Linguacultural Insights from Eponymic Words: An Analysis of Contexts and Coinage Sources in Arabic and English

Dr. Emad A. Alawad

Department of General Education
Modern College of Business and Science
Muscat, Oman
Email: emad.ali@mcbs.edu.om
ORCID iD: https://orcid.org/0009-0009-2236-2663

Abstract

This study examines the cultural and linguistic aspects of eponymous terms in Arabic and English, highlighting a gap in cross-linguistic cultural research. Although researchers have examined eponyms in specific domains such as medicine and education, their wider cultural resonance remains largely unexplored. Thus, the central questions guiding the study are: (1) What are the cultural and historical contexts of Arabic and English eponyms? (2) What is the commonality or difference in the mechanisms of their coinage? Employing a qualitative approach, this study examines a purposive sample of documented eponyms drawn from classical Arabic literature, Islamic religious texts, modern English, poetry, political discourse, and even modern technological terminology. During the collection process, the origins, meanings, and contexts of the eponyms were systematically collected. Arabic eponyms are found to originate from Quranic and historical texts that hold tremendous religious significance, while English eponyms are based on influential figures and scientific terminology. The contextual settings of both languages show distinct differences in their cultures, and both languages bear respect for important

people. This research describes the distinctions and commonalities in how different cultures create eponyms. It deepens our understanding of how language, culture, and history intersect, reveals the shifting patterns of eponyms, and highlights their role in preserving shared cultural and national heritage. The study suggests that a longitudinal method tracing eponymous terms across time, showing how their meanings and functions evolve in relation to cultural changes and historical contexts. This research allows scholars to determine the conditions, motivations, and audiences for these words' adaptations, thereby illuminating language as a dynamic reflection of collective community memory.

Keywords: *Eponyms, Linguistics, Cultural Significance, Arabic Language, English Language*

1. Introduction

Words associated with people and events, known as eponyms, hold deep cultural significance and serve as valuable references, conveying a rich history. These words help illuminate the society that produces them and showcase its values, achievements, and key historical events. Eponyms are essential resources for both Arabic and English speakers, serving as a testament to the cultural and linguistic developments of the peoples who speak these languages.

For this study, eponyms are not simple word forms; they act as vessels of collective memory and markers of shifting beliefs. Far beyond names borrowed from individuals, these terms unfold stories of the past and adapt as society and language evolve. In both Arabic and English, they reveal the continual tug-of-war between shared identity and everyday speech, showing how cultures guard, rewrite, or challenge their legacies. This research addresses a significant gap in comparative linguacultural literature by examining eponyms as mechanisms of both linguistic constancy and cultural mutation.

Eponymous words often entail significant cultural and historical associations. Understanding them in Arabic and English can illuminate the cultural narratives and importance embedded in the language. Focusing on the processes involved in creating and using eponymous words in different contexts can uncover many intriguing features of the languages in relation to one another. An intercultural comparison of Arabic and English may reveal fundamental similarities and differences between the two languages under study. This issue lies at the intersection

of linguistics, cultural studies, and history, making it a multidisciplinary research topic that can engage various scholars.

The primary issue is the lack of studies comprehensively examining the cultural context and linguistic significance of eponymous words in Arabic and English. This deficiency creates a gap in understanding the cultural and linguistic mapping of such words. The study will address this gap through two primary research questions: How do eponymous words in Arabic and English capture their creators' cultural and historical contexts? What are the similarities and differences in coining eponymous words in Arabic and English?

Guided by these questions, the study's objectives were twofold. First, it aims to investigate the cultural and historical contexts of Arabic and English eponymous words, as well as the cultural narratives and values they depict. Second, it seeks to examine the coining processes of eponymous words in both languages to identify patterns in their linguistic and cultural relations.

The impact of this study is vast and multifaceted. For one, it offers new perspectives on the cultural eponyms and values embodied in eponymous terms, helping us understand Arabic and English more deeply. A further examination of the origins and usage of these words reveals important patterns in language change and usage that are invaluable to linguistics. Moreover, the comparative study of Arabic and English allows for an appreciation of language in novel and familiar ways. Lastly, the study is innovative in its integration of linguistics with cultural studies and history, appealing to the broader academic community.

