



# The Role Of Arabic Language and Socio Linguistics in Contemporary Period and Sustainable Development in Educational System

Issah Zubairu Achara<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Federal University Lokoja, PMB 1154 Kogi State-Nigeria

## Article Info

### Article History

Submitted 05-11-2025

Revised 15-12-2025

Accepted 24-01-2026

Published 09-02-2026

### Keywords:

Language,

Phonology,

Semantics,

Syntax,

Systematic

### Correspondence:

issahzubairu@gamil.com

## Abstract

Arabic language is a language of the Holy Quran, the Holy Qur'an was revealed in Arabic language, the language of the peoples of paradise, is a unique language by Muslims and non-Muslims over the world. While Linguistics is a scientific study which deals with the language and focus in the area or field of systematic investigation of the properties of a particular language, or is the study of language that deals with syntax semantics morphology, and linguistics involve phonetics, the study of how speech sounds are produced, phonology is the study of sound patterns and changes, morphology, syntax the learning of sentence structure, semantics and pragmatics. Amis and objectives of this article is to create an awareness to the students of Arabic language and Linguistics about the relevance of Arabic languages in contemporary period to also encourage students and parents to show concern about Arabic language and Linguistics, to educate the students of Arabic language about significance of studying Arabic language and linguistics in their society, because without Arabic language someone will not understand the Holy Qur'an, and to advice students to put more efforts in studying Arabic language and linguistics. Problems of the study, among the problems of the study, many students they are running of the study, many students they are running away from the studying Arabic language and Literature, they are running to Islamic studies, they believed that anybody that read Arabic language and Linguistics will not get any job except teaching. Suggestion and recommendation the researcher recommend the following to the students and parents, students should have a relevant Arabic text books, Federal Government should employ a specialist to teach Arabic language and Linguistics.

## A. INTRODUCTION

The word linguistics refer to a scientific study or learning that totally deals with languages, and the major areas of linguistics involves syntax which mean the role or Law governing the structure of sentence, or how to compose or construct a good sentences in the aspect of language, semantics refer to morphology, the structure of words, phonetics refer to a good speech sounds and its relevance in the area of a speech phonology means the real sign language or a particular language and analogous



method of sign of language, pragmatics refers to how the real context of the of the usage of the meaning, bio-linguistics it deals with the era of biological elements in human language.

Psycholinguistics is the study of psychological elements in human language, the way and manner that human use to communicate. The term linguistics was derived from philology of some branches or elements are more qualitative and very important in understanding, the word philology and the term linguistics are well known as sub disciplines or different area in language, linguistics has a relationship in philosophy of language, stylistics, rhetoric (Al-Balagah) semiotics, Lexicography and also translation meaning (Al-Tarjamah).

Arabic language is the most complete language among all the languages on the world, you can see that Department of Arabic language and Linguistics were established in Faculty of Arts in Nigeria Universities, the run Arabic language and linguistics in Nigeria universities and award BA Hons in Arabic language and literature also linguistics the same thing. Student came from different geographical location to offer Arabic language and literature, and also linguistics.

#### Relevance of Arabic languages and Socio Linguistics

Arabic language and Linguistics, they are very relevant to student of Arabic language and Literature, if you don't understand Arabic language you will not understand the Holy Qur'an and Hadith of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W), and it will be very difficult to understand any Arabic Textbooks written in Arabic language, Arabic language served as a Semitic languages, is an official language spoken by Muslims and non Muslims, when we go back to Syrian. Arabic supplies Syrian terms for the language spoken in everybody in the area Syria as well as in the broader linguistics area of the present-day. Arabic languages semitic languages has been spoken in many areas including the North Africa, so North Africa speak Arabic language, they use to communicate with Arabic language with one another, and most of the Arabian peninsula, and other areas in the middle East also speak Arabic language, Arabic language served as their major language, is a language of the Holy Qur'an. So Arabic language and linguistic they are very relevant to humanities in their life.

