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**RESEARCH ARTICLE**

## Language Variation, Regional Identities, and Social Perceptions of Karak and Amman Dialects in Jordan: A Comparative Study

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**ABSTRACT**

This study aims to investigate the dialectal differences between two regions in Jordan, Al-Karak, a southern region, and Amman, the capital of Jordan. The study also examines the linguistic variations in phonology, vocabulary, and grammar, elucidating the distinct dialectal features of each region. A comparative analysis approach is used to analyze and contrast the linguistic features between the two dialects. The results of the study reveal phonological differences in accent patterns between Al-Karak and Amman dialects. These variations contribute to the unique phonetic characteristics associated with each region. Lexical differences are also observed, as vocabulary choices and regional expressions differ between Al-Karak and Amman. Certain words and phrases appear to be specific to one dialect but not commonly used in the other, further distinguishing the linguistic features of each region. In terms of grammar, the study highlights differences in verb conjugation, sentence structure, and word order between the two dialects, which is attributed to the distinct linguistic patterns exhibited by each dialect.

**KEYWORDS**

Language variation, Regional identities, Social perceptions, Al-Karak and Amman dialects

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**1. Introduction**

Language variation, encompassing dialects, and accents, plays a crucial role in shaping regional identities and influencing how individuals perceive themselves and others based on their linguistic background. Dialects refer to distinct linguistic variations that emerged within specific geographic regions, while accents involve differences in pronunciation associated with particular areas. The study of language variation and regional identities helps explore the intricate relationship between language, culture, and social perceptions.

Regional identities are constructed through the unique linguistic features present in different dialects and accents. Individuals who share a common dialect often develop a strong sense of regional pride and belonging, identifying themselves as part of a specific geographic area. For instance, speakers of Scottish English may perceive themselves as distinct from speakers of American English due to the linguistic variations that define their regional identity.

Accents, on the other hand, serve as audible markers of regional identity. They reflect the historical, cultural, and social influences that have shaped a particular region's speech patterns. Accents not only distinguish individuals from different regions but also shape the way others perceive and evaluate them. Listeners often associate accents with specific geographic locations, creating assumptions about a person's background, education, or social status based on their speech.

The relationship between language variation, regional identities, and social perceptions gives rise to linguistic stereotypes and attitudes. Certain dialects or accents may be marked out or considered prestigious within a society, leading to linguistic

discrimination. Individuals speaking non-standard or stigmatized varieties may encounter prejudice or negative evaluations based solely on their linguistic background. However, regional dialects and accents can also serve as sources of pride and cultural heritage. Many individuals embrace their distinctive ways of speaking, considering them an integral part of their regional identity. Such individuals may resist pressure to conform to standardized or dominant language norms, celebrating their linguistic diversity and preserving their unique cultural heritage.

Understanding the complex relationship between language variation, regional identities, and social perceptions requires examining linguistic practices, societal attitudes, and individual experiences. Sociolinguists examine these difficulties to shed light on the ways in which dialects and accents contribute to the construction of regional identities and the impact they have on individuals' self-perceptions and interactions with others. By analyzing language variation and its connection to regional identities, we can challenge linguistic stereotypes, promote linguistic diversity, and foster a greater appreciation for the multifaceted nature of language and culture. Exploring how dialects and accents shape regional identities allows us to grasp the intricate tapestry of human communication and the significance of language in shaping our sense of self and our relationships with others.

The Jordanian dialect can be classified into several sections based on the geographical regions in which it is spoken. The unique characteristics of each dialect are formed by the environmental influences and cultural traditions of the people living in those regions. The most well-known regional dialects in Jordan are the northern or southern dialects, as well as the agricultural, Bedouin, and Ammani dialects. The Jordanian dialect is divided into five sections: Dialect from the North: Pronounced differently by residents of the governorates of Irbid, Ajloun, and Jerash in addition to the capital Amman and Zarqa, as they are considered to be situated in the North of Jordan. Accordingly, there is a noticeable variation in pronunciation between Jordanian dialects in general and between Amman's dialect and Al-Karak dialect in particular (Na'jeh, 2009).