This research aims to undertake a comprehensive, nuanced examination of the English and Arabic languages by studying the intricate nature of their eponymous words. This study would benefit those who aim to understand the complex interrelationships between language and culture, and the extent to which they influence each other.

1.1. Study Purpose

The current study aims to explore the usage of eponymous words in Arabic and English, as well as their cultural significance. It also attempts to analyze how the words are used in relation to the cultures and languages involved.

1.2. Problem Statement

Eponymous words are derived from the names of people, places, or events and relate to culturally and historically significant phenomena. However, the existing literature is notably limited in its comparative examination of cross-cultural and cross-linguistic eponymous terms between Arabic and English. This gap hinders understanding eponymous words and their applications in cultural narratives and linguistic structures in these languages.

1.3. Objectives

1. To analyze the cultural and historical contexts of eponymous words in Arabic and English, identifying the cultural narratives and values they reflect.
2. To investigate the coinage mechanisms of eponymous words in both languages, highlighting similarities and differences to understand their linguistic evolution and usage.

1.4. Study Significance

This study is significant for several reasons. It provides insights into the cultural narratives encapsulated by eponymous words, thereby enhancing our understanding of the specific contexts in Arabic and English. Investigating the coinage and usage of these words reveals language evolution and contributes to the field of linguistics. The comparative analysis highlights both the unique and shared features, thereby enhancing our understanding of both languages. This approach broadens our knowledge and appreciation of their cultural connections. Finally, the study's interdisciplinary scope, which encompasses linguistics, cultural studies, and history, enhances its appeal to a broad academic audience, ensuring the findings offer relevance and value across several fields of inquiry.

2. Literature Review

Studying eponymous words in Arabic and English provides insight into the cultural and linguistic characteristics of their respective societies. Eponyms, derived from the names of people or places, deliver significant cultural and historical information. This literature review examines

previous research on eponymous words, focusing on their cultural, historical, linguistic, and coinage aspects. The historical context of eponymous words is among the most researched areas. According to Al-Hamidi et al. (2020), the origins of eponyms in Arabic and English arise from prominent figures and their achievements, suggesting that these languages highlight specific events that have given rise to eponymous terms. This notion is further supported by Henshaw (2018), who examines the role of eponyms in narrating histories and shaping cultures. Arabic features numerous eponyms derived from Quranic verses and Hadith, indicating that religion has a profound influence on the language (Al-Ajmi, 2010). English eponyms, including 'Byronic' and 'Fahrenheit', serve as references to significant historical figures and their respective inventions or contributions. For instance, 'Byronic' highlights Lord Byron's contributions to literature (Ingeish, 2012; Poplack, 2001). Various linguistic frameworks exist to explore the processes and concepts involved in creating eponyms. For example, Al-Hamidi et al. (2020) explain that 'derive' refers to modifying a name for use as a word, transforming a name into a new term through suffixation. This phenomenon is observed in both Arabic and English, as evident in the terms "Chomskyan" and "Al-Khawarizmiat" (Henshaw, 2018). A classic example of such practices is synthesis (naht) in Arabic, where partial words combine to form new phrases. While some scholars support this method, others have openly criticized this form of synthesis (Baalbaki, 2003). This practice often emerges in English from newly invented or developed devices, products, tools, advertisements, or common nouns (LanGeek, 2023). Eponyms undeniably carry significant cultural implications. Al-Ajmi's (2010) study states that "eponymous" in Arabic conveys a religious and moral undertone, reflecting the values and belief systems of Arabic civilization. Kovalchuk (2022) demonstrates that English eponyms often originate from historically significant figures and reflect cultural narratives, thereby contributing to the linguistic preservation of collective identity. Comparative research has documented both similarities and differences in the use of eponymy in Arabic and English. Al-Hamidi et al. (2020) reported that both languages use eponyms to acknowledge important individuals and events, yet their applications and motivations differ. For instance, Obeidat and Abu-Melhim (2020) observe that Arabic eponyms primarily reference religious and historical contexts, while English eponyms tend to originate from scientific advancements and tangible objects. The unique features of a language can be revealed through the study of eponyms. Notably,

eponymous words within a language signify its evolution, growth, and expansion (Mosig, 2014). Similarly, Poplack (2001) notes that the addition of eponymous terms to a language's vocabulary indicates modernization, which reflects positively on its speakers. The emergence of novel eponymous terms in both Arabic and English signifies a substantial linguistic evolution, reflecting broader cultural shifts and adaptations. Furthermore, eponymy within a language conveys the social identity and cultural context of its speech community.

