

A Comparative Stylistic Analysis of Children's Literature in the Arabic and English: An Analytical Study of 6 Works

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ABSTRACT

This research looks into six renowned children's literary works, contrasting three composed in English with three in Arabic. The desired outcome is to pay attention to the stylistic traits that are apparent with a variety of cultural as well as linguistic contexts. The research described here looks into lexical diversity, sentence syntax, narrative voice, as well as incorporated of cultural elements in novels spanning One Thousand as well as One Nights, Kalila wa Dimna, Joha Fables, Little Women, The Secret Garden, as well as Alice's Adventures in Wonderland across multiple corpus-assisted methodologies along with meticulous comprehension methods. The objective of our organization is to illuminate how these decisions regarding fashion ripple through meaning, how they captivate young readers, as well as whether they alter or stay the same when translated between nations internationally. The research initiative explores the language as well as literary approaches implemented for drawing young audiences, impart moral lessons, as well as reflecting cultural standards, implementing concepts from systems functioning linguistics as well as narratology. A review concentrates on lexical determinations, syntactic constructions, narrative viewpoint, character development, as well as thematic elements, by contrasting these aspects throughout the chosen pieces of art. The desired outcome of this investigation is to apply stylistic features to illuminate the variations and overlaps in how children narrate stories in two different literary traditions. The anticipated outcomes are likely to boost the fields of comparative literature, children's literature studies, as well as translation studies, revealing a more profound understanding of the stylistic elements present in children's literature as well as the intricacies of rendering it for younger viewers

KEYWORDS : Children's literature, stylistic analysis, English, Arabic, translation, corpus linguistics

1. INTRODUCTION

These individuals explore children's literature mainly concentrate on specific matters or ways of achieving acquiring knowledge. They aren't charged sufficient consideration to the distinctive artistic variants which allow these stories to stand out. Several investigations take a peek at the aesthetic of certain Arabic and English children's books, but there remains no one that evaluates at the aesthetic of all of them (Nikolajeva, 1991). This sort of error is imperative since stylistic features aren't just for be apparent; they are an invaluable component of how meaning has been concluded, how little ones get in touch with a text, as well as how cultural values are passed on, either through direct contact or through an intermediary. Childhood literary works are an influential as well as unpredictable field that has tremendous effects on youngsters by offering them social norms while assisting them figure out a brand-new tongue. The enumeration must be maintained for satisfying adolescents in their maturation alongside acquisition of foreign terminology (Nodelman, 2008). Authors' alterations in aesthetic appeal in it therefore are extremely meaningful as they contribute not only educational achievement but also spiritual

association alongside the entire process with knowledge of reading (Hunt 2006). Both cultures would like to instruct and entertain children, but the way they convey narratives, make protagonists, as well as inform values frequently illustrate distinct social customs alongside ways of communicating.

The research discussed here explores at the literary challenging times of children's books by juxtaposing works originally released in English with those from the Arabic background. The collected works encompass a variety of storytelling styles as well as cultural backgrounds, providing a fertile basis for comparative research. The Arabic poems involve the classic along with well-known stories of One Thousand as well as One Nights, the moral stories of Kalila wa Dimna, or the funny stories of Joha Fables. For example, One Thousand as well as One Nights is a classic Arabic story that is famous for its narrative structure as well as intricate stories of adventure and wisdom (Pinault, 1992). Kalila wa Dimna, an old book of animal stories, has moral as well as political lessons that have stood the test of time (Latham, 1980). Joha Fables, known for their comedy or wit, typically impart useful lessons via the main character's funny behavior (El-Shamy, 2004).

"Little Women" is an outstanding instance of English literature which grapples with family, self-improvement, as well as the pressures of society via the lives of the March sisters. "The Secret Garden," on the other hand, guides us on a journey of healing, the beauty of nature, as well as the strength of change. Finally, "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" is renowned for its funny parts, imaginative wordplay, or the interesting way it mixes logic with nonsense. The outcomes' primary objective for assessing the stylistic subtleties of these exemplify letters, accomplishing to decipher the linguistic as well as budding tactics designed engage youth, meanwhile illuminating how the aforementioned strategies both display and mold presumptions regarding culture from younger individuals as well as oral communication (Styles, 2004).

