
RESEARCH ARTICLE

Investigating the Role of Using Palindromes in Developing Our Daily Life Activities

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ABSTRACT

The study aims to identify how Palindromes (P)s can affect and enrich our daily life activities? To highlight that using Palindromes (P)s can affect and enrich our daily life activities. Therefore, the analysis concentrates on observation and Fairclough's Method of Constraints. These means have been chosen as secondary tools for the analysis because they are closely related to the non-linguistic features that are taken as samples in this study. These non-linguistic features are set to clarify the positive perspective of Palindromes (P)s. The study is concerned with analyzing how Palindromes (P)s can affect and enrich our daily life activities as a form of development. The analysis has shown that using Palindromes (P)s to enrich and enhance our daily life activities as a form of development is highly recommended.

KEYWORDS

P, NLD, CDA, DA and NCLA

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Introduction

A Palindrome (P) is a word, phrase, number, or sentence that reads the same forward and backward, when we ignore spaces, punctuation marks, and capital letters. The word 'Palindrome (P)' comes from the Greek words 'palin' (meaning 'again') and 'dromos' (meaning 'direction' or 'way'). So, a Palindrome (P) means 'running back again', which fits perfectly because Palindromes (P)s go the same way in both directions.

Aim and Scope of the Study

This study is traced back to the acknowledgement that there is a direct link between a Palindrome (P) and Non-Linguistic Discourse (NLD) and a certain ideology maintained by relations of Palindrome (P) as a phenomenon, as manifested in a variety of non-linguistic structures, is not yet explored. The extracts are drawn exclusively from our surrounding environment, which is analyzed as an essential issue for Palindrome (P). Accordingly, this study aims to investigate how our surrounding environment highlights a variety of Palindromes (P)s in service of the human being. Palindromes (P)s are analyzed as a particularly important issue for human beings that affects the social construction of reality. This study aims to analyze the spectrum mode of Palindromes (P)s that in mind from two perspectives: firstly, an ideological aspect and secondly, as an endeavor employed to address and confirm the importance of Palindromes (P)s in our daily life activities, concerns, and point of view by relations of Palindrome (P). This study, therefore, aims to specify the system of non-linguistic discourses which are set into the service of the expression of Palindrome (P) and which shape a system of particular types of Palindromes (P)s. Hopefully, this study will also

provide some insight and practical help in decoding Palindromes (P), in evaluating non-linguistic discourses of the ideas conveyed, and in understanding how the more powerful employ non-linguistic discourses to reflect beautiful ideas in our daily life activities.

Theoretical Background

Introduction

A Palindrome (P) is a word, phrase, number, or sequence that reads the same backward as it does forward, like "level," "racecar," or "madam," often ignoring spaces, punctuation, and capitalization in sentences, such as "A man, a plan, a canal – Panama!". They appear in names (Anna, Bob), dates (02/02/2020), and even in DNA sequences, showing symmetry in language and code.

Examples of Palindromes:

Words: kayak, civic, rotator, noon, stats, radar.

Names: Hannah, Bob, Eve.

Phrases/Sentences:

"Was it a car or a cat I saw?"

"No lemon, no melon."

"Mr. Owl ate my metal worm."

Numbers: 121, 2002, 101.

Dates: February 2, 2020 (02/02/2020).

Key Characteristics:

Symmetry: They possess perfect forward-backward symmetry.

Flexibility: For phrases, you typically ignore punctuation, spacing, and capitalization.

Origin: From Greek roots *palin* ("back again") and *dromos* ("running"), meaning "running back again".

Interesting Facts

Longest Word: The Finnish word *saippuakivikauppias* (soapstone vendor) is one of the longest single-word Palindrome (P)s in everyday use (19 letters).

Literary Palindrome (P): James Joyce coined "tattarrattat" (a knock on the door) as an English Palindrome (P).

A Palindrome (P) is a word, phrase, number, or sequence that reads the same forwards and backwards, like "racecar" or "121," ignoring spaces and punctuation. Derived from Greek roots meaning "running back again," Palindromes (P)s are used for wordplay, literature, and even in DNA sequences (palindromic sequences of nucleotides). Cove, R. (2024, October 09). What Is a Palindrome (P)? | Meaning & Examples. Scribbr. Retrieved December 15, 2025, from [https://www.scribbr.com/rhetoric/Palindrome \(P\)/](https://www.scribbr.com/rhetoric/Palindrome (P)/)

Key Aspects

Definition: A sequence that is symmetrical when reversed.