In addition to the aforementioned factors, social status, nationality, gender, and age serve as classification criteria for eponyms in both Arabic and English (Caber, 2021). For example, the Arabic term "Amr" is believed to derive from the Amr tribe. Religious texts such as the Holy Quran and significant historical events, including the Muslim Conquest of Spain, are also major contributors (Al-Ajmi, 2010). Similarly, many English eponyms trace their origins to Greek and Latin, such as "Eunomians" and "Romanists," respectively. Various social movements, alongside scientific discoveries such as the printing press, have significantly influenced the English language and its eponymous terms (LanGeek, 2023). The introduction of eponymous terms also reflects the shared customs and traditions of both languages (Hanaqtah, 2020).

2.1. Previous Relevant Studies

Several perspectives have been taken to study eponyms, tracing their origin, instances of use, and their meanings. Richmond (1983) provides an account of the etymology of over 250 eponymous words and phrases, describing their significance in the English language. This is where the rounds of crafting the general relevance of eponyms in different spheres begin. Somford et al. (2017) investigated how specific basic eponymous terminology in orthopedics relates to each other within the group of surgeons practicing medicine. They concluded that the use of such terms is, in many cases, incorrect and often misleading, and they prefer descriptive terms instead. This sheds light on the everyday problems encountered with eponymous terminology in professional communication. Gorokhova and Kubyshko (2020) analyze the structural peculiarities and usage of eponyms in English-specialized terminology. They focus on the role of eponyms in professional vocabulary and science, highlighting the need for efficiency and informativeness in interrelating operations within specific fields. Similarly, Slabin (2017) focuses on using eponyms in teaching science. This research examines

how eponyms facilitate communication and the teaching process, thereby influencing professional image and cultural transformation. Similarly, Velazco et al. (2024) examined the usage and evolution of eponymous terms among university instructors in Ecuador, incorporating historical, cultural, and linguistic considerations. These studies demonstrate the importance of eponyms in the educational context. Riaz and Mangrio (2023) provide a morphosemantic description of Mustafa, one of the most productive anthroponyms derived from the name of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him). Using Distributed Morphology, they examine the vast number of eponyms and the creativity of eponymous series based on Mustafa, highlighting the significance of these names in the culture and language of Islam. The authors describe the cognitive challenge of translating eponyms that arise within the context of the holy Qur'an. This research reveals how one eponymous term, as a figurative trope, is rooted in numerous knowledge entries and framed by diverse discourse contexts, thereby determining the translated meanings. The cognitive approach enhances this understanding of eponyms in religious texts. Budykina and Polyakova (2025) set a goal of studying and classifying eponymous terms in education and pedagogy. They consider eponymous phrases in particular dictionaries for eponymous terms, identify semantic fields, and conduct structural and grammatical descriptions. This research extends the issue of eponyms to pedagogical vocabulary. Bobyreva (2024) examines the structural, semantic, and operational characteristics of eponyms in the English language sporting dialect. This work emphasizes the effectiveness of proper nouns as terms in metonymic term creation and their importance in the terminology of professional languages, stressing the fluidity of eponyms in sports discourse. Eponyms are seen by Qasim (2023) cultural artifacts that both pay homage to influential figures and reflect prevailing societal values. This research examines the concept of utilizing eponyms across various fields, including science, business, and marketing, to underscore their broader cultural significance.