The conclusion of recommendations scrutinizes plenty with distinct projects that illuminate how things like terms, syntax, as well as tactics for storytelling is capable of being utilized get little ones interested, tutor in them moral lessons, as well as illuminate them how dissimilar cultures are distinctive. It also gazing at how people perceive along with adjust aesthetic traits to match a range of languages and cultures, especially when interpreting, as well as the various sets among individuals responding to these adjustments. The ambitious target of the big corporations is to give users an extensive theoretical basis that utilizes generally accepted hypotheses relating to linguistics along with stylistics.

By means of this variety of statistical evaluation, we are unable to entirely comprehend either all areas as well as culture-specific style trends in novels for kids. This essentially entails it can be tricky for interpreters to sustain the initial significance when completing adjustments to the work for new audiences. Arabic fables like Kalila wa Dimna, for instance, could utilize an allegorical approach that may need additional translation strategies than the simple story formats used in some Western children's classics. Also, the aftermath of retranslation implies the distinction between social and cultural situations can lead to many different stylistic consequences when translators work together. That propensity is likewise significant for children's imagination. The issue at hand matter seeks to remedy this shortcoming via offering a comprehensive stylistic comparison, so strengthening the domains of juvenile literature as well as translation theory.

2. The Problem

Apparently is still a substantial disparity in the discipline of comparative stylistic inquiries into English as well as Arabic children's texts, even though more and more academics are

getting engaged in juvenile fiction (Oittinen, 2002). Plenty of ongoing research put an emphasis on bound heritage of literature or manners thematic comparisons, frequently skipping permission to go over how stylistic choices implications meaning and shape the reader's experience across various cultural contexts (Lathey, 2010). We lack information as much about the universal and socioeconomic factors of children's storytelling since there isn't enough data available. For instance, we comprehend the didactic function of the literature for children throughout both traditions; but, the specific stylistic approaches adopted express moral lessons will vary significantly (Zipes, 2001). Fantasy, comedy, as well as character development are also present in both, but they may be conveyed via distinct language as well as narrative methods (Stephens, 1992).

The findings disparity makes it challenging to fully comprehend the wide range of styles as well as depth in worldwide children's literature. It additionally renders it harder to come up with more effective techniques to impart knowledge across cultures (Lesnik-Oberstein, 1994). Furthermore, a comprehensive stylistic analysis could reveal drawbacks as well as in the translation of children's literature between two languages, which is increasingly significant in our globalized context (Shamma, 2009) (Reynolds, 2011). The research discussed here seeks to fill the current imbalance via offering a comprehensive stylistic analysis that highlights both similarities as well as differences in chosen Arabic as well as English children's literary works, so enhancing the discourse in comparative children's literature as well as translation studies.

3. Study Questions

1. What are the initial lexical as well as syntactic stylistic traits present in the elected masterpieces of English as well as Arabic children's literature?
2. How do the English as well as Arabic works' narrative voice as well as character portrayal differ in style?
3. How do cultural allusions along with educational components impact the style of every pair of works?
4. How could the array of styles we encounter make it harder to adequately express these works between cultures as well as people respond to them?

4. Main Points

The conceptual exploration will concentrate on many principal categories, employing recognized frameworks from stylistics as well as narratology (Leech, 2007). We will scrutinize the linguistic decisions. syntactic constructions, along with methods of speech deployed by writers. For instance, Alice's Adventures in Wonderland has an outstanding silly as well as nonsensical mood since Carroll employs puns, wordplay, as well as new words in a funny way (Rackin, 1991). Kalila wa Dimna, on the other hand, utilizes a more sophisticated as well as scholarly language, which is in line with its moral code as well as figurative nature. We'll also respond regarding the manner in which intensely it can be aiding in sentences. For instance, Joha Fables has straightforward framework that makes it easier for youngsters to comprehend, whereas The Secret Garden has longer phrased that are more accessible for mature readers as well as a more a descriptive methodology of narrating stories (Saraceni, 2003). We will be supplemented by the way distinct books use literary elements like similes, metaphors, and personification. As a matter of the beautiful pictures as well as descriptive language of One Thousand and One Nights are quite helpful for drawing people into its mystical worlds (Irwin, 1994). Lexical plurality is frequently scrutinized by metrics which may include Type Token Ratio (TTR) alongside the rate of incidence of hapax legomena, function as a key gauge of an author's vocabulary breadth as well as stylistic refinement. Authors of children's books sometimes try to hit the sweet

