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the essentials of classical logic (known in Arabic as منطق). We study this in order to protect ourselves from erroneous thinking but more significantly to acquire the terminology to memorize we taught the whole science in 12 detailed
                         How to be Eloquent - an advanced Arabic lesson that covers the concepts behind eloquent speech in the Arabic is a necessary prelude to elevated speech Nations in which Arabic is an official language, otherwise it
is a minority language. Official as majority language Arabic and its different dialects are spoken by around 422 million speakers (native and non-native) in the Arab world as minority language. To-official as minority language. Not official as minority language. To-official as minority language.
five most spoken languages in the world. Currently, 22 countries are member states of the Arab League (as well as 5 countries were granted an observer status) which was founded in Cairo in 1945. Arabic is a language cluster comprising 30 or so modern varieties.[1] Arabic is the lingua franca of people who live in countries of the Arab world as well as of
Arabs who live in the diaspora, particularly in Latin America (especially Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela, Chile and Colombia) or Western Europe (like France, Spain, Germany or Italy). Cypriot Arabic is a recognized minority language in the EU member state of Cyprus and, along with Maltese, is one of only two extant European varieties of Arabic, though it
has its own standard literary form and has no diglossic relationship with Standard Arabic is an official language. The following is a list of sovereign states where Arabic is an official language. The following is a list of sovereign states and territories where
Arabic is an official language. Sovereign states where Arabic is an official language, along with French Observer status 4. Comoros
798,000 Co-official language, along with Comorian and French Yes 5. Djibouti 810,179 Co-official language Yes 7. Iraq 36,004,552 Co-official language Yes 
language Yes 11. Libya 6,244,174 Official language Yes a 12. Mauritania 3,359,185 Official language Yes 13. Morocco 35,250,000 Co-official language in the Palestinian territoriesc Yes 16. Qatar 2,155,446 Official language Yes 17. Saudi Arabia
30,770,375 Official language Yes 18. Somalia 10,428,043 Co-official language, along with English Yes 20. Syria d 20,956,000 Official language Yes 21. Tunisia 10,982,754 Official language Yes 22. United Arab Emirates 9,346,129 Official language Yes 23. Yemen 23,833,000 Official
language Yes f 23 Total 235,979,000 Arabic Language International Council Arab League a. Libya's seat is taken by the House of Representatives (Libya) (which is disputed by the Muslim Brotherhood-led General National Council Arab League a. Libya's seat is taken by the House of Representatives (Libya) (which is disputed by the Muslim Brotherhood-led General National Council Arab League a. Libya's seat is taken by the House of Representatives (Libya) (which is disputed by the Muslim Brotherhood-led General National Council Arab League a. Libya's seat is taken by the House of Representatives (Libya) (which is disputed by the Muslim Brotherhood-led General National Council Arab League a. Libya's seat is taken by the House of Representatives (Libya) (which is disputed by the Muslim Brotherhood-led General National Council Arab League a. Libya's seat is taken by the House of Representatives (Libya) (which is disputed by the Muslim Brotherhood-led General National Council Arab League a. Libya's seat is taken by the House of Representatives (Libya) (which is disputed by the Muslim Brotherhood-led General National Council Arab League a. Libya's seat is taken by the House of Representatives (Libya) (which is disputed by the Muslim Brotherhood-led General National Council Arab League a. Libya's seat is taken by the House of Representatives (Libya) (which is disputed by the House of Representatives (Libya) (which is disputed by the House of Representatives (Libya) (which is disputed by the House of Representatives (Libya) (which is disputed by the House of Representatives (Libya) (which is disputed by the House of Representatives (Libya) (which is disputed by the House of Representatives (Libya) (which is disputed by the House of Representatives (Libya) (which is disputed by the House of Representatives (Libya) (which is disputed by the House of Representatives (Libya) (which is disputed by the House of Representatives (Libya) (which is disputed by the House of Representatives (Libya) (which is disputed by the House of Rep
recognize the State of Palestine. c. The Palestinian territories (also called the Israel according to the Supreme Court of Justice of the United Nations (UN).d. The Syrian National Coalition is partially recognized as the sole
legitimate government of the state Syrian Arab Republic. e. Syria's seat currently occupied by the Cabinet of Yemen (which is disputed by the Houthi Supreme Revolutionary Committee). States with limited recognition
and territories where Arabic is an official language. States/territories where Arabic is an official language yes. States/territories where Arabic is an official language yes.