While eponymous terms are not inherently figurative, certain eponyms—particularly those derived from literary or historical figures— may acquire metaphorical or culturally loaded meanings. For instance, Quixotic (from Don Quixote) evokes impractical idealism, and Kafkaesque (from Franz Kafka) suggests surreal, oppressive complexity—both reflecting metaphorical depth in the English language. In Arabic, expressions like فرعونية (Pharaonic) may connote grandeur or authoritarianism, while هارونية (Harunian) evokes classical opulence and

governance. This intersection between naming and narrative contributes to their linguistic and cultural significance in both Arabic and English. Previous studies have emphasized that culturally embedded meanings often shape how language is interpreted, reinforcing the view that linguistic expressions—whether lexical or stylistic—encode meaning beyond their surface form (Alawad, 2024; Alawad & Ahmed, 2024).

2.2. Literature Gap

While extensive literature exists on eponyms across various fields, few studies have conducted a linguistic comparison of Arabic and English eponyms. Most existing research focuses on the origin, credibility, and field-based eponymous phrases in medicine, pedagogy, and technology. Nonetheless, little integrative research explores the eponymous words in Arabic and English within their respective cultures and histories. Moreover, such comparative analysis has not been conducted systematically across the two languages, addressed this gap by posing the following questions:

[1] How do eponymous words in Arabic and English reflect the cultural and historical contexts in which they were coined?
[2] What are the similarities and differences in the coinage mechanisms of eponymous words in Arabic and English?

Addressing these questions will contribute to a deeper understanding of eponyms or eponymic words, particularly from an anthropological perspective, regarding their place and importance within the studied society.

3. Methodology

3.1. Sampling

The study focuses on a deliberate sample of selected eponyms from various sources and contexts in Arabic and English. The eponyms were selected based on their well-documented and recognized contexts. This approach ensures that a representative sample is included, encompassing diverse cultural and linguistic perspectives.

3.2. Data Collection

The data collection process focused on gathering eponyms from reputable sources, including academic journals, various literary genres, and religious texts. Each eponym was collected with its source, meaning, and context of use. This confirms that each eponym was accurately processed and systematically categorized into two groups: Arabic and English. This analysis was limited to the eponyms assessed and deemed appropriate for accuracy, relevance, and cultural importance. Only relevant eponyms meeting the set criteria were included in the study.

3.3. Research Design

This research utilizes qualitative methods to ascertain the linguacultural relevance of eponyms in Arabic and English. It employs a comparative approach to examine the pragmatic contexts of these words and their coinage processes in both target languages. From this perspective, the study addresses the following questions by examining various eponymous samples: How do eponymous words in Arabic and English reflect the cultural and linguistic contexts in which they originated? What are the similarities and differences in the mechanisms of coinage for eponymous words in Arabic and English?

Qualitative methods facilitate a detailed exploration of eponyms' contexts and meanings, thereby enabling an accurate representation of their cultural and linguistic significance.

4. Findings and Discussion

This section offers a comprehensive examination of cultural and linguistic insights regarding eponyms in both Arabic and English, as illustrated in Tables 1 and 2. Table 1 outlines various classifications of Arabic eponyms, while Table 2 presents different classifications of English eponyms. The section explores the relationship between the target languages by analyzing the cultural and historical contexts that underlie the eponyms. This analysis addresses the research questions and examines the essential role of eponyms in preserving culture and social identity.

Table 1: *Arabic Eponyms Context Categorizations*

Context	Eponym	Explanation	Cultural and Linguistic Insights
Proverbs and Sayings	جنق (Janq)	Refers to catapult operators and the stones they used.	Metaphorically describes the intensity of conflict. Preserves historical context and enhances expressiveness.
Quranic	أولي الضرر (Uuli-ad-Darar)	Refers to those with disabilities.	Reflects cultural sensitivity and linguistic precision.
Poetic	الحر (Al-Hurr)	Describes a person of high moral and social standing.	Emphasizes virtues like bravery and honor. Enhances expressiveness and cultural identity.
Groups and Schools	البصريون (Al-Basriyyun) الكوفيون (Al-Kufiyyun)	Refers to the Basri grammar school of thought. Refers to the Kufi grammar school of thought.	Represents intellectual traditions and methodologies. Represents intellectual traditions and methodologies.
Hadith	أهل اليمن (Ahl al-Yaman)	Refers to the people of Yemen.	Highlights their cultural and moral attributes. Enhances expressiveness and cultural identity.
Geographical Places	الحجاز (Al-Hijaz)	Refers to the region separating Najd and Tihama.	Represents geographical and cultural significance.
Technological and Modern Terms	الخوارزميات (Al-Khawarizmiat)	Refers to Al-Khwirizmi, a Persian polymath.	Highlights contributions to mathematics and astronomy. Reflects the historical significance of scientific advancements in the Islamic Golden Age.
Religion	مسيحيّ (Masihi)	Refers to a Christian.	Represents religious affiliation.
Profession	هندسيّ (Handasi)	Refers to an engineer.	Represents a professional occupation.
Colour Attribute	برتقاليّ (Burtuqali)	Refers to the color orange.	Represents a color attribute.
Material Type	نحاسيّ (Nuhasi)	Refers to something made of copper.	Represents material type.
Names	(ذوالقرنين Dhul-Qarnayn) and (فاروق Farooq)	They refer to a Quranic figure and a historical Islamic leader.	They symbolize justice and leadership, representing moral clarity and righteousness in Arabic culture and language.