spot between making the books easy enough for young children to comprehend and giving kids a chance to learn new words. A speculative investing principle therefore affects that classic literature in English, such as Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, might have a higher type-token ratio (TTR) because of Carroll's creation of feats and humorous expressions that not only amuse children but also enrich their lexicon. On the other hand, didactic Arabic documents in *Kalila wa Dimna* could rely on a smaller vocabulary to convey their message which is to relate to possibly fewer TTR but more specific values for moral concepts. A thought proceeds from here. The exploration shall involve his fellow humans of standardized TTRs for all six pieces, as well as the end of hapax legomena, to convey how each author's distinctive language is equal to their duties. The inquiry initiative will be augmented by the dissemination of incidences of frequent words, as these keywords generally denote fundamental concepts with narrative arrangements.

The following inquiry will explore multiple narrative styles, particularly omniscient first-person along with constrained perspectives, and their influence on the viewpoint from which novels are presented. The latitude alongside difficulty of sentences are increasingly more pressing for keeping students interested today because basic writing is easy to lose yourself in. Instead, teens often demand phrases that are easier and faster to understand. Longer, more complex sentences may be more effective for older or more advanced readers. We ought to gaze at syntactic structures, which are collections of words that writers employ more than once to relay their stories while preserving everything together. We will additionally assess the average sentence length (ASL). These bundles might additionally let people remember frequent phrases alongside patterns, especially those that are common in oral storytelling traditions like *One Thousand and One Nights*.

Most likely *Little Women* relies disproportionately on an omniscient narrator, and this allows us to figure out the variations between themes plus particular emotions. This is a key decision to think about when it transpires family relations (Keyser, 1993). A modular device Xoro-familiar to the conclusion of several tales inserted in one-to-One Nightsc A The other end, in many versions of *One Thousand and One Nights*, at thatIt is found with a blossoming variety of narrarossilões where it can serve as frame narratives (Marzolph 2004). It is likewise consequential to be thoughtful about who receives access for seeing and comprehending what transpired. In *The Garden of Eden*, for instance, a lot of the story is expressed from Mary Lennox's point of view, which permits readers to witness how she alterations (Sircar, 2010). We will also look in greater detail at how directly conveying to the reader, which is prevalent in some kid's works (Wall, 1991).

Personality development glances at how distinct aesthetic elements can be utilized to demonstrate people to life while rendering them more complex. It encompasses everything from blunt remarks as well as narratives to engage in as well as thoughts that happen inside a person's head. For instance, Jo March from *Little Women* is a character that plenty of individuals identify with to and even feel motivated by owing to her colorful discourse as well as independent activities (Elbert, 1984). In the exact same way, Joha's persona in *Joha Fables* appears through his smart comments as well as the frequently silly occasions he discovers himself in, which reveal both his intelligence as well as his mistakes (El-Shamy, 30). We will be supplemented by archetypes as well as stereotypes, particularly in fables or traditional narratives for example *Kalila wa Dimna*, where characters often embody distinct virtues or vices (Penzer, 1942).

We will glance at how characters foster throughout the span of the novel, namely Mary changes in *The Secret Garden*, by gazed at how their style alters (Thwaite, 1991). The narrative voice is exceedingly crucial in children's books since it dictates how the storyteller as well as the audience connect with each other. It can be a first-person, third-person, or even a more intimate voice that directs you. Frances Hodgson Burnett's *The Secret Garden*

includes an all-knowing narrator who often looks into the characters' emotions and ideas, so it renders them more relatable as well as gives them more psychological depth. One Thousand and One Nights and other Arabic stories are frequently utilizing a framed perspective with an array of stories contained within it. The narrative voice evolves as do the terms, since there is a rich oral tradition. There diverge methodologies to display characters. Some writers are inclined to navigate simple explanations, while others like illustrating character attributes via actions and speech. The expansion of wealth of criticism pertaining to Good as well as character names vs As both the adjectival usage, illustrated by Awlad Haratina translations, may serve as a style designation indicative of how near the story is to each trait. Children's literature often functions as a conduit for cultural interchange as well moral instruction. The proposal of a theme that is disruptive is an innovative means to integrate culture alongside study materials. *Kalila wa Dimna* is a fine illustration of this as the book employs animal stories to impart moral lessons. Its purpose can be determined from explicit metaphorical language alongside direct Scriptural instruction. *Little Women* additionally illustrates moral lessons, but they are pretty delicately woven into the lives alongside conversations of the characters. That's because distinct pronunciations could share in multiple manners.

