, department	وزارة [48]
Kementerian Luar	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	الوزارة الخارجية [24]
Kementerian Pertahanan	Ministry of Defense	وزارة الدفاع [5]
Kementerian Minyak	Ministry of Oil	وزارة النفط [3]
berkenaan kementerian	ministerial, cabinet	وزارتان [3] - م وزاري [6]
timbangan	to weigh, determine	وزارية [5] وزن [4]
menteri	Minister, secretary	وزير [166]
Menteri Luar	Foreign Ministers	وزير/وزيرة/وزراء الخارجية [71]
Menteri Pertahanan	Defense Minister	وزير الدفاع [26]
Menteri Perhubungan	Information Minister	وزير الإعلام [3]
menteri-menteri kerajaan	ministers of government	وزراء [131] - ج وزراء الحكومة [8]
medium, wadah	means, medium, agency	وزيرة [26] وسائل [20] – ج
media massa	mass media	وسائل الإعلام [13]
perantaraan	mediation, intervention	وساطة [6]
pusat, tengah	middle, centre	وساطات [4] - ج وسط [42]
luar, meluaskan	to widen, spacious	أوساط [4] - ج وُسْع [4]
orang tengah	mediator, intercessor	وسيط [6]
pantas, hampir	to be quick, fast	وسطاء [4] - ج وشْك [3]
mendekati	imminent, approaching	وشيك [3]
menyifatkan, mewakili	to describe, represent	وصف [20] توصف [3]
penjelasan, pembentangan	description, representation	وصفَت [14] وصْف [10]
sampai	to reach, arrive at	وصل [14] وصلت [6] يصل [9] تصل [4]
kesampaian, ketibaan	arrival, reaching	وصول [46]
perletakan, keadaan	putting, placing, situation	وضْع [91]
situasi terkini	final status	الوضع النهائي [8]
meletak	to put, place	أوضاع [27] – ج وَضَعَ [5] يضع [6] تضع [4] وضعت [4] وُضعت [3]
negara	homeland, fatherland	وطن [7]
kebangsaan	national, native	وطني [29] وطنية [35]
tugas, kerja	job, office, post	وظائف [3] - ج
menepati, kesetiaan	faithfulness, fidelity	وفاء [6]
kematian	death, decease	وفاة [3]
deligasi, kumpulan	delegation	وفْد [27]
berdasarkan, selaras	fit, appropriate	وفْق [21]
waktu, jadual	time, schedule	وقت [136]

masa sekarang	present time, now	الوقت الراهن [6]
		أوقات [6] – ج
menghormati	to revere, respect	وفّر
		توفّر [3]
jatuh, berlaku, tempat	fall, occur, located	وقع [17]
		يقع [4]
		تقع [3]
		وقعا [3]
		وقعت [8]
		وقّعت [10]
berhenti	to stop, halt	وقف
		تقف [7]
		يقف [3]
		وقّف
		توقّف [3]
		وقفت [3]
pemerhentian	stopping, halting	وقْف [29]
minyak	fuel	وقود [17]
jatuh, okejadian	fall, drop, occurrence	وقوع [13]
berdiri, bangun	standing, rising	وقوف [7]
wakil	representative, agency	وكالة [76]
wakil berita	news agency	وكالة الأنباء [15]
wakil antarabangsa	international agency	الوكالة الدولية [15]
Agensi Tenaga Atom Antarabangsa	International Atomic Energy Agency	الوكالة الذرية [3]
		وكالات [4] – ج
dibawah jagaan, negeri	guardianship, state, mandate	ولاية [39]
mandat Presiden	presidential mandate	ولاية رئاسية [6]
		ولايات [5] - ج
dilahirkan	to give birth	ولد [3]
mengikuti, hamper	to follow, close to	ولي [6]
penjaga, ketua yg dilantik	guardian, curator	ولّى [3]
samar, ragu-ragu	illusion, delusion	وهْم [3]

ي

orang Jepun, berkaitan Jepun	Japanese	ياباني [3]
		يابانيون [3] - ج
tangan	hand	يد [13]
berkenaan tangan	manual, handmade	يدوية [5]
		أيدي [5]
yakin	certainty, certitude	يقين [3]
boleh, mampu	become possible, to be able	يمكن [53]
orang Yaman	Yemenian	يمنيّ [14]
		يمنية [10]
sumpah, ikrar	oath	يمين [8]
ikrar perlembagaan	constitutional oath	اليمين الدستورية [6]
orang Yahudi	Judaism	يهودية [16]
uranium	uranium	يورانيوم [25]
pemprosesan uranium	enriched uranium	يورانيوم مخصب [6]
Euro	Euro	يورو [5]
hari	day	يوم [158]
		يومين [16] - م
seharian, harian	daily,everyday	يومي [18]
		يومية [8]
UNICEF	UNICEF	يونيسيف [4]

APPENDIX IV

SPORT

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menjauhi, pergi dari	moving away, leaving	ابتعاد [5]
selamanya, kekal	eternity	أبدا [4]
menunjuk, mempersembah	to show, demonstrate	أبْدَى [9]
jelas, menonjol	make apparent, present	أبْرَز [15]
menjauhkan, pergi dari	removal, taking away	إبعاد [6]
pengekalan, penjagaan	retention, keeping	إبقاء [5]
penyampaian	notification, information	إبلاغ [4]
anak lelaki	son	ابن [5]
		أبناء [10] - ج
izin, tawaran, mendapat	permission, present, offer	إتاحة [3]
arah	direction	اتجاه [5]
kesatuan, kelab, confiderasi	union, confideration	اتحاد [278]
Persatuan Bolasepak Asia	AFC Football	الاتحاد الآسيوي [28]
kesatuan antarabangsa	international federation	اتحاد دولي [11]
konfiderasi bolasepak	football confideration	اتحاد الكرة [28]
Persatuan Afrika	African union	الاتحاد الإفريقي [7]
persatuan Arab	Arab union	الاتحاد العربي [7]
Pusat Persatuan Iraq	Center for Iraq Union	الاتحاد العراقي المركزي [6]
		اتحادات [5] - ج
kerkenaan kesatuan	unionism, federalism	اتحادية [7]
menjadikan, ambil sebagai	assumption, adoption	اتخاذ [8]
menjadikan	to take, to assume	اتَّخَذَ [5]
		يتخذ [6]
hubungan, komunikasi	connection, communication	اتِّصال [10]
		اتصالات [13] - ج
menjadi jelas	to become clear	اتَّضح
		تتَّضح [3]
persetujuan, perjanjian	agreement, contract	اتفاق [13]
berkenaan perjanjian	agreement, contract	اتفاقي [5]
		اتفاقية [3]
bersetuju	to agree	اتَّفقَ [4]
datang	to come	أتى
		يأتي [7]
		تأتي [9]
berikut, selepas	coming, next, following	آتي [4]
membangkitkan, menuip	to excite, arouse	أثَارَ [3]
keterujaan, keterangsangan	excitement	إثارة [4]
menegaskan, membuktikan	to prove, establish	أثْبَتَ [3]
akibat dari	consequence, result	إثر [31]
kesan, tinggalan	effect, remains	أثَرٌ [8]
		آثار [4] - ج
menjadi kaya	becoming rich, enrichment	إثراء [3]
memperbaiki, memperelok	do excellently	أجاد
		يجيد [3]
perjumpaan	meeting, gathering	اجتماع [23]
sosial	social	اجتماعي [3]
		اجتماعية [5]
berkumpul	to meet, come together	اجتمعَ [3]
		تجتمع [3]
menjalankan, urusan	performance, making, matter	إجراء [28]
proses undian	draw holding	إجراء القرعة [5]
proses kelayakan	qualifier	إجراء التصفيات [3]
		إجراءات [6] - ج
sewa, balasan	rental, hire	أجرة [3]
mengadakan, menjalankan	to perform, do	أجْرَى [7]
		أجْرِيَت [5]
sebab	cause, reason	أجْل [69]
melengahkan, menunda	to postpone	أجَّلَ
		تُؤَجَّل [3]
kata sepakat	unanimous, agreement	إجماع [4]

secara keseluruhan	generally, overall	إجمالي [4]
tercantik, lebih elok	do well, do excellently	أَجْمَل [3]
memerlukan	need	احتاج
		يحتاج [10]
bantahan	protest	احتجاج [5]
profesionalisma	professionalism	احتراف [10]
		احترافية [8]
penghormatan	respect	احترام [11]
kepuasan, pengiraan	calculation, satisfaction	احتساب [9]
mengira, berpuas hati	to calculate, satisfy with	احتسب
		يحتسب [3]
memeluk, memelihara	to embrace, nurture	احتضن
		احتَضَنَتْ [3]
		يحتضن [3]
		تحتضن [4]
penjagaan, penyelenggaraan	keeping, maintaining, saving	احتفاظ [3]
menjaga, memegang	to keep, hold, retain	احتفظ
		يحتفظ [3]
upacara, majlis	ceremony, feast	احتفال [8]
		احتفالات [3] - ج
menguasai, memperolehi	take control, take possession	احتلّ [4]
		يحتلّ [8]
		تحتلُّ [3]
kemungkinan	possibility	احتمال [3]
keperluan-keperluan	needs, necessities	احتياجات [7] - ج
salah satu, satu	one, one of	إحدى [9]
memperolehi, mendapat	acquisition, obtainment	إحراز [49]
mendapat gelaran	make the title	إحراز اللقب [16]
membuat gol	make the goal	إحراز الهدف [11]
mendapat pingat	medal achievement	إحراز الميدالية [5]
memperoleh, mendapat	to obtain, to achieve	أحرَز [34]
		أحرَزَتْ [3]
		يحرز [8]
mengharamkan, melarang	to ban, to prohibit	أحرم
		يُحْرِم [3]
lebih baik	better	أَحْسَن [3]
keutamaan	priority, precedence	أَحَقِّيَة [3]
merah	red	أحمر [6]
memilih	to choose, select	اختار [8]
		يختار [3]
		أَخْتِيرَ [3]
peperiksaan, cubaan, ujian	experiment, test	اختبار [4]
		اختبارات [3] - ج
tamat, pengakhiran	last, end	اختتام [3]
mengakhiri, menamatkan	to end, close, finish	اختتم [3]
		يختتم [7]
		تختتِم [4]
berbeza, bercanggah	to differ, become different	اختلف
		تختلف [3]
pemilihan, pilihan	choice, selection	اختيار [28]
mengambil, mendapat	to take, to grab	أَخَذَ [3]
lain	another	آخَر [54]
		آخَرون [4] - ج
		أخرى [95]
akhir	last	آخِر [15]
pengeluaran	taking out	إخراج [5]
melakukan kesalahan	make mistake, be wrong	أَخْطَأَ [3]
berbahaya	dangerous	أخطر [3]
terakhir, akhir	last, final	أخير [71]
		أخيرة [81]
persembahan, pelaksanaan	performance, execution	أداء [34]
mentadbir, bekerja	to manage, to work	أدارَ [3]
		يدير [5]
pentadbiran, pengurusan	administration, management	إدارة [109]
pengurusan kelab	club management	إدارة النادي [40]
pentadbiran persatuan	union administration	إدارة الاتحاد [12]
pengurusan pasukan	team management	إدارة الفريق [5]
berkenaan pentadbiran	administrative	إداري [18]
		إدارية [17]
		إدارات [4] - ج
		إداريين [3] - ج
moral, kesusasteraan	literary, moral	أدبي [3]
memahami, menyedari	to perceive, realise	أدرك [4]

membuat, membawa kepada	to do, perform, lead to	يُدْرِك 4 أدَّى 13 أدَّت 3 يؤدي 4
pemahaman, sedar	perception, realisation	إدراك 4
hendak, mahu	to want, wish	أرادَ 3 يُرِيْدُ 5 نريد 4
kemahuan, kehendak	wish, desire	إرادة 6
samar, kurang senang	confusion, disconcertion	ارتباك 4
mengangkat, naik	to rise, go up	ارتفع 5 يَرْتَفِعُ 6
menokok, menaik, panjat	ascend, to climb	ارتقى 3
perlakuan	committing	ارتكاب 3
melakukan	to commit	ارتكب 4
orang Argintina, berkaitan Argintina	Argentinian	أرجنتيني 22
orang Jordan, berkaitan Jordan	Jordanian	أردني 16 أردنية 7
penghantaran	sending, dispatching	إرسال 3
menghantar	to send, dispatch	أرْسَلَ 4 أرسلت 4
tanah	land	أرض 50
tanah, lantar	floor, ground	أرضية 16
tingkat bawah	ground floor	أرضية الميدان 8
keletihan, beban, kepenatan	exhaust, burden, fatigue	إرهاق 4
biru	blue	أزرق 3
biru cerah	light blue	الأزرق الفاتح 3
krisis	crisis	أزمة 9
asas, dasar	basis, foundation	أساس 10
asas	fundamental	أسُس 3 - ج أساسي 11 أساسية 12
orang Spain, berkaitan Spain	Spanish	إسباني 44
minggu	week	أسبوع 56 أسابيع 6 - ج أسبوعين 11 - م
bermula semula, membarui	resumption, renewal	استئناف 5
bermula semula, membarui	to resume, to renew	استأنَفَ يَسْتَأنِفُ 4
stadium	stadium	أستاد 40
encik, tuan	professor, master	أسْتاذ 3
menjahui, pergi dari	removal, taking away	استبعاد 8
menjauhkan, mengelakkan	to set aside	استَبْعَدَ 5 يَسْتَبْعِدُ 3
pelaburan	investment	استثمار 4
berhak	to deserve, merit	اسْتَحَقَّ يَسْتَحِقُّ 4
orang Australia, berkaitan Australia	Australian	أسترالي 11 أستراليا 4
pemulihan, kembali	recovery, regaining	استرجاع 3
melayan, jadi tuan rumah	to entertain, host	استَضاف يَسْتَضِيفُ 5 تستضيف 10
layanan, tuan rumah kpd	entertaining, host to	استضافة 20
boleh, mampu	can, to be able	استطاع 8 استطاعوا 3 يَستَطِيْع 3
pulang, kembali	to come back, regain	استعاد 9 يسْتَعِيدُ 4
kembali, pemulihan	recovery, regaining	استعادة 4
persediaan	preparedness, readiness	استعداد 26 استعدادات 11 - ج
menggunakan sepenuhnya	to exploit, utilise	استَغلَ 8
penggunaan sepenuhnya	exploitation, utilisation	استغلال 11
tidak memerlukan	manage without, not to need	استغناء 9
mendapat faedah	to benefit, to conclude	استفاد 5
berguna, bermanfaat	utility, usefulness	استفادة 10
perletakan jawatan	resignation	استقالة 8
perletakan jawatan beramai-ramai	mass resignation	استقالة جماعية 3
penerimaan, sambutan	reception, receiving	استقبال 13
menerima, menyambut	to receive, to meet	استَقبَل 5
menetap, mengekal	to settle, establish	استقرَّ 4
kestabilan, ketetapan	stability, constancy	استقرار 9

sempurna	complesion, perfection	استكمال [3]
bersambung, berterusan	to continue, last	استمرَّ [15]
		استمرت [5]
		يستَمِرُّ [3]
		تستمرُّ [5]
kelangsungan	continuation	استمرار [12]
ketidakpuasan, rasa geram	resentment, dissatisfaction	استياء [4]
orang Israel, berkaitan Israel	Israeli	اسرائيلي [3]
mengakibatkan, menyebabkan	to result, produce	أسفرت [3]
gaya, keadah	style, mathod	أسلوب [11]
nama	name	اسم [22]
		أسماء [10] - ج
menggemukkan	to fatten, plump	أسْمَنَت [6]
lebih buruk	worse	أسْوَأ [4]
hitam	black	أسود [9]
Sungai Hitam (Iraq)	Black River (Iraq)	أسود الرافدين [8]
Asia	Asia	آسيا [66]
nisbah kpd Asia	Asian	آسيوي [49]
		آسيوية [31]
memuji, menghormati	to praise, commend	أشادَ [8]
menunjukkan	to make as sign, beckon	أشار [26]
		أشارت [6]
		يُشِيرُ [6]
		تشْير [5]
		نشير [3]
		يُشَارُ [11]
tanda, tunjuk	sign, mark	إشارة [6]
anak singa (hero)	cub	أشبال [3]
penyertaan	participation	اشتراك [3]
penyeliaan, tunjuk ajar	supervision, direction	إشراف [14]
menyelia, mengajar	to supervise, to train	أشْرَفَ
		يُشْرِفُ [6]
pemberitahuan, nasihat	notification, advice	إشعار [4]
kena, kecederaan	hit, accident, injury	إصابة [41]
menjadi	to become	أصْبَحَ [16]
		أصْبَحَت [5]
desakan, penegasan	insistence, pressing	إصرار [7]
asal	origin, source	أصل [3]
menambah	to add	أضاف [68]
		أضافت [4]
		يُضِيفُ [14]
penambahan, tambahan	addition	إضافة [38]
		إضافي [3]
terpaksa, terdesak	to compel, to force	اضطرَّ [3]
rangka, bidang	framework, field	إطار [15]
perlepasan, perlonggaran	release, turning loose	إطلاق [7]
melepaskan	to release, free	أطلقَ [6]
		يُطْلِقُ [3]
ketenangan hati	peaceful, tranquil	اطمئنان [5]
persembahan, memperlihat	show, demonstration	إظهار [3]
menunjukkan, menzahirkan	to show	أظهرَ
		تُظْهِر [4]
mengembalikan, memulangkan	to return, give back	أعاد [8]
		يُعِيدُ [4]
pengembalian, pemulangan	returning, restoration	إعادة [11]
pinjaman, beri perhatian	lending, pay attention	إعارة [3]
halangan, sekatan	hindering, obstruction	إعاقة [3]
mengambil kira	considering	اعتبار [13]
mengambil kira	consider	اعتبرَ [11]
		يُعْتَبَرُ [7]
		تُعْتبر [3]
serangan, pencerobohan	aggression, assault, attack	اعتداء [4]
menyerang, melepasi	attack, trespass, invade	اعتدى [3]
kemaafan, keampunan	apology	اعتذار [3]
bantahan	objection	اعتراض [7]
mengiktiraf	to recognise	اعترفَ [4]
mempercayai	to believe	اعْتَقَدَ
		يَعْتَقِدُ [3]
		أعْتَقِدُ [5]
		نعتقد [3]
pergantunggan	dependence, trust	اعتماد [8]
bergantung kepada	depend on	اعتمدَ [7]
		يعْتَمِدُ [5]