Examples (Words): Madam, level, rotor, civic, kayak, Malayalam (a language).

Examples (Phrases): "A man, a plan, a canal: Panama," "Go hang a salami, I'm a lasagna hog," "Never odd or even".

Examples (Numbers/Dates): 121, 9889, 02/02/2020, 13331.

Origin: From Greek *palin* ("back") + *dromos* ("running").

Usage: Found in everyday language, games, poetry, and even biology (DNA).

How They Work

For phrases, you typically ignore capitalization, spaces, and punctuation to check for symmetry (e.g., "Borrow or rob?" becomes "borroworrob").

They offer a fun linguistic challenge, often used for creative writing or as clever wordplay.

What is a Palindrome?

A Palindrome (P) is any sequence of characters that reads the same forward and backward. Palindrome (P)s can be words, phrases, numbers, or names.

Palindrome (P) is a Greek word that's composed of two root words—"palin," which means "again" or "back," and "dromos," which means "running." Palindrome (P) simply means "running back again."

Palindromes (P)s are used in everyday language, often unintentionally. They're also common in word games or as a play on words and present an intellectual challenge that's entertaining for readers. Writers sometimes create Palindromes (P)s as an exercise in constrained writing—a literary technique that imposes specific rules and limits on their writing.

Unlike the imposed rules of constrained writing, it's worth noting that Palindromes (P)s don't necessarily need to follow typical language rules. For example, "A Toyota's a Toyota" is grammatically correct and makes sense. However, "Go hang a salami, I'm a lasagna hog" doesn't make much logical sense, but it's a Palindrome (P) nonetheless. Cove, R. (2024, October 09). What Is a Palindrome (P)? | Meaning & Examples. Scribbr. Retrieved December 15, 2025, from [https://www.scribbr.com/rhetoric/Palindrome \(P\)/](https://www.scribbr.com/rhetoric/Palindrome (P)/)

Name Palindrome Examples:

Bob	Eve	Otto
Anna	Hannah	Anina
Elle	Nan	Viv

Cove, R. (2024, October 09). What Is a Palindrome (P)? | Meaning & Examples. Scribbr. Retrieved December 15, 2025, from [https://www.scribbr.com/rhetoric/Palindrome \(P\)/](https://www.scribbr.com/rhetoric/Palindrome (P)/)

How are Palindrome (P)s used in literature?

Sort

Jane Abao

Plato's Republic challenged my young brain to no end Author has 1.4K answers and 9.3M answer views8y

The term Palindrome (P) is derived from two Greek words "palin" means again and "dromos" means way or direction. It is defined as a number, a word, a sentence, a symbol or even signs that can be read forward as well as backward or in reverse order with the same effects and meanings. [/literarydevices.net/]

In English, Ben Jonson was the first writer to introduce this term in the middle of the 17th century. There are two types of Palindrome (P); word-unit Palindrome (P) or one-line Palindrome (P).

Some words such as civic, radar, level, rotor, and noon or word-unit Palindromes (P).

"Was it a car or a cat I saw?" is an example of one-line Palindrome (P).

Example 1:

Entering the lonely house with my wife
I saw him for the first time
Peering furtively from behind a bush ...

Blackness that moved,
A shape amid the shadows,

A momentary glimpse of gleaming eyes
Revealed in the ragged moon ...

A closer look (he seemed to turn) might have
Revealed in the ragged moon
A momentary glimpse of gleaming eyes
A shape amid the shadows,
Blackness that moved.

Peering furtively from behind a bush,
I saw him, for the first time
Entering the lonely house with my wife.

(A Line-Unit Palindrome (P) Poem, "Doppelgänger" by James A. Lindon)

The above-mentioned poem is a Palindrome (P), as it reads the same from the first to the last line as it does from the last to the first.

How are Palindromes (P)s used in literature?