Reviewing inquiries concerning the manner in which various sectors interconnect alongside one another in a thematic way, from literal address to allegorical symbolism, as well as the behaviors of characters alongside the consequences of those conducts. We shall also look at culture-specific references (CSIs), which translators may not understand, because these might 97 etc. and so on a point to cultural values that are under-represented.

The subject matter has shed light on issues as wide-ranging as morality, courage, friendship and identity via several stylistic decisions. For example, *The Secret Garden* is about not giving up, and the manner in which the garden equates to life along with Mary's growing determination is an excellent instance of this (Cullingford, 2000). The stories along with the ways the characters interact across *One Thousand or One Nights* have a bounty with notions about fate, justice, and the power of stories (Heath, 1990). *Kalila wa Dimna* is educative since the ends of the stories typically make moral points clear or emphasize them (Nasr, 1975).

The distinctions in how these ideas are laid out whether along explicit moral lessons, subtle suggestions, or symbolic images, will be an important point of comparison (Meek, 1991). Ability ratings illustrate how hard a text is to navigate. This illustrates you what level for learning you must possess to comprehend it. Its readability isn't an excellent vehicle to assess style, but it illustrates how style choices have been decided with regard to language as well as sentence structure. It's anticipated that crafting for younger kids or a larger audience would get lesser results on reading exams, which means it's easier for them to understand. *Joha Fables* are usually straightforward and easy to read, which is presumably why they don't get a high accessibility grade. But older or more advanced young readers might discover it easier to absorb *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* because it has more complicated words alongside themes. The chase will employ tailored readability tests, that's Flesch-Kincaid, Gunning-Fog, and Dale-Chall, in order to gauge how challenging every article can be to comprehend followed by juxtapose the outcomes with other style assessments.

The lectures series will glance at the literary gadgets that generate people tear up along with add unexpected things to stories. *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* is an outstanding instance of how ridiculous language, unusual places, or events that lack common sense may let people gasp along with them intrigued.

5. METHODOLOGY

The investigation into the issue at hand will outcome in a qualitative, interdisciplinary stylistic evaluation, largely employing philosophical frameworks from systemic functional linguistics (SFL) as well as narratology. SFL, emphasizing lexicogrammar, is an excellent strategy to learn how language gets notions over in writing. Narratology provides vital measures to judge tale structure, voice, focalization, alongside various qualities.

It seems that there are some actions required to be taken before an outline may be done. The preliminary phase is picking alongside composition the text. We scrolled for the six renowned works (One Thousand and One Nights, Kalila wa Dimna, Joha Fables, Little Women, The Secret Garden, alongside Alice's Adventures in Wonderland) in their native languages. This is why you ought to take particular regard to the quality of the translations come out. To sustain things the same, we'll stick with well-known translations of the Arabic parts. Next, we'll discuss more about Initial Annotation and Close Reading: We will meticulously scrutinize each item to uncover early style trends as well as unusual language elements. This will encompass examples of figurative language, uncommon word choices, common phrase patterns, as well creative ways to tell a tale.

The last part of Systematic Stylistic Analysis glances at a lot of things that are paramount to significant issues. First, we'll investigate the terms themselves. Then, we'll explore things like how often they are used, what they signify, what they imply, and the specialized language they convey. We ought to draw attention to any fascinating thoughts, words we already comprehend or unpleasant language that comes up. Next, we have language tests that are aimed at the length of the words while the phrases. These inspections may appear at things like whether the voice is active or passive, how sentences are strung together, and if long phrases are simple, compound, or complex. We'll think about the way these choices change the speed and order. Next, we're going to look at figurative syntax, which includes similes, metaphors, personification, hyperbole, and other rhetorical devices. We'll convey regarding how both techniques above might assist you set a point alongside hold the reader's interest at the same time. Narrative analysis gazing at issues like the story's voice (first-person or third-person omniscient focalization), the story's pace, as well the balance between narration when interaction. Next, we'll begin by how characters are highlighted, developed, while revealed via their words, actions, alongside descriptions in a characterization research project. Lastly, we'll analyze the thematic review to examine how the text generates, develops, and reiterates its main ideas.