along with Somali and English No 2. Zanzibara 1,303,569 Co-official language, along with Swahili and English No 3. Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic 502,585 Co-official language or a recognized minority language As of 2016, there
are 7 independent countries where Arabic is a national/working language or a recognized minority language. The following is a list of sovereign states and territories where Arabic is a national language or a recognized minority language. The following is a list of sovereign states and territories where Arabic is a national language or a recognized minority language.
population Baggara Arabs belt Countries where Arabic is a national/Working language or minority language Africa 3. Iran 83,145,546 Minority language Asia 4.
 Mali 19,973,000 National language Africa 5. Niger 22,314,743 National language Africa 7. Turkey 82,003,882 Minority language Africa 8. Senegal 16,209,125 National language Africa 7. Turkey 82,003,882 Minority language Africa 7. Turkey 82,003,882 Minority language Africa 8. Senegal 16,209,125 National language Africa 7. Turkey 82,003,882 Minority language Africa 8. Senegal 16,209,125 National language Africa 8
since 2008.[6] It is spoken by the Maronite community, which is a minority in Cyprus especially in the cities Nicosia, Limassol and Larnaca. Cypriot Arabic (also known as Cyprus.[7] Eritrea See also: Languages of Eritrea Debate
exists over the extent of Arabic in Eritrea; the government position is that the language was introduced by the British and is only in use by a professional elite and the Rashaida minority, whereas others have taken the view the language acts as the lingua franca of the country's Muslims.[8] Eritrea is an observer state in the Arab League. Iran See also:
Languages of Iran Arabic is a recognized minority language of Iran. In addition, the constitution recognizes the language of Iran. In addition, the language
mandatory for pupils in Iran. Arabic courses are mandatory starting from 6th year of school) until the 11th year (penultimate year of High School) until the 11th year (penultimate year of High School) until the 11th year (penultimate year of High School) until the 11th year (penultimate year of High School) until the 11th year (penultimate year of High School) until the 11th year (penultimate year of High School) until the 11th year (penultimate year of High School) until the 11th year (penultimate year of High School) until the 11th year (penultimate year of High School) until the 11th year (penultimate year of High School) until the 11th year (penultimate year of High School) until the 11th year (penultimate year of High School) until the 11th year (penultimate year of High School) until the 11th year (penultimate year of High School) until the 11th year (penultimate year of High School) until the 11th year (penultimate year of High School) until the 11th year (penultimate year of High School) until the 11th year (penultimate year of High School) until the 11th year (penultimate year of High School) until the 11th year (penultimate year of High School) until the 11th year (penultimate year of High School) until the 11th year (penultimate year of High School) until the 11th year (penultimate year of High School) until the 11th year (penultimate year of High School) until the 11th year (penultimate year of High School) until the 11th year (penultimate year of High School) until the 11th year (penultimate year of High School) until the 11th year (penultimate year of High School) until the 11th year (penultimate year of High School) until the 11th year (penultimate year of High School) until the 11th year (penultimate year of High School) until the 11th year (penultimate year of High School) until the 11th year (penultimate year of High School) until the 11th year (penultimate year of High School) until the 11th year (penultimate year of High School) until the 11th year (penultimate year of High School) until the
Mesopotamian Arabic, (also known as Iraqi Arabic) mainly in Khuzestan Province as well as Khorasani Arabic language broadcasting from Iran, namely, Al-Alam, Al-Kawthar TV, iFilm, Ahwaz TV and Al-Ahvaz TV. Currently, the sole newspaper in Arabic language
published in Iran is Kayhan Al Arabi out of 23 Persian dailies and three English dailies newspapers in Iran. In 2008, the public university Payame Noor University declared that Arabic will be the "second language" of the university Payame Noor University Arabic is one of
the recognized national languages in Mali. Hassaniya Arabic (a variety of Maghrebi Arabic) is spoken by a minority in Mali especially by the Azawagh which is a dry basin covering what is today northwestern Niger, as well as parts of