## **B. RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

### **1. Need for Arabic language in contemporary period:**

- Arabic language make us to understand the Holy Qur'an.
- Arabic language enable us to understand the Hadith of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (SAW).
- Arabic language enable us to understand Islam very well.
- Arabic language make us to understand the Shariah in Islam.
- Arabic language enable us to understand how to perform Salat.
- By studying Arabic Language make Qur'an to be easy
- Whoever understand Arabic language when you travel to Saudi Arabia you can communicate with Arabs without any difficulty.
- Whoever learnt Arabic language when you are going to perform you Hajj, you will find it very easy.
- A Muslim suppose to study Arabic language because it will make worship very easy for him and acceptable.
- A good Mufasir, must learn how to speak Arabic language, because without understanding Arabic language you will be interpreting the Holy Qur'an wrongly.
- Arabic language in all Nigeria universities, it was established in Faculty of Arts and the award BA Hons ion Arabic language and literature, and also MA and PhD in Arabic language and Literature, and also in Nigeria universities, Department of linguistic was also established in Faculty of Art. In a modern era in Arabia Iraq, Syria Egypt and North Africa served has most dialect.

## **2. Syntax in Linguistics**

The word syntax mean the arrangement or the organization of words and phrases to give or grant a meaningful and wonderful sentences dealing with word in order and also deal with a grammatical rules such like subject verb. Syntax has played a vital role in constructing good and meaningful sentences. Subordinate clause is sentence with some good subject and verb that cannot be stand alone, while an adjectives and adverbs were usually be in front of the words they can explain, if many adjectives explain the same noun, been used in correct adjective.

## **3. Morphology**

The term morphology refer to the study and learning of the form and structure of the organism, which involves their outward and the inside parts and also the study of the structure of the words in aspect of linguistics.

But in the field of linguistics is the study of word, that involves the method by which they are formed, and how they have relationship with another. Morphology also explain the words in part of speech, the main area of linguistics based on language structure in the different areas which deals with sounds that are differentiate within a spoken language, that relate to a morpheme and another while syntax is been observed with another aspect of scale and study words in turn from phrases and sentences. The term morphology is study and learning of the structure of real words and also the forms, but the word morphology was derived from a Greek which simple mean make up of Morph - meaning shape form and the term Ology refers to the study of something by looking into morphology has many sub-discipline of linguistics, which was named in the first time in the year 1859 by the German Linguist in August Schleicher who adopted the word for the study of the form words.

The areas or the field of morphology involves adjective, derivational adjective prefix, multi, noun, verb stem, generate, inflectional adjective suffix.

Morphology is a branch of the linguistics that real deal with the aspect of grammatical form of the study of words and how words are constructed, morphology studies the relationship between morphemes.

There are two categories of morphemes bound and free morphemes.

## **4. Bound Morphemes**

Bound morphemes are type of morphemes that must related to other morphemes in order to make sense and meaningful words. Bound morphemes can not on its own and don't have relevant meaning. Affixes are examples of bound morphemes

which includes suffixes and prefixes. Free morphemes is aspect of morphemes related, this is the area where bound morpheme and free morphemes come together.

The following are examples of English morphology:

1. "Looks" is composed of the stem word "Looks" and inflectional suffix "s"
2. "Unavoidable" is composed of the stem word "avoid" and the derivational prefix "un"
3. "Educational" is composed of the stem word "education" the inflectional noun suffix "ion" and the inflectional adjective suffix "al"
4. "Runs" is composed of the stem word "Run" and inflectional suffix "S"
5. "Looks" is composed of the stem word "Look" and inflectional suffix "s"
6. "Occasional" is composed of the stem word "occasion" the inflectional noun suffix "ion" and the inflectional adjective suffix "al"
7. "Unclear" is composed of the stem word "clear" and the derivational prefix "un".
8. "Unseen" is composed of the stem word "seen", and the derivational prefix "un".
9. "Unmentioned" is also composed of the stem word "mention" and the derivational prefix is well known as "an".

So the term morphology is the learning and the study of words, which involves the rules and the principles, how the words in morphemes which are the lowest aspect in a language with some relevant meaning, when we are talking of morphemes it actually involves the origin of the word that can exist by themselves, which involves the affixes that can show in the area of a larger word

#### Impact of Arabic language and socio-linguistics in contemporary period

The Holy Qur'an has been officially translated into colloquial Arabic, Arabic linguistic has actually played a vital role in the area of Drama with the advent of Arab and Arabic linguistic. We understand culture, and political, and Arabic language is well known as (Al-Lughatu , Al-Arabiyyata), Arabic linguistics is refer to the simply the learning of the native science of grammar that has been continuously active since 18<sup>th</sup> century. Arabic studies in the west were considered as Arab linguistics. Matthews in his study of inflectional morphology (1972).