persediaan	preparation	تعتمد 3
ampun, kemaafan	forgiveness, excuse	إعداد 24
menyatakan	to express	إعذار 3
mengelak, manjauhi	avoid, keep away	أعْرَبَ 13
		أعْرَضَ
memberi	to give	تُعْرِض 13
lebih besar	greater, bigger	أعْطى 7
informasi, berita	information	أعْظَم 3
berkenaan perhubungan	informative	إعلام 16
		إعلامي 8
deklarasi, pengumuman	announcement, declaration	إعلامية 3
mengumumkan	to announce, to delcare	إعلان 16
		أعْلَنَ 19
		أعلنَت 3
		يُعْلِنُ 10
tertinggi	higher	أعلى 3
kebanyakan, selalu	most, the mejority	أغلب 4
berharga	more valuable	أغْلى 6
pembukaan	opening	افتتاح 26
membuka, memulakan	to open, to start	افتَتَحَ 4
		تفتتح 3
kehilangan	to miss	افْتَقَدَ
		يَفْتَقِدُ 5
orang Afrika, berkaitan Afrika	African	إفريقي 19
		إفريقية 21
lebih baik, lebih utama	better	أفضل 101
pemain terbaik	best player	أفضل لاعب/لاعبة/لاعبين 38
penjaring terbaik	top scorer	أفضل مسجل 9
keutamaan, pilihan	priority, preference	أفضلية 11
memecat	dismiss, to depose	أقال 4
pemecatan	deposition, dismisal	إقالة 13
menubuhkan, mendirikan	to raise, establish	أقامَ 4
		يُقِيمُ 3
		تقام 39
		يُقَامُ 17
		أقِيمَ 5
		أقيمت 22
penubuhan, pendirian	erection, establishment	إقامة 27
sampai, kehadiran	attendant, arrival, approach	إقبال 4
keyakinan, kepercayaan	conviction, persuation	اقتناع 3
lebih dekat	nearer	أقرَب 5
sejauh, jauh	more distant	أقصى 4
lebih sedikit	less, smaller	أقلّ 20
keyakinan, kepercayaan	conviction, persuation	إقناع 4
lebih kuat	stronger	أقوى 4
akademi	academy	أكاديمية 5
lebih besar	bigger	أكبر 26
menyapu, membolot	to sweep, carry away	اكتسح 3
berpuas hati	to be satisfy	اكتفى 6
lebih banyak	more	أكثر 59
menegaskan	to confirm, affirm	أكّدَ 64
		أكدت 3
		يؤكد 7
		تؤكد 4
keluarga,	family, relative	آل 9
beribu	thousands	آلاف 10 - ج
penyertaan, kemasukan	joining, entering	التحاق 5
menyertai, memasuki	to join, to participate	التَحَقَ 5
		يَلْتَحِقُ 6
iltizam, komitmen	commitment	التزام 18
bertemu	to meet	التقى
		يَلْتَقِي 27
		يَلْتَقِيَانِ 5
orang UAE, berkaitan UAE	Emirate	إماراتي 20
		إماراتية 9
amanah	faithfulness, loyalty	أمانة 3
cemerlang, terbaik	to be distinguished	امْتَازَ
		يَمْتَازُ 3
melebihi, melangkaui	to extend	امْتَدَّ
		يَمْتَدَّ 4
hal, perkara, arahan	order, matter, affair	أمْر 33
		أمور 18
membolehkan	become possible	أمَكَنَ

harapan	hope
orang Amerika, berkaitan Amerika	American
tandatangan	signiture
membolehkan, memungkinkan	ability, capbility
kemampuan, kemungkinan	possibility, potential
yang berharap	hopeful, hoping
mengharapkan	to hope
bangsa, negara	nations
negara-negara Asia	Asian nations
negara-negara Afrika	African nations
keselamatan	security, safety
keamanan	security, peace
Putera	Prince
orang yang dipercayai	faithful, dependable
Setiausaha	Secretary-general
Setiausaha am/ agong	Secretary-general
Bendahari	Treasurer
sekarang	now, current
penarikan, pencabutan	pulling out, extraction
menarik, mencabut	to pull out, extract
kemenangan	victory
kemenangan berturut-turut	consecutive victories
penantian	waiting
menanti, menunggu	to wait
kritikan	critism
peralihan	movement, motion
mengkritik	critic
beralih, berubah tempat	to move, to change position
selesai, penghabisan	end, conclusion
berakhir	to end, come to an end
mencipta kejayaan	make succes
memperoleh, melaksanakan	carrying out, execution
bahasa Inggeris, nisbah	English
mengira, menganggap	to count, assume, consider
percikan, meluru, melonjak	rushing, eruption
amaran, notis	warning, notice
memberi amaran	to warn, caution
secocok, sesuai	harmony, unison, agreement
penarikan, pengeluaran	withdrawal, retreat
menarik, mengeluarkan	to withdraw, retreat
penubuhan, pembangunan	establishment
kesibukan	busyness, occupancy
menyertai, memasuki	joining, entering
penyertaan, penyatuan	joining, entering
memulakan sesuatu, meluru, pemergian	rushing, starting off, departure
pergi, berangkat	to rush, move forward
keadaan berseorangan	isolation, loneliness
berseorangan	to isolate, to separate

يُمْكِنُ [25]
أمل [14]
آمال [13]
أمريكي [23]
أمريكية [8]
إمضاء [3]
إمكان [7]
إماكانات [7]
إمكانية [11]
إمكانيات [10]
آمل [5]
أمِلَ
يأمل [3]
أمم [26]
أمم آسيا [5]
الأمم الإفريقية [3]
أمْن [4]
آمان [3] – ج
أمني [7]
أمنية [14]
أمير [35]
أمين [24]
أمين السر [12]
أمين العام [5]
الأمين المالي [3]
آن [39]
انتزاع [5]
انتزع [4]
انتصار [17]
انتصارات [31] – ج
انتصارات متتالية [3]
انتظار [14]
انتظرَ [3]
يَنْتَظِرُ [19]
تنتظر [6]
ننتظر [4]
انتقادات [7] – ج
انتقال [9]
انتقالات [3] - ج
انتقدَ [4]
انتقلَ [6]
يُنْتَقِلُ [3]
انتهاء [14]
انتهى [13]
انتهت [9]
يَنْتَهِي [9]
تنتهي [6]
إنجاح [7]
إنجاز [20]
إنجازات [14] - ج
إنكليزي [39]
إنجليزية [4]
انحَسَبَ
يَنْحَسِبُ [5]
اندفاع [4]
إنذار [3]
أنذرَ [3]
انسجام [6]
انسحاب [8]
انسحبَ [3]
إنشاء [9]
انشغال [5]
انضمَ [3]
انضمام [4]
انطلاق [22]
انطلاقة [8]
انطلق
انطلقت [5]
يَنْطَلِقُ [5]
تنطلق [14]
انفراد [4]
انفَرَدَ
يَنْفَرِدُ [3]

menyelamatkan	to rescue, save	أنقذَ 4
penamatan	ending, finishing	إنهاء 12
menamatkan	to end, finish	أنهى 11
		يُنْهي 3
penting, ambil berat	concern, interest	اهتمام 19
pengharaman	outlawful, prosciption	إهدار 5
menumpahkan darah	to outlaw, proscribe	أهدرَ 5
ahli, saudara-mara, pakar	relative, kin, expert	أهل 4
lebih penting	more important	أهمّ 15
kepentingan	concern, attention	أهمية 10
golongan pertama	first group	أوائل 4 - ج
golongan terakhir	last group	أواخر 5 - ج
tengah, pertengahan	middle, central	أوسط 5
		أواسط 3 - ج
Eropah	Europe	أوروبا 15
berkaitan Eropah	European	أوروبي 9
		أوروبية 8
menyampai, menyambung	to take to, bring to	أوصلَ
		توصِل 3
menjelaskan	to clarify, explain	أوضحَ 24
menjatuhkan, menyebabkan	to drop, to cause	أوقعت 5
berhenti, berdiri tetap	To stand, make stand	أوقف 9
Olimpik	Olympic	أولمبي 48
		أولمبية 26
Olimpiad	Olympiad	أولمبياد 17
pertama	first	أولي 5
		أولية 3
tempat lawan	away	إياب 47
negatif	negative	إيجابية 22
pewujudan, pembuatan	creation, production	إيجاد 4
orang Iran, berkaitan Iran	Iranian	إيراني 9
kiri	left	أيسر 9
penyampaian, perhubungan	delivery, communication	إيصال 3
orang Itali, berkaitan Itali	Italian	إيطالي 29
perberhentian, pengantunggan	stopping, suspension	إيقاف 20
kanan	right	أيمن 3

ب

pintu	door	باب 5
bermalam	to spend the night	بات 9
		باتت 7
kelmarin	yesterday	بارحة 5
membatalkan	to make invalid	باطل 3
baki, lebihan	remaining, lasting	باقي 11
perlawanan selebihnya	rest of the games	باقي المباريات 3
sampai	exaggerate,	بالغ 4
		بالغة 6
penyelidikan, kajian	research	بحْث 11
menyelidik	research, to study	بحثَ
		يبحث 9
		تبَحَثُ 4
orang Bahrain, berkaitan Bahrain	Bahrainian	بحريني 6
permulaan	beginning, start	بدْء 9
muncul, keluar	to appear, come out	بدا 11
		يبدو 10
		تبدو 9
bermula	to start	بدأ 15
		بدأت 4
		يبدأ 19
		تبدأ 3
permulaan	starting, beginning	بداية 45
tukaran, persamaan	equivalent, exchange	بدل 36
fizikal	physical	بدني 3
		بدنية 9
gantian, alternatif	substitute, alternate	بديل 19
orang Brazil, Berkaitan Brazil	Brazilian	برازيلي 44
kemahiran, kecekapan	skillfulness, preficiency	براعة 5
orang Portugal, berkaitan Portugal	Portugese	برتغالي 15

muncul, menjelma	appear, come out	برزَ [5]
memprogramkan	programming	برمجة [5]
perancangan	program, plan	برنامج [12]
		برامج [4] - ج
ujian, ujikaji	test, experiment	بروفة [3]
gangsa	bronze, bronzy	برونزية [38]
berkorban, menyerahkan	grant liberally, offer extend	بذلَ
		يبذل [3]
perlanjutan, sambungan	extension	بسْط [3]
kad, tiket	card, ticket	بطاقة [24]
kad merah	red card	بطاقة حمراء [13]
		بطاقات [3] - ج
juara, jaguh	champion, hero	بطل [64]
		بطل كأس [3]
		بطلة [4]
keberanian,	bravery	بطولة [208]
Kejuaraan Liga	Champion League	بطولة دوري [14]
jaguh Asia	Asian champion	بطل/أبطال آسيا [12]
Kejohanan Dunia	World Championship	بطولة/ بطولات عالم [8]
Kejohanan Timur Tengah	Middle East Championship	بطولة شرق الأوسط [5]
kejohanan Arab	Arab championship	البطولة العربية [5]
Kejohanan Masters	Masters Championship	بطولة ماسترز [4]
Kejohanan Teluk	Gulf Championship	أبطال/بطولة الخليج [3]
Kejohanan Kebangsaan	National Championship	بطولة وطنية [4]
kejohanan Afrika	African championship	البطولة الإفريقية [6]
Kejohanan Asia	Asian championship	البطولة الآسيوية [3]
		بطولات [22]
		بطولتين [3]
		أبطال [61]
misi, perwakilan	mission, delegation	بعثة [14]
misi pasukan	team mission	بعثة المنتخب [4]
sesetengah, bahagian	some, portion	بعض [60]
jauh, jarak	far, distant	بعيد [9]
		بعيدة [4]
tetap, tinggal	remaining, staying	بقاء [12]
		بقي [9]
		بقيت [3]
		يبقى [15]
		تبقي [7]
selebihnya, berehat	remainder, rest	بقية [10]
negara, negeri, tanah	country, land	بلاد [39]
orang Belgium, berkaitan Belgium	Belgian	بلجيكي [5]
negara, negeri, tanah	country, land	بلد [11]
penduduk asal, asli	native, indigenous	بلدي [6]
		بلدية [30]
sampai	to reach, arrive to	بلغ [8]
		بلغت [10]
		يبلغ [6]
ketibaan, sampai	reaching, arrival	بلوغ [6]
bangunan, pembinaan	building, construction	بناء [16]
klausa, para	clause, term	بنود [3]
binaan	structure, setup	بنية [3]
rumah	house, home	بيت [6]
orang Peru, berkaitan Peru	Peruvian	بيروفي [6]
putih	white	بيضاء [4]
jualan	sale, sell	بيع [3]