northeastern Mali and southern Algeria.[10] Niger See also: Languages of Niger Arabic is one of the recognized national languages in Niger. Arabic is spoken by a minority in the Diffa Region. Senegal See also:
Languages of Senegal Arabic is one of the recognized national languages in Senegal. Hassaniya Arabic is spoken by a minority in Turkey Who speak Arabic as their native language. Therefore, Arabic is a recognized minority language in Turkey. Historically Arabic was the
official language (in the territory which form nowadays the state of Turkey) during the time when this region was a part of the Umayyad Caliphate between 661 and 750 and later when it belonged to the Abbasid Caliphate (750–1258). The national public broadcaster of Turkey the Turkish Radio and Television Corporation (also known as TRT) broadcasts
TRT Al Arabiya a 24 hours a day TV channel in Arabic language (launched in April 2010). The Arab Christians) minority has the right to teach Arabic under the Treaty of Lausanne, however they tend to refrain from doing so in order to avoid sectarian tensions as the treaty does not apply to the Muslim majority.[12] In 2015, the
Turkey's Ministry of Education announced that as of the 2016-17 academic year, Arabic language courses (as a second language courses will be offered to students in elementary school starting in second grade. The Arabic courses will be offered to students in elementary school starting in second grade. The Arabic language courses will be offered as an elective language course like German, French and English which are already being offered to elementary school
students for a long time. According to a prepared curriculum, second and third graders will start learning the Arabic language by listening-comprehension and speaking, while introduction to writing will join these skills in fourth grade a students will start learning the language in all its four basic skills.[13][14] Countries where Arabic
has a special status according to the constitution. The following is a list of sovereign status according to the constitution. Countries where Arabic has a special status according to the constitution. The following is a list of sovereign status according to the constitution.
Country Population Official language(s) Other recognizedlanguage(s) Other recognizedla
Setswana, Sesotho, Xitsonga, siSwati (Swazi), Tshivenda, isiNdebele Arabic f Africa $\Sigma$ 5 Total $\Sigma$ 471,815,921 a. ^ The constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran recognizes the Arabic language of Islam, giving it a formal status as the language of Islam, giving it a formal status as the language of Islam, giving it a formal status as the language of Islam, giving it a formal status as the language of Islam, giving it a formal status as the language of Islam, giving it a formal status as the language of Islam, giving it a formal status as the language of Islam, giving it a formal status as the language of Islam, giving it a formal status as the language of Islam, giving it a formal status as the language of Islam, giving it a formal status as the language of Islam, giving it a formal status as the language of Islam, giving it a formal status as the language of Islam, giving it a formal status as the language of Islam, giving it a formal status as the language of Islam, giving it a formal status as the language of Islam, giving it a formal status as the language of Islam, giving it a formal status as the language of Islam, giving it a formal status as the language of Islam, giving it a formal status as the language of Islam, giving it a formal status as the language of Islam, giving it a formal status as the language of Islam, giving it a formal status as the language of Islam, giving it a formal status as the language of Islam, giving it a formal status as the language of Islam, giving it a formal status as the language of Islam, giving it a formal status as the language of Islam, giving it a formal status as the language of Islam, giving it a formal status as the language of Islam, giving it a formal status as the language of Islam, giving it a formal status as the language of Islam, giving it a formal status as the language of Islam, giving it a formal status as the language of Islam, giving it a formal status as the language of Islam, giving it a formal status as the language of Islam, giving it
declares in Chapter II: (The Official Language, Script, Calendar, and Flag of the Country) in Article 16 "Since the language of the Qur`an and Islamic texts and teachings is Arabic, ..., it must be taught after elementary level, in all classes of secondary school and in all areas of study."[15] b. Out of the 193 member states of the United Nations, 162 member