4.1. Key Findings Discussion

The Arabic eponyms in Table 1 reveal fascinating historical and cultural aspects encoded in the language. For instance, the eponym "جنق (Janq)," used in proverbs and sayings, refers to the operators of the catapults and

the stones they hurled, depicting the violence of strife. This word preserves the context while elevating the eloquence, thereby underscoring the cultural significance of the wars that occurred. Similarly, an eponym like "أولي الضرر (Uuli-ad-Darar)" from Quranic texts also refers to disabled people, depicting a dire attempt to be more civil and more appealing to the audience. This word shows the unifying character of the language and demonstrates that language can tackle many issues in humanity with grace. In poetry, the eponym "Al-Hurr" refers to a person of noble traditions, morals, and social standing, characterized by bravery and honor. This term enhances expressiveness and cultural identity through a sense of patriotism. Restoration and forgiveness have no limit. There is always room for hope. Terror is deadly for the intelligent; diplomacy compounds everything for everyone. These eponyms refer to the grammar schools of Basra and Kufa, marking their intellectual traditions and methodologies. These terms highlight the greatness of the Arabic world and create a sense of pride in its accomplishments. One of the Hadith eponyms, 'Ahl al-Yaman,' refers to the people of Yemen, highlighting their cultural and moral characteristics that contribute to their identity. This term facilitates the articulation of expressiveness and cultural identity by reflecting the unique characteristics and social roles within Yemeni society. The term "Al-Hijaz" refers to the region situated between Najd and Tihama, highlighting its cultural and geographical significance. This term enriches the language by embedding geographical and cultural knowledge within everyday communication. The eponymous term 'الخوارزميات' Al-Khawarizmiat refers to algorithms that are Al-Khwarizmi's contribution towards mathematics and astronomy. This eponym underscores the importance of inventions that emerged during the Islamic Golden Age. 'مسيحيّ' (Masihi) is also an eponymous term that refers to a Christian. This term, of Arabic origin, highlights the rich diversity inherent in the language. In this analysis, 'Handasī' is treated as an adjectival eponym linked to 'Muhandis', reflecting the shift from occupational identity to disciplinary description. This again highlights the importance of specialization in modern society. Other eponyms, such as 'برتقاليّ' Burtuqali for orange or 'نحاسيّ' Nuhasi for copper, incorporate color characteristics and material types.

As for the names ذو القرنين (Dhul-Qarnayn) and فاروق (Farooq), they hold significant cultural and linguistic meaning in Arabic. ذو القرنين refers to a Quranic figure known for his just rule and extensive travels, often

associated with wisdom and leadership. فاروق, a title given to *Umar ibn al-Khattab*, the second Caliph of Islam, symbolizes moral clarity and the ability to distinguish right from wrong. Both names serve as eponyms, transcending their historical origins to influence cultural narratives and reinforce societal values. They exemplify how Arabic eponyms preserve historical memory, embodying themes of righteousness, leadership, and justice. This illustrates the broader role of eponyms in maintaining cultural identity and conveying ideological and moral principles across generations.

