

## From Frequency to Meaning: Contribution of Corpus Linguistics in the Analysis of the Novel *Hada-iq Al-Ra'is*

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### ABSTRACT

This study analyzes word frequency patterns in Muhsin Al-Ramli's novel *Hada-iq Al-Ra'is* using a corpus linguistics approach to uncover the relationship between language use and themes of political violence, trauma, and social oppression. This study aims to identify the dominant lexicon and interpret its narrative and thematic functions in the literary text. The method used is a mixed method by combining corpus-based quantitative analysis and qualitative interpretation. The novel text was digitized, cleaned, and analyzed using Voyant Tools to produce word frequency lists, trend visualizations, and lexical maps. The results show that character names, place references, and vocabulary related to power, violence, and everyday life appear dominantly. These lexical patterns reflect the strong narrative of victimhood, awareness as a witness, and collective suffering in the story structure. The dominance of certain vocabulary emphasizes how political repression permeates both public and private spaces, shaping the psychological and social realities of the characters. These findings demonstrate that corpus linguistics-based word frequency analysis is effective in uncovering ideological meanings and social criticism in contemporary Arabic literature.

Arabic Novels; Corpus Linguistics; Word Frequency

### Introduction

A corpus linguistics approach, particularly word frequency analysis, allows literary research to move from general thematic descriptions to a more systematic and data-driven mapping of language patterns. By identifying dominant vocabulary, this study not only shows which words appear most frequently but also reveals how lexical repetition constructs narrative focus, emphasizes collective experiences of trauma, and represents the penetration of

power into the characters' everyday lives. Thus, this study positions *Hada-iq Al-Ra'is* as a field of study to demonstrate that word frequency analysis can contribute to a deeper understanding of the relationship between language, power, and trauma in contemporary Arabic literature, while strengthening the position of corpus linguistics as a methodological approach in literary studies.

Literary works are a reflection of life stories expressed through the selection of beautiful words and language. Literature does not only focus on themes, but also on the moral messages conveyed in the story and the presentation of an entertaining storyline that contains several deep and meaningful messages (Hura, 2025). Literary works serve as a link between authors in telling stories about life issues that they have created so that readers can feel them through language, whether they are stories about the authors' own lives or the stories of others. The use of language is the main medium in a literary work to represent the author's social, psychological, ideological, relational, and real-world experiences in the text (Irmayanti et al., 2025). The language used in literary works is imaginative and emotional, having gone through several filters of beautiful and aesthetic diction to produce images of beauty in a literary work, such as a novel (Arina et al., 2022).

Although Arabic literary studies have extensively addressed themes of power, political violence, and trauma through interpretive approaches, these analyses generally rely on subjective readings of texts. Consequently, the relationship between the author's lexical choices and the construction of ideological meaning in literary texts is often not supported by measurable linguistic evidence. Yet, in literary works rife with narratives of violence and oppression, such as *Hada-iq Al-Ra'is*, word choice is not merely an aesthetic element but also a discursive strategy that reflects the traumatic experiences, power relations, and mechanisms of repression experienced by the characters. Therefore, an approach capable of connecting empirical language analysis with the interpretation of social and ideological meanings in literary texts is needed.

A novel is a work of imaginative prose. In a novel, an author recounts the complexities and depths of human life. Various issues in life, such as friendship, family, inner conflict, injustice, and oppression, are woven into a coherent and interconnected story (Ate et al., 2022). Language distinguishes one work from another. Diction, or word choice, is how someone chooses words to convey a particular idea or meaning. Simply put, diction means choosing the most appropriate words so that the message can be understood well. According to Tjahjono, diction is not only about choosing the right words, but also words that are precise, concise, and rich in meaning. Good word choice will make sentences more vivid and able to spark the reader's imagination (Ningrum et al., 2022). Therefore, in the development of modern literature, a linguistic-based approach in literary works is increasingly needed to complement interpretive

analysis. One relevant approach is corpus linguistics, which allows language to be analyzed as empirical data with the help of computers.

In research, corpus linguistics offers systematic tools that can facilitate research in analyzing a relatively large number of words, as well as identifying which words are used most frequently and most extensively in the corpus data. In addition, the results of data presentation from corpus linguistic analysis provide accurate results with unquestionable validity. This is because the results obtained are not based solely on the researcher's personal opinion, but rather on a description of the language data that appears more realistic based on the evidence presented. Corpus linguistics is a collection of written texts stored in digital/electronic form that can be used as a data source for language research. In modern linguistic research, corpus linguistics has become a very important source of data because it is based on digital technology and can be analyzed with the help of computers. The data included is truly natural data used in real life.