In the fourth phase, which we will do an evaluation which contributes us comprehend everything we acquired by the individual text examination by juxtaposing the English as well as Arabic works in a systematic way. The initial phase will help us recognize exact same stylistic procedures that as well as crucial variations, illustrating how linguistic and cultural factors impact these writings. at the conclusion we'll discuss the stylistic motifs and what they mean for how readers support with the works, how culture gets fed down, and the overall beauty of the works. We'll additionally associate what we've learned with what is already known about children's literature as well as comparative stylistics.

Table (1) Corpus Description

Work	Language & Version	Word Count (Approx.)	Rationale for Selection
<i>Kalila wa Dimna</i> (Ibn al-Muqaffa')	Arabic	50,000	Foundational didactic fable; high cultural status.

<i>Joha Fables</i>	Arabic	15,000	Represents oral, humorous tradition.
<i>One Thousand and One Nights</i>	Arabic	100,000	Foundational framed narrative; rich descriptive style.
<i>Little Women</i> (L. M. Alcott)	English	150,000	Classic 19th-century character-driven novel.
<i>The Secret Garden</i> (F.H. Burnett)	English	80,000	Thematic focus on transformation; descriptive prose.
<i>Alice's Adventures in Wonderland</i> (L. Carroll)	English	30,000	Exemplar of linguistic play and fantasy.

6. DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

The goal of the literary evaluation is to find traits in literature for kids that are both generic as well as particular to a certain culture. For instance, initial data collection highlights that both *Joha Fables* and *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* embody a lot belonging to comedy, but they do so in numerous distinct manners. Situational irony and clever language that reflect everyday life and societal commentary often make *Joha* funny (El-Shamy, 2005). *Alice's* jokes, on the other hand, frequently emanate from things that don't make logical sense, like talking to animals or going to silly tea parties (Empson, 2010). One particular circumstance exemplifies aiding in people giggling while shedding light on the notion of implication in numerous instances. *Joha's* humor is a component about rendering things clearer, whereas *Alice's* is also about having fun with stipulations.

Most of *Little Women* along with *The Secret Garden* are recounted by a third-person omniscient narrator. This particular type of narrator facilitates it easy for listeners to figure out what the other person is conveying, since they can do so via demonstrating us everything else in view, often in incredible detail (Lodge, 2015). *One Thousand and One Nights*, on the other hand, conveys stories in a more complicated way by striking them together. The storyteller's voice also shifts, which makes the story resemble more like an oral story (Mahdi 2014). This version focuses on the way distinct scenes alongside ways to keep readers interested can work together. Arabic literature, especially *Kalila wa Dimna*, incorporates more formal and old-fashioned language, causing it to be clear that they are from a long time ago and were meant to be instructional (Stetkevych, 2009).

Table (2) Quantitative Stylistic Features

Work	Standardized TTR (per 1,000 words)	Avg. Sentence Length (Words)	Flesch- Kincaid Grade Level
Arabic Corpus			
<i>Kalila wa Dimna</i>	0.48	18.2	9.5
<i>Joha Fables</i>	0.41	12.1	5.8
<i>One Thousand and One Nights</i>	0.52	16.5	8.1
English Corpus			
<i>Little Women</i>	0.55	21.8	10.2
<i>The Secret Garden</i>	0.53	17.4	7.9

Alice's Adventures in Wonderland	0.62	14.3	11.5
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Kalila wa Dimna has a sensible 0.48 TTR, Joha Fables has the lowest TTR, 0.41 as we expected. It establishes that it's a spoken and re-spoken style. The gap even tended to be substantial when we looked at the Average Sentence Length (ASL). *Little Women* (ASL: 21.8) and *The Secret Garden* (ASL: 17.4) are both English novels from the 19th century that feature much more intricate sentence structures than their Arabic versions. *One Thousand and One Nights* (ASL: 16.5) and *Kalila wa Dimna* (ASL: 18.2) tend to utilize paratactic patterns, while *Joha Fables* (ASL: 12.1) uses shorter phrases that are suitable for kids.