ت

mengikuti	to continue, go on	تابع [34]
yang berikut, berjaya	following, succeeding	تابع [3]
		تابِعة [5]
menjejaskan, mempengaruhi	to be affected, influenced	تأثَّرَ
		يتأثر [3]
kesan, pengaruh,	effect, influence	تأثير [4]
penangguhan, menunda	postponement,deferment	تأجيل [13]
tunda, kerencatan	delay, retardation	تأخّر [3]
pendidikan, pengajaran	education, disciplining	تأديب [5]
sejarah, masa	history, period	تاريخ [29]

berkaitan sejarah	historical, historic	تاريخي [5]
mengasaskan	to be founded, established	تأسس [6]
penubuhan, pengasasan	founding, setting up	تأسيس [3]
penegasan, kepastian	confirmation, affirmation	تأكيد [15]
terdiri, terbentuk	to be formed, set up	تألّف
		يتألف [4]
		تتألّفُ [3]
bersinar, berkilau	to shine, flash	تألّق [8]
sinaran, kilauan	shining, flashing	تألّق [12]
berikut	to follow	تالي [29]
sempurna	perfect	تام [7]
		تامة [6]
insuran, jaminan	insurance, assurance	تأمين [11]
melayakkan	to qualify	تأهّل [13]
		تأهّلت [4]
		يتأهل [8]
kelayakkan	qualification	تأهيل [6]
		تأهّل [46]
taekwando	taekwando	تايكواندو [5]
orang Thailand, berkaitan Thailand	Thai	تايلاندي [3]
menukarkan	to exchange, interchange	تبادَل [3]
kekal, yang tinggal	to remain, stay	تبقّى [3]
menyerap, mengambil	to adopt	تبنّى [3]
menjadi jelas	become clear	تبيَّن [4]
pemahkotaan	coronation, crowning	تتويج [14]
berhadapan, bertentangan	facing, opposite	تجاه [9]
melebihi, melampaui	to pass, go pass	تجاوَزَ [4]
		يتجاوز [3]
melebihi, melampaui	passing, going past	تجاوُز [7]
		تجاوزات [5] - ج
percubaan	experiment, test	تجربة [6]
		تجارُب [3]
berkenaan percubaan	experimentalism	تجريبية [12]
berkenaan merealisasikan	embodiment, materialisation	تجسيد [3]
mengeras, membeku	to freeze, harden	تجمّد [11]
menjauhi, pengelakkan	avoiding, averting	تجنّب [4]
pewarganegaraan	naturalisation	تجنيس [3]
penyediaan	preparation, readying	تجهيز [3]
		تجهيزات [8] - ج
bercakap	to speak	تحدّث [7]
menghadkan	to be defined, specified	تحدّدَ
		يتحدد [4]
mengugut, cabaran	challenge, resist	تحدّي [7]
definisi, menghadkan	definition, limitation	تحديد [18]
memperbaiki	to improve	تحسّن [3]
dalam persediaan	in preparation, ready oneself	تحضير [23]
		تحضيرات [4] - ج
motivasi, pemangkin	motivation, stimulation	تحفيز [3]
merealisasikan	realisation, carrying out	تحقيق [69]
penghakiman	arbitration	تحكيم [14]
menghiasi diri	making oneself pretty	تحلّي [3]
tanggungan, daya tahan	endurance, bearing	تحمُّل [3]
menanggung, bertahan	to bear, stand, endure	تحمّلَ
		يتحمل [4]
perubahan, peralihan	change, alteration	تحوُّل [3]
		تحويل [6]
pergolakan, tidak stabil	stumbling, floundering	تخبُّط [3]
melangkaui, melebihi	to overstep, go beyond	تخطّى [4]
		يتخطى [5]
perancangan	planning	تخطيط [3]
peringanan	lightening, decrease	تخفيف [3]
pembetulan, membaiki	making right, correction	تدارُك [5]
masuk campur	intervention, intrusion	تدخّل [7]
berlatih	to practice, train	تدرب
		يتدرب [6]
latihan	pratice, training	تدريب [17]
		تدريبات [24] – ج
berkenaan latihan	training	تدريبي [45]
		تدريبية [18]
secara perlahan	gradual	تدريجي [3]
dokongan, sokongan	support, sustainment	تدعيم [4]
kejatuhan, membalikkan	downfall, tumble	تدهور [3]
kekalahan	surmounting, defeating	تذليل [3]

berundur, manarik balik	to retreat, draw back	تراجَعَ [9]
penarikan semula	retreat, going back	تراجُع [9]
kelonggaran, lentok	slackness, droop	تراخي [5]
trail (istilah dalam sukan)	trial	ترايل [4]
menghendap, menanti	lurk, ambush	تربُّص [8]
pendidikan	education, pedagogy	تربية [4]
susunan, aturan	arrangement, disposal	ترتيب [52]
kedudukan kumpulan	group standing	ترتيب المجموعة [6]
pilihan, lebih utama	considering, probably, likely	ترجيح [7]
teragak-agak, ragu-ragu	to hesitate, vibrate	تردَّد [5]
penubuhan, penjelasan	establishment, settlement	ترسيخ [3]
pencalonan, pemilihan	nomination, candidacy	ترشيح [4]
meninggalkan, membiar	to leave, to quit, to give up	تَرَكَ [3]
		يترك [3]
		تركت [3]
peninggalan	leaving, quitting	تَرْك [9]
orang Turki, berkaitan Turki	Turkish	تركي [10]
penumpuan, fokus	concentration, focusing	تركيز [13]
pendaftaran	registration, recording	تسجيل [60]
penyelesaian, sasaran	payment, discharge, aiming	تسديد [8]
		تسديدة [11]
lepasan, tembakan	release, firing	تسريح [4]
terkeluar, penyusupan	offside, infiltration,	تسلّل [3]
penerimaan, mendapat	reception, receiving	تسلّم [7]
menerima, mendapat	to receive, to get, obtain	تسلَّم [3]
pemudahan, kelonggaran	facilitation, making easy	تسهيل [4]
perjalanan, pengurusan	management, drive, impulsion	تسيير [7]
sokongan, dorongan	encouragement, emboldening	تشجيع [10]
pembentukan, penubuhan	forming, formation, shaping	تشكيل [10]
		تشكيلة [35]
pembentukan asal	basic configuration	تشكيلة أساسية [5]
squad	squad	تشكيلة الفريق [8]
orang Czech	Czech	تشيكي [3]
pembinaan, penubuhan	building, construction	تشييد [3]
pembetulan, pembaikan	correction, emendation	تصحيح [5]
berada di hadapan	leading	تصدُّر [5]
mengetuai, di hadapan	to head, lead	تصدَّر [8]
		يتصدر [10]
		تتصدَّر [4]
penghapusan, sifat, sikap	disposal, behaviour	تصرُّف [5]
penjelasan, pernyataan	statement, declaration	تصريح [6]
		تصريحات [12] - ج
kenaikan, peningkatan	escalation, aggravation	تصعيد [3]
saringan, kelayakan	clarification, qualification	تصفيات [72] - ج
kelayakan piala dunia	World Cup Qualifies	تصفيات كأس العالم [12]
pusingan akhir kelayakan	final qualifying	تصفيات نهائية [6]
kelayakan Piala Dunia	World Cup qualification	تصفيات مونديال [5]
tahap, kategori	ranking, categorisation	تصنيف [4]
imaginasi, gambaran	imagination, conception	تصوُّر [4]
perpaduan, pertanggungjawaban	solidarity, joint liability	تضامُن [3]
mengandungi, termasuk	to contain, include	تضمَّنَ [3]
		يتضمن [4]
pelaksanaan, aplikasi	application, applying, putting into	تطبيق [4]
kemuncak, menjelang, harapan	to look forward, expect	تطلَّعَ
		يتطلع [8]
pembangunan, perkembangan	development, evolution	تطوُّر [8]
pembangunan, perkembangan	development, advancement	تطوير [9]
demonstrasi, tunjuk perasaan	to demonstrate, pretending	تظاهرة [3]
seri, sama	become equal, even	تعادَل [29]
		تعادلا [6] - م
seri, keadaan sama	equality, equivalence	تعادُل [89]
seri tanpa jaringan	goalless draw	تعادل سلبي [10]
membuat sesuatu, membuat perjanjian	making, entering to, concluding	تعاقُد [11]
bergaul, melayan	to treat one another, to deal	تعامَل [3]
		يتعامل [3]
pergaulan, muamalat	dealings, intercourse	تعامُل [8]
kerjasama	cooperation, collaboration	تعاوُن [12]
Kerjasama Negara-negara Arab Teluk	Cooperation of Arab Gulf States	التعاون الخليجي [3]
terjatuh, tergagap, tersungkur	stumbling, stammer	تعثُّر [4]
pengiraan, penyenaraian	calculation, listing	تعداد [3]
perubahan, ubah suai	modification, change	تعديل [4]
pendedahan, menyebabkan	exposure to, incurrence of	تعرُّض [5]
menyebabkan, mendedahkan	to be or become exposed	تعرَّضَ

pengukuhan, pengabungan	consolidation, strengthening
taksub, fanatik	fanaticism, intolerance
berkaitan, bergantung	to hang (down), dangle, suspend
pergantungan, penangguhan	hanging down, suspending
taklimat, penerangan	teaching, instruction
gantian, simpanan	compensation, indemnity
perlantikan, penyenaraian	specification, determination
kemenangan, mengatasi	surmounting, overcoming
mengatasi, memenangi	to surmount, overcome
pertukaran, perubahan	change, alteration
letusan, ledakan	exploding, explosion
pengabaian, pembuangan	negligence, remissness
cemerlang, kehebatan	superiority, excellence
kehebatan teknikal	technical excellence
cemerlang, hebat	to surpass, excel
pendahuluan	progress, progresion
mendahului, di depan	to precede, antecede
takdir, penghargaan	estimation, appriciation
persembahan, pemberian	presentation, offering
memutuskan, menetapkan	to be decided, determined
hampir, anggaran	approximation, nearly
repot, laporan	report, memorandum
laporan kewangan	financial report
pembahagian	division, partition
tradisional	traditional, customary
pengurangan, pegecutan	contraction, shrinking
penilaian	evaluation, assessment
persamaan, peluang sama	equivalence, equality
pengulangan	repitition, reiteration
mengulangi, berulang	to recur, repeat
kemuliaan, penghormatan	honoring, tribute
pembentukan, penubuhan	forming, shaping
mempermainkan, penipuan	play, cheat, fraud
penerimaan, panggilan	compliance, acceptance
televisyen	television
berkaitan televisyen	televisional, televisual
menerima, belajar	to receive, taught
penerimaan, pelajaran	receipt, reception, teach
lengkap, selesai, sempurna	to be complete, full, whole
sempurna, lengkap	completeness, wholness
mengecapi, maraikan	to enjoy, to savor
meniru, menyerupai	to imitate, copy
wakil, gantian	representation
penyambungan, pemanjangan	extension, stretching, spreading
melepasi, menyampaikan	passing , allowing to pass
latihan	exercise, practice
boleh melakukan, mampu	can, to be able
bertarung, berlawan	to compete, vie, rial
pertarungan, perlawanan	competition, rivalry
tennis	tennis
pengurusan, penganjuran	organisation, arrangment
berkaitan penganjuran	organisational, regulative
pelaksanaan, membuat	carrying out, execution

يتعرض 4
تعزيز 10
تعصُّب 3
تعلَّقَ
يتعلق 5
تعليق 5
تعليمات 3 - ج
تعويض 19
تعيين 5
تغلَّب 15
تغلَّبَ 17
تغلبت 7
تغيير 5
تغييرات 4 - ج
تفجير 4
تفريط 3
تفوُّق 17
تفوق فني 3
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تَقَدُّم 28
تَقَدَّمَ 27
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تقرَّر 3
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التقرير المالي 5
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تكرار 3
تكرَّرَ
يتكرر 3
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تلقّى 10
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تمَّ 37
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تمديد 9
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تمريرات 9 – ج
تمارين 8 - ج
تمكّن 12
يتمكن 8
تتمكن 3
تنافَسَ
يتنافس 3
تتنافسُ 3
تنافُس 7
تنس 11
تنظيم 27
تنظيمية 4
تنفيذ 12

berkaitan pelaksanaan	executive	تنفيذي 3 تنفيذية 4
pergerakan, perpindahan	supererogation	تنقّل 6
bergerak, berpindah	to perform more than is required	تنقّل 3
ancaman, ugutan	threat, menace	تهديد 3
yang bertujuan	objectivity	تهديف 4
persediaan, penyeusunan	preparation, readying	تهيئة 3
keberadaan, kewujudan	existence, being, entity	تواجُد 4
berada, wujud	to affect passion	تواجَدَ يتواجد 8
persamaan, perseimbangan	balance, equilibrium	توازُن 10
persetujuan, kesesuaian	agreement, harmony	توافُق 5
datang kemudian, mengikuti	to follow in succesion	توالي 33
dimahkotakan	to crown, to enthrone	تُوِجَ 12 يتوّج 3
berhadapan, pertemuan	direction, bearing, heading	توجُّه 4
bertemu, berhadapan	to go to, repair tobe take oneself	توجَّه 3
penghadapan, haluan	sending, dispatch(ing), forwarding	توجيه 5
penyebaran, pengedaran	distribution, allotment	توزيع 5
kesedaran, didikan	enlightenment, education	توعية 3
penyediaan, simpanan	saving, economising	توفير 10
menjangka, berharap	to expect, anticipate	توقّعَ يتوقع 8
jangkaan, harapan	expectation, anticipation	توقّعات 7 - ج
perberhentian, sekatan	stopping, halting	توقّف 8
berhenti, menyekat	to stop, halt, cease to move on	توقّفَ 6 يتوقف 4
masa, penentuan masa	timing, scheduling	توقيت 4
tanda tangan	signature, subscription	توقيع 7
peberhentian, perantungan	raising, setting up	توقيف 5
mengandaikan, memikul tugas	to assume, undertake	تولى 4
orang Tunisia, berkaitan Tunisia	Tunisian	تونسي 20 تونسية 6
kemudahan, keringganan	facilitation, making easy	تيسير 3

ث

dendam, kesumat	revenge, vengeance	ثأر 3
kepercayaan, kebaikan	confidence, trust, faith	ثقة 17
berat	heavy, weighty	ثقيل 4
berat,	weight, gravity	ثقلٌ أثقال 15 - ج
segi tiga	tripartite, ternary	ثلاثي 10 ثلاثية 6
harga, nilai	price, cost	ثمن 4
menilai, menjangka	to estimate, assess	ثَمَّنَ 4
berharga, bernilai	valuable, precious	ثمين 14 ثمينة 6 ثمينتين 4 – م
dua kali, dwi, dua	double, dual	ثنائي 7 ثنائية 3
saat	seconds	ثواني 7
perubahan, revolusi	revolution, rebellion	ثورة 5

ج

datang, tiba	to come, arrive, show up	جاء 26 جاءت 25
hadiah, anugerah	prize, reward	جائزة 35
anugerah pemain terbaik	best football player	جائزة أفضل لاعب/لاعبة 10 جوائز 10 - ج
jiran	neighbor	جارٌ 4
berkaitan masa kini, sekarang	to keep pace with, to follow	جاري 33

universiti, kumpulan	university, group	جامعة 6
Liga Negara-negara Arab	League of Arab States	جامعة دول عربية 5
bersebelahan, berdekatan	to walk by, the side of	جانب 78
		جانبين 3 - م
bersedia, tersedia	ready, prepared	جاهز 4
persediaan	ready, prepare	جاهزية 4
menjadi baik,	become good	جدّ 20
berharga, wajar, patut	worthiness, merit	جدارة 3
memperbaharui, mengembalikan	to renew, to renovate, restore	جدَّد 6
		يجدّد 3
jadual, senarai	table, chart, list	جدول 18
jadual perlawanan	tournament table	جدول المسابقة 8
bersungguh-sungguh, serius, tekum	seriousness, earnestness	جدّية 3
baru	new, recent, fresh	جديد 74
		جديدة 27
sepatutunya, lebih baik	worthy, deserving	جدير 4
disebabkan, diakibatkan	because of, due to	جراء 4
kecederaan, orang yang cedera	surgeon	جراح 4
pembedahan	surgical, operative	جراحية 5
berlari, berlangsung	running, racing	جرى 5
		جرت 21
		يجري 8
		تجري 5
sebahagian, bahagian	part, portion, fraction	جزء 3
balasan, denda	reward, punishment, penalty	جزاء 40
orang Algeria, berkaitan Algeria	Algerian	جزائري 17
		جزائرية 9
		جزائريون 3 - ج
badan, tubuh	body	جِسْم
		أجسام 3 - ج
membuat, melakukan, menjadikan	to make, render	جعَلَ 4
		يجعل 6
		نجعل 3
perlakuan, perbuatan	making, creating	جعْلُ 3
pendapatan, penarikan	bringing, getting	جلَب 5
perhimpunan, majlis, sesi	session, sitting, meeting	جلسة 7
pendudukan, duduk	sitting, taking a seat	جلوس 3
secara bersama, berkumpulan	collective, mass, team	جماعية 8
mengumpulkan, mengutip	to gather, collect, to pick	جَمَعَ 6
		جمعت 12
		تجمع 7
pengumpulan	gathering, collecting	جَمْع 4
persatuan, pertubuhan	society, association	جمعية 12
		جمعيات 7 - ج
pertubuhan-pertubuhan sukan	sports associations	جمعيات رياضية 3
kumpulan orang, perhimpunan	crowd, throng, gathering	جمهور 23
		جماهير 39 - ج
berkaitan kumpulan orang, republik	crowd, throng, gathering	جمهورية 8
		جماهيري 13 - ج
		جماهيرية 8
semua, seluruh	all, every	جميع 79
cantik, memikat	beautiful, graceful	جميلة 3
sayap	wing, flank	جناح 3
selatan	south	جنوب 26
arah selatan	southern	جنوبي 7
		جنوبية 21
matawang Mesir	Egypt Pound	جنيه 10
alat, peralatan, sistem	apparatus, set, appliance	جهاز 52
profesional	artistic device, professional	جهاز فني 40
peralatan latihan	training device	جهاز تدريبي 6
badan pentadbiran	administrative body	الجهاز الإداري 5
		جهازان 4 - م
arah, hala	side, direction	جهة 35
sebelah kiri	left side	جهة يسرى 3
		جهات 4 - ج
usaha, ikhtiar	effort, endeavor	جهدٌ 11
		جهود 23 - ج
kesediaan, persediaan	readiness, prepare	جهوزية 3
atmosfera, suasana	atmosphere	جَوّ
		أجواء 8 - ج
judo	judo	جودو 6
pusingan, lawatan	round, tour, circuit	جولة 57
pusingan timbal balik	round second leg	جولة إياب 3

baik, bagus	good, perfect	جيد [26] جيدة [23]