In research, corpus linguistics provides systematic tools for analyzing large volumes of textual data and identifying frequently occurring lexical items within a corpus. Corpus-based analysis offers a more empirically grounded description of language use, as findings are derived from observable linguistic evidence rather than solely from the researcher's subjective interpretation (Puspitasari & Sukma, 2022). As a digital collection of naturally occurring texts, corpora have become an important data source in modern linguistic research due to their compatibility with computer-assisted analysis and their ability to represent authentic language use (Harahap et al., 2024). However, previous studies employing corpus linguistics—particularly in literary research—have often been limited to descriptive frequency lists without sufficiently integrating quantitative findings with deeper narrative, ideological, or socio-political interpretation. In addition, many corpus-based literary studies focus on non-literary genres or translated texts, leaving original literary works, especially contemporary Arabic novels with complex themes such as political violence and collective trauma, underexplored. These methodological limitations highlight the need for research that not only applies corpus tools but also critically interprets lexical patterns within their broader literary and socio-cultural contexts. Addressing this gap, the present study integrates word frequency analysis with qualitative interpretation to demonstrate how corpus linguistics can meaningfully contribute to the analysis of power, trauma, and social criticism in literary narratives.

A corpus is a collection of texts selected using electronic tools based on criteria that ensure the collection represents the intended purpose. A corpus consists of a collection of words used in various genres, which are used systematically and processed based on the validity of data that is often used to represent something (Almos et al., 2023). Corpus linguistics requires computer-based assistance to determine the extent and magnitude of language use by

focusing on language patterns over time. Thus, corpus studies are an approach or methodology in linguistic studies that examine language based on a collection of real language data systematically organized in the form of a digital corpus and analyzed with the help of computers. Data in corpus studies is not based solely on the researcher's personal opinion, but also includes evidence of language use in real life (Meyer, 2023).

Corpus linguistics is a branch of linguistics that emphasizes the use of authentic text data collections as the basis for linguistic analysis. This approach utilizes corpora, which are systematically compiled and representative collections of texts, both spoken and written, to identify language patterns that occur naturally in real-world usage. Thus, research is not solely based on the researcher's intuition, but on empirical evidence verified through data. Corpus linguistics makes a significant contribution to understanding the structure and use of language through the analysis of frequency, collocation, and distribution of linguistic elements in texts. Through these techniques, researchers can uncover trends in word usage, variations in meaning, and relationships between linguistic elements in specific contexts (Fatim et al., 2025). This makes corpus linguistics an objective and data-driven approach.

In addition, the corpus in linguistics has developed as a methodology that not only describes language, but also tests and supports theories about language structure based on real evidence from spoken and written texts. By utilizing corpus analysis software, researchers can perform keyword analysis, concordance analysis, and collocation pattern observation to obtain a comprehensive picture of the linguistic phenomena being studied. In the context of this research, corpus linguistics is used to analyze language data systematically and measurably. This approach allows researchers to identify specific linguistic patterns, understand trends in language use, and draw conclusions based on the frequency and distribution of data that appear in the corpus (Almos et al., 2023). Thus, the theoretical framework of corpus linguistics provides a strong and relevant methodological basis for answering research questions scientifically and objectively.

According to McEnery and Wilson, corpus linguistics is a methodological approach in language research that functions as a method or tool used to analyze various types of linguistic research. Meanwhile, Stefanowitsch defines corpus linguistics as examples of language use in the real world. This definition is important because corpus linguistics does not rely solely on the personal opinions of researchers, but rather on data that is derived from language that is actually spoken by native speakers in a natural way and whose validity can be accounted for (Ermanto et al., 2022). Word frequency is one of the main techniques used in corpus linguistics. Word frequency analysis shows which words dominate a literary work, thereby revealing the thematic and emotional focus of a literary work (Hidayat et al., 2025). Words that appear repeatedly usually play an important role in constructing the narrative, reflecting the

psychological condition of the characters, or representing a particular social reality. Therefore, word frequency analysis is not only statistical but also has interpretive relevance in literary studies. Thus, words that appear frequently have a strong imagination in the creation of a literary work, whether it be with the author's ideology or with the theme raised in the story (Saragih et al., 2021).