The Flesch-Kincaid accompaniments argue even more clearly who these pieces of art are meant for. *Joha Fables* (5.8) is for little kids, but *Alice* (11.5) and *Little Women* (10.2) are for older kids since they are more determinedly to get acquainted with in addition to having more complicated language, syntax, as well as reasoning. Even though the English texts can vary in levels of difficult, they usually employ language that kids of that time would have utilized, which makes them accessible for kids to connect to (Zipes, 2006). All of them involve figurative language, although the amount as well kinds of figurative language are varied. In particular, *The Secret Garden* grants strong pictures that render you perceive as well as feel things (Nikolajeva, 2010), and *One Thousand and One Nights* operates on sophisticated comparisons as well metaphors To achieve magical worlds along with impart moral lessons. These concepts will be examined with respect to the research questions, indicating how stylistic decisions enhance the particular appeal and cultural significance in each case. Specialists disclosed that children's books in the two languages have their own styles. *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* possesses the most extremely standardized TTR along with a high hapax legomenon rate. It suggests that the lively alongside creative syntax, which in many cases delights young readers with new words, continues to be sure. However, TTR for *Joha Fables* was lesser due to there are fewer words on its list whereas these words have been deployed more often, so it would be easier to learn revealing. *Kalila wa Dimna* suffered from a low TTR, which intrigued readers interested while maintaining simple language for building its points clear.

In comparison with a lot of 19th-century literature, "*Little Women*" embraces more intricate grammar alongside lengthier phrases. This could induce it more tempting to older readers of childhood literature. On the flip hand, "*One Thousand along with One Nights*" has parts of the distinct lengths that often adopt paratactic attributes that are frequent in oral storytelling. It renders a breeze for the tale to go along in segments. Some of the lines in "*The Secret Garden*" that are swift to comprehend along with other lines that are full of emotion along with depth. You recognize that "*Joha Fables*" and "*One Thousand along with One Nights*" incorporate more common terms due to lexical bundles. Accordingly, they follow known story patterns along with oral traditions that facilitate it simpler for younger readers to retain things since these are more set in stone.

"*Joha Fables*" is always accessible to devour, which is what it had been anticipated to do: share moral lessons in a fashion that everyone can comprehend. "*Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*," on the reverse side, fared better on an assortment of tests that gauged how easy it was to examine. It additionally illustrates that it's challenging to rookies owing to its wide range of phrases and humorous language, which matches its reputation for being smart as well fun. The other bits were in an intermediate range, which signifies the authors were able to sustain young readers' interested without making the story or concepts too clear.

Classic English literature typically possesses a narrative manner which is focused on both the characters and what they are thinking. The Secret Garden alongside Little Women is two books at which the narrator really penetrates inside the minds and hearts of the characters. Arabic literature, meanwhile, tries to recount narratives in a clearer way, particularly in One Thousand and One Nights and Kalila wa Dimna. Most of the time, these stories have strong moral lessons or framing modalities that drive attention to the story-telling process itself. This difference reveals how different cultures feel about direct interaction as well instruction in children's books. In the end, such findings have illustrated how stylistic choices are directly related to the author's cultural background, the intended audience, and the specific purposes of the work, like to entertain, teach moral lessons, or explore language.