These eponymous terms stand as a testament to the expressive depth and enduring strength of the Arabic language, in which speakers can convey specific ideas visually, thereby enriching conversation. Through the study of these eponyms, their unique form and structure reveal the course of culture in conjunction with the language of the Arabic people. Each eponym embodies profound meanings and represents the culture, history, and social identity behind it, thereby enriching the language with expressive power. This linguistic analysis aligns with the study's objectives, as it seeks to identify cultural narratives and values associated with eponymous words and how they are coined in both languages, tracing their evolution and linguistic use.

Table 2: *English Eponyms Context Categorizations*

Context	Eponym	Explanation	Cultural and Linguistic Insights
Poetry	Byronic	Refers to the characteristics of Lord Byron's poetry.	Describes a brooding, rebellious, and charismatic hero.
	Petrarchan	Pertains to the style of sonnets popularized by Petrarch.	Characterized by an octave and a sestet.
Grammar and Linguistics	Chomskyan	Relates to the theories of Noam Chomsky.	Influences syntax and generative grammar.
Religion	Augustinian	Refers to the doctrines of Saint Augustine.	Discusses concepts of original sin and grace.
	Jesuitical	Describes overly subtle or casuistic arguments.	Originally referred to the Jesuit order.
Political Parties	Thatcherism	Refers to the policies of Margaret Thatcher.	Emphasizes free markets and deregulation.
	Maoism	Pertains to the doctrines of Mao Zedong.	Focuses on agrarian socialism and revolutionary tactics.
Places	Himalayan	Refers to anything related to the Himalayas.	Describes the mountain range in Asia.
	Venetian	Pertains to Venice, Italy.	Describes the city's unique architecture, culture, and art.
Historical Figures	Machiavellian	Refers to the political philosophy of Niccolò Machiavelli.	Associated with cunning and deceitful tactics.
	Boycott	Named after Charles Boycott.	Describes the act of ostracizing or avoiding.
	Caesarean	Refers to Julius Caesar.	Describes the surgical procedure.
Scientific Terms	Fahrenheit	Named after Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit.	Describes the temperature scale.
	Parkinson's	Named after James Parkinson.	Describes the disease affecting the nervous system.
Everyday Objects	Sandwich	Named after John Montagu, the 4th Earl of Sandwich.	Describes a food item with meat between slices of bread.

Literary and Mythological References	Herculean	Refers to Hercules, a hero in Greek mythology known for his strength.	Describes a task requiring great strength or effort.
Technological and Modern Terms	Google	Named after the search engine company Google.	Used as a verb, meaning to search for information online.
Names	Shakespearean	Refers to work or styles characteristics of William shakespeare	These eponymous terms stand as a testament to the expressive depth and enduring strength of the Arabic language

4.2. Key Findings Discussion

As presented in Table 2, the studies of English eponyms show a complex intertwining of culture and history within the language. For instance, the eponym 'Byronic' from poetry denotes the characters of Lord Byron's poetry, which describe a gloomy, rebellious, and charismatic hero. This term epitomizes the literary allure of Lord Byron and the social esteem accorded to his character. Likewise, "Petrarchan" refers to the style of sonnets written by Petrarch, which contain an octave and a sestet. This term demonstrates Petrarch's fundamental contributions to the sonnet's form and structure, which remain in use today. Shifting attention to the field of grammar and linguistics, the eponym "Chomskyan" refers to the grammar most associated with Noam Chomsky, particularly syntax and generative grammar. This term refers to the extent to which Chomsky's work has advanced the field of linguistic theory and its practical applications. With a religious approach, "Augustinian" refers to the doctrines of Saint Augustine concerning original sin and grace. "Jesuitical" has a simultaneous primary reference to the zealous arguments that were too minute or detailed, which were later adopted and systematized by the Jesuits. Highlighting these concepts underscores the significant theological and philosophical contributions of these individuals and their profound impact on the field of religion. Eponyms used in the phrases "Thatcherism" and "Maoism" are well-established in popular culture, with "Thatcherism" describing Thatcher's policies and referred to as "politik," while "Maoism" explains Mao's doctrines. However, it is true that ''Thatcherism emphasises deregulation and free markets, which were propelled by the economic and political ideologies of the time, while "Maoism," on the other hand, embodies revolutionary zeal with sophisticated agrarian socialism, focusing on the weakness of China in the minds of Mao. The Himalayas are commonly referred to as "the Himalayas," while Venice is commonly referred to as "the horizon." The term "Himalayan" refers to the mountain range in Asia, and "Venetian" refers to the city's unique culture, art, and architecture. These terms enhance eloquence by incorporating geographical and cultural