The novel *Hada-iq Al-Ra'is* by Muhsin Al-Ramli is a work of contemporary Arabic literature that is replete with representations of political violence, collective trauma, and life under an authoritarian regime. The novel tells the story of a village family in Iraq living under the shadow of an authoritarian regime's violence. The main character, Abdullah, is a quiet figure who harbors deep trauma from the murders, beheadings, and oppression he witnessed since his youth. State violence not only takes lives, but also destroys the inner peace of the community, including children who grow up with stories of fear and death. Through this family's story, the novel depicts how power permeates even the most private spaces, making silence a means of survival. *Hada-iq Al-Ra'is* presents a sharp irony between the grandeur of symbols of power and the suffering of ordinary people who are wounded both physically and psychologically (Ramli, 2013).

Research on word frequency analysis using a corpus linguistic approach has been conducted in various fields of language studies, including religious texts, educational texts, and literary works. One relevant study was conducted by (Zaini et al., 2021), who analyzed high-frequency words in Surah al-Mulk with the aim of improving understanding of the meaning of the verses of the Qur'an using a corpus approach. The results of the study show that the level of word consistency in Surah al-Mulk with the list of high-frequency words reaches 93%, which confirms that frequently appearing words play an important role in constructing text comprehension. The study by (Fatim et al., 2024), examined the portrayal of women in Republika's online news media using a corpus linguistic approach. This study aimed to reveal the representation of women in national media coverage during the 2022–2023 period through word frequency analysis, collocation, and concordance with the help of AntConc software. The results of the study show that high-frequency words related to women are dominated by terms such as violence, women, sexual, domestic violence, and victims, indicating that the issue of violence is still a major theme in news coverage about women. Another relevant study was conducted by (Syarofi & Nugraha, 2022), who analyzed the frequency of use of religious terms in high school Indonesian language textbooks using a corpus approach. The findings show that Indonesian language textbooks at the high school level use Islamic terms more than those of other religions, so this dominance does not fully represent the demographic composition proportionally. Meanwhile, the study most closely related to the focus of this article was conducted by (Ariyanti et al., 2025), who analyzed word frequency in short stories using a

linguistic corpus approach. The findings confirm that corpus analysis can reveal linguistic patterns that contribute to the formation of themes and story elements. However, the objects of study are still limited to short stories and translated works, so that studies of word frequency in original Arabic novels, especially those with themes of power and political trauma, have not been widely conducted.

However, from several studies mentioned earlier, corpus linguistic studies with word frequency analysis are still limited to certain objects and genres, such as religious texts, textbooks, and literary works in the form of short stories or translated texts. No study has been found that specifically discusses word frequency analysis in contemporary Arabic novels with themes of political violence and collective trauma using a corpus linguistic approach. Moreover, studies that use the novel *Hada-iq Al-Ra'is* as the object of corpus-based research are still very limited. Therefore, this study aims to fill this gap by analyzing word frequency patterns in novels as an effort to reveal how the themes of power, fear, and suffering are represented linguistically through the use of language in literary works. Thus, this study aims to analyze word frequency in the novel *Hada-iq Al-Ra'is* by Muhsin Al-Ramli.

## **Method**

This research is a qualitative descriptive study with a sequential explanatory mixed methods design, combining quantitative and qualitative approaches sequentially and complementary. The first stage used a quantitative approach to identify and map word frequency patterns in Muhsin Al-Ramli's novel *Hada-iq Al-Ra'is* through corpus analysis using the Voyant Tools application. This quantitative analysis produced statistical data in the form of word frequency lists, word occurrence trends, and lexical visualizations that demonstrate the tendencies of language use in the text.

The second stage used a qualitative approach to interpret the quantitative findings in depth. The obtained word frequency data were then analyzed interpretively to uncover the narrative function, thematic meaning, and ideological implications of the dominant vocabulary in the novel. Thus, the qualitative approach does not stand alone but is used to explain and deepen the results of the quantitative analysis, so that the two approaches form a unified methodological whole.

The data sources in this study consist of primary and secondary data. The primary data consisted of the text of Muhsin Al-Ramli's novel *Hada-iq Al-Ra'is*, while secondary data included scientific journals, books, proceedings, and online sources relevant to the study of corpus linguistics and Arabic literature. The data collection process was conducted through documentation, namely by manually transcribing the novel's text into digital format for optimal

processing using Voyant Tools. The digitized text was then cleaned by removing irrelevant functional words and retaining vocabulary with thematic and narrative significance.