According to the speaker or dialect is well as a mother tongue speaker of that dialect. He is also a member of the speech community for whom the dialect is concerned is the medium of interaction. The same is the true of intermediate forms of the language. A user of the Fusha is a native speaker of this type of the language, he is also a member of the language.

Carter's, 1987 in his presentation he outline some differences between Arab Linguistics and Arabic Linguistics as a role of modern linguistics. He also point out about sociolinguistics, language policy, and language pedagogy.

Socio-Linguistics is the study or learning about relationship between language and the society, it explains how social affairs influence language in the aspect of social structures and interactions, socio-linguistics is the branch of study in the field or area of Linguistics is the study of how social activities influence humanities in the society, and how the language has been used in the society.

## **5. Advantage of Arabic language**

Studying Arabic language has numerous advantages, it help us to understand the text of the Holy Qur'an very well. It is the language of the Prophet of Paradise, the Holy Qur'an was revealed in Arabic language. For Muslims that travel to Saudi Arabian they find it very easy to communicate, it help us to understand our religion very well, it make us to understand the Hadiths of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (SAW), anybody that studies an Arabic language he or she will be able to understand the Holy Qur'an very well.

The Holy Qur'an was revealed in the Holy month, the month of Ramadan, the Holy Qur'an is a unique Book, the Book without any mistakes.

### **Why we study Arabic Language**

- We study Arabic to understand our Religion very well.
- Is the Language of peoples of Al-jena.
- It enable us to understand the Holy Qur'an very well.
- It enable us to recite the Holy Qur'an very well.
- Is the constitution for Muslim.
- Is a guidance to humanities.
- Is a light for all reciters.
- It remove us from darkness unto light.
- Is a cure for the all reciters.
- It make us closer to the Almighty Allah.
- It remind us about the Holy day of judgment.
- It make us to think about the reward and punishment of the day of judgment.
- It enable us to have the fear of Allah.

## **6. The role of Arabic Language in contemporary period:**

Arabic Language has played a vital role in the contemporary era, Arabic Language is an official been used in practicing the Religion all over the world by Muslims, is a central semantic Language of the famous Afrosiatic Language family been spoken in the Arab countries and in the Arab countries, the Language has been spoken in every countries in the world.

Department of Arabic Language has been established in the universities and students from different location enroll Arabic Language and Literature, even in NCE Colleges of Education, Arabic Language has been taught by the lecturer, and by the end of the program they were been awarded certificate (NCE) Nigeria Certificate in Education. In this contemporary period many Ulama established their private Arabic schools in their locality and they teach peoples how to speak and write in Arabic Languages some Muslim scholars established Arabic Secondary Schools, like Sheik Yusuf Abdullahi Lokoja, He established a standard Arabic secondary school named (IAIS) Institute of Arabic and Islamic studies, the school is not only Arabic courses that they teach, they teach students both Islamic studies, English Language and Hausa Language, many students graduated from the school some of them are professors in universities, like Professor Yaqub Alhaji Abdullahi in university of Illorin, some of students are Doctors in some universities, like Dr. Abubakar Yusuf Abdullahi, and some of them are medical doctors in various hospital Nigeria.

So in Nigeria in Kogi State Institute of Arabic and Islamic Studies Lokoja is one of the best Arabic Secondary School, the school graduated many students from different States in Nigeria, many students came from various states in Nigeria, like in Federal Universities Lokoja, a course was titled Arabic Conversation for Beginners, the course is taught in 100 level in undergraduates, and also Arabic Languages has been taught in General Study Unit (GST) Titled conversation in Arabic Language GST 104 the course is been designed in second semester for undergraduate students.

Arabic Language is a semantic Language spoken in a very large place involving the North Africa, and most of the Arabian like Peninsula, and any other areas of the Middle East, they speak Arabic Language as an official Language. Arabic Language is one of the official language in the world spoken more than 400 million people in the different Arab countries and its served as a mother tongue.

## **7. Relevances of Socio Linguistic**

It deals with interconnections between the language and the entire society, the major area of linguistics since the second half of the 20th century sociolinguistics is nearly connected with the pragmatics linguistic anthropology and sociology of language and then later deals with the effect of language back on society, sociolinguistics historical interaction with anthropology. The term sociolinguistics is the descriptive, scientific learning of how language is spoken and been practiced by the people in the various society, the sociolinguistic is combination or related to dialectology which deals with social sciences in order to clarify regional dialects, social aspects, ethnolinguistics, within the particular language, as well as the differences and variations inside each of these.