The purpose of using Palindromes (P)s in literature are [/literarydevices.net/] -

To create light entertainment and fun.

For rhythmical effects.

Example 2 and Example 3:

[/literaryterms.net/]

tattarrattat

James Joyce invented this onomatopoeic word in the novel Ulysses for the sound of a knock on the door. It also happens to be a Palindrome (P).

Stanley Yelnats

The protagonist in the novel Holes by Louis Sachar has a palindromic name: Stanley Yelnats. Perhaps such a name mirrors the whimsical yet strange nature of his story.

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No one can beat Weird Al Yankovic at this game. Here are the lyrics to his parody of an old Bob Dylan music video. Weird Al's version is called "Bob"

I, man, am regal - a German am I
Never odd or even
If I had a hi-fi
Madam, I'm Adam
Too hot to hoot
No lemons, no melon
Too bad I hid a boot
Lisa Bonet ate no basil
Warsaw was raw
Was it a car or a cat I saw?

Rise to vote, sir
 Do geese see god?
 "Do nine men interpret?" "Nine men," I nod
 Rats live on no evil star
 Won't lovers revolt now?
 Race fast, safe car
 Pa's a sap
 Ma is as selfless as I am
 May a moody baby doom a yam?

Ah, Satan sees Natasha
 No devil lived on
 Lonely Tylenol
 Not a banana baton
 No "x" in "Nixon"
 O, stone, be not so
 O Geronimo, no minor ego
 "Naomi," I moan
 "A Toyota's a Toyota"
 A dog, a panic in a pagoda

Oh no! Don Ho!
 Nurse, I spy gypsies - run!
 Senile felines
 Now I see bees I won
 UFO tofu
 We panic in a pew
 Oozy rat in a sanitary zoo
 God! A red nugget! A fat egg under a dog!
 Go hang a salami, I'm a lasagna hog

Dusty Street: Provides text captioning for people who are hard of hearing (2016–present). The author has 184 answers and 555.4K answer views.

Palindromes (P)s are usually "artificial" sentences made up just for the sole purpose of amusement, so they do not get implemented in literature very well.

Tomas Rodr: English teacher at a language school, translator. The author has 265 answers and 464.7K answer views.

Methodology of the Study

The researchers have used Descriptive-Analytical and Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) Approaches, namely the Non-Critical Linguistic Approach and Fairclough's Method of Constraints and Observation, Comparison, and Metaphorical Analysis, as tools. Fairclough (1991:46) believed, "Each discourse, maintaining its ideology, dictates the conditions of what kind of text to produce, what meanings to highlight, and what perspectives to impose". Accordingly, he said three types of constraints derive from the conventions of the discourse type and position the writer or speaker when producing texts. Constraints operate on: • • • Contents, i.e. on what is said or done; Relations, i.e., on social relations that people express in discourse; Subjects, or the 'subject positions' people can occupy. They set out to investigate Non-Linguistic Discourse (NLD), which they referred to as having a close relation with Palindrome (P) in the investigation of the phenomenon.

Sample of the Study

The researchers relied on their analysis of samples drawn exclusively from our surrounding environment to determine the extent to which Non-Linguistic Discourse (NLD) is closely related to Palindrome (P).

The Approaches and Methods will be adopted to Investigate:

The role of Palindromes (P)s in developing our daily life activities. The extracts were exclusively drawn from our surrounding environment. This was regarded as non-linguistic discourse. The analysis of the Non-Linguistic Discourse (NLD) feature was centered on Palindrome (P) aspects. They set out to investigate the importance of Palindromes (P)s in developing our daily life

activities. The researcher relied on his analysis of extracts from our surrounding environment to identify how Palindrome (P) can enrich our daily life activities. Descriptive Analytical (DA) and Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) Approaches namely, Non-Critical Linguistic Approach (NCLA) as well as Fairclough's Method of Constraints (FC) and Observation (O), Comparison (C) and Metaphorical Analysis (MA) as a tools. These were used as methods and tools of analysis aimed at highlighting the importance of Palindrome (P) in developing our daily life activities, namely Non-Linguistic Discourse.