Quantitative data analysis was conducted using the Voyant Tools application in several stages (Ariyanti et al., 2025): (1) preparing and uploading the novel's text to the Voyant Tools platform; (2) generating a word frequency list and initial visualization; (3) filtering out irrelevant words; and (4) mapping the trends of words with the highest frequency. The results of the quantitative analysis were then analyzed qualitatively through contextual interpretation to explain the relationship between lexical patterns, narrative structure, and the themes of power and trauma presented in the novel.

## Result and Discussion

Based on the results of a word frequency analysis using the Voyant Tools application on Muhsin Al-Ramli's novel *Hada-iq Al-Ra'is*, several words with high occurrence rates were identified. The word "إبراهيم" (*Ibrahim*) ranked first as the most dominant word, with 286 occurrences, followed by "عبدالله" (*Abdullah*) 133 occurrences, and "القرية" (*the Village*) 103 occurrences). In addition, there are a number of other words with high frequency, including "الناس" (*people*) 84 times, "البيت" (*home*) 78 times, "الرئيس" (*president*) 75 times, "الأرض" (*land*) 54 times, "الحرب" (*war*) 48 times, "رأسه" (*his head*) 43 times, "الوقت" (*time*) 43 times, "بيته" (*his home*) 35 times, "الحياة" (*life*) 33 times, "زينب" (*Zainab*) 32 times, and "امرأة" (*woman*) 31 times. These data show the dominance of character names, spatial references, and vocabulary related to social life and conflict in the novel's lexical structure.

The predominance of the names Ibrahim and Abdullah indicates that the novel's narrative is heavily centered on personal experiences and the relationships between characters as the core of the narrative. The high frequency of the words "القرية" (*the village*) and "البيت" (*home*) indicates that the domestic space and village community play a significant role as the primary setting that frames the events in the story. These spaces function not only as physical settings but also as symbols of the unfolding of memories, trauma, and social relations.

Meanwhile, the frequent occurrence of words such as "الرئيس" (*president*), "الحرب" (*war*) and "الأرض" (*land*) reflects the strong themes of political power, conflict, and the struggle for living space in the novel. This vocabulary emphasizes that the characters' experiences cannot be separated from the context of structural violence and state repression. Furthermore, everyday words such as "الناس" (*people*), "الوقت" (*time*) and "الحياة" (*life*) demonstrate how political violence permeates the social routines and realities of society. Thus, the word frequency patterns in *Hada-iq Al-Ra'is*'s novel not only represent the narrative structure but also reveal

the relationship between language, power, and the collective trauma that is the story's central focus.



Figure 1. Visualization of words that appear frequently in the novel Hadaaiqa al-Rais in the form of a *word cloud*.

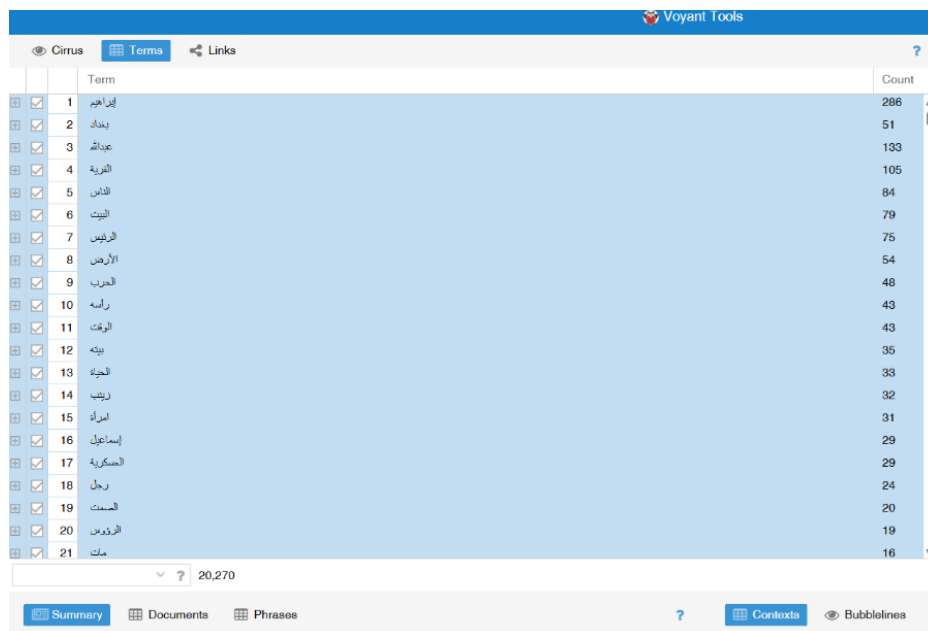


Figure 2. Visualization of words that appear frequently in the novel Hadaaiqa al-Rais in the form of *terms*