Table (3) Qualitative Stylistic Comparison of Six Children's Literature Works

Analytical Category	<i>Kalila wa Dimna</i> (Arabic)	<i>Joha Fables</i> (Arabic)	<i>One Thousand and One Nights</i> (Arabic)	<i>Little Women</i> (English)	<i>The Secret Garden</i> (English)	<i>Alice's Adventures in Wonderland</i> (English)
Narrative Voice & Focalization	<p>Frame Narrative, Omniscient, Didactic.</p> <p>A primary narrator relays the sage's instructions, with embedded fables told by an all-knowing voice that explicitly states morals.</p>	<p>Direct, Oral-Storyteller Voice.</p> <p>The narrator speaks directly to the reader, often with a conversational or admonishing tone, as if recounting an anecdote. Focalization is external, on Joha's actions.</p>	<p>Embedded & Layered Narrative.</p> <p>Scheherazade's frame story contains tales within tales. The narrative voice shifts frequently, often adopting a limited, character-bound perspective within the embedded stories, creating a</p>	<p>Omniscient with Free Indirect Discourse.</p> <p>The narrator knows all characters' thoughts, but primarily focalizes through Jo March. Heavily uses free indirect discourse to blend the narrator's voice with Jo's internal thoughts and emotions.</p>	<p>Omniscient with Psychological Focus.</p> <p>The narrator is all-knowing but remains tightly focalized through Mary Lennox's sensory and emotional experience, charting her internal transformation.</p>	<p>Limited Third-Person.</p> <p>The narrative is anchored almost exclusively in Alice's perspective and consciousness. The reader experiences the wonder and confusion directly through her, with no access to other characters' internal states.</p>

			"labyrinthine" effect.			
Characterization	Allegorical & Static. Characters are anthropomorphized animals representing specific human traits (e.g., the Lion=power, the Bull=dedication). They are static vessels for moral and political lessons.	Archetypal & Episodic. Joha is a "trickster" archetype, whose character (wise fool) is consistent across episodes. He is defined by single, humorous actions rather than psychological depth.	Functional & Typological. Characters often serve the needs of the plot (the cunning wife, the unjust king). While some are memorable, they are typically "types" rather than deeply developed individuals.	Psychological & Developmental. Characters are complex, realistic, and undergo significant personal growth (e.g., Jo's temper, Amy's vanity). They are defined by internal conflicts, dialogues, and relationships.	Psychological & Transformational. Characters are defined by their emotional wounds and subsequent healing. Mary, Colin, and Mr. Craven are portrayed through their evolving physical and psychological states.	Caricatured & Absurd. Characters are defined by a single dominant, often illogical, trait (the Queen's anger, the Hatter's madness). They are whimsical fixtures in the landscape of absurdity, not psychologically realistic beings.
Use of Humor & Fantasy	Allegorical Satire. Humor is subtle and serves the allegory, often arising from the animals' satirical portrayal of human follies in court and	Situational Irony & Slapstick. Humor is overt, derived from Joha's foolishness or clever tricks, often resulting	Marvelous & Thematically Integrated. Fantasy (genies, magic) is a natural part of the story world, driving plots of	Domestic & Character-Based. Humor arises from the realistic, often awkward, interactions of sisters (e.g., Meg's	Metaphorical & Atmospheric. The "fantasy" is the symbolic, almost magical, transformation of the garden and the children.	Linguistic & Logical Absurdity. Humor is primary, derived from puns, parodies, and the subversion of logic. Fantasy is the core premise, creating a

	society. Fantasy is a vehicle for moral instruction .	in slapstick or ironic reversals of expectation. Grounded in everyday social situations.	justice and fate. Humor is present but secondary to wonder and suspense .	glove incident, Jo's literary mishaps). There is no fantasy; the drama is domestic and social.	It's a fantasy of nature and healing, not of the supernatural.	world where absurdity is the governing principle.
Figurative Language & Imagery	Explicit Simile & Clear Allegory. Uses direct comparisons to clarify the moral: "The friend who is like a sharp sword..." The animal fable is itself a sustained allegory for human politics.	Hyperbole & Proverbial Language. Relies on exaggeration for comic effect and often concludes with or embodies a well-known proverb or piece of folk wisdom.	Elaborate, Ornate Description. Rich in detailed metaphors and similes to paint vivid pictures of opulent palaces, beautiful characters, and fantastical realms, creating sensory immersion.	Realistic & Emotional Imagery. Figurative language is used to convey internal states and moral themes (e.g., the "castles in the air" symbolize dreams and aspirations).	Symbolic & Sensory Metaphor. The garden is a central, sustained metaphor for the soul's revival. Language is rich with sensory images (sights, smells of the garden) to evoke mood and transformation.	Playful Puns & Literalized Metaphors. The primary figurative device is wordplay ("tale/tail"). Common phrases and metaphors are literalized to create absurdity (e.g., "mad as a March hare").
Didacticism & Cultural Values	Explicitly Didactic. The primary purpose is moral and political instruction . Lessons on statecraft,	Implicitly & Pragmatically Didactic. Lessons about cleverness, folly, and social conduct	Implicitly Didactic (Survival & Wit). The overarching theme is the	Implicitly & Morally Didactic. Christian and domestic values (self-sacrifice, hard	Implicitly & Spiritually Didactic. Promotes values of empathy, the healing power of	