states currently recognize the State of Israel as the Nation-State of the Jewish People (an Israel as the nature of the Jewish People) states in No. 4 (B) that "The Arabic language has a special status in the state; Regulating the use of Arabic in state institutions or by
them will be set in law." The law declares in No. 4 (C): "This clause does not harm the status given to the Arabic language before this law came into effect." The law was adopted by the Knesset 62 in favor, 55 against and two abstentions on 19 July 2018.[16] d. ^ The constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan states in Article 31 No. 2 that "The State
shall endeavour, as respects the Muslims of Pakistan (a) to make the teaching of the Holy Quran and Islamiat compulsory, to encourage and facilitate the learning of Arabic language ... "[17] e. ^ The constitution of the Republic of
South Africa states in Chapter 1 (Founding Provisions) Section 6, Languages that "A Pan South Africa." [19] Iran See also:
Languages of Iran The constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran recognizes the Arabic language of religion, and regulates its spreading within the Iranian national curriculum. The constitution declares in Chapter II: (The Official Language, Script, Calendar, and Flag of the Country) in
Article 16 "Since the language of the Qur' an and Islamic texts and teachings is Arabic, ..., it must be taught after elementary level, in all classes of secondary school and in all areas of study."[15] Israel See also: Language of Israel was
founded in 1948. In 2018, the Knesset upgraded the status of Hebrew from official to State language of Israel as the Nation-State of the Jewish People (an Israeli Basic Law which specifies the nature of the State of Israel as the nation-state of the Jewish People (an Israeli Basic Law which specifies the nature of the State of Israel as the Nation-State of the Jewish People (an Israeli Basic Law which specifies the nature of the State of Israel as the Nation-State of the Jewish People (an Israeli Basic Law which specifies the nature of Israel as the Nation-State of Israel as Isra
People) states in No. 4 (B) that "The Arabic language has a special status in the state; Regulating the use of Arabic language before this law came into effect." The law was adopted by the Knesset 62 in favor, 55 against
and two abstentions on 19 July 2018.[16] Arabic is an indigenous language in the territory which form the state of Israel and which is still the lingua franca of Arab citizens of Israel as well as of Arab foreigners (especially Palestinians who have only a Palestinian Authority passport, not recognized by many countries. Thus, they consider Palestinians who have only a Palestinian Authority passport, not recognized by many countries.
Umayyad Caliphate between 651 and 750. According to the Constitution of Pakistan of 1956 the two languages Urdu (which is very close to Hindi, both also called Hindustani language which were two of the lingua franca of North India and Pakistan that time[20][21]) as well as Bengali (at that time the lingua franca in the territory which is today the
additionally recommended that Arabic be a secondary language is mentioned in the constitution of Pakistan. It declares in article 31 No. 2 that "The State shall endeavour, as respects the Muslims of Pakistan. It declares in article 31 No. 2 that "The State shall endeavour, as respects the Muslims of Pakistan. It declares in article 31 No. 2 that "The State shall endeavour, as respects the Muslims of Pakistan."
 enable the students to understand the Holy Quran." Furthermore, it specifies in article 3.7.6: "Arabic as elective subject shall be offered properly at Secondary and Higher Secondary level with Arabic literature and grammar in its course to enable the learners to have command in the language." This law is also valid for private schools as it defines in article
 Along with Malay, Arabic was the lingua franca of the Malay Archipelago among Muslim traders and the Malay aristocracy in the Philippines' history.[citation needed] Arabic is taught for free and is promoted in some Islamic centres predominantly in the southernmost parts of Philippines. South Africa See also: Languages of South Africa The Arabic
 language is mentioned in the Constitution of South Africa. It declares in Chapter 1 (Founding Provisions) Section 6, Languages that "A Pan South African Languages commonly used by communities in South Africa, including ...; and (ii) Arabic, ... for religious