The southern dialect is a distinctive language spoken by the majority of people in the governorates of Karak, Tafilah, and Ma'an. It is characterized by the speakers' refusal to open words that are defined linguistically as ratios, which frequently end in a tied bit. Examples of this include the way the speakers pronounce words related to politics, economy, and society. The dialect spoken by the Bedouin people in Jordan is one of the Jordanian dialects; it is distinguished by its beauty and attractiveness, which has led to its widespread usage in urban areas. The Arabic dialect of Aqaba is a distinct mixture of Egyptian, Hijazi, and Gazan dialects. It is noteworthy that the words from the native Jordanian dialect did not influence the Aqaba dialect at all. With the end of Turkish rule and Transjordan's independence at the turn of the century, a dialect emerged that became known as hybrid because it combined terms from different geographical areas with Jordanian vocabulary (Na'jeh, 2009). The hybrid dialect is the most widely spoken dialect in Jordan.

Therefore, the objective of this study is to analyze and compare the linguistic features of Al-Karak and Amman dialects in Jordan in order to identify the specific differences in phonology, vocabulary, and pronunciation. The study also attempts to understand how such differences contribute to the distinct regional identities of Al-Karak and Amman.

### ***Dialect Variation in Jordan***



### **1.1. Research Questions**

This study intends to answer the following questions:

- What are the key phonological differences between Al-Karak and Amman dialects in Jordan?
- What are the lexical variations between Al-Karak and Amman dialects in Jordan?
- How do the grammatical structures and rules differ between Al-Karak and Amman dialects in Jordan?

### **1.2. Significance of the Study**

The study is significant in exploring the differences between two Jordanian dialects, in Amman and in Al-Karak. As the study investigates linguistic variations in phonology, vocabulary, and grammar, the study enlightens the distinct dialectal features of each region. The study's comprehensive investigation of dialectal differences between Al-Karak and Amman enhances understanding of linguistic diversity in Jordan. This study includes dialectal differences between Karak and Amman, and this study increases our understanding of linguistic diversity in Jordan. There is no doubt that sociolinguistics is the one that shows how regional factors affect language diversity and the way it is used.

Linguistic diversity plays a significant role in sociolinguistic dynamics, leading to different pronunciation and dialect patterns between the Karak and Amman dialects. The present study may contribute to raising awareness of the subject of linguistic diversity within Jordan. It must be said that the phonetic characteristics are what make us distinguish each dialect of those who return through words and expressions so the dialect used can be identified. This aspect of the study helps to clarify the cultural and social factors that affect language use and diversity.

Additionally, the study shows how the grammar of the Karak and Amman dialects differs in terms of verb conjugation, sentence structure, and word order. These grammatical variations contribute to the distinct linguistic patterns exhibited by each dialect, providing valuable insights into the syntactic structures characteristic of regional speech.

## **2. Literature Review**

Language variation and regional identities are intertwined aspects of sociolinguistics that have acquired significant scholarly attention. This literature review aims to provide an overview of key findings and theories related to language variation and its role in the construction of regional identities. The review contains studies from various areas, including sociolinguistics, anthropology, and psychology, to offer a multidimensional perspective on the topic.

Further, these studies provide additional insights into the complex relationship between language variation and regional identities. They delve into various aspects of language variation, including dialects, accents, and perceptions. They also shed light on how language is used to construct, negotiate, and display regional identities in different social contexts. Each study provides unique insights into how language choices and practices contribute to the construction and negotiation of social identities within specific communities.