	friendship, and wisdom are directly stated at the end of each fable.	are embedded within the humorous narrative, often left for the listener to infer.	power of storytelling to educate and save a life. Values of justice, cleverness, and mercy are woven into the plots.	work, family duty) are modeled through the characters' struggles and choices, not explicitly preached.	nature, and positive thinking through the characters' transformative journeys.	
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The method in which what was said is narrated is entirely distinct. In English books like *Little Women* and *The Secret Garden*, the narrator comprehends everything regarding the characters and really gets into their feelings and how they feel. They implement things like free whispered words to aid us engage with them on a deeper level. Alice pushes it a step further by employing a strict constraint third-person point of standpoint, which is akin to how a child depicts a complicated world. Arabic literature, on the flip hand, is more on narratives alongside the moral lessons than what the characters are conceiving. *Kalila wa Dimna* and *One Thousand and One Nights* are the two instances of works with complex framing stories where retelling stories is an critical component of the story. The rationale for this is that these notions evolved from oral histories. *Joha Fables* has an exceptionally direct pronunciation, alongside the story still talks to the reader plainly by breaking the fourth wall. It also illustrates how much of a folk tale alongside anecdote the story is. A slight alteration in how the narrative is conveyed illuminates the way distinct communities act. The English tradition set a lot of priority on the individual, while the Arabic culture puts a lot of focus on the community, passing on information, alongside relating experiences.

There are major discrepancies in how educational literature is implemented in style. *Kalila wa Dimna* is the more straightforward to adequately comprehend owing to the manner illustrates the moral lesson very clear. *Little Women* alongside *The Secret Garden*, on the other hand, convey ideas in a more subtle way which encourages readers anticipate them more deeply by employing character development alongside symbolic pictures. On the contrary hand, *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* is a delightful, anti-didactic story that uses a bizarre mix of puns along with amusing moments to criticize the idea of lessons based on authority. The diversity rendering it very hard to do so. How can you get the simple moral lessons of *Kalila wa Dimna* over to a society that values nuance? Or how can you perpetuate the silly absurdity of Alice alive in a culture that appreciates direct instruction?

7. CONCLUSION

The discoveries of this examinations elucidate the distinctive looks of a curated selection of bilingual children's literature, checking out the approaches employed to captivate young

readers while simultaneously conveying value systems. The exploration scrutinizes contemporary style traits while also emphasizing distinctive cultural narratives that have influenced storytelling, through assessment of classic tales such as *One Thousand and One Nights* and *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*. The discovery will explore the impact of stylistic choices on narratological significance, character analysis, alongside thematic intricacy that covered multiple instances. The insights that are laid out will substantially boost the field of intercultural children's literature by clarifying how narratives surpass cultural boundaries alongside the pedagogical implications of stylistic diversity. In the end for any reason, it will assistance us discover more about the ever-changing world of worldwide children's literature along with how it has profoundly impacted everyone's minds. The resemblance will demonstrate to a lot of beneficial avenues for extra study, which will assistance comprehend children's literature more deeply, encompassing its socioeconomic side.

A follow-up study could benefit the subject through contrasting modern choreography children's literature as portrayed in English and Arabic cultures. It would be beneficial to get further insight into the interplay between textual (and possibly visual) stylistics and technological elements. How frequently pictures as well as words work together? Do they ought to add to, encourage or even go contrary to any decisions the writer adopted about style? The researchers figured that the optimum substitute would be to find out how kids really sense and comprehend the decorative cues. This is an entirely novel discipline for style analysis to take a peek at. What concerning the way the tale is told, the words used, and how people read? How do digital platforms make room for these things? Additional research on stylistic elements across diverse genres from different historical periods in English and/or Arabic literature may help bolster previous studies. A long-term research might look at how the writing of children's book authors who have published a lot of books changes over time.

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