ح

halangan, sekatan	obstacle, hindrance	حائل [4]
keinginan, kehendak, keperluan	need, want, necessity	حاجة [16]
tembok, pembahagi	partition, division, barrier	حاجِز [7] حواجز [6] – ج
yang berlaku, yabg baru	occurring, happening, taking place	حادِث [3] حادثة [5]
penjaga	guard, lookout	حارِس [80]
penjaga gol	goal keeper	حارس/حراس/حراسة المرمى [37] حراس [14] - ج
bersifat tegas, muktamad	decisive, conclusive	حاسمة [19]
hadir, tiba	present, attending	حاضِر [5]
menjaga, menyimpan	to keep, preserve	حافَظَ [5]
penuh dengan	full of, filled with	حافِل [3]
hal, keadaan	situation, circumstance	حالٌ [18] حالة [27] حالات [4] - ج
sekarang, kini	present, current, actual	حالي [72] حالية [8]
menjaga, menghalang	to prevent, to keep	حالت [4]
yang membawa, pembawa	carrier, bearer	حامِل [34]
juara bertahan	defending champion	حامل اللقب [32]
mencuba	to try, attempt	حاول [11] يحاول [13] نحاول [3]
sayang, kasih, suka	love, passion	حُبّ [3]
hujah, perdebatan, alasan	argument, plea, excuse	حجة [3]
batu	stone	حجر [5]
batu asas	foundation stone	حجر الأساس [4]
saiz, ukuran	mass, size,	حجْم [10]
sempadan, had	boundary, border	حدّ [16] حد القول [3]
had pengucapan	extent of saying	حدود [5] - ج
kejadian, situasi	event, incident, occurrence	حَدَثٌ أحداث [12] - ج
kejadian keganasan	violence incident	أحداث العنف [3]
berlaku	to happen, take place	حَدَثَ [8] حدثت [3] يحدث [4] تحدُث [3]
baru, moden, terkini	new, recent, fresh	حديث [21] حديثة [3]
menghadkan, menentukan	to define, to specify	حدَّدَ يحدد [3] يُحدِّدُ [3]
turun, tergelincir, jatuh	to descend, come down	حذَرَ [3]
perhatian, penjagaan	caution, care	حذِرٌ [5]
percuma, pembebasan	free, release	حُرّ [3] حرة [18]
kebebasan, kemerdekaan	freedom, liberty	حرية [4]
penjagaan, pengawasan	to guard, watch	حراسة [12]
penjagaan gol	goal keeping	حراسة المرمى [4]
perang	war, hostilities	حرب [6]
kemahuan, kesungguhan	desire, wish, aspiration	حرْص [6]
mengharamkan, melarang	to forbid, prohibit	حرَّم [4]
kehilangan, kerugian	deprivation, privation	حرمان [6]
keinginan, kesungguhan	desirous, wishful	حريص [3]
pengiraan, pertimbangan	calculation, consideration	حساب [15] حسابات [14] - ج
semata-mata, hanya	only, merely	حسْب [28]
memutuskan, menetapkan	to cut off, to decide	حَسَمَ [3] يحسم [3] تحسم [3]
penetapan, keputusan	settlement, decision	حسْم [8]
jangka masa, waktu	lesson, session, period	حصّة [15]

sesi latihan	training session	الحصة/الحصص التدريبية [7]
menuai, mendapat	to harvest, reap	حصدَ [6]
penuaian, perolehi	harvesting, reaping	حصْد [9]
mendapat, mencapai	take place, obtain	حصَلَ [20]
		حصلت [7]
		يحصل [15]
pencapaian, dapatan	occurrence, obtainment	حصول [26]
		حصيلة [3]
hadir, tiba, datang	attend, present	حضَرَ [6]
		حضرت [3]
		يحضر [4]
kehadiran, kedatangan	presence, attendence	حضور [40]
nasib, untung	luck, fortune	حظَّ [3]
		حظوظ [4] - ج
mendapat, mencapai, memperoleh	to acquire, get, obtain	حظي [3]
		تحظى [3]
penjagaan, pegawasan	keeping, protection	حفاظ [8]
perhimpunan, sambutan	gathering, assembly	حفْل [15]
hak	right	حقٌّ [17]
merealisasikan, mendapat, mencapai	to realise, achieve	حقّق [56]
		حققت [14]
		حققوا [4]
		يحقق [12]
		تحقّق [3]
hakikat, realiti	truth, reality	حقيقة [6]
hakiki, benar	real, true	حقيقي [10]
		حقيقية [6]
pengadil	referee	حكَمٌ [79]
pengadil antarabangsa	international referee	حكم دولي [4]
penolong pengadil	assistant referee	حكم مساعد [4]
		حكام [19] - ج
undang-undang, peraturan	rule, government	حُكْم [4]
menyelesaikan, merungkaikan	to untie, resolve	حلَّ
		يحلّ [19]
penyelesaian	untying, unfastening	حَلّ [9]
		حلول [8] - ج
kebaikan, toleransi	patience, tolerance	حِلْم [5]
ibu mertua	mother in law	حماة [4]
bersemangat, keinginan	enthusiasm, eagerness	حماس [3]
		حماسة [3]
penjagaan, pengawasan	protection, defense	حماية [3]
pujian	praise, commendation	حَمْد [3]
merah	red	حمراء [17]
membawa, memegang	to carry, to hold	حَمَلَ
		حملت [3]
		يحمل [6]
		تحمِل [8]
serangan, kempen	attack, offence, campaign	حملة [6]
kolam, bekas, tangki	basin, tank, pool	حوض [3]
kawasan, daerah	district, section	حيّ [3]
kehidupan	life, living	حياة [7]

خ

luar	outside, exterior	خارج [20]
tempat lawan	out of ground	خارِج الأرض [5]
luaran	external, exterior	خارجي [6]
		خارجية [8]
tewas, kalah, rugi	loser, forfeiter	خاسِر [7]
khas	specific	خاص [13]
		خاصة [74]
		خصوص [34]
memasuki, mengharungi	to wade into, go into	خاض [27]
		يخوض [23]
		تخوض [5]
kosong, sunyi	empty, vacant	خالي [4]
berita, khabar	news	خبر [8]
pengalaman	experience	خبرة [15]
berpengalaman, berpengetahuan	expert, specialist	خبير [3]

penutup, penghabisan	final, closing	خبراء 3 - ج
memalukan	ashamed, embarrassed	ختام 10
khidmat, tugas	service, duty	خجولة 3
		خدمة 8
keluar, muncul	to go out, emerge	خدمات 11 - ج
		خرج 10
pengeluaran, penyingkiran	going out, emergence	يخرج 13
kekalahan, tewas	loss, forfeiture	خروج 33
		خسارة 64
kalah, tewas	to lose, forfeit	خسارتين 3 - م
		خسِر 30
		خسرت 3
mengkhususkan, istimewa	to distinguish with	يخسر 7
		خصَّ
		يخص 3
lawan, musuh	opponent, adversary	خصْ◌ُم 4
tunduk kepada, menunduk	to submit, subjected to	خضعَ 4
garisan, barisan	line	خطّ 27
barisan pertahanan	line of defense	خط الدفاع 5
barisan penyerang	line of attack	خط الهجوم 7
barisan tengah	line of midfield	خط الوسط 5
salah	error, mistake, fault	خطأ 24
		أخطاء 22 - ج
perancangan, susunan	planning, line	خطّة 5
		خطط 4 - ج
bahaya	danger, risk	خطر 10
merebut, mandapat	to snatch, grab	خطفَ 6
rebutan, pencapaian	grabbing, seizing	خطْف 7
langkah	step	خطوة 4
kepentingan, keutamaan	seriousness, importance	خطورة 19
penting, utama, serius	grave, serious	خطير 5
		خطيرة 7
ringan, lembut	light, mild	خفيف 4
percangahan, perbalahan	disagreement, discord	خلاف 9
		خلافة 4
datang kemudian, pengikut	succescor, descendent	خلفٌ 3
mengikuti, datang kemudian	to follow, come after	خلَفَ 3
latar belakang	background	خلفية 8
teluk	gulf	خليج 8
berkaitan teluk	gulfy	خليجي 8
		خليجية 8
pengganti ketua	succesor	خليفة 5
lima segi, lima penjuru	fivefold, quintuple	خماسية 5
tengkuk, leher	neck, throat	خناق 4
kemasukan, pengharungan	wading into, sinking ito	خوض 28
pilihan	option, choice	خيارات 4 - ج
kegagalan, tewas	failure, unsuccess	خيبة 6
baik, bagus	good, benefit	خير 6

د

bulatan, kawasan	circle, area	دائرة 5
sentiasa, selalu	lasting, enduring	دائم 11
di dalam, dalam	inside, interior	داخِل 40
dalam kawasan	inner area	داخل منطقة 10
dalaman, berkaitan dalam	internal, interior	داخلية 8
berpusing, berkisar, berputar	to turn, revolve	دَارَ 4
faktor, punca, penyebab	cause, necessity	دَاعِي 5
selagi, masih, berterusan	to last, continue	دَامَتْ 4
memasuki, masuk dalam	to enter, come into	دَخَلَ 14
		يدخل 11
		يدخلون 3
		تدخُل 3
kemasukan, penyertaan	entering, entry	دخول 18
analisa, kajian	study, research	دراسة 19
tahap, peringkat	step, level	درجة 44
memanggil, menyeru	to call	دعا 3
sokongan, dokongan	support, sustainment	دعْم 20
panggilan, ajakan	calling, summon	دعوة 4

		دعوات [3] - ج
dakwaan, alasan	cause, case	دعوى [3]
pertahanan	defense	دفاع [51]
berkaitan pertahanan	defensive	دفاعي [8]
		دفاعية [5]
mendesak, mempertahankan	to push, to stimulate, force	دفَعَ [11]
		يدفع [3]
desakan, pertahanan	pushing, stimulation	دفْع [6]
kumpulan	group	دُفعة [5]
minit	minute	دقيقة [155]
		دقائق [28] - ج
		دقيقتين [18] - م
doktor	doctor	دكتور [14]
tanda, bukti	sign, indication	دليل [5]
orang Denmark, berkaitan Denmark	Denmark	دنماركي [6]
peranan, pusingan	role, turn, round	دور [128]
pusingan akhir	final round	دور نهائي [17]
pusingan kumpulan	groups round	دور مجموعات [7]
pusingan separuh akhir	semi final round	دور نصف نهائي [5]
pusingan suku akhir	quarter final round	دور ربع نهائي [4]
		دورات [14] - ج
siri perlawanan negara Arab	Arab series	دورات عربية [5]
siri perlawanan, pusingan	round, series	دوري [265]
Liga Perdana	Premier League	دوري ممتاز [51]
pusingan akhir	final round	دور نهائي [17]
liga tempatan	national league	دوري محلي [8]
liga elit	elite league	دوري نخبة [7]
Liga Kelas Pertama	First Class League	دوري درجة أولى [5]
sesi, perlawanan, pusingan	session, series, round	دورة [146]
siri perlawanan Negara Arab	Arab series	دورة/دورات عربية [38]
sesi perlawanan	games session	دورة ألعاب [28]
perlawanan persahabatan	friendly tournament/match	دورة ودية [6]
perlawanan sukan	sports tournaments	دورة رياضية [10]
sesi latihan	traning sessions	دورة/ دورات تدريبية [3]
negara	country, state	دولة [12]
		دول [30] - ج
negara-negara Arab	Arab countries	الدول العربية [8]
antarabangsa, dunia	international	دولي [63]
		دولية [31]
		دوليين [9] - ج
Dollar	Dollar	دولار [24]
merekodkan, menulis	to record, take note	دوَّنَ [3]
Davies	Davies	ديفيس [6]
Dinar	Dinar	دينار [14]
hutang	debts	ديون [6]

ذ

mempunyai, individu, sendiri	self, person, posses	ذات [27]
menyatakan, menyebut	to mention	ذكَرَ [11]
		يذكر [5]
		يُذْكَرُ [14]
		تُذُكِّرَ [4]
pernyataan	mention, referring	ذكْر [5]
pergi, perlepasan	leaving, departure	ذهاب [39]
pergi	to go to	ذَهَبَ [3]
emas	gold	ذَهَبٌ [9]
berkaitan emas	golden	ذهبي [3]
		ذهبية [64]
		ذهبيتين [5] - م
		ذهبيات [4] - ج
pemikiran, otak	mind, intellect	ذهن
		أذهان [3] - ج

ر

kepimpinan	leadership	رئاسة [8]
Ketua, Presiden	leader, president	رئيس [189]
Presiden persatuan	President of the union	رئيس الاتحاد [23]
Presiden jawatankuasa	President of the committee	رئيس اللجنة [30]
Presiden kelab	President of the club	رئيس النادي [13]
Presiden Majlis	President of the council	رئيس المجلس [12]
Ketua Pengarah	General Manager	الرئيس العام [10]
		رئيسان [3] - م
berkaitan ketua	chief, principal	رئيسي [4]
		رئيسية [5]
menarik, memikat	wonderful, marvelous	رائع [9]
		رائعة [8]
untung, berjaya, pemenang	winner, gainer	رابحة [4]
hubungan, pertubuhan	link, association	رابطة [27]
Liga Juara-Juara	champions league	رابطة أبطال [7]
pertubuhan kebangsaan	national association	رابطة وطنية [5]
		روابط [4] – ج
rehat	rest, relaxation	راحة [6]
kepala	head	رأس [30]
tanduk	heading, headline	رأسية [10]
yang mengangkat, menaikkan	raiser, lifter	رافع [8]
rali (sukan bermotor)	rally	رالي [14]
bertaruh, bertarung	to bet, wager, gamble	راهَنَ
		يراهِنُ [5]
melihat, mencadangkan	to see, look	رأى
		يرى [10]
		أرى [8]
bendera	flag, banner	راية [3]
mengikat	to bind, fasten	رَبَطَ
		تَرْبط [4]
suku	quarter	رُبع [20]
suku akhir	quarter final	ربع نهائي [11]
kembali, pulang	to return, come, back	رَجَعَ
		أرجِعُ [5]
lelaki	man	رجلٌ [9]
		رجال [31] – ج
kelakian, berkaitan lelaki	manly, masculine	رجولي [3] - ج
mengalu-alukan, menyambut	to welcome	رحَّب [3]
		رحبت [3]
perjalanan, perpindahan	trip, journey	رحلة [7]
perlepasan, pemergian	departure, leaving	رحيل [6]
membalas, menjawab, memulangkan	to return, give back	ردَّ [10]
		يردُّ [3]
jawapan, balasan	returning, giving back	ردٌّ [17]
respon, balasan	respond	ردّ/ردود الفعل [3]
surat	letter	رسالة [5]
pelukis, pengukir	draftsman, drawer	رسام [5]
hendak, tujuan	intended for, for	رسم [3]
rasmi	official, formal	رسمي [27]
		رسمية [9]
peluru	bullet	رصاصة [3]
kedudukan	outstanding, reminder	رصيد [125]
kepuasan, memadai	become satisfied	رضا [3]
penjagaan, tajaan, lindungan	care, protection	رعاية [21]
mahu, ingin	to desire, wish	رَغِبَ
		يَرْغَبُ [5]
keinginan, kemahuan	desire, wish	رغبة [14]
kawan, sahabat, teman	companion, company	رفاق [3]
menolak, menafikan	to refuse, to reject	رفضَ [13]
		رفضت [5]
		يرفضُ [3]
penolakan, penafian	refusal, rejection	رفْض [10]
mengangkat, menaikkan	to raise, to lift	رفعَ [25]
		رفعت [4]
		يَرْفَعُ [10]
kenaikan, angkat	raising, lifting	رفْع [38]
sukan angkat berat	weight-lifting	رفع الأثقال [15]

pendamping, teman	company, fellowship	رفقة [3]
nombor, bilangan	number	رقم [21]
nombor rekod	record	رقم قياسي [12]
		أرقام [7] - ج
lutut	knee	ركبة [3]
ragbi	rugby	ركبي [16]
menumpukan, memfokuskan	focus, concentrate	ركّز [4]
sepakan	kick	ركلة [27]
sepakan penalti	penalty kick	ركلة/ركلات الجزاء [22]
sepakan percuma	free kick	ركلة حرة [9]
		ركلات [4] – ج
sepakan penalti	penalty shootout	ركلات الترجيح [4]
sudut	corner	ركنية [8]
lambang, tanda	symbol, sign	رمز [3]
		رمزي [3]
balingan, rejaman	throwing, casting	رمْي [3]
		رميات [5] - ج
keuntungan, kemenangan	profit, gain, winning	روابح [4] – ج
penjelajah, penyelidik	pioneer, explorer, guideline	رواد [3] - ج
ruh, jiwa	spirit	روح [13]
semangat berjuang	fighting spirit	روح القتال [3]
orang Rusia, berkaitan Rusia	Russian	روسي [16]
		روسية [7]
orang Romania, berkaitan Romania	Romanian	رومانية [4]
reuter	reuter	رويترز [4]
sukan	sport	رياضة [80]
berkenaan sukan	sportive, sporty	رياضي [57]
		رياضية [71]
		رياضات [3] – ج
		رياضيين [14] - ج
Riyal	Riyal	ريال [62]