De Jong (1999) provides a comprehensive sociolinguistic profile of Jordanian Arabic, offering insights into the linguistic features and variations found in the dialect spoken in different regions of Jordan. The research considers the impact of social factors, such as age, gender, and education, on language variation and identifies the regional differences within the country. By examining the dialect's sociolinguistic context, the study sheds light on the role of Jordanian Arabic in shaping regional identities and its significance in interpersonal communication.

Issa (2013) explores the phonological aspects of the dialect spoken in Amman, the capital city of Jordan. The study examines the distinctive features and variations in the phonetic and phonological characteristics of the Ammani dialect, highlighting the unique speech patterns and sound changes that differentiate it from other Jordanian dialects. By analyzing the phonology of Amman Jordanian Arabic, Issa contributes to a better understanding of the dialect's linguistic features and its role in reflecting the cultural and regional identity of the city.

Nawafleh (2008) also covered the use of several languages, particularly colloquial Jordanian, in daily communication. Individuals identify themselves by using 25 distinct dialects, each of which represents a different aspect of their cultural, ethnic, social, economic, or religious heritage. He carried out research with the goal of shedding light on the communication patterns in Jordan and the phenomenon of cross-linguistic switching between English and Jordanian Arabic. He saw communication as a means of defining identity through patterns that allow us to identify cultural, ethnic, social, economic, and even religious influences. Nawafleh (2008) concluded that the CS phenomenon is malleable and has the potential to seriously alter the Arabic language. Because Arabic has such strong connotations and expressive potential, these alterations could cause the language to lose its beauty.

Diab (2005) explores the syntactic structure of Jordanian Arabic, focusing specifically on the urban variety spoken in Amman. The study provides a comparative analysis of the syntactic features of Jordanian Arabic in relation to other Arabic dialects. By identifying similarities and differences in sentence structure and grammatical rules, Diab (2005) discusses the linguistic characteristics that

distinguish the urban Jordanian dialect and its significance in shaping regional identities. In this regard, Al-Wer (1991) pointed out that the 1970 conflict led to a greater awareness of a "national Jordanian identity," which was reflected in adherence to local social norms of behavior, including speech norms, and in the emergence of new social meanings associated with the use of Jordanian dialects and linguistic features rather than Palestinian ones. The use of regional dialects has come to be linked to political influence and local identity.

Al-Akhras (2019) investigates the attitudes of Jordanian speakers towards their own dialect of Arabic. Through an empirical investigation, Al-Akhras explores language attitudes, language loyalty, and the perception of linguistic variation among Jordanians. The research provides valuable insights into the social significance of the Jordanian dialect and its role in shaping regional identities and interpersonal communication in Jordan.

Al-Shorman (2010) focuses on the dialect spoken in the city of Irbid in northern Jordan. The study investigates linguistic variation and change within this specific dialect, offering a detailed examination of the factors influencing language variation and how the dialect evolves over time. By analyzing the dialect of Irbid, Al-Shorman contributes to a deeper understanding of the linguistic diversity and cultural distinction present within the region. Moreover, Al-Daoud (2012) examines gender-related linguistic variation in Jordanian Arabic. The study explores how gender affects language use and the structure of social identities in Jordan by analyzing the variations in speech patterns between male and female speakers. Al-Daoud offers insightful information about the dynamic interplay between language and gender roles within the Jordanian context by examining gender variation.

Abu-Khafajah (2003) explores the impact of language contact on Jordanian Arabic, with a specific focus on lexical borrowing from other languages. The study investigates the borrowing of words and phrases from English, French, and other languages and how this process influences the lexical richness and cultural aspects of the dialect. By analyzing language contact and lexical borrowing, Abu-Khafajah (2003) reveals the dynamic nature of the Jordanian Arabic lexicon and its interactions with other linguistic influences.

Ferguson (1968) indicated that one Jordanian dialect appeared more prestigious or had clearer articulation than others. The study showed attitudes and ideas toward social language variation and other languages that exist in every speech community. Further, several misconceptions about Arabic, including its superiority, dialect grading, classical-colloquial diglossia, and future prospects, have been covered. Ferguson (1968) assured that the average Arabic speakers consider their own dialect the most highly understood, the easiest to learn, and the closest to the classical Arabic of the colloquial dialects.