Results and Discussion

The researchers have used Descriptive Analytical and Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) Approaches namely, Non-Critical Linguistic Approach as well as Fairclough's Method of Constraints and Observation, Comparison and Metaphorical Analysis as a tools in terms of analyzing non-linguistic discourses which are taken from our surrounded environment to investigate the following hypothesis: "to what extend using Palindrome (P) can enrich our daily life activities?"

Observation, Comparison and Metaphorical Analysis of Non-Linguistic Discourses:

Accordingly, the Non-Linguistic Discourse (NLD) can be used as an instrument of development and constraint. Briefly, Non-Linguistic Discourse (NLD) is an integral part of social life activities and it is regarded as a part of an individual's social life that consists of daily communications of Non-Linguistic Discourse (NLD) which are tacitly adjusted to relations of Palindrome (P). However, people seldom differentiate the direct connection between a Non-Linguistic Discourse (NLD) and a specific ideology; the meaning conveyed by non-linguistic discourses is shown by Palindrome (P).

There are many ways in which non-linguistic discourses can express relations of Palindrome (P). As competent researchers, most of these features are located in non-linguistic discourses at different positions in the social hierarchy. People are aware that proper use of Non-Linguistic Discourse (NLD) helps them understand Palindromes (P)s to varying degrees; therefore, their ideas can carry varying degrees of weight. Relatedly, once we accept numbers as a type of Palindrome (P), we can extend the idea to include others as types of Palindromes (P), which can be considered important types of Palindromes (P) in developing and enriching our daily life activities. After observing, comparing and analyzing, we have proved that Palindrome (P) can be extended to include others, such as architectural, artistic, mechanical, agricultural, sport, emotional and visual Palindromes (P)s and etc. We can take the types mentioned above for granted.

Architectural Palindrome:

Such as the Housing Complex: when you see the design of the complex, including buildings and villas within it. You will see clearly an organized row of beautiful buildings and villas within the housing complex itself, a beautiful masterpiece drawn by the skillful fingers of a beautiful mind.

Mechanical Palindrome:

Such as the Train, when we see it going forward and backward. Metaphorically, when we see the train go here and there, to and fro, it moves by mechanical force. Where it goes: to the right or to the left. When we analyze this movement, we can see movement in two opposite directions, which explains the mechanical Palindrome (P).

Agricultural Palindrome:

Like Farm and Garden, when we see the garden, the trees are in rows, such as different types of fruit trees. For example, if in the first row there are orange fruit trees; in the second row, there are grape fruit trees; in the third row, there are pomegranate fruit trees; and repeatedly, there are pomegranate fruit trees; in the fourth row, there are grape fruit trees; in the fifth row, there are orange fruit trees in the sixth row. Actually, when we take a look at this awesome constellation, we will come to know that it is considered a kind of agricultural Palindrome (P).

Artistic Palindrome:

Like the Internal Design of Houses, this is considered to as artistic Palindrome (P). This is clear in the decoration of the houses, including painting and interior design.

Sportive Palindrome:

Like the Playground, if you take a look at the playground, you will see a dichotomous relationship within it in terms of its shape. As well as the number of players, if you look at the playground, you will see the same number of players on both sides of the playground. These binary relationships can be regarded as sportive Palindromes (P)s, for granted.

Visual Palindrome:

Also, there is a visual Palindrome (P), when we see birds flying high in the sky. Their movement from right to left and from left to right can be considered a visual Palindrome (P).

Emotional Palindrome:

We can even say that there is an emotional Palindrome (P). For example, Sentimental Palindrome (P) when exchanging sours or sadness with someone else, or a good feeling with someone else. This is considered to be an emotional Palindrome (P). Because when you analyze the embedded idea, you will find two closed pictures with closed ideas. In case of sadness, both of them feel sad or cry, whether in their embedded or physical emotions. In the case of happiness, both feel happy or cheerful in their embedded or physical emotions. Metaphorically, it is regarded as an emotional Palindrome (P).

Conclusion:

In brief, according to the analysis and discussion above, we have demonstrated that Palindromes (P)s play a significant role in shaping our daily life activities and provide human beings with beautiful ideas for innovation and creativity never seen before.

References

Anna, Bob), dates (02/02/2020), and even in DNA sequences, showing symmetry in language and code.

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