context into everyday speech. Historical figures are also captured in phrases such as "Machiavellian," "boycott," and "Cesarean" as eponyms. "Machiavellian is the eponym of Niccolo Machiavelli's political philosophy, known for deep-rooted cunning and deceitful tactics. adopted and systematized by the Jesuits, so "boycott" refers to the act of avoiding or ostracising. "Cesarean" refers to Julius Caesar, who is now associated with the surgical procedure. The transformations will trace the influence of great personalities on sayings and cultures. Terms such as "Fahrenheit" and "Parkinson's" arose from the names of the men, Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit and James Parkinson. The former signifies a temperature scale, while the latter refers to a nervous system disease. These unique eponymous terms reveal these individuals' intellect and medical endeavors. More common items and even their fictional works created eponyms such as "Sandwich" and "Herculean." "Sandwich" comes from John Montagu, the 4th Earl of Sandwich, and refers to an item of food with meat between two slices of bread, while "Herculean" comes from the hero of Greek mythology and describes a task needing intense strength or effort. These words illustrate the everyday and mythical objects that are woven into the intricate tapestry of culture and history. "Google" is an example of a popular technological term referring to the American search engine company Google. The term is now informally used as a verb to denote web searching, illustrating how contemporary technology has fundamentally reshaped the dynamics between language and communication.

The study delves into the past and is infused with culture as one attempt to come to grips with the eponymous words of the English language, considering those words that carry a great deal of cultural and linguistic significance. From a sociological perspective, an eponym is closely tied to people's understanding of the world because it is deeply integrated with history, identity, and civilization. This analysis is consistent with the research aims because it attempts to explore the narratives and values encapsulated in eponymous words, alongside describing their creation processes, given how the languages matured and changed over time.

4.3. Correlations Between Arabic and English Eponyms

There are notable correlations between Arabic and English eponyms. Through eponyms, cultures, events, and influential individuals, both languages commemorate significant aspects of culture, history, and

people, showcasing a civilization's underlying principles and heritage. For example, Arabic and English contain eponyms based on religious figures and texts, revealing how religion shapes culture (Ingeish, 2012). This is evident in Arabic eponyms like "أولى الضرر" (Uuli-ad-Darar), which stem from Quranic texts and underscore the importance of civilization and language to the Arab people. In contrast, the English eponym 'Augustinian' refers to the doctrines of Saint Augustine, who discusses the concept of original sin and grace.

Similarly, both languages describe scientific breakthroughs and innovations through eponyms, indicating the significance of knowledge and science. For instance, the Arabic eponym 'الخوارزميات' (Al-Khawarizmiat) refers to Al-Khwarizmi, the Persian polymath known for his contributions to mathematics and astronomy. Likewise, the English eponym 'Fahrenheit' pertains to Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit, the inventor of the temperature scale. These eponyms highlight the relationship between authorship and scientific discovery, thereby illustrating the pride associated with significant inventions (Obeidat & Abu-Melhim, 2020). Nonetheless, these eponyms originate from diverse contexts and authors, reflecting the unique cultural and historical characteristics of each language. For instance, Arabic eponyms are derived from religious literature, poetry, and regional histories, revealing the literary and religious aspects of the Arab world. Meanwhile, English eponyms originate from the names of individuals, scientific terms, and standardized tools, signifying the evolution of English due to various influences over time (Ingeish, 2012).

This study enhances our understanding of the cultural and linguistic features of English and Arabic, particularly in relation to words derived from proper names. These eponyms possess distinct meanings and represent cultural beliefs, history, social life details, and national identity, contributing to the richness and power of both languages. This claim aligns with the research aims to establish the culturally oriented narratives and values embedded in eponymous words and their formation processes in both languages, tracing their development and practical use (Poplack, 2001).