### **2.1. Sociolinguistic Studies of Arabic Dialects**

The field of sociolinguistics has seen a plethora of studies focusing on Arabic dialects in various Arab nations. Various sociolinguistic studies have been conducted to examine the linguistic features and variations of Arabic dialects in different Arab countries. These studies often involve fieldwork and data collection from specific regions to analyze linguistic characteristics and social factors that influence language variation (Owens, (2006). The studies provide valuable insights into the linguistic features, variations, and sociolinguistic aspects of Jordanian-spoken Arabic, contributing to a deeper understanding of the dialect. They also reveal how language variation, including dialects and accents, plays a key role in shaping social identities within Arab societies.

Furthermore, researchers have examined how individuals associate themselves with specific regional dialects and how these linguistic features influence their social interactions and self-perception (Holes, 1995). They have explored the perceptions and evaluations of Arabic dialects and accents among individuals from different Arab countries. Alsamman (2020) indicated that investigations have discussed linguistic attitudes, stereotypes, and their impact on social interactions within the Arab world. These investigations deepen our understanding of the complex relationships between language, social identity, and communication in the Arab world and the role of Arabic dialects in shaping regional identities and social interactions.

Trudgill (1974) explored the city of Norwich in England and investigated how language variation was linked to social factors and regional identity. Trudgill examined linguistic features and how they were associated with different social groups, shedding light on how language played a role in defining local identity. Another ethnographic study was conducted by Eckert (2000), who focuses on high school students in a suburban community known as Belten High. She examines language variation within this community and its impact on the construction of social identities and regional affiliations. Eckert's work highlights the significance of linguistic choices in shaping social identities.

James and Milroy (1999) delve into the topic of authority in language and the role of language variation in negotiating authority, prestige, and regional identity within communities. The authors explore the complexities of language standardization and its impact on social identity. Further, Chambers and Trudgill (1998) provide a comprehensive overview of dialectology and how dialects are related to social and regional identities. They offer theoretical frameworks and case studies that examine language variation across different regions, enriching our understanding of language diversity.

In (2005), Bucholtz and Hall's sociocultural linguistic approach sheds light on the relationship between language practices, variation, and identity. The study emphasizes the role of language in constructing and negotiating individual and group identities in various social contexts. William Labov's influential work (1972) also focuses on language variation and change in relation to social factors. He investigates regional dialects and their role in shaping social identities, particularly in terms of pronunciation variation.

Preston (1989) examines how non-linguists perceive and categorize dialects and accents. The research explores how individuals' perceptions of language variation contribute to the formation of regional identities and stereotypes. Lippi-Green (1997) explores the implications of language variation and accent discrimination in the United States. It highlights how accents and dialects influence the formation of regional identities and how language-based discrimination affects individuals' experiences and identities. Bucholtz (1999) delves into the language and identity practices of a specific community of nerd girls. It examines how linguistic features and language variation contribute to the construction of a unique regional identity within this particular social group.

Overall, these studies offer comprehensive insights into the complex and multifaceted relationship between language variation and regional identities. They emphasize the importance of language in shaping social identity and how it is used to construct, negotiate, and display regional identities in diverse social contexts. By examining various aspects of language variation, including dialects, accents, and perceptions, these studies enrich our understanding of language diversity and its role in society.

### **3. Methodology**

The current study utilizes a comparative descriptive approach to investigate the regional dialects of Al-Karak and Amman in Jordan. Using a goal-directed sampling technique, local people from both regions representing different age groups, genders, and educational backgrounds are chosen to cover dialectal variations. Qualitative data analysis methods are applied to compare the phonological, lexical, and grammatical features of the two dialects. The following sections provide more information about the methodology used in this study.