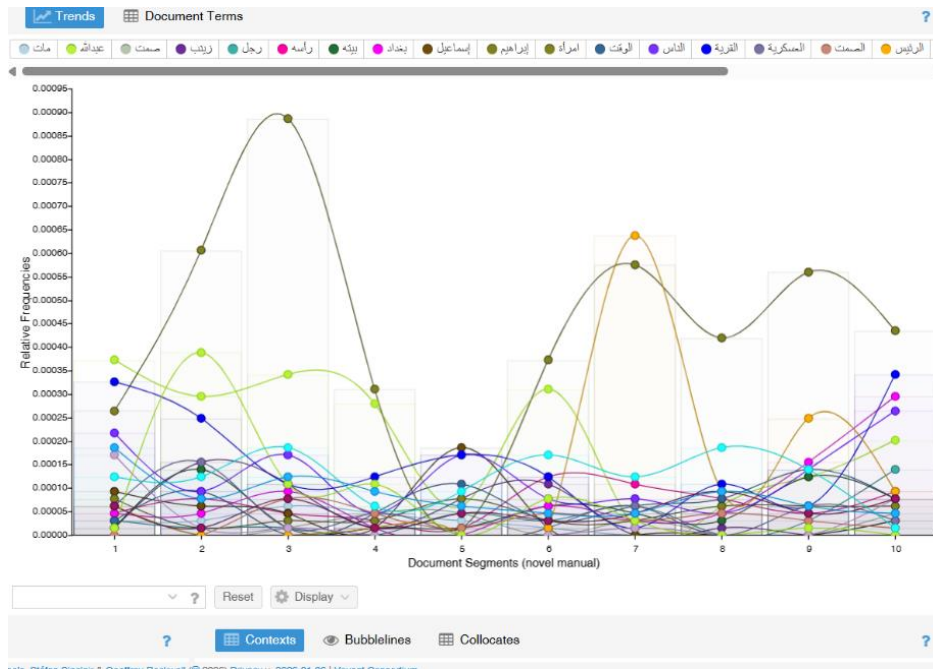


Figure 3. Visualization of words that appear frequently in the novel Hadaaiqa al-Rais in the form of trends

The analysis shows that the word that appears most frequently in the novel Hadaaiqa al-Rais is “إبراهيم” (*Ibrahim*), which ranks first among the most dominant words in the novel, appearing 286 times, followed by the word “عبدالله” (*Abdullah*), which appears 133 times, and the word “القرية” (*the village*), which appears 103 times.

The dominance of the word "إبراهيم" (*Ibrahim*) in *Hada-iq Al-Ra'is* demonstrates the character's importance in constructing the narrative of violence and suffering. Ibrahim is depicted as a victim of state violence who experiences a brutal beheading, an event that serves as the starting point for the trauma in the plot (Giawa et al., 2022). Ibrahim's name appears intensely at the beginning of the novel, when the violence is recounted, and is repeated throughout the middle and final sections as a form of traumatic memory that never fades from the consciousness of other characters, particularly Abdullah. This repetition of the name serves as a narrative marker, emphasizing that the violence does not stop with the physical event, but continues in the form of trauma and collective memory.

Meanwhile, the high frequency of the word "عبدالله" (*Abdullah*) reflects this character's central position as both a witness and a subject experiencing the psychological impact of violence. Abdullah is present throughout the story, from the pre-tragedy phase of village life, through the political violence, to the post-traumatic period. Throughout the story, he is portrayed as a character who chooses silence and avoids conflict as a survival strategy, while simultaneously harboring fears and emotional wounds stemming from what he has seen and experienced. Thus, the recurring appearance of Abdullah's name not only indicates the

character's focus but also represents the continuity of traumatic experiences that shape the novel's overall narrative structure.