official language, along with Kurdish Asia 5. Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant 4,800,000 Co-official language, along with Somali Africa 7. Khatumo 2,000,000 Co-official language, along with Somali Africa 9. Rojava (also called Democratic
Federation of Northern Syria) 4,600,000 Co-official language, along with Kurdish and Syriac Asia 10. South West State of Somalia 2,000,000 Co-official language, along with Somali Africa 11. Syrian Opposition a[31] 3,500,000 Co-official language, along with Somalia 2,000,000 Co-official language, along with Som
 government of the state Syrian Arab Republic. History Main article: Arab world § History Umayyad Caliphate The expansion during the Rashidun Caliphate,632–661 AD/ 11-40 AH Expansion during the Umayyad Caliphate,661–750 AD/ 40-129 AH
 Expansion of the Abbasid caliphate, 750–1258 AD/ 132-923 AH Expansion of the Omani Empire: 1696–1856 AD The Muslim conquests (Arabic: انتشار الإسلام, al-Futūḥāt al-Islām) led to the expansion of the Arabic language in Northern Africa, the Iberian Peninsula, the Caucasu
Asia, Central Asia and South Asia. Along with the religion of Islam, the Arabic language, Arabic number system and Arab customs spread throughout the empire which taught Arabic language and Islamic studies for all pupils in all areas within the caliphate. The
 result was (in those areas which belonged to the Arab empire) the creation of the society that was mostly Arabic-speaking because of the assimilation of native inhabitants. During the period of the Umayyad Caliphate (661–750), the 5th Umayyad caliph Abd al-Malik (646–705) established Arabic instead of the local languages as the sole official state
world.[33] Fatimid Caliphate The Arabic language remained the lingua franca of high culture under the Fatimids (909–1171), Spanish Umayyads (856–1031) in the Iberian Peninsula, and later Muslim dynasties in North Africa and Spain and of the Mamluks (1250–1517) in Egypt and Syria-Palestine.[34] Al-Andalus In the history, Andalusian Arabic was the
official language English with Arabic in 2014.[37] However, such change was not enacted. Israel for the first 70 years after the proclamation in 1948 until 2018. The Knesset canceled the status of Arabic as an official language by adopting the relevant Basic
8 Iran Persian Persian, various others Umayyad Caliphate, Abbasid Caliphate, Buyid dynasty Arabic, Persian 661-1062 Asia 9 Israel Hebrew Hebrew, Arabic, Persian 661-2018 Asia 10 Sicily[note 2] Italian Italian, various others Emirate of Sicily
Andalusian Arabic, Mozarabic, Mozarabic, Medieval Hebrew 711-1492 Europe 19 South Sudan English Juba Arabic, Various others Egypt Eyalet, Sudan Arabic Juba Arabic, Tajik 661-750 Asia 21 Tanzania Swahili, Co-official language, along with English, Arabic in Zanziban
Turkmen 661-750 Asia 24 Uzbekistan Uzbek, various others Uzbek Umayyad Caliphate Arabic List of countries where Persian is an official language Notes ^ Geographically a part of Asia, but geopolitically a part of Asia See also Arabic List of countries where Persian is an official language Notes ^ Geographically a part of Asia, but geopolitically a part of Asia See also Arabic List of countries where Persian is an official language Notes ^ Geographically a part of Asia, but geopolitically a part of Asia See also Arabic List of countries where Persian is an official language Notes ^ Geographically a part of Asia, but geopolitically a part of Asia See also Arabic List of countries where Persian is an official language Notes ^ Geographically a part of Asia, but geopolitically a part of Asia See also Arabic List of Countries where Persian is an official language Notes ^ Geographically a part of Asia, but geopolitically a part of Asia See also Arabic List of Countries where Persian is an official language Notes ^ Geographically a part of Asia, but geopolitically a part of Asia See also Arabic List of Countries where Persian is an official language Notes ^ Geographically a part of Asia, but geopolitically a part of Asia See also Arabic List of Countries and Asia See also Arabic List of Countries Asia See also Asia See als