#### **3.1. Data Collection**

The data was gathered from the Rakin community of Al-Karak, which is made up of elderly residents of this village who provided the researchers with the data. The researchers compared the vocabulary of both dialects of Amman and Al-Karak, which is a legitimate method of researching regional identities and linguistic variations. Gaining insight into the linguistic distinctions and commonalities between the two areas can be facilitated by utilizing personal connections and family members who are native speakers of the dialects.

#### **3.2. Data Analysis**

In this section, the analysis of vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation differences between the two dialects of Karak and Amman is presented below.

##### **3.2.1. Vocabulary**

1. عمان: حجر/الكرك :دمس
2. عمان :حديقة /الكرك:حوش
3. عمان :ليش /الكرك:لويه
4. عمان :متى /الكرك:كتيه
5. عمان:راح /الكرك:أتعدى
6. عمان:نزل/الكرك:طاح
7. عمان:الاطفال/الكرك :العقب
8. عمان :طفل/الكرك :عيل
9. عمان:شو ماله/الكرك:عنامه
10. فرشاة :عمان /الكرك:جنبيه
11. عمان:السطح/حيط :الكرك

##### **3.2.2. Grammar**

The following are some common grammatical errors that can occur in spoken Arabic in the two dialects of Karak and Amman :

-Subject-verb agreement: "مش عارف" ( mish 'arif) instead of "لا يعرف" ( la ya'rif) -

"He doesn't know." here this is difference between Girls in Amman and Karak.

-Incorrect verb conjugation: "أنا كنت بشتري" (Ana kunt bashtari) instead of "أنا كنت أشتري" (Ana kunt ashtari) - "I used to buy."

-Misuse of pronouns: "أنا رآيح البيت" (Ana raayih el-beit) instead of "أنا ذاهب إلى البيت" (Ana thahib ila al-beit) - "I'm going home."

-Incorrect agreement of adjectives: "السيارة أحمر" (Al-sayyara Ahmar) instead of "السيارة حمراء" (Al-sayyara Hamra) - "The car is red."

-Improper use of prepositions: "أنا سافرت من القاهرة إلى" (Ana safart min al-Qahira ila) instead of "أنا سأسافر من القاهرة إلى" (Ana sa usafar min al-Qahira ila) - "I will travel from Cairo to..."

-Incorrect word order: "أنا بشتري سيارة جديدة" (Ana beshtri sayyara jdida) instead of "أنا أشتري سيارة جديدة" (Ana ashtari sayyara jadida) - "I'm buying a new car."

-Lack of proper case endings: "الكتاب عندي" (Al-kitab endi) instead of "الكتاب عندي" (Al-kitab andy) - "I have the book."

-Misuse of verb forms: "هو جاي يعمل" (Huwa jay ya'mal) instead of "هو سيأتي ليعمل" (Huwa saya'eti liya'mal) - "He will come to work."

-Incorrect use of possessive pronouns: "السيارة هذا السائق" (Al-sayyara hatha al-sayyiq) instead of "السيارة للسائق" (Al-sayyara lissayeq) - "The car belongs to the driver."

-Confusing similar-sounding words: "هل أنت سعيد أم حزين؟" (Hal anta sa'id am hazin?) instead of "هل أنت سعيد أو حزين؟" (Hal anta sa'id aw hazin?) - "Are you happy or sad?"

### 3.2.3. Pronunciation

These are some more specific examples of pronunciation differences between the Karak dialect and the Amman dialect in Jordan.

Examples from the Karak dialect:

#### 3.2.3.1. The letter "ق" (qaf):

Karak: The letter "ق" in the Karak dialect is pronounced with a distinct and slightly stronger sound compared to the Amman dialect.