In general, the dominance of the words "إبراهيم" (*Ibrahim*) and "عبدالله" (*Abdullah*) confirms that the novel *Hada-iq Al-Ra'is* is built on two main narrative sources, namely the tragedy of the victim (*Ibrahim*) and the awareness of the witness (*Abdullah*). This word frequency analysis shows that the structure of the novel's story is highly dependent on the relationship between these two characters in representing the themes of political violence, trauma, and human suffering under a repressive regime. Meanwhile, the word "القرية" (*the village*), which appears 103 times, shows that villages, often seen as lively and peaceful places amid the hustle and bustle of big cities, are actually the opposite. Villages in the novel *Hada-iq Al-Ra'is* are represented as gathering places for the common people, which are actually used as the most effective places by some officials to oppress them. The results of this study are supported by research (Pratiwi et al., 2022) which states that characterization is one of the intrinsic elements that serves to describe how a character's personality and character are portrayed in a story, so that readers can understand the nature, attitude, and development of the character as a whole.

The word "النّاس" (*people*), which appears 84 times, shows that the violence in the novel is not only directed at certain individuals or figures, but at the majority of the community. This word represents that the villagers also feel that their lives are surrounded by fear and experience trauma due to political violence. By frequently using the word "النّاس" (*people*) the author emphasizes that the suffering in the novel is communal, not merely personal. This finding is supported by research (Ningrum et al., 2025) which reveals that the loss of life of those around us or loved ones due to political violence causes deep trauma for humans. This kind of trauma not only leaves physical wounds, but also causes prolonged psychological wounds, requiring special mechanisms to overcome them.

The words "البيت" (*home*) and "بيته" (*his home*), which appear 78 and 35 times respectively, indicate that the house is used as a place for characters to store memories, fears, and emotional wounds. In the novel's storyline, the house is no longer used as a place of refuge, but also as a space threatened by power and violence. The high frequency of these two words shows how the domestic sphere is affected by political conflict. In this regard, research (Raafidiani et al., 2023) agrees with this study, stating that a healthy home is generally a place that can meet all the needs of its inhabitants, both psychological and spiritual. With this, it can be understood that a home should be a place to return to and feel safe in, not a place filled with fear and worry about when oppression will come.

The word "الرئيس" (*president*) appears 75 times, indicating a direct connection to the novel's theme of absolute power. The president is not always described as physically present when acts of violence are committed, but his power and authority clearly show that he has contributed greatly to what is happening in society, making him the main source of fear for the oppressed people. This finding is supported by research (Sholikin & Jamil, 2024) which explains that social inequality can cause tension within social groups, especially if one side feels disadvantaged and oppressed by injustice. This power imbalance is certainly inseparable from the authoritarianism of rulers or leaders who concentrate power in a single authority.

The word "الأرض" (*land*), which appears 54 times, has a strong symbolic meaning. The earth has a strong connection between humans, their place of origin, a symbol of life force, and the defense of identity. The land bears witness to the history of violence, the victims who are buried there, and at the same time strengthens a person's inner bond with their homeland, which they cannot leave even though it is full of suffering. In this regard, research (Sabila, 2024) confirms that the homeland is a symbol that represents a person's identity. It is not only a physical place to return to, but also the basis of an emotional bond that can never be replaced.

The word "الحرب" (*war*), which appears 48 times, emphasizes the political conflict and state violence that underlie the events in the novel. War in the context described in the novel does not always appear as direct combat between countries, but also as a condition that permanently affects the psychology of the people in their daily lives. The description of the humanitarian and food security impacts of war is in line with various studies on conflict and humanitarian issues. Research conducted by (Azizah & Yumitro, 2024) confirms that war no longer only affects military actors, but also places civilians as the most vulnerable group experiencing prolonged suffering, including loss of shelter, livelihoods, and the emergence of deep fear. This condition puts the daily lives of the community in a state of constant crisis.

The word "رأسه" (*his head*), which appears 43 times, is clear evidence of the terrifying motif described in the novel. The repetition of this word shows the power of horror and the extreme dehumanization practiced by those who are greedy for power. Beheaded heads become a symbol of the loss of humanity as well as a tool of political terror. The finding regarding the high frequency of the word "رأسه" (*his head*) is in line with research (Sodah, 2023) which explains that violence against body parts, especially vital parts such as the head, not only causes physical damage to the victim's body, but also has an impact on increased emotional feelings, such as fear, sadness, depression, stress and depression, both experienced by the victim and the people around them.