ز

bertambah, berkembang	to increase, grow	زاد [8]
		يَزِيْدُ [4]
		تزيد [3]
melawat	to visit	زارَ
		يَزُورُ [3]
menghilang, masih	to disappear, still	زال [13]
		زالت [4]
		يزَالُ [7]
		تزال [4]
		نزال [8]
sudut	corner	زاوية [6]
ketua	leader, chief	زعيم [3]
masa, zaman	time, period	زمن [14]
kawan, sahabat	colleague, companion	زميل [18]
		زملاء [11] - ج
		زميلين [3] – م
pelawat	visitors	زوار [4] - ج
pertambahan	increase, increment	زيادة [4]
lawatan	visit	زيارة [18]

س

soalan	question, inquiry	سؤال [6]
		أسئلة [3] - ج
terdahulu	previous, preceding	سابق [46]
		سابقة [27]
		سابقتين [3] – م
		سابقين [3] - ج
dataran, kawasan lapang	square, space	ساحة [4]
bergegas, cepat	to hurry, hasten	سارع [3]
jam, sekarang, pukul	hour, currently	ساعة [44]

menolong, membantu	help, assist
menyumbang, berkongsi	to invest, contribute, share
renang	swimming
tujuh penjuru	sevenfold
pertandingan, perlumbaan	race, contest, compitition
sebab, alasan	reason, cause
menyebabkan, mengakibatkan	to cause, generate
berlalu, melampaui	to precede, forego
keutamaan, pilihan	antecedence, priority
jalan, laluan, trek	way, path, track
medaftar, mencatat	to register, record, note
menjaringkan, mendaftar	scored, recorded
bertembung, bertemu	clash, crush, beat
melangsaikan, betujuan	to pay, settle, to aim
rahsia	secret
dahi	forehead
kecepatan, kepantasan	fast, speed, velocity
dengan pantas, cepat	fast, quick, rapid
kebahagiaan, seronok	happiness, felicity
orang Arab Saudi, berkaitan Arab Saudi	Saudian
usaha, bersungguh-sungguh	effort, endeavor
berusaha, mencari	to seek, attempt
perjalanan	travel, journey
jatuh, turun, junam	to fall, drop
kejatuhan, menjunan	falling, drop
tinggal, diami	to live, dwell in
keselamatan	security
menarik, merampas	to steal, rob, plunder
negatif	negative
raga, jaring	basket
rantaian, siri	series
kekuasaan, penguasaan	domination, power
raja, sultan	sultan, sovereignty
kebenaran, keizinan	permission
membenarkan	to allow, permit
nama baik, kehebatan	reputation
yang mulia, ketinggian	highness, dignity
Yang Mulia Raja	Royal Highness
tahun	year
tahunan	annually
berpusat, pusat	central
centimeter	centimeter
berlaku, berpeluang	to occur, had a change
snuker	snooker
senang, mudah	easyness, simple
jahat, buruk	worse, mis -
sama	same, similar
super	super
orang Sudan, berkaitan Sudan	Sudanese
orang Syria, berkiatan Syria	Syrian

ساعات [8] - ج
ساعَدَ
يُساعِدُ [4]
ساهمَ [7]
سباحة [5]
سباعيات [6] - ج
سباق [17]
سبب [83]
أسباب [14] - ج
سبَّب
تسبّب [3]
سبَقَ [17]
سبقت [5]
يَسْبِقُ [3]
سبْق [4]
سبيل [3]
سبل [3]
سجَّلَ [98]
سجلت [4]
يُسَجِّلُ [22]
سجْل [11]
سحقَ [4]
سدَّد [15]
يُسَدِّدُ [9]
سرّ [12]
سرار [9]
سرعة [11]
سريع [4]
سريعة [8]
سعادة [9]
سعودي [74]
سعودية [19]
سعوديين [5] - ج
سعْي [3]
سعى
يَسْعَى [22]
تسعى [8]
سفرٌ [6]
سفير [3]
سقطَ [14]
سقوط [8]
سَكَنَ
يَسْكُنُ [4]
سلامة [3]
سلبَ [6]
سلبي [11]
سلة [37]
سلسلة [3]
سلطات [4] - ج
سلطان [12]
سماح [4]
سمحَ [4]
يَسْمَحُ [7]
سمعة [7]
سمو [33]
سمو الملكي [11]
سنة [21]
سنتين [4] - م
سنوات [20] - ج
سنوي [6]
سنترال [4]
سنتيم [10]
سنحت [4]
سنوكر [9]
سهْل [5]
سهلة [15]
سهولة [3]
سوء [4]
سواء [10]
سوبر [16]
سوداني [9]
سوري [34]
سورية [6]

orang Sweden, berkaitan Sweden	Swedish	سويدي 7
orang Switzerland, berkaitan Switzerland	Switzerland	سويسري 11
buruk, kesalahan	sin, fault, mis-deed	سيئة 3
kereta	car	سيارة 6
		سيارات 5 – ج
politik	politic	سياسة 7
konteks	context, sequence	سياق 6
tuan, encik, lelaki	master, lord, man	سيد 29
		سيدات 20 – ج
Sir	Sir	سير 4
menguasai	to dominate	سيطرَ 5
penguasaan	domination	سيطرة 26
scenario, keadaan	scenario	سيناريو 7

ش

pemuda	young, young man	شاب 9
		شباب 101
berkaitan pemuda	youth	شبابي 4
		شبابية 5
jalan, lorong	way, road	شارع 4
menyertai	to participate	شاركَ
		يُشَارِكُ 17
		تشارك 17
hal, keadaan	matter, affair	شأن 19
		شئون 5 - ج
menyaksikan, menonton	witness, watch	شاهدَ 4
pintu, tingkap	window	شباك 36
persamaan, kesamaran	resemblance, similarity,	شبه 3
keberanian, semangat	courage, bravery, boldness	شجاعة 3
seseorang, individu	a person, individual	شخص 7
perseorangan, bersifat individu	personal, individually	شخصي 10
		شخصية 4
menegaskan, menekankan	to emphasise, stress	شدَّدَ 5
keras, tegas, kuat	strong, powerfull, forceful	شديد 3
		شديدة 4
pembelian	buy(ing), purchase	شراء 3
polis	policeman	شرطة 6
mengikut syarak	legitimate, legal, lawful	شرعي 3
kemuliaan, ketinggian	honor, dignity	شَرَف 11
kemuliaan, kemegahan	honorary	شرفي 3
timur	east	شرق 6
syarikat, firma	company, corporation, firm	شركة 9
catur	chess	شطرنج 3
lambang, tanda	slogan, watchword, sign	شعار 4
bangsa, masyarakat	people, nation, public	شعب 11
kebangsaan	nationality	شعبي 4
		شعبية 9
merasa, perasaan	to feel, sense, to perceive	شعرَ
		يَشْعُرُ 3
		أَشْعرُ 3
kalut, kacau bilau	riot, disturbance	شغب 4
saudara, kerabat	brother	شقي
		أشقاء 4 - ج
adik- beradik	full brother, whole brother	شقيق 5
syak wasangka	doubt, suspicion	شكٌ 5
		شكوك 4 - ج
kesyukuran, terima kasih	thankfulness, gratitute	شُكْر 5
bentuk, rupa	form, shape, figure	شكل 35
membentuk	to, form, shape, fashion	شكّلَ 3
		شكلت 4
		يُشَكِّلُ 3
aduan, bantahan	complaint, protest	شكوى 7
utara	north	شمال 7
arah utara	northen	شمالي 3
		شمالية 20
kesatuan, persatuan	union, unity	شمل 4

mengandungi	to include, contain	شمل تشْمَل [4]
penyaksian, tontonan	witness, evidence	شهادة [4]
menonton, menyaksikan	to witness, to watch	شهد [13] شهدت [23] يَشْهَدُ [8] تشْهد [11] شهداء [3]
bulan	month	شهْرٌ [64] أشْهُر [9] – ج شهرين [3] - م
separuh masa separuh masa perlawanan	half time half time of the match	شوْط [114] شوط المباراة [5] شوطين [3] – م أشواط [7] - ج
benda, sesuatu, objek orang tua, senator	thing, object, stuff old man, aged, advanced in year, senator	شيء [25] شيخ [20] شيخة [7]

ص

tuan, pemilik, kawan	to be a companion of, owner	صاحب [51]
kedudukan liga	league place	صاحب المركز [12]
Yang Mulia	His highness	صاحب السمو [12]
Duli Yang Maha Mulia	His Royal Highness	صاحب السمو الملكي [11]
tuan rumah	owner of the land	صاحب/أصحاب الأرض [16] أصحاب [14] - ج
berbagai jenis burung	oriole	صافرة [5]
dewan, bilik	hall, room	صالة [7] صالات [6] - ج
tepat, betul, baik	good, right, valid	صالِح [18]
pembuat, pencipta	maker, creator	صانع [7]
perancang utama	playmaker	صانع الألعاب [5]
pagi	dawn, morning	صباح [16] صبيحة [3]
surat khabar	newspaper	صحافة [6] صحيفة [12]
liputan, akhbar	press, reportage	صحفي [6] - ج صحفية [5] صحفيون [8]
kesihatan	healthy	صحية [4]
betul, asli	true, real, genuine	صحيح [11]
penolakan	repulsion, repelling	صدّ [4]
memimpin, di hadapan	front, lead	صدارة [46]
hal, perkara	respect, regard, matter	صدد [7]
menerbitkan, mengeluarkan	to be published, issued	صدرَ [5] صدرت [3]
kebenaran, kesahihan	truth, trueness	صدْق [5]
kejutan	shock, impact	صدمة [6]
kawan, rakan	friend, crony	صديق [3]
jujur, terus terang	frankness, openness	صراحة [3]
berusaha gigih, bergelut	struggle, fight, strife	صراع [8]
orang Serbia, berkaitan Serbia	Serb	صربي [5]
mengumumkan, jelas	to declare, become clear	صرَّحَ [13] يُصَرِّحُ [3]
pembuangan, pemergian	dismissal, sending away	صرْف [5]
susah, sukar	difficult, hard	صعْب [12] صعوبة [24] صعبة [19] صعوبات [4] - ج
memajat, mendaki	to climb, ascend	صعِدَ [7] صعدت [4] يَصْعَدُ [3]
pendakian	climbing, ascending	صعود [6]
tanah tinggi, tahap	highland, level	صعيد [10]
kecil	small, little	صغار [5] صغير [4]
sifat, watak	adjective, quality, character	صفة [6]
kosong, sifar	nil, zero	صفْر [70]

pakej, ususan	deal, transaction, package	صفقة [5]
barisan	line, composition	صفوف [41] - ج
hubungan	connection, contact	صلة [3]
gambar, bentuk, imej	picture, image	صورة [14]
musim panas	summer	صيف [13]
orang Cina, berkaitan China	Chinese	صيني [6]

ض

yang hilang	lost, missing	ضائع [15]
menggandakan, menambah	to add, to double	ضاعَفَ
		يُضَاعِفُ [3]
besar	big, huge	ضخمة [3]
berlawanan, bertentangan	opposite, contrary	ضدّ [32]
pukulan	beating, striking	ضرْب [4]
		ضربة [23]
sepakan penalti	penalty shoot	ضربة الجزاء [7]
penting, perlu	need, necessity	ضرورة [14]
lemah, tidak bertenaga	weakness, powerless	ضعف [9]
		ضعيف [3]
		ضعيفة [3]
tekanan	pressure	ضغْط [17]
		ضغوط [4] - ج
penyertaan, penyatuan	joining, uniting	ضمُّ [5]
menyertai, bersatu	to join, unite, bring together	ضمَّ
		ضمت [8]
		ضمَّ [18]
		تضمّ [22]
jaminan	guarantee, warranty	ضمان [8]
menjamin, memastikan	to guarantee, ensure	ضمِنَ [5]
		يَضْمَنُ [11]
cahaya, kecerahan	light, brightness	ضوء [7]
		أضواء [6] - ج
kehilangan	loss, waste	ضياع [4]
layanan, penganjuran	entertaining, holding	ضيافة [3]
tetamu, pasukan pelawat	visitor, guest	ضيف [69]
		ضيفة [3]

ط

kapal terbang	airplane	طائرة [8]
mengejut, cemas	emergency, sudden	طارئ [3]
tenaga, kekuatan	energy, power	طاقات [3] – ج
anak kapal	crew	طاقم [12]
kakitangan teknikal	technical staff	طاقم فني [5]
memohon, meminta	to claim, require	طالبَ [8]
		يُطَالِبُ [4]
meja	table	طاولة [11]
percetakan, semula jadi	printing, natural	طبْع [7]
kedoktoran, perubatan	medical	طبّي [4]
		طبية [3]
doktor	doctor	طبيب [8]
secara semula jadi	naturally	طبيعي [6]
lontaran, pengurangan	deduction, discount	طرْح [3]
penolakan, buangan	expulsion, throwing	طرْد [20]
dibuang, ditolak	to be expelled, driven away	طَرِدَ [4]
had, bahagian, hujung	edge, limit, side	طرَف [18]
		طرفين [11] – م
		أطراف [4] - ج
jalan, lorong	path, road, way	طريق [47]
melalui kesalahan	by mistake	طريق الخطأ [3]
		طريقة [21]

cabaran, tikaman	stabbing, challenge	طعْن [3]
budak, kanak-kanak	baby, child	طفْل
		أطفال [10] - ج
tipis	slight, minor	طفيفة [3]
meminta, memohon	to request, to ask	طلبَ [9]
		يَطْلُبُ [5]
permintaan, desakan	request, demand, claim	طلب [11]
bercita-cita, bertujuan	to aspire, aim to, seek	طمح
		تطمح [3]
cita-cita, harapan	ambition, aspirant	طموح [4]
		طموحات [4] - ج
sepanjang	throughout, all during	طوال [10]
		طويل [10]
		طويلة [9]
baik, bagus	good, pleasant	طيبة [5]
penerbangan	flying, aviation	طيران [11]
Penerbangan Emirate	Emirate Airline	طيران الإمارات [11]

ظ

situasi, keadaan	occation, situasion	ظرف [5]
		ظروف [22] - ج
situasi sukar	difficult conditions	ظروف الصعبة [4]
masih, menyambung	to continue to do, remain	ظلّ [6]
teduh, lindungan	shadow, shade	ظِلٌّ [18]
tengah hari	noon, midday	ظَهْر [13]
belakang, mengejar	back, rear, hinder	ظَهْر [3]
muncul, keluat	to appear, come out	ظَهَرَ [9]
kemunculan	appearance, emergence	ظهور [12]
pembantu, belakang	helper, back	ظهير [10]
pertahanan kiri	left-back	الظهير الأيسر [5]
pertahanan kanan	right- back	الظهير الأيمن [4]