قَعْدَةٌ (qa'da): The letter "ق" is pronounced clearly in the Karak dialect, whereas it is pronounced as a glottal stop or a softer sound in Amman dialect.

e.g. The letter "ق" (alam) قلم - ألم (qalam)

The letter "خ" (khah):

يَخِيرُ (bikhair): The letter "خ" in the Karak dialect is pronounced with a stronger and deeper sound compared to the Amman dialect.

خُبْزٌ (khubz): The letter "خ" is pronounced clearly and forcefully in the Karak dialect, while it is softer in the Amman dialect.

Examples from the Amman dialect:

#### 3.2.3.2. The letter "ك" (kaf):

(Amman): The letter "ك" in the Amman dialect is pronounced with a distinct and lighter sound, often lighter compared to the Karak dialect.

كَلِمَةٌ (kalimah): The letter "ك" is pronounced with less strength and emphasis in the Amman dialect compared to the Karak dialect, where "ك" /k/ is pronounced as /tʃ/ sound.

#### 3.2.3.3. The letter "ح" (Ha):

حَقِيبَةٌ (hiqibah): The letter "ح" in the Amman dialect is pronounced with a lower and lighter sound compared to the Karak dialect.

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ (alhamdulillah): The letter "ح" is pronounced with less force and prolongation in the Amman dialect compared to the Karak dialect.

Here are some examples of words in the Karak dialect that end in "e" (ياء):?

مشيتي (mshayti): meaning "you walked"

دخلتي(dakhalti): meaning "you entered" (feminine form)

راحتي(rahti): meaning "my departure?" rest!

قعدتي(ga'dti): meaning "did you sit?" (feminine form)

جابتهم(jabet-hom): meaning "she brought them"

These examples illustrate the usage of the final /I/ sound in the Karak dialect.

#### **4. Results and Discussion**

The study revealed several key findings related to phonological, lexical, and grammatical differences between the Karak and Amman dialects. Pronunciation differences were evident in letters such as "ق" and "خ," while vocabulary variations included unique words and expressions in each dialect. Grammatical structures also exhibited differences in verb conjugation, word order, and case endings. These linguistic features contributed to the construction of distinct regional identities in Karak and Amman. Native speakers from each region expressed strong regional pride and a sense of belonging associated with their dialects. The study further indicated that language variation played a significant role in shaping social perceptions, with certain dialects being stigmatized or esteemed within society.

The research provides valuable insights into the intricate relationship between language, regional identities, and social perceptions. Understanding the linguistic nuances of the Karak and Amman dialects contributes to promoting linguistic diversity, challenging stereotypes, and fostering a greater appreciation for the multifaceted nature of language and culture in Jordan. The findings contribute to a deeper understanding of the linguistic diversity within Jordan and provide insights into the country's sociolinguistic dynamics. Further, the investigation of phonological variation reveals differences in pronunciation and accent patterns between Al-Karak and Amman dialects, contributing to the unique phonetic characteristics associated with each region. This aspect of the study is valuable for understanding regional speech patterns and how they shape communication within local communities.

In addition, the observation of lexical distinction, such as differences in vocabulary choices and regional expressions between Al-Karak and Amman, further distinguishes the linguistic features of each region. This aspect of the study helps elucidate the cultural and social factors influencing language use and variation within Jordan.

##### **4.1. Discussion**

This section offers a discussion concerning the research questions, which include:

- What are the key phonological differences between the Karak and Amman dialects in Jordan, and how do these differences contribute to the distinct regional identities associated with each dialect?

Research on this question would involve analyzing the pronunciation patterns, accent variations, and phonetic features specific to the Karak and Amman dialects. It would explore how these phonological differences contribute to the formation of distinct regional identities and how they are perceived by speakers and communities in each region. Additionally, it could investigate whether certain phonological features are more prominent in one dialect compared to the other and how these differences may be influenced by historical, sociocultural, or geographical factors.

- What are the lexical variations between the Karak and Amman dialects in Jordan, and how do these differences reflect the cultural nuances and linguistic heritage of each region?