 Europe. ^ A part of Italy. References ^ "Documentation for ISO 639 identifier: ara". ^ Robert D Hoberman (2007). Morphologies of Asia and Africa, Alan S. Kaye (Ed.), Chapter 13: Maltese Morphology. Eisenbrown. ISBN 9781575061092. Maltese linguistic community and Africa, Alan S. Kaye (Ed.), Chapter 13: Maltese linguistic community and Africa, Alan S. Kaye (Ed.), Chapter 13: Maltese Morphology. Eisenbrown. ISBN 9781575061092. Maltese linguistic community and Africa, Alan S. Kaye (Ed.), Chapter 13: Maltese linguistic community and Africa, Alan S. Kaye (Ed.), Chapter 13: Maltese linguistic community and Africa, Alan S. Kaye (Ed.), Chapter 13: Maltese linguistic community and Africa, Alan S. Kaye (Ed.), Chapter 13: Maltese linguistic community and Africa, Alan S. Kaye (Ed.), Chapter 14: Maltese linguistic community and Africa, Alan S. Kaye (Ed.), Chapter 14: Maltese linguistic community and Africa, Alan S. Kaye (Ed.), Chapter 14: Maltese linguistic community and Africa, Alan S. Kaye (Ed.), Chapter 14: Maltese linguistic community and Africa, Alan S. Kaye (Ed.), Chapter 14: Maltese linguistic community and Africa, Alan S. Kaye (Ed.), Chapter 14: Maltese linguistic community and Africa, Alan S. Kaye (Ed.), Chapter 14: Maltese linguistic community and Africa, Alan S. Kaye (Ed.), Chapter 14: Maltese linguistic community and Africa, Alan S. Kaye (Ed.), Chapter 14: Maltese linguistic community and Africa, Alan S. Kaye (Ed.), Chapter 14: Maltese linguistic community and Africa, Alan S. Kaye (Ed.), Chapter 14: Maltese linguistic community and Africa, Alan S. Kaye (Ed.), Chapter 14: Maltese linguistic community and Africa, Alan S. Kaye (Ed.), Chapter 14: Maltese linguistic community and Africa, Alan S. Kaye (Ed.), Chapter 14: Maltese linguistic community and Africa, Alan S. Kaye (Ed.), Chapter 14: Maltese linguistic community and Africa, Alan S. Kaye (Ed.), Chapter 14: Maltese linguistic community and Africa, Alan S. Kaye (Ed.), Chapter 14: Maltese linguistic community and Africa (Ed.), Chapter 14: Maltese linguistic communi
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This can be requested most easily at SPI Quick Checkuser Requests. Unblocking an IP or IP range with this template is highly discouraged without at least contacting the blocking administrator. This block will expire on 16:49, 1 August 2024. Even when blocked, you will usually still be able to edit your user talk page and email administrators and other
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are 23 sovereign states where [[Modern Standard Arabic]] is an [[official language !scope="col"|No. ! width= class="unsortable" | Sovereign states where Arabic is an official language !scope="col"|No. ! width= class="unsortable" | Sovereign states where Arabic is an official language !scope="col"|No. ! width= class="unsortable" | Sovereign states where Arabic is an official language !scope="col"|No. ! width= class="unsortable" | Sovereign states where Arabic is an official language !scope="col"|No. ! width= class="unsortable" | Sovereign states where Arabic is an official language !scope="col"|No. ! width= class="unsortable" | Sovereign states where Arabic is an official language !scope="col"|No. ! width= class="unsortable" | Sovereign states where Arabic is an official language !scope="col"|No. ! width= class="unsortable" | Sovereign states where Arabic is an official language !scope="col"|No. ! width= class="unsortable" | Sovereign states where Arabic is an official language !scope="col"|No. ! width= class="unsortable" | Sovereign states where Arabic is an official language !scope="col"|No. ! width= class="unsortable" | Sovereign states where Arabic is an official language !scope="col"|No. ! width= class="unsortable" | Sovereign states where Arabic is an official language !scope="col"|No. ! width= class="unsortable" | Sovereign states where Arabic is an official language !scope="col"|No. ! width= class="unsortable" | Sovereign states where Arabic is an official language !scope="col"|No. ! width= class="unsortable" | Sovereign states where Arabic is an official language !scope="col"|No. ! width= class="unsortable" | Sovereign states where Arabic is an official language !scope="col"|No. ! width= class="unsortable" | Sovereign states where Arabic is an official language !scope="col"|No. ! width= class="unsortable" | Sovereign states where Arabic is an official language !scope="col"|No. ! width= class="unsortable" | Sovereign states where Arabic is an official language !scope="col"|No. ! width= class="unsortable"
width=600px | Notes! width=130px | Member state of the Arab League |- | 1. || {{flag|Algeria}} || 41,701,000 || Co-official language || French lan
 \{\{flag|Iraq\}\}\ ||\ 36,004,552\ ||\ Co-official\ language\ ||\ Yes\ |-\ |\ 11.\ ||\ \{\{flag|Libya\}\}\ ||\ 6,244,174\ ||\ Official\ language\ ||\ Yes\ |-\ |\ 10.\ ||\ \{\{flag|Lebanon\}\}\ ||\ 4,965,914\ ||\ Official\ language\ ||\ Yes\ |-\ |\ 11.\ ||\ \{\{flag|Libya\}\}\ ||\ 6,244,174\ ||\ Official\ language\ ||\ Yes\ |-\ |\ 10.\ ||\ \{\{flag|Lebanon\}\}\ ||\ 6,655,000\ ||\ Official\ language\ ||\ Yes\ |-\ |\ 10.\ ||\ \{\{flag|Lebanon\}\}\ ||\ 6,244,174\ ||\ Official\ language\ ||\ Yes\ |-\ |\ 10.\ ||\ \{\{flag|Lebanon\}\}\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.\ ||\ 10.