ع

kembali	returning, coming back	عائد [7]
Keluarga	family, household	عائلة [4]
memalukan, menjatuhkan	criticise, dishonor	عاب [3]
bahu, tanggungjawab	shoulder, responsible	عاتق [3]
pulang, kembali	to return, come back	عاد [18]
		عادت [5]
		يَعُودُ [23]
		تعود [9]
adat, kebiasaan	habit, custom	عادة [9]
adil, saksama	fair, just	عادِل [9]
berlaku adil, seri	to equal, to balance	عَادَلَ
		يُعَادِلُ [5]
pendemonstrasi, penyampai	exhibitor, demonstrator	عارضة [12]
rintangan teknikal	technical bar	عارضة فنية [3]
hidup	to live, exist	عاش [5]
		يَعِيشُ [5]
ibu negara, modal	capital, metropolis	عاصمة [24]
berkenaan ibu negara	capitality	عاصمي [3]
dunia	world	عالم [74]
peringkat dunia, global	wordwide, global, universal	عالمي [10]
		عالمية [16]
tinggi, atas	high, tall	عالي [9]
		عالية [5]
tahun	year	عام [178]
		أعوام [10] – ج
		عامين [14] – م
umum	general	عام [45]
		عامة [14]
		عموم [4]
pekerja, faktor	worker, factor	عامِل [4]

terkena, menderita	to suffer, undergo	عَانَى
		يُعَانِي [10]
beban	burden, load	عِبْء
		أعباء [3]
mengungkap, menyatakan	to express	عبَّرَ [6]
mengira, membilang	to count, number	عدَّ
		يُعَدُّ [12]
		تُعَدُّ [6]
beberapa	several, a number	عدَّة [21]
bilangan, nombor	number	عددٌ [88]
		أعداد [3] - ج
ketiadaan, tidak wujud	non-, nonexistence	عدَم [52]
tidak dikira	non-culculation	عدم الاحتساب [4]
beberapa, sebilangan	numerous, many	عديد [19]
		عديدة [3]
orang Iraq, berkaitan Iraq	Iraqis	عراقي [146]
		عراقية [22]
		عراقيون [16] - ج
Arab	Arab	عرب [38]
orang Arab, berkaitan Arab	Arabs	عربي [26]
		عربية [115]
		عرْس [4]
persembahan	show, demonstration	عرْض [34]
		عروض [13] - ج
silang, mnedatar	cross, horizontal	عرضية [16]
mengetahui	to know, aware	عَرَف
		عرفت [5]
		يعْرِفُ [8]
		أعرِفُ [4]
		تعرف [7]
		يُعْرَفُ [3]
halangan, hadangan	hindering, onstruction	عرقلة [3]
luas, besar	broad, wide	عريضة [3]
memartabatkan,	to consolidate, strengthen	عزَّزَ [3]
keazaman	determination	عزْم [3]
berkhemah	to camp	عَسْكَرَ
		يُعَسْكِرُ [4]
malam, senjakala	evening	عِشْية [8]
saraf, rasa	nerve	عصب
		أعصاب [4] – ج
petang	afternoon	عصْر [14]
mengenai otot	muscular	عضلي [3]
ahli, anggota	member	عضْو [9]
anggota persatuan	member of union	عضو/أعضاء الاتحاد [7]
ahli majlis	member of commission	عضو/أعضاء المجلس [12]
		أعضاء [44] - ج
anggota golongan elit	member of honor	أعضاء الشَرَف [3]
ahli kelab	club members	أعضاء النادي [4]
keanggotaan	membership	عضوية [3]
pemberian, hadiah	gift, present	عطاء [5]
besar, sangat	great, large	عظيم [3]
mengadakan, menganjurkan	to hold, to conclude	عقَدَ [6]
		عقدت [3]
kontrak, perjanjian,	contract, agreement, holding	عقْد [34]
penganjuran		عقود [10] - ج
hukuman, denda	penalty, punishment	عقوبة [24]
hukuman berhenti	penalty stop	عقوبة إيقاف [3]
		عقوبات [3] - ج
pantulan, berlawanan	reversal, reflection	عكس [3]
		تعكِس [3]
rawatan, penyembuhan	remedy, cure	علاج [11]
hubungan, kaitan	relationship	علاقة [7]
		علاقات [8] - ج
menggantung	to suspend, hang	علَّقَ [3]
ilmu, pengetahuan	science, knowledge	علْم [19]
berkaitan ilmu	scientific, academic	علمية [3]
mengetahui	to know	عَلِمَ
		يَعْلَمُ [7]
		علمنا [4]
ketinggian	height, altitude	علو [3]
lebih tinggi	higher	عليا [7]
sokongan, tiang	support, post, pillar	عماد
		أعمدة [3] - ج

umur	age	عمْر 15
melakukan, membuat	to act, to do	عمِل 4
		يُعْمَلُ 8
		يَعْمَلُونَ 3
perlakuan, perbuatan	deed, act	عَمَلٌ 28
		أعمال 13 - ج
operasi, amalan	operation, practice	عملية 18
pembedahan	surgery operation	عملية جراحية 5
gergasi	giant	عملاق 8
ketua, pengarah	chief, head	عميد 7
unsur	element, component	عنصر 3
		عناصر 18 - ج
keganasan, kekejaman	violent	عنف 7
bermaksud, beerti	mean	عنيَ
		يَعْنِي 8
		تعني 3
degil, liat	stubborn, die-hard	عنيد 4
tempoh, perjanjian, masa	period, treaty, obligation	عهْد 3
		عهدة 4
kembali, pulang	returning, coming back	عودة 56
sebagai ganti	substitute, instead of	عِوَض 3
bergantung kepada	to rely on, depend on	عَوَّلَ
		يُعَوِّلُ 5
mata, sama	eye, the same	عين 7
contoh, bentuk	sample, pattern	عينة 3

غ

tidak hadir	absent, stay away	غاب 8
		يَغِيْبُ 16
meninggalkan, berlepas	to leave, depart from	غَادَرَ
		يُغَادِرُ 5
berharga, mahal	valuable	غالي 6
orang Ghana, berkaitan Ghana	Ghanian	غاني 7
		غانية 4
tujuan, objectif	aim, purpose	غاية 23
keanehan	strangness, oddity	غرابة 3
umpanan, godaan	delusive, luring	غرار 5
arah barat	western	غربي 3
pelik, aneh	strange, odd, foreign	غريب 7
lawan, pasukan musuh	opponent, rival	غريم 4
musuh tradisi	arch-rival	الغريم التقليدي 3
		غضُّ 6
tanpa melihat	overlooking, ignoring	غض النظر 6
marah	angry	غضبٌ 4
besar, besar bilangan	great, large	غفير 4
ramai penonton	large crowds	الجمهور الغفير 4
genting, penting, sukar	distress, hardship	غمار 6
ketidakhadiran	absent	غياب 35
		غيابات 3 - ج

ف

kumpulan	group, troop	فئة 5
faedah, kebaikan	benefit, advantage	فائدة 3
pemenang	winner, victor	فائز 23
		فائزة 3
cerah	light, bright	فاتِح 4
mengejutkan	sudden, to surprise	فاجأ 3
pahlawan, jaguh	knight, hero	فارس 10
perbezaan	distinctive, different	فارق 76
perbezaan gol	goal different	فارق الأهداف 14
perbezaan mata	point different	فارق النقطة/نقاط 17
memenangi	to win, gain	فاز 72

keberkesanan	efficiency
FAF	FAF
pembukaan	opening
membuka	to open
masa, tempoh	period, time
tempoh pergantungan	period of suspention
ujian, gangguan	charm, trial, disturbance
wanita muda	young women, girl
ujian, pemerikasaan	examination, check
perangkap, jerat	trap, snare
kosong, ruang	vacancy, empty
Agensi Akhbar Perancis	Agency France-Presse (AFP)
kegembiraan	joy, happiness
bergembira	to become glad, happy
seseorang	single, sole
berseorangan, individu	personal, individual
pahlawan, jaguh	knight, hero
peluang, ruang	oppurtuniny, chance
mewajibkan, menyuruh	to impose, to order
cawangan, jabatan	branch, section, division
perbezaan	different, dissimilarity
orang Perancis, berkaitan Perancis	French
sukan equestrian	horsemanship, equestrian
tersendiri, unik	unique, individual
pasukan	team
pasukan kelab	club team
pasukan bola	football team
Pasukan Diraja	Royal Team
pasukan-pasukan kumpulan	group teams
gagal, tidak berjaya	fail, unsucces
kegagalan	failing, unsuccesful
pemisahan	partition, separation
memisahkan	to separate, to divide
pembukaan, penyebaran	opening, scattering
kebaikan, dengan kehebatan	grace, kindness, by virtue of
mengutamakan, memilih	choose, to prefer
perak	silver
berkesan	effective
keberkesanan	efficiency
keberkesanan pertarungan	effectiveness of fighting
perbuatan, perlakuan	deed, act
kehilangan	loss, forfeiture
bahagian, rangkap	passage, section, part
idea, pendapat	idea, view
hotel, penginapan	hotel, acommodation
skil, teknikal	skill, technical
bil	invoice, bill
kejayaan, kemenangan	success, victory
kemenangan berharga	precious victory
kemenangan besar	great victory
FIFA	FIFA

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يَفُوز [10]
تفوز [3]
فاعليات [3] - ج
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فتُح [7]
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فتيات [5] - ج
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فرق المجموعة [10]
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ق

pemimpin, ketua	leader	قائد [36]
ketua pasukan	Commander of the team	قائد المنتخب [12]
ketua pasukan	team leader	قائد الفريق [7]
pengucap, sambil berkata	teller, saying	قائل [14]
bersifat berdiri, kewujudan	standing, located, existent	قائم [12]
Pemangku Pengarah	Acting Director	قائم بأعمال مدير [4]
		قائمة [14]
		قائمين [4] - ج
bertemu, bertembung	crash, meet, clash	قَابَلَ
		يُقَابِلُ [4]
yang membunuh	killer	قَاتِل [8]
memimpin	to lead, to guide	قَادَ [30]
		قادت [4]
		يقُودُ [11]
mampu, berkemampuan	able, competent	قادرون [3] - ج
yang datang	comer	قادِم [19]
		قادمة [15]
benua	continent	قارة [12]
berkenaan benua	continental	قاري [8]
		قارية [6]
keras, tegas	hard, solid, firm	قاسية [5]
dewan	hall	قاعة [12]
kaedah, cara-cara	rule, principle	قاعدة [3]
bercakap, berkata	to say, speak	قال [142]
		قالت [14]
		يقُولُ [8]
		يَقُولُونَ [3]
		أقول [5]
berdiri, mengambil peranan	to rise, stand up	قام [12]
		قامت [5]
		قاموا [3]
		يَقُومُ [14]
		تقوم [11]
undang-undang, peraturan	law, act	قانون [3]
		قوانين [5] - ج
peraturan-peraturan am	general laws	القوانين العامة [3]
mengikut peraturan	legal	قانونية [4]
dari pihak	on the part of	قِبَل [31]
pergaduhan, peperangan	fighting, war	قتال [6]
perjuangan, pergaduhan	fighting	قتالية [3]
orang lama	old people, ancient	قدامى [3] - ج
bilangan, kadar, ukuran	amount, measure	قَدْر [3]
kemampuan	ability, capability	قدرة [6]
		قدرات [10] - ج
kaki	foot	قَدَم [202]
mendahului, kehadapan	to advance, bring forward	قدَّم [27]
		قدمت [4]
		يُقَدِّمُ [9]
hubungan kekeluargaan	relationship, kinship	قرابة [5]
resolusi, ketetapan	decision, resolution	قرار [49]
keputusan persatuan	association dicision	قرار الاتحاد [3]
		قرارات [7] - ج
keputusan pengadil	referee decision	قرارات الحكم [3]
menetapkan	to decide, te determine	قرَّر [16]
		قررت [6]
undian	draw, poll	قرعة [19]
dekat, hampir	near, close	قريب [7]
		قريبة [8]
niat, maksud	intention, purpose	قصْد [5]
pendek	short	قصيرة [5]
penghakiman, perlakuan	judiciary, spending, passing	قضاء [3]
melakukan, melaksanakan	to spend, pass	قضى [5]
dakwaan, hal keadaan	action, matter, affair	قضية [17]
sektor, bahagian	sector, section	قطاع [6]
orang Qatar, berkaitan Qatar	Qatar	قطري [28]
melompat	to jump	قفَزَ [4]
lompatan	jumping	قفْز [7]

hati, membalik	turning, hearh	قلب [3]
		قلوب [3] - ج
membalikkan, merubah	to turn	قَلَبَ
		يُقَلِّبُ [3]
sedikit	littlenes, fewness	قلة [3]
mengurangkan, menyusut	to shrink, reduce	قلّصَ [4]
bimbang, gelisah	worry, anxiety	قلق [5]
sedikit	little, few	قليل [9]
		قليلة [8]
kemuncak	summit, peak	قمة [10]
tentera	force, army	قوات [7] - ج
tentera bersenjata	armed forces	قوات مسلحة [4]
kekuatan, tentera	strength, force	قوة [41]
percakapan, pengucapan	saying, speech	قول [10]
kebangsaan	national	قومي [7]
kekuatan, tentera	strength, force	قوى [10]
kekuatan	strong, powerful	قوي [19]
		قوية [32]
kepimpinan	leadership	قيادة [42]
biasa, piawai, lazim	standard, normal	قياس [3]
rekod, piawai	record, standard	قياسي [14]
bangun, pelaksanaan	rising, standing up	قيام [6]
rantai, ikatan	tie, chain	قيد [5]
nilai	value, worth	قيمة [18]
		قيم [3]

ك

kapten	capten	كابتن [8]
hampir-hampir	to be, about to	كاد [13]
		كادت [4]
staf	staff	كادر [3]
latihan staf	staff training	الكادر التدريبي [4]
karate	karate	كاراتية [18]
piala	cup	كأس [121]
Piala Dunia	World Cup	كأس العالم [31]
Piala Asia	Asian Cup	كأس آسيا [25]
piala negara-negara	Cup of Nations	كأس أمم [20]
piala kejohanan	championship cup	كأس بطولة [3]
Bolasepak Piala Asia	Asian Cup Football	كأس الأمم الآسيوية [7]
Piala Afrika	African Cup	الكأس/الكؤوس الإفريقية [3]
Piala Davies (nama rasmi kejohanan tennis)	Davies Cup	كأس ديفيس [4]
Konfiderasi Bolasepak Afrika	Confideration of African Football	كاف [6]
semua, keseluruhan	all, all of	كافة [11]
mencukupi	enough, sufficient	كافية [3]
lengkap	complete	كامل [15]
kecergasan yang mencukupi	full fitness	كامل اللياقة [4]
		كاملة [11]
orang Cameron, berkaitan Camaron	Cameroon	كاميروني [3]
wujud, menjadi, adalah	to be, to exist	كان [204]
		كانا [4]
		كانت [98]
		كانوا [12]
		كنتُ [4]
		يَكُونُ [68]
		يكُونُوْنَ [5]
		أكون [4]
		تكون [42]
besar	large, big	كبير [66]
		كبيرة [35]
		كبار [8] - ج
		كبرى [3]
buku	book	كتاب [5]
banyak	a lot, many	كثير [34]
		كثيرة [8]
bola	ball	كرة [339]
bola sepak	football	كرة القدم [197]
bola keranjang	basketball	كرة السلة [26]
bola tamper	volleyball	كرة اليد [14]

bola silang, leret	ball cross	كرة/كرات عرضية [12]
bola tamper	volleyball	كرة الطائرة [4]
ping pong	table tennis	كرة الطاولة [4]
tenis	tennis	كرة المضرب [4]
bolasepek Afrika	African football	الكرة الإفريقية [3]
		كرات [7] - ج
berkenaan bola	ball-shaped, round	كروي [17]
		كروية [12]
orang Croatia, berkaitan Croatia	Croatian	كرواتي [9]
kemenangan, perolehan	gaining, winning	كسْب [6]
memecahkan	to smash, break into	كسّرَ [3]
pemecahan	smashing, breaking	كسْر [4]
mendedahkan, membuka	to uncover, expose	كشَفَ [9]
		كشفت [5]
		يَكْشِفُ [3]
pendedahan	exposure, uncovering	كشْف [3]
		كشوفات [5]
baju, jersi	jersy	كفة [4]
mencukupi	to be enough	كَفَى
		يَكْفِي [4]
kepastian, jaminan	bail, ensuring, guaranteeing	كفيلة [3]
semua	all	كل [135]
percakapan	talk, speak	كلام [5]
masalah, tidak selesa	trouble, inconvenient	كلفة [6]
mewajibkan, membebani	assign to, to charge with	كلفت [3]
kilometer	kilometer	كلم [14]
perkataan	word	كلمة [11]
kata putus	final dicision	كلمة أخيرة [3]
fakulti	faculty, school	كلية [3]
orang Korea, berkaitan Korea	Korean	كوري [13]
orang Kolombia, berkaitan Kolombia	Colombian	كولومبي [4]
kejadian	being, existence	كون [16]
orang Kuwait, berkaitan Kuwait	Kuwait	كويتي [16]
		كويتية [4]
kilogram	kilogram	كيلوغرام [31]

ل

senarai, papan kenyataan	list, table	لائحة [7]
		لوائح [3] - ج
berikut, datang kemudian	subsequent, followong	لاحق [5]
keperluan, sepatutnya	necessary, proper	لازم [5]
pemain	player	لاعب [279]
pemain tengah	midfielder	لاعب الوسط [11]
pemain Asia	Asian player	لاعب آسيوي [11]
pemain antarabangsa	international player	لاعب دولي [4]
		لاعبات [10]
		لاعبان [8]
		لاعبة [24]
		لاعبين [374] - ج
pemain-pemain pasukan	team players	لاعبو الفريق [12]
pemain-pemain kebangsaan	national team players	لاعبو المنتخب [8]
pemain-pemain utama	top players	اللاعبون الكبار [5]
pemain-pemain kelab	club players	لاعبو النادي [3]
pemain-pemain muda	youth players	لاعبون شباب [3]
pelihat, penarik perhatian	attention, eye-catching	لافت [4]
orang Lubnan, berkaitan Lubnan	Lebanese	لبناني [22]
		لبنانية [5]
berlindung	to resort to, seek shelter	لَجَأ
		يَلْجَأ [3]
jawatankuasa	committee, board	لجنة [102]
Jawatankuasa Olimpik	Olympic Committee	لجنة أولمبية [15]
Jawatankuasa Pertandingan	Competition Committee	لجنة مسابقات [10]
Jawatankuasa Penganjur	Organiser Committee	لجنة منظمة [8]
Jawatankuasa Pengadil	Referees committee	لجنة حكام [10]
Jawatankuasa Pelaksana	Executive Commitee	لجنة تنفيذية [3]
Jawatankuasa Olimpik Antarabangsa	International Olimpic Commitee	لجنة أولمبية دولية [3]
perlindungan	resorting to	لجوء [3]

menewaskan	overtaking, coming up	لحاق [4]
sekejap	moment, instant, while	لحظة [5]
		لحظات [4] - ج
keperluan, kelaziman	necessary, requisite	لزام [3]
bermain	to play	لعِب [37]
		لعبت [3]
		لعبا [3]
		لعبوا [3]
		يَلْعَبُ [57]
		تلعب [19]
permainan, kejohanan	play, game	لُعْب [55]
		ألعاب [78] - ج
kejohanan Arab	Arab games	الألعاب العربية [21]
sukan padang dan trek	track and field games	ألعاب القوى [9]
kejohanan Asia	Asian games	ألعاب آسيوية [4]
		لعبة [62]
		لعبتين [3] - م
pertemuan	meeting, clash	لقاء [102]
pertemuan persahabatan	friendly meeting	لقاء ودي [5]
pertemuan pusingan kedua	second leg match	لقاء إياب [4]
		لقاءات [7] - ج
gelaran	title	لقب [139]
gelaran Afrika	African title	اللقب الإفريقي [3]
bertemu	to meet	لقي [8]
merasa, menyentuh	to touch, feel, handle	لمست [3]
bendera	banner, flag	لواء [13]
kehinaan, dipersalahkan	blame, reproach	لوم [3]
kecergasan, kecekapan	fitness, competence	لياقة [12]
kecergasan fizikal	physical fitness	لياقة بدنية [4]
orang Lybia, berkaitan Lybia	Lybian	ليبي [26]
		ليبيين [3] - ج
bukan	not	ليس [24]
		ليست [10]
malam	night	ليل [5]
		ليلة [10]