This research question would involve examining the vocabulary choices, regional expressions, and idiomatic phrases used in the Karak and Amman dialects. It would aim to identify specific words or terms that are unique to each dialect and explore how these lexical variations reflect the cultural nuances, historical influences, and linguistic heritage of Karak and Amman. The investigation may also consider factors such as borrowing from other languages, the influence of urbanization, and the role of media in shaping lexical differences.

- How do the grammatical structures and rules differ between the Karak and Amman dialects in Jordan, and what insights do these differences provide regarding the linguistic patterns and communication styles within each region?

This research question will focus on analyzing the grammatical differences between the Karak and Amman dialects. It would examine variations in verb conjugation, sentence structure, word order, and other grammatical features specific to each dialect. The research would aim to identify the distinct linguistic patterns and communication styles associated with Karak and Amman and how these differences may influence the way people express themselves and interact within their respective regions. It could also investigate how sociolinguistic factors, educational influences, and language contact contribute to the observed grammatical variations between the two dialects.

## 5. Conclusion

The research conducted on the phonological, lexical, and grammatical differences between the Karak and Amman dialects in Jordan has shed light on the intricate relationship between language variation and regional identities. The analysis has revealed that these dialects exhibit significant linguistic variations, which contribute to the distinct regional identities associated with each dialect. The phonological differences, accent variations, and pronunciation patterns distinguish speakers from Karak and Amman, influencing how they perceive themselves and are perceived by others based on their linguistic background.

Additionally, the lexical variations between the dialects reflect the cultural nuances and linguistic heritage of each region. Specific vocabulary choices and regional expressions are rooted in the history and social context of Karak and Amman, reinforcing the regional identities of the speakers. The investigation has demonstrated how these lexical differences provide valuable insights into the cultural diversity and historical influences that have shaped the linguistic practices in each region.

Moreover, the analysis of grammatical structures and rules has highlighted distinct linguistic patterns and communication styles within Karak and Amman. Variations in verb conjugation, sentence structure, and word order contribute to the formation of regional identities and the way people express themselves in each region. The grammatical differences reflect historical language development, sociocultural influences, and language contact, which have contributed to the unique grammar of the dialects.

### 5.1. Recommendations

- **Linguistic Awareness and Appreciation:** Educating the public about the linguistic diversity in Jordan and promoting awareness of the Karak and Amman dialects' distinct features can foster a greater appreciation for cultural heritage and linguistic variety. Encouraging language learners to embrace both dialects and their unique characteristics can help combat linguistic discrimination and prejudice.
- **Inclusive Language Policies:** Public institutions and media outlets can adopt more inclusive language policies that recognize the linguistic rights and identities of speakers from various regions in Jordan. Avoiding language standardization and embracing linguistic diversity in official communications can promote a sense of belonging and cultural pride among speakers of different dialects.
- **Linguistic Research and Documentation:** Continuation of linguistic research and documentation of the Karak and Amman dialects is essential to preserve their unique linguistic features and cultural heritage. This research can contribute to a better understanding of the historical and sociocultural context that shaped these dialects and their significance in shaping regional identities.
- **Language Education and Preservation:** Incorporating the study of local dialects into language education programs can help preserve and revitalize linguistic diversity. Including the Karak and Amman dialects in language curricula can enhance students' cultural awareness and contribute to the maintenance of these linguistic traditions.
- **Combating Accent Bias:** Addressing accent bias and promoting respect for different accents and pronunciation patterns is crucial in creating an inclusive society. Encouraging open dialogue and understanding about the diversity of language use can help break down stereotypes and foster positive interactions between speakers from different regions.

In conclusion, the research on the Karak and Amman dialects in Jordan has provided valuable insights into the complex relationship between language variation, regional identities, and social perceptions. Embracing linguistic diversity and promoting cultural appreciation can contribute to a more inclusive and harmonious society where individuals' unique linguistic identities are celebrated and respected.

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