The word "الوقت" (*time*) which also appears 43 times, reflects the temporal dimension in the novel, especially in relation to memory, waiting, and the characters' entrapment in a traumatic past. Time does not move forward freely, but feels stagnant and burdensome to the characters' lives. In line with this finding, Paul Ricoeur asserts that literary works can be understood as spaces where humans experience and understand time (Verhoef, 2023). Time in literature does not only function as a sequence of events, but becomes symbolic time that is rich in meaning. In other words, literary texts help readers understand the meaning of life and human existential experiences through the way time is narrated in the story (Satriani et al., 2025).

The word "الحياة" (*life*), which appears 33 times, contrasts with words about death and violence. The life depicted in the novel is not the life desired by most people in general, but rather something fragile, full of uncertainty, and always on the verge of destruction. The frequency of this word emphasizes the characters' struggle to survive in oppressive and oppressed conditions. This finding is reinforced by Hannah Arendt's reflections on freedom in life. Most people can only express their freedom in a limited way through their inner feelings, while freedom of character is still relatively unrecognized (Ranubaya et al., 2023).

The appearance of the name "زينب" (*Zainab*) 32 times and the word "امرأة" (*woman*) 31 times shows the important role of female figures in the novel. Women are portrayed as keepers of memories, suffering, and emotional resilience, even though they are often marginalized. Their presence enriches the narrative perspective and emphasizes that the impact of political violence is also deeply felt by women (Heurich, 2019). This finding is in line with research (Bahardur, 2023) which explains that women are often narrated as victims who experience oppression and injustice. The various forms of violence experienced by many women indicate the existence of inequality in the midst of social conditions.

## Conclusion

Based on the results of word frequency analysis using a corpus linguistic approach in the novel *Hada-iq Al-Ra'is*, it can be concluded that the pattern of high-frequency word occurrence is strongly related to the plot, characterization, and main theme of the novel. The dominance of the words "إبراهيم" (*Ibrahim*) and "عبدالله" (*Abdullah*) shows that the narrative structure of the novel is built around two main axes, namely the tragedy of victims of violence and the awareness of witnesses to state violence. Meanwhile, the appearance of words such as "القرية" (*the village*) "الناس" (*the people*) "البيت" (*the home*) "الرئيس" (*the president*) "الحرب" (*the war*) dan "رأسه" (*his head*). represents systemic, collective political violence that permeates the domestic and psychological spaces of society. These findings prove that word frequency

analysis not only produces statistical data but is also capable of revealing the ideology, collective trauma, and social criticism contained in literary works. Thus, the corpus linguistic approach has proven to be relevant and effective as a method of analysis in the study of contemporary Arabic literature.

In addition to these findings, further research could be designed more specifically through a corpus-based comparative study between *Hada-iq Al-Ra'is* and other contemporary Arabic novels that address themes of political violence and trauma, such as works set in authoritarian regimes or armed conflicts. This comparison could focus on the frequency patterns and ideological collocations of key words such as "الرئيس" (*the president*), "الحرب" (*the war*), "الخوف" (*fear*), and "السلطة" (*power/authority*) to reveal similarities and differences in the strategies of representing power and suffering in literary texts. Furthermore, a collocation analysis of the main characters' names such as "إبراهيم" (*Ibrahim*) and "عبدالله" (*Abdullah*) could show how the identities of victims and witnesses are constructed through specific lexical associations, for example with words referring to the body, fear, domestic space, or traumatic memories. This approach allows researchers to trace in more detail how ideologies and collective experiences are constructed through the relations between words, not just through the level of individual word occurrence.

Further research is recommended to develop this study through a more specific and comparative research design. One possibility is to conduct a corpus-based comparative study between *Hada-iq Al-Ra'is*'s novel and other contemporary Arabic novels that address themes of political violence and trauma, such as works set in authoritarian regimes or armed conflicts. Such a comparison could focus on the frequency patterns and ideological collocations of key words such as "الرئيس" (*the president*), "الحرب" (*the war*), "الخوف" (*fear*), and "السلطة" (*power/authority*) to identify similarities and differences in how authors represent power and suffering. Further research could apply collocation and concordance analysis to the names of the main characters, for example, "إبراهيم" (*Ibrahim*) and "عبدالله" (*Abdullah*), to explore the lexical associations that construct the identities of victims and witnesses, such as their links to the vocabulary of the body, fear, domestic space, or traumatic memories. This approach can be enriched by combining corpus linguistics and critical discourse analysis or postcolonial studies, so that the relationship between language, power, and ideology in literary works can be understood more deeply and systematically.

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