 12. || {{flag|Mauritania}} || 3,359,185 || 0fficial language || Yes |- | 13. || {{flag|Morocco}} || 35,250,000 || Co-official language, along with Berber || Yes |- | 14. || {{flag|Oman}} || 4,055,418 || 0fficial language in the [[Palestinian territories]]c || Yes |- | 16. || {{flag|Qatar}} || 2,155,446 || 0fficial language in the [[Palestinian territories]]c || Yes |- | 16. || {{flag|Qatar}} || 2,155,446 || 0fficial language in the [[Palestinian territories]]c || Yes |- | 16. || {{flag|Qatar}} || 2,155,446 || 0fficial language in the [[Palestinian territories]]c || Yes |- | 16. || {{flag|Qatar}} || 16. || 17. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. || 18. 
Official language || Yes |- | 17. || { flag|Saudi Arabia } } || 30,770,375 || Official language || Yes |- | 18. || { flag|Syria } } d || 20,956,000 || Co-official language, along with [[English language|English]] || Yes |- | 20. || { flag|Syria } } d || 20,956,000 ||
Official language || Yes e |- | 21. || { {flag|Tunisia}} || 10,982,754 || Official language || Yes |- | 22. || { {flag|Yemen}} || 23,833,000 || Official language || Yes f |- | "" \Sigma 395,979,000"" || [[Arabic Language International Council]] || [[Arab League]] |-
class="sortbottom" | colspan = "7" | a. Libya's seat is taken by the [[House of Representatives (Libya)]] (which is disputed by the [[Muslim Brotherhood]]-led [[General National Congress]] and [[Government of National Accord]]).
b. Out of the 193 [[Member states of the United Nations|member states]] of the [[United Nations]], 136 member states currently [[International recognition of the State of Palestine|recognize the State of Palestine]].
c. The [[Palestinian territories]] (also called the [[Israeli-occupied territories]]) are occupied by Israel but do not legally belong to the [[Israeli]] and the [[International Court of Justice]] of the [[United Nations]] (UN).
d. The [[National Coalition for Syrian Revolutionary and Opposition Forces|Syrian National Coalition]] is partially [[National Coalition for Syrian Revolutionary and Opposition Forces|Syrian National Coalition]] is partially [[National Coalition]] is partially [[National Coalition for Syrian Revolutionary and Opposition Forces|Syrian National Coalition]].
e. Syria's seat currently occupied by the [[National Coalition for Syrian Revolutionary and Opposition Forces|Syrian National Coalition]], { cite web|url= archive-url= //news.xinhuanet.com/english/video/2013-04/06/c 132288184.htm|url-status=dead|archive-date=April 9, 2013|title=Syrian president slams Arab League for granting seat to
opposition|date=2013-04-06|access-date=6 June 2017|publisher=[[Xinhua News Agency]]}} while [[Ba'ath Party (Syrian-dominated faction)|Ba'athist]] [[Syria|Syrian Arab Republic]] suspended on 16 November 2011.{{cite web|title=Regime backers express anger at other nations after Arab League suspends Syria|url= |author=|access-date=6 June 2017|publisher=[[Xinhua News Agency]]}}
2017|website=cnn.com|publisher=CNN|date=2011-11-13}}{{cite web|url= title=Presentation of the Arab League|date=2012-09-13|access-date=6 June 2017|publisher=Arableagueonline.org}}
f. Yemen's seat is taken by the [[Cabinet of Yemen]] (which is disputed by the [[Houthi movement|Houthi]] [[Supreme Revolutionary Committee]]).
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