## **D. CONCLUSION**

The researcher discussed about the role been played by Arabic language and sociolinguistics in the contemporary period. Arabic language enable us to understand The Text and content of the Holy Qur'an very well, it enabled us to understand our Religion very well, wither Arabic language we will find it very difficult to understand our religion. There are a lot of advantages in the studying of the Arabic language, it make the recitation of the Holy Qur'an easier, Arabic language is a unique language been spoken by Arabs and non-Arabs in the world.

Among the advantages of Arabic language those who travel to Saudi Arabian they can be able to communicate with Arab man without looking for any interpreter. Socio linguistics deals with inter connections between the languages and the entire society, the language and the entire society, the major area of socio linguistics in the 20<sup>th</sup> century is the pragmatics linguistics anthropology and sociology of language

## **Finding**

**The researcher came out with the following finding:**

- People are not serious in studying and learning Arabic language
- Attitude of parents toward studying of Arabic language is too bad.
- Lack of readiness: people are ready to learn Arabic language, they see that Arabic language is not recognized In they are running away from Arabic language to Islamic studies.

- No enough Arabic Text books in the libraries
- Attitude of government toward the learning and teaching of Arabic language is too poor.
- Society problem many people in the society they didn't value Arabic language, because no proper enlightenment on studying and teaching of Arabic language in the society.
- Management problem: The management is to ready to support the teaching of Arabic language.
- Student are not ready to study sociolinguistic and Arabic language they prefer standing sociology in facility of social science, they are running away from Arabic language to English language or Islamic studies.
- Parent are not encouraging their children to put effort in learning and teaching of Arabic language with not been recognized in the society or he will not have job rather than teaching, and we can see some person that studies Arabic language are working in the bank in different ministires in Nigeria.

#### Suggestion and recommendations

The researcher recommended to the parent and the student that they should put more effort and intrest in studying Arabic language and socio linguistic parent should encourage their children to learn Arabic language. Government should try to supply relevant Textbooks to Arabic schools.

#### Footnotes

1. Modornization of contemporary Egypt on the vernacularization of the language aspect with the term colloquial Egyptian words as far as Arabic language is conium the holy Qur'an by its original form, While classical Arabic language has been observed as a foreign language to them.
2. In morocco during 1990s or early 2000 there was an argument about the translation of the Holy Qur'an into a vehicular language.
3. For more details someone can look into Alwidghiri (2014).

## REFERENCES

- Abrams, Daniel M. and Strongartz, S.H. (2003) "Modelling the dynamics of language death. *Nature* 24" 900. Cross Ref Google scholar.
- Adams, J.N. (2003) "Bilingualism Cambridge;" Cambridge university press, cross Ref Google scholar.
- Alexious, M. (1982) "Diglossia in Greece". In Haas W. standard language, spoken and written, Manchester : Manchester university press pp:156-93 Google scholar
- Allard, R, R. (1992) "Ethnolinguistic vitality beliefs and language maintenance and loss" in *W. Jaespaert K. and Kroon*.
- Benjamins, (1998) "code switching in conversation language, interaction and identity, London and New York Routledge, Google scholar.
- Blanche, B.C. (1994) " the construct of oral and written language" in Verhoeven Ludo (ed)
- Moller, J. Q. (2003) "Research on youth language in *Journal of the sociology of language* PP 44-45. Google scholar.
- Moelino, A.M. (1994) "standardization and modernization in Indonesian language planning" in *Ludi Georges* (ed).
- Ngom, F. (2002) "linguistic borrowing as an evidence of social history of Senegalese speech communication".
- Nomoto, K. (1975) "How much has been standardized over the past twenty years".
- OKsaae, E. (1997) "pragmatic and semiotic agreement, behavior me – switching and communicative awareness" Berlin and New York: Mouton de Gruyter 287.
- Olson, D.R. (2001) "The making of literate societies Oxford" Black well. Google scholar.
- Paunonen, H.(1996) "language change in apparent time and in real time" *International Journal of the sociology of language* PP 928 Google scholar.
- Phillipson, R. (1992) "linguistic imperialism" Oxford university press. Google scholar.