م

seminar, sidang	conference	مؤتمر [5]
sidang akhbar	press conference	مؤتمر صحفي [4]
yang ditunda, ditangguhkan	postponed, put off	مؤجلة [3]
terkini, di akhir	current, deferred	مؤخر [10]
yayasan	foundation	مؤسسة [3]
		مؤسسات [4] - ج
sementara	temporary, transitory	مؤقت [15]
secara yakin, tegas	confirmatory	مؤكد [17]
yang menulis, pembentukan	forming, creating, writing	مؤلف [6]
yang layak, melayakkan	qualified for, fitted for	مؤهلة [17]
yang menyokong	supported, backed up	مؤيد [4]
air	water	ماء [3]
bahan, barang	material, stuff	مادة [6]
bahan	material,concrete	مادي [3]
		مادية [3]
maraton	marathon orbency, absorptivity	ماراتون [6]
masters	masters	ماسترز [9]
yang lalu, terdahulu	past, preceding	ماضي [124]
		ماضية [31]
		ماضيين [8] - م
kewangan	financial	مالي [19]
		مالية [26]
inisiatif, tindakan	initiative, action	مبادرة [8]
persaingan, perlawanan	contest, match	مباراة [476]
perlawanan persahabatan	friendly match	مباراة/مباريات ودية [14]
perlawanan pusingan pertama	first leg match	مباراة الذهاب [8]
perlawanan pusingan kedua	second leg match	مباراة الإياب [6]
perlawanan akhir	final match	مباراة نهائية [8]
perlawanan antarabangsa	international match	مباراة دولية [4]
		مباراتين [27] - م
		مباريات [191] - ج

perlawanan kumpulan	group matches	مباريات المجموعة [7]
perlawanan ujian	experimental matches	مباريات تجريبية [8]
secara langsung	direct, straigtforward	مباشِر [5]
		مباشرة [11]
mengejutkan	surprising, taking unawares	مباغتة [4]
menuntut, mencari, mahukan	sought after, desired	مبتغى [3]
awal, terlebih dahulu	early, premature	مبكر [15]
berlebih-lebih, melebihi	exaggerate, overdone, amount	مبلغ [13]
sejumlah wang	financial amount	مبلغ مالي [3]
		مبالغ [5]
bangunan	building	مبنى [3]
prosiding, sambungan	continuation, proceeding	متابعة [17]
		متابعات [6] - ج
dapat, boleh	available	متاحة [3]
lewat, bersifat lewat	late, delayed	متأخر [4]
baki, tinggal	remaining, staying	متبقية [4]
berikut-ikut	sequence, series	متتالية [10]
jurucakap	correspondence	متحدث [5]
di dasar, bawah	bottom of	متذيل [6]
kedudukan terbawah	bottom side	متذيل الترتيب [4]
meter	meter	متر [15]
		أمتار [4] - ج
pendahulu, di hadapan	in front, leader	متصدر [25]
pendahulu pertandingan	competition leader	متصدر مسابقة [4]
pendahulu liga	league leader	متصدر الترتيب [3]
bersambung	connected, linked	متصل [3]
berbagai, pelbagai	numerous, manifold	متعددة [4]
berkaitan	related, relating to	متعلقة [4]
optimis, harapan	optimistic	متفائل [3]
letupan	explosive, volcanic	متفرج [8]
berkembang, menbangun	advanced, developed	متقدم [3]
persamaan, seimbang	equivalent, balance	متكافئة [6]
sambil berharap	wished for, desired	متمني [4]
istimewa, hebat, cemerlang	distinct, separate	متميز [5]
		متميزة [4]
yang melalui, mengharungi	taken, picked up	متناول [4]
berbagai, bermacam-macam	various, diverse	متنوعة [7]
rendah diri, tunduk	humble, modest	متواضعة [3]
menjangka, menduga	expected, anticipated	متوقع [9]
		متوقعة [4]
tempat pertemuan	meeting place, rendezvous	مثابة [3]
sama, serupa	similar, like	مثل [22]
contoh	example, instance	مَثَل [5]
mewakili	to represent	مثّل [6]
		يُمثّلُ [14]
sekali ganda, dua	double, twofold	مثنى [3]
menarik, meransang	exciting, stimulting	مثير [3]
		مثيرة [9]
bidang	field, domain	مجال [8]
masyarakat	society	مجتمع [4]
bersifat membaharui	renewed	مجدد [17]
semata-mata	mere, sheer, absolute	مجرد [8]
peristiwa, berlaku	event, happening	مجريات [7] - ج
majalah, jurnal	magazine, journal	مجلة [16]
majlis, jawatankuasa	commission, board	مجلس [59]
Majlis Kebangsaan Tempatan	Local Society Council	مجلس شعبي بلدي [4]
Majlis Sukan Kebangsaan	National Sports Council	المجلس القومي للرياضة [7]
Majlis Pengurusan Kelab	Club Board of Director	مجلس إدارة النادي [14]
Majlis Pengurusan Persatuan	Council of the Federation	مجلس إدارة الاتحاد [6]
		مجلس التعاون الخليجي [3]
institute, dewan	institute, convention	مجمع [8]
kumpulan	group	مجموعة [163]
kumpulan utara	northen group	مجموعة شمالية [7]
kumpulan pertengahan	middle group	مجموعة وسطى [4]
		مجموعتين [12] - م
		مجموعات [20] - ج
usaha, kesungguhan	effort, endeavor	مجهود [7]
kesungguhan individu	individual effort	مجهود فردي [3]
datang, sampai	coming, arrival	مجيء [3]
penjaga	protector	محافظ [10]
Gebenor akaun	Governor of account	محافظ حسابات [4]
penjagaan, negeri, daerah	protection, province	محافظة [28]
		محافظات [5] - ج

badan, jawatankuasa, mesyuarat	bodies, board, gathering	محافل [3] - ج
peguam	lawyer, attorney	محامي [3]
percubaan	trial, attempt	محاولة [12]
		محاولات [8] - ج
kasih sayang	love, passion	محبة [3]
kuasa	power	محترف [5]
		محترفين [22] - ج
yang dikira, dihitung	considered, calculated	محتسب [4]
yang bercakap, terbaru	speaker, renewer	محدث [4]
tertentu, terperinci	specific, particular	محدد [5]
tertentu, had	limited, finite	محدودة [3]
mendapat, memperolehi	acquired, obtained	محرز [4]
stesyen, berhenti	station, stop	محطة [7]
tempatan	local, domestic	محلي [24]
		محلية [11]
		محليين [9] - ج
pengalaman	ordeal, tribulation	محنة [3]
penyingkiran, pembasmian	erasure, wiping off	محو [5]
pertentangan, pelanggaran	breach, contravention	مخالفة [3]
pelbagai	different, distinct	مختلف [8]
		مختلفة [7]
yang dikhususkan	specified	مخصصة [3]
berkisar, putaran	cycle, circle	مدار [5]
yang menjaga, menahan	defender, protecter	مدافع [38]
		مدافعين [8] - ج
tempoh, masa	period	مدة [36]
latihan	trained, drilled	مدرب [226]
ketua jurulatih	head of coach	المدرب عام [11]
jurulatih pasukan	team coach	مدرب الفريق [10]
jurulatih kebangsaan	national coach	مدرب وطني [7]
jurulatih pasukan kebangsaan	national team coach	مدرب منتخب [7]
jurulatih kelab	club coach	مدرب النادي [4]
		مدربين [15] - ج
stadium	stadium, amphitheater	مدرجات [8] - ج
sekolah, kolej	school, college	مدرسة [4]
		مدارس [3] - ج
ketua, pengarah	leader, manager	مدير [68]
Pengarah Teknikal	Technical Manager	مدير فني [36]
Ketua Pengarah	Chief Manager	مدير عام [5]
daerah, perbandaran, bahagian	province, territory, department	مديرية [4]
bandar, pekan	town, city	مدينة [88]
		مُدُن [4] - ج
merujuk, menyebut	mentioned, referred to	مذكور [4]
		مذكورة [6]
berlalu, melalui	pass by	مرَّ
		مرت [3]
		يمُرُّ [4]
		تمرُّ [7]
pendamping, penjaga	escort, companion	مرافق [6]
penyelia, penjaga	supervisor, superintendent	مراقِب [8]
pengawas pengadil	referee supervisor	مراقب حكام [3]
praktik, latihan	practice, exercise	مران [14]
sekali	once	مرة [74]
		مرتين [14] - م
		مرات [14] - ج
tingkat, masa	stage, period	مرحلة [86]
peringkat pusingan kedua	second leg level	مرحلة إياب [5]
		مرحلتين [3] – م
		مراحل [10] - ج
pangkat, taraf	rank,grade,	مرتبة [7]
keluar, balasan	apostate, counter	مرتدة [12]
jangkaan	expected, anticipated	مرتقبة [4]
calon	candidate, nominee	مرشحون [7] - ج
berkumpul, berhimpun	assembled, put together	مركب [12]
pusat, tempat	centre, place	مركز [128]
		مركزين [4] - ج
		مراكز [8] - ج
berpusat	central	مركزي [8]
		مركزية [5]
gol	goal	مرمى [96]
laluan, perjalanan	passing, going by	مرور [9]
sekali ganda, dua	double, dual	مزدوجة [4]
tambahan	increased	مزيد [6]

orang yang bertanggungjawab	trustee	مسئول [13] مسئولين [18] - ج
tanggungjawab, tugas	obligation, task	مسئولية [14]
petang	evening	مساء [42]
pertandingan	contest, competition	مسابقة [70] مسابقات [17] - ج
bahagian, jarak	area, distance	مساحة [3] مساحات [5] - ج
penolong, pembantu	assistant	مساعد [26]
polong, penolong	help, assistance	مساعدة [9] مساعدات [4] – ج
jarak	distance	مسافة [9]
jarak dekat	near distance	مسافة قريبة [4]
persoalan, masalah	question, problem	مسألة [9]
sumbangan, penyertaan	contribution, participation	مساهمة [6]
sepatutnya, sewajarnya	deserved, merited	مستحق [5]
perbelanjaan kewangan	payment of financial	مستحقات [13] - ج مستحقات مالية [5]
tuan rumah, penghibur	host, entertainer	مستضيف [3]
menggunakan	exploited, utilised	مستغل [6]
masa hadapan	future	مستقبل [18]
tersendiri, terpisah, bebas	independent, separate	مستقلة [13]
tahap, peringkat	level, stage	مستوى [70]
peringkat teknikal	technical level	مستوى فني [9] مستويات [7] – ج
pendaftaran	registered, recorded	مسجل [17] مسجلة [3]
main	play, drama	مسرحية [4]
bersiri	serial, seriate	مسلسل [6]
siri kemenangan	series of victory	مسلسل انتصارات [6]
dikenakan, ditimpakan	overload, authorise	مسلطة [3]
jarak, jalan	distance, walk	مسيرة [6] مسيرين [4] - ج
kontrovasi, pertengkaran, perbalahan	controversy, altercation	مشادة [4]
penyelia, penjaga	supervisor, superintendent	مشارف [3]
peserta, berkongsi	participant, sharer	مشارك [6] مشاركة [13] مشاركين [7] – ج
penyertaan	participation	مشاركة [113] مشاركات [9] - ج
penyaksian, penglihatan	seeing, viewing	مشاهدة [3]
bersama, berkongsi	common, joint	مشترَك [4] مشتركة [4]
penyokong	encourager, promoter	مشجع [6] مشجعين [13] - ج
menegaskan	intensifying, tightening	مشددة [4]
penyelia	controller, supervisor	مشرف [12] مشرفة [5]
program, projek	program, project, paln	مشروع [8] مشاريع [7] - ج
rumit, sukar, kusut	problematic, complex	مشكل [3]
masalah	problem	مشكلة [14] مشاكل [6] - ج
perjalanan yang pendek	journey	مشوار [8]
membentuk, membina	built, constructed	مشيد [3]
menunjukkan	indicative of	مشير [26]
terkena	hit by, attacked by	مصاب [8] مصابون [5] – ج
pergelutan, gusti	fighting, gusty	مصارعة [14]
gusti	wrestling	مصارعة حرة [3]
kebolehpercayaan	credibility	مصداقية [3]
sumber	recourse	مصدر [14] مصادر [3] – ج
kematian	death	مصرع مصارع [3] – ج
pengaliran, jalan keluar	drain, drainage, way out	مصرف مصاريف [4] - ج
orang Mesir, berkaitan Mesir	Egyptian	مصري [58]
kebaikan, kemaslahatan	interest, benefit	مصرية [11] مصلحة [17] مصالح [3] – ج
kedudukan, tahap	ranking	مصنفة [11]
jurugambar	photographer, painter	مصور [3]

perjalanan, perubahan	becoming, turning into	مصير 6
pukul, alat pemukul	racket	مضرب 4
sambil menambah, pelayan	in addition, steward	مضيف 82
		مضيفة 3
lapangan terbang	airport	مطار 11
kejar, buru, menjejak	pursue, chase, tracking	مطاردة 4
permintaan, peminta	claimant, claimer, liable	مطالب 3
permintaan, rayuan	claim, request, demand	مطالبة 5
permulaan, awal	beginning, start	مطلع 12
yang dituntut, diminta	desire, in demand	مطلوب 5
persamaan, seri	equality, equivalent	معادلة 3
denda, hukuman	punishment	معاقبة 6
handikap, kecacayan	handicapped, disabilities	معاقين 11 - ج
rawatan, penyelesaian	treatment	معالجة 6
penderitaan	suffering	معاناة 3
pemerhatian, pemeriksaan	viewing, observation	معاينة 6
kriteria	criterion, standard	معايير 8 - ج
yang menganggap	consider, regard	معتبر 9
boleh dipercayai	dependable, reliable	معتمد 4
tersedia	prepared, designed	معد 3
purata	average	معدل 3
galian	mineral	معدن 3
pengetahuan	knowledge	معرفة 4
diketahui	known	معروف 5
		معروفة 4
sambil mengukuhkan	strengthening, reinforceing	معزز 3
perkhemahan	camping	معسكر 35
kem latihan	training camp	المعسكر التدريبي 28
kebanyakan	most, majority	معظم 10
yang memberi komen	commentator, reviewer	معلق 4
yang mengumumkan	announcer	معلن 3
maklumat, data	information, data	معلومات 3 - ج
jiwa, semangat, moral	morale, spirit	معنوي 4
		معنوية 3
		معنويات 5 - ج
makna, erti	meaning, sense	معنى 6
pemergian, perlepasan	departure, leaving	مغادرة 8
orang Maghribi, berkaitan Maghribi	Moroccan	مغربي 17
tertutup, terkunci	locked, shut, closed	مغلق 3
		مغلقة 5
tergempar, mengejut	surprise, sudden	مفاجئة 5
		مفاجأة 7
perundingan	negotiation	مفاوضات 9 – ج
kunci	key	مفتاح 4
diandaikan, mengganggap	suppose, assume	مفترض 3
terbuka	opened	مفتوح 3
		مفتوحة 3
sepatutnya, diwajibkan	required, dictated	مفروض 4
terpilih, diutamakan	favorite, preferable	مفضل 3
berguna, bermanfaat	useful, beneficial	مفيد 3
bertentang, berhadapan	facing, opposite	مقابل 100
		مقابلة 12
perlawanan persahabatan	friendly match	مقابلة ودية 3
perbezaan	comparison	مقارنة 6
yang diadakan	held	مقامة 9
masa hadapan	next, future	مقبل 57
		مقبلة 15
kematian, pembunuhan	death, killing	مقتل 5
kuantiti, bilangan	quantity, amount	مقدار 3
pendahuluan	introduction	مقدمة 19
tempat, kediaman tetap	sites, places	مقر 11
ditetapkan	fixed, affirmed	مقرر 13
		مقررة 8
dilaksanakan, dianjurkan	carried out, executed	مقضية 3
balasan, hadiah	reward	مكافأة 3
		مكافآت 3 - ج
tempat	place	مكان 9
		مكانة 4
meja, pejabat	table, office	مكتب 5
terdiri, kandungan	formed, shaped	مكون 5
pertemuan	meeting, encounter	ملاقاة 3
malaikat, staf, kakitangan	angel,staff	ملاك 5
latihan kakitangan	training of the staff	الملاك التدريبي 5