5. Conclusions

This research examines eponyms in Arabic and English, exploring their cultural and linguistic significance. It aims to uncover the historical and societal contexts embedded within these linguistic forms by analyzing a

purposively selected sample of English and Arabic eponyms across various domains. The findings indicate that disparate cultural narratives and historical influences contribute to the formation of eponymous expressions across both languages.

Arabic eponyms, often derived from Quranic texts, poetry, and historical discourse, carry profound religious, literary, and intellectual meanings. In contrast, English eponyms frequently originate from historical figures, scientific discoveries, and everyday objects, reflecting the diverse influences on the English language and its evolution. Despite these differences, eponyms in both cultures serve a shared purpose: commemorating significant occurrences and individuals as products of historical and cultural realities.

For example, eponyms of revered figures and religious texts underscore the role of faith in shaping cultural narratives. In Arabic, names such as ذو القرنين (Dhul-Qarnayn) and فاروق (Farooq) hold deep historical and spiritual significance, reinforcing moral and religious principles. Similarly, English eponyms such as "Jesuit" and "Benedictine" reflect faith-based traditions that contribute to cultural identity.

On the other hand, eponyms tied to scientific advancements highlight the reverence both cultures have for knowledge and intellectual progress. English examples, such as Pasteurization (developed by Louis Pasteur) and Newtonian physics (discovered by Isaac Newton), demonstrate the lasting impact of pioneering scientists. In Arabic, eponyms such as الخوارزميات (Al-Khwarizmi's algorithms) and ابن سينا (Avicenna's contributions to medicine) showcase the intellectual legacy preserved through language.

This comparison illustrates how Arabic and English utilize eponyms to commemorate notable figures and advancements, thereby shaping the evolution of both languages and cultures. However, further research can enhance this understanding by examining the political and social events that influence the creation of eponyms in both languages. Arabic eponyms often reflect the literary and religious traditions that shape the sociocultural identity of Arabic speakers, whereas English eponyms capture the dynamic and evolving nature of the language.

The study also reveals similarities and differences in the mechanisms of eponym formation between the two languages. This comparative analysis makes a significant contribution to linguistics, eponymy, and sociolinguistics by providing deeper insights into how eponyms develop and function within cultural and linguistic contexts. The analysis demonstrates how eponyms embody cultural themes and attitudes, thus

illustrating their function in preserving historical narratives and influencing identity formation. Understanding eponyms from a linguistic perspective highlights their significance in preserving sociocultural heritage and the ongoing enrichment of both Arabic and English languages.

6. Limitations

This study views the following limits that may affect the generalization of the results:

1. The limited sample is a barrier to generalization, but it does facilitate a detailed investigation into cultural and perceptual features. Larger samples would benefit the general understanding of eponyms in a broad context.
2. The particular attention to modern eponyms in Arabic and English does not consider the shift in development over time and thus only enables an examination of a single period.
3. The study is based on documented sources and cannot claim to contain an exhaustive list of relevant eponyms, thus risking biases based on the original authors' views.
4. The disparity between Arabic- and English-speaking regions may warrant a different approach towards eponyms that skews the results, notwithstanding the measures employed to resolve these issues.

7. Recommendations

1. Expanding the research sample to include eponyms from diverse regions to achieve more comprehensive findings, deepen global understanding, and gain cultural insights.
2. Using a longitudinal method to study the development and changes of eponyms throughout history. This would enable the researcher to understand how the meanings and usages of certain eponyms have evolved to adapt to various cultural and historical contexts.
3. Adding eponyms from different nations that speak Arabic and English. This will provide insight into the blend of cultural and linguistic factors, offering a more profound comprehension of the use of eponyms across different regions and cultures.
4. Using an interdisciplinary approach to combine linguistics, cultural studies, history, and sociology to allow richer data analysis and present

a more rounded view of how eponyms are understood and used across different cultures and languages.

5. Primary data collection methods, such as interviews, surveys, and fieldwork with native speakers, linguists, and cultural specialists, are used to gather more accurate information. This enables the more effective use of eponyms across modern languages.

By the recommendations articulated herein, future research endeavors may expand upon this study's focal points, thereby facilitating a more comprehensive understanding of eponyms across Arabic, English, and various other languages.

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