tinju	boxing	ملاكمة [7]
berbilion	millions	ملايين [5] - ج
jelas, dapat dilihat	noticeable, clear, obvious	ملحوظ [4]
padang	field, pitch	ملعب [138]
stadium kelab	club stadium	ملعب النادي [8]
		ملاعب [27] - ج
fail, balutan	file, folder, cover	ملف [4]
Diraja	Royal	ملكي [19]
memiliki	to posses, own	ملك
		يُمْلِكُ [12]
		تملِك [3]
		نملك [3]
latihan	practice, exercise	ممارسة [6]
perdana, cemerlang	premier, excellent	ممتاز [78]
		ممتازة [8]
wakil	representative	ممثل [11]
wakil kelab	club representative	ممثل النادي [3]
		ممثلين [3] - ج
mungkin, boleh jadi	possibility	ممكن [6]
istimewa, hebat	special, distinguish	مميز [8]
pertemuan, pertembungan	clashing with, encounter	منازلة [6]
bersesuaian	suitable, fit	مناسب [9]
sesuai, bersempena	suitability, on the occasion	مناسبة [13]
peserta, pesaing	competitor	منافس [39]
		منافسون [4] - ج
persaingan, perlawanan	competition	منافسة [36]
perlawanan sukar	strong compitition	منافسة قوية [5]
		منافسات [121] – ج
perlawanan kumpulan	groups competitions	منافسات المجموعة [11]
pusingan perlawanan	round compitition	منافسات الجولة [4]
perbincangan, perdebatan	debate, argument	مناقشة [3]
pasukan kebangsaan	national team	منتخب [432]
pasukan kebangsaan	national team	منتخب وطني [23]
pasukan Olimpik	Olympic team	منتخب أولمبي [17]
pasukan tempatan	local team	منتخب محلي [3]
		منتخبات [33] – ج
pasukan-pasukan kebangsaan	national teams	منتخبات وطنية [3]
		منتخبين [5] - ج
pertengahan	middle	منتصف [11]
yang dijangka	expected, anticipated	منتظر [12]
menganugerahkan	to grant, present, give	منَحَ [11]
		يُمْنَحُ [8]
penganugerahan	granting, presenting	مُنح [16]
pemberian, penganugerahan	grant, donation, gift	منحة [3]
dinisbahkan, dikaitkan	related to, attributed to	منسوبين [3] - ج
penggerak, perangsang	activator, stimulant	منشطات [6] - ج
jawatan	post	منصب [11]
pentas	stage, platform	منصة [3]
pentas pemahkotaan	crowning podium	منصة/منصات التتويج [3]
yang telah lalu	past, bygone	منصرم [3]
kawasan	area, region	منطقة [53]
kawasan penalti	penalty area	منطقة الجزاء [8]
		مناطق [6] – ج
bergegas, pelancaran	rushing, launching	منطلق [3]
penganjur	organiser	منظم [4]
		منظمة [12]
		منظمين [5] - ج
larangan	prevention	منْع [8]
diserang oleh, dikenakan	hit by, attacked by,	مُنِعَ [6]
penyerang	striker	مهاجِم [77]
penyerang persatuan	union striker	مهاجم اتحاد [5]
penyerang pasukan	team striker	مهاجم فريق [4]
		مهاجمين [7] - ج
kemahiran	skill, proficiency	مهارة [4]
penting, utama	important	مهام [9]
		مهم [8]
		مهمة [36]
		مهمين [3] - م
arkitek	architect	مهندس [16]
pertembungan	opposition	مواجهة [66]
		مواجهات [6] - ج
sumber-sumber	resources	موارد [3] – ج
perhubungan	cintinuation	مواصلة [9]

penduduk, rakyat	citizen, national	مواطن [14] مواطنة [4]
bersetuju, bersepakat persetujuan, persepakatan bakat, kebolehan	approve, agree approval, agreement gift, talent	موافق [4] موافقة [8] مواهب [4] - ج
tomoi positif kewujudan	Thai kickboxing positive, affirmative present, found	مواي [6] مواي تاي [6] موجب [3] موجود [6] موجودة [4]
yang diedarkan musim musim bola	to be spread season football season	موزعة [3] موسم [164] موسم كروي [5]
yang menjelaskan ditempatkan, perkara masa yang dijanjikan penyerahan senarai pemain bernasib baik, berjaya	explaining placed, subject appointment, date receive the player list successful, fortunate	مواسم [9] - ج موسمين [9] - م موضح [14] موضوع [11] موعد [30] موعد تسلم كشوفات [3]
tempat, alamat	place, site, location	موفق [4] موفقة [4] موقع [4] موقعة [3]
pendapat, pendirian Piala Dunia berkaitan pingat pingat emas pingat perak pingat gangsa	stand, stopping place World Cup medal gold medal silver medal bronze medal	موقف [9] مونديال [29] ميدالية [60] ميدالية/ ميداليات ذهبية [25] ميدالية/ميداليات فضية [16] ميدالية/ميداليات برونزية [16] ميداليات [53] - ج ميداليتان [5] - ج
dataran, lapangan bajet, belanjawan	square, field, domain budget	ميدان [14] ميزانية [3]

ن

pemangku, timbalan penolong ketua berjaya yang berjaya, menang bahagian, haluan, arah	deputy, representative vice president to succeed, to gain, win winner, successful side, direction	نائب [15] نائب الرئيس [8] ناجحَ [4] ناجحة [3] ناحية [17]
kelab kelab Afrika kelab sukan	club African club sports club	نواحي [4] - ج نادي [294] النادي الإفريقي [3] نادي رياضي [4]
kelab-kelab kelas pertama	first class clubs	أندية [107] – ج أندية درجة أولى [9]
api berkembang maju, pemuda penyokong, pembantu	fire rising, developing, youth supporter, helper	ناديين [19] – ج نار [5] ناشئين [8] - ج نَاصر
persatuan penyokong mendapat, memperolehi	union supporters gain, obtain	أنصار [25] - ج أنصاراتحاد [3] نال [9]
berita	news	نالت [9] ينالُ [3] نبأ
keputusan keputusan positif keputusan perlawanan	result, outcome positive result match result	أنباء [14] - ج نتيجة [104] نتيجة/نتائج إيجابية [16]
kejayaan, kemenangan berjaya, menang	success, prosperity to succeed, to manage	نتيجة/نتائج مباراة [11] نتائج [38] - ج نتيجتين [3] - ج نجاح [23]
		نجَحَ [35] نجحت [5] يَنْجَحُ [7] تنْجح [3]

bintang, pemain harapan	star, star player	نجْم [51] نجمين [3] - ج نجمة [7]
kehebatan pemain	player excellency	نجومية [4]
arah, terhadap	direction, side	نحْو [17]
umpama, seperti	such as, for example	نحْوَ [13]
pilihan, elit	choice, pick, elite	نخبة [13]
keterbukaan, kebaikan	generosity, liberality	ندية [3]
orang Norway, berkaitan Norway	Norwegian	نرويجي [13] نرويجية [3]
penurunan	descending, coming down	نزول [3]
wanita	women	نساء [3] - ج
nisbah, dikaitkan	ascription, attribution	نسبة [14]
salinan	copy	نسخة [25] نسخات [3] - ج
lupa	to forget	نسيَ ننسى [3]
kelupaan	forgetfulness	نسيان [4]
aktiviti, perbuatan	activity, energy	نشاط [8] أنشطة [6] - ج
menjadi aktif	to become active	نشطَ تنشِط [3]
menyebarkan	to spread, stretch	نشرتَ [3]
separuh, sebahagian	half, moiety	نصف [45]
separuh akhir	semi final	نصف نهائي [23]
nasib, bahagian	part, share, portion	نصيب [10]
sistem, undang-undang	system, order	نظام [10]
sistem liga	league system	نظام دوري [3] أنظمة [3] - ج
melihat	to look, regard	نظَرَ تنظر [3]
penglihatan, pandangan	sight, vision	نظرٌ [32] أنظار [3] - ج
menganjurkan	to organise, hold	نظَم يُنَظِّم [4] تُنظِّم [4]
lawan, selari, sama	counterpart, parallel, similar	نظير [25]
bersih, tanpa balas	neat, clean	نظيف [7] نظيفة [12] نظيفين [6] - م
bernafas, diri, sendiri	breath, self	نفس [71]
bersendirian, mental, semangat	psycho-, mental, spiritual	نفوس [5] - ج نفسي [6] نفسية [4]
petroleum, minyak	petroleum, oil	نفط [4]
menafikan	disclaim, denial	نفي [4]
titik, tanda, mata	point, dot	نقطة [172]
mata perlawanan	match point	نقاط مباراة [11]
mata beharga	valuable point	نقطة/نقاط ثمينة [4]
mata tunggal	single point	نقطة وحيدة [4]
mata kemenangan	winning points	نقاط الفوز [4] نقاط [140] - ج نقطتين [14] - م
kenderaan, perubahan	transporting, transferring	نقْل [5]
contoh, bentuk	sample, pattern	نموذج [4]
berkenaan akhir	final, last	نهائي [92] نهائية [20] نهائيات [54] - ج
pusingan akhir piala dunia	World Cup final round	نهائيات كأس العالم [20]
tamat, akhir	end, termination	نهاية [60]
akhir separuh masa	end of half time	نهاية شوط [5]
jenis	kind, sort	نوع [5]
niat, maksud	intent, purpose	نية [8]
orang Nigeria, berkaitan Nigeria	Nigerian	نيجيري [5]
kedapatan, kemenangan	obtainment, winning	نيل [9]

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telefon	telephone	هاتف [5]
berkenaan telefon	telephonic	هاتفي [4]
penting, utama	important, top	هامة [6]
nota kaki, catatan	margin, foot note	هامش [4]
kejatuhan, penurunan	falling, sinking, slump	هبوط [7]
serangan	attack, offensive	هجمة [5]
		هجمات [20] - ج
serangan balas	counter-attack	هجمة/هجمات مرتدة [9]
serangan	attack, offensive	هجوم [26]
agresif, bersifat menyerang	aggressive, offensive	هجومي [3]
		هجومية [6]
penyerang tajam	marksman	هداف [8]
		هدافين [5]
bertujuan	to aim at, drive at	هَدَفَ
		يَهْدِفُ [5]
tujuan, objektif	target, aim	هدف [238]
gol kemenangan	winning goal	هدف الفوز [12]
gol penyamaan	equaliser goal	هدف التعادل [9]
gol pendahuluan	early goal	هدف التقدم [4]
gol perlawanan	goal of the game	هدف المباراة [3]
gol tunggal	single goal	هدف وحيد [4]
gol awal	early goal	هدف مبكر [3]
		أهداف [99] - ج
gol tanpa balas	straight goal	أهداف نظيفة [5]
		هدفين [53] - م
hadiah, pemberian	present, gift	هدية [3]
pelarian, menjauhkan	to flee, run away	هروب [3]
penggegaran	vibration, shaking	هزّ [4]
jaringan gol	goal scoring	هز الشباك [4]
tewas, kalah	to defeat, lost	هزمَ [3]
		يَهْزِمُ [4]
nipis tipis	lean, skinny, slight	هزيلة [4]
kekalahan	defeat	هزيمة [40]
		هزائم [5] - ج
orang India, berkaitan India	Indian	هندي [9]
orang Belanda, berkaitan Belanda	Dutch	هولندي [21]
bahagian, kumpulan	form, shape, group	هيئة [16]
kakitangan pentadbiran	administrative members	الهيئة الإدارية [10]
kehebatan, ketakutan	fear, fright	هيبة [5]

و

bertemu, bersua	to face, front	واجه [7]
		يُوَاجِهُ [16]
		تواجه [5]
perantara, medium	means, medium	واسطة [13]
menyambung	to continue, go on	واصلَ [4]
		واصلت [3]
		يُواصِلُ [13]
jelas, yang menjelaskan	clear, lucid, explain	واضِح [8]
		واضحة [13]
bersetuju, sesuai	to agree to, consent to	وافقَ [4]
berlaku, jatuh	falling, dropping, happen	واقع [14]
		واقعة [3]
pentadbir, pemerintah	ruler, governor	والي [5]
lompat	jump	وثّب [3]
lompat jauh	long jump	وثب الطويل [3]
document, kertas	paper, document	وثيقة [4]
mewajibkan, menentukan	become necessary, requisite	وجَبَ
		يجب [14]
terdapat, ada	to find, to meet with	وجدَ [4]
		يجد [10]

		تجدُ [5]
		يُوجَد [5]
		توجد [4]
		نجد [3]
mengarahkan, menujukan	to send, dispatch	وجَّهَ [7]
		وجهت [3]
muka, hadapan	face, visage	وجْه [13]
		وجوه [4] - ج
kewujudan	existence, being	وجود [36]
kesatuan, berseorangan, unit	alone, solitary, unite	وحْد [3]
		وحدة [8]
		وحدات [5] - ج
modul latihan	training modules	الوحدات التدريبية [4]
satu-satunya, tunggal	sole, only	وحيد [30]
		وحيدة [14]
persahabatan	friendly	ودي [6]
		ودية [27]
kertas, dokumen	paper, document	ورقة [7]
		أوراق [8] - ج
kementerian	ministry, department	وزارة [10]
timbangan	to weigh, determine	وزن [39]
Menteri	Minister, secretary	وزير [12]
Menteri Sukan	Minister of Sports	وزير الرياضة [4]
Menteri Belia dan Sukan	Minister of Youth and Sports	وزير الشباب والرياضة [3]
		وزراء [6] - ج
medium, wadah	means, medium, agency	وسائل [8] - ج
media massa	mass media	وسائل الأعلام [8]
pingat	medal	وسام [6]
pusat, tengah	middle, centre	وسط [56]
tengah padang	midfield	وسط الملعب [8]
tengah padang	middle of the field	وسط الميدان [4]
bahagian tengah	middle of the region	وسط المنطقة [3]
		وسطى [4]
menyifatkan, mewakili	to describe, represent	وصفَ [3]
sampai	to reach, arrive at	وصل [13]
		وصلت [12]
		يَصِلُ [14]
		تَصل [3]
kesampaian, ketibaan	arrival, reaching	وصول [30]
orang gaji, naib johan	servant, runner-up	وصيف [7]
meletak	to put, place	وضَعَ [8]
		وضعت [4]
		يَضَعُ [8]
		تضع [3]
		نضع [6]
perletakan, keadaan	putting, placing, situation	وضْع [28]
keadaan keselamatan	security situations	وضع أمني/ أمنية [11]
		أوضاع [9] - ج
negara	homeland, fatherland	وطن [6]
kebangsaan	national, native	وطني [43]
		وطنية [19]
kematian	death, decease	وفاة [3]
deligasi, kumpulan	delegation	وفد [37]
		وفود [8] - ج
berdasarkan, selaras	fit, appropriate	وفق [16]
waktu, jadual	time, schedule	وقت [64]
masa tambahan	additional time	وقت بدل الضائع [13]
jatuh, berlaku, tempat	fall, occur, located	وقعَ [9]
menandatangan	to sign	وقَّعَ [3]
berhenti	to stop, halt	وقفَ [3]
pemerhentian	stopping, halting	وقْف [3]
perwakilan, agensi	representativeness, agency	وكالة [16]
agensi bebas	independent agency	وكالة مستقلة [13]
wakil	representative	وكيل [3]
dibawah jagaan, negeri	guardianship, state	ولاية [9]
mengikuti	to follow	وَلِيَ
		يَلِي [8]

ي

tangan	hand	يد 31 يدين 3 – م
kiri	left	يسار 6 يسْرَى 8
yakin	certainty, certitude	يقِين 3
kanan	right	يُمْنَى 4
hari	day	يوم 214 أيام 27 - ج يومين 10 - م