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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, ARABIC LEXICOGRAPHY, AND LITERARY EXPRESSION: EXAMINING LANGUAGE CHANGE AMONG THE YOUNGER GENERATION

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Abstract: The rapid development of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has influenced the ways in which Arabic is accessed, interpreted, and expressed in digital environments. This study aims to examine the influence of AI on Arabic lexicographical access, semantic interpretation, and digital literary expression among the younger generation. A descriptive qualitative approach with a phenomenological design was employed. Data were collected from 20 STITMA Yogyakarta students aged 18–23 years through a 10-question open-ended questionnaire and follow-up online interviews. The data were analyzed through data reduction, data display, thematic grouping, and conclusion drawing. The findings indicate that AI has increasingly become an alternative and frequently used source of Arabic lexical information among the participants. Seventeen of the 20 informants reported using AI more frequently than conventional dictionaries, while 15 highlighted its ability to provide contextual meanings and examples. The findings also indicate a tendency toward semantic flexibility, particularly through the extension of existing Arabic lexical items such as *manṣṣah* and *shabakah* in technological contexts. In digital literary expression, participants used AI to generate ideas, explore linguistic styles, develop text structures, and adapt literary expressions to digital platforms while retaining control over the final text. The study concludes that AI may contribute to changes in young users' practices of accessing, interpreting, and producing Arabic in digital environments. These findings contribute empirical insight into the emerging relationship between AI, Arabic lexicography, semantic adaptation, and digital literary creativity, while highlighting the importance of critical evaluation of AI-generated linguistic information.

الملخص: لقد أثر التطور السريع للذكاء الاصطناعي في طرائق الوصول إلى اللغة العربية وتفسيرها والتعبير بها في البيئات الرقمية. وتهدف هذه الدراسة إلى الكشف عن تأثير الذكاء الاصطناعي في الوصول إلى المعلومات المعجمية العربية، والتفسير الدلالي، والتعبير الأدبي الرقمي لدى جيل

الشباب. واعتمدت الدراسة على المنهج الوصفي النوعي بتصميم ظاهراتي. وجُمعت البيانات من عشرين طالبا من طلاب معهد ستيتما يوجياكرتا، تتراوح أعمارهم بين ١٨ و٢٣ عاما، من خلال استبانة مفتوحة تتكون من عشرة أسئلة، ومقابلات إلكترونية تكميلية. وحللت البيانات عبر اختزال البيانات، وعرضها، وتصنيفها موضوعيا، واستخلاص النتائج .وأظهرت النتائج أن الذكاء الاصطناعي أصبح مصدرًا بديلًا وشائع الاستخدام للحصول على المعلومات المعجمية العربية لدى المشاركين. فقد أفاد 17 من أصل ٢٠ مشاركا بأنهم يستخدمون الذكاء الاصطناعي بمعدل أكبر من استخدامهم للمعاجم التقليدية، في حين أشار 15 مشاركا إلى قدرته على تقديم المعاني السياقية والأمثلة التوضيحية. كما كشفت النتائج عن وجود ميل نحو المرونة الدلالية، ولا سيما من خلال توسيع دلالات بعض المفردات العربية القائمة، مثل منصة وشبكة، لتشمل السياقات التكنولوجية. وفي مجال التعبير الأدبي الرقمي، استخدم المشاركون الذكاء الاصطناعي لتوليد الأفكار، واستكشاف الأساليب اللغوية، وتطوير بنية النصوص، وتكييف التعبيرات الأدبية مع المنصات الرقمية، مع الاحتفاظ بالسيطرة على النص النهائي. وخلصت الدراسة إلى أن الذكاء الاصطناعي قد يسهم في إحداث تغيرات في ممارسات المستخدمين الشباب في الوصول إلى اللغة العربية وتفسيرها وإنتاجها في البيئات الرقمية. وتقدم هذه النتائج إسهامًا تجريبيًا في فهم العلاقة الناشئة بين الذكاء الاصطناعي والمعجمية العربية والتكيف الدلالي والإبداع الأدبي الرقمي، مع التأكيد على أهمية التقييم النقدي للمعلومات اللغوية التي ينتجها الذكاء الاصطناعي.

Introduction

The rapid development of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has brought significant changes to language use across various parts of the world, including the Arabic language. AI-based technologies such as chatbots, automatic translators, and generative language systems are increasingly used by society to communicate, obtain information, and produce digital texts. In the context of the Arabic language, this development not only affects how the language is used but also encourages the emergence of new vocabulary, semantic expansion, and changes in modern Arabic lexicography (Trust et al., 2023). For example, technological concepts such as *artificial intelligence* are commonly expressed in Arabic as الذكاء الاصطناعي (*al-dhakāʾ al-iṣṭināʿī*), *machine learning* as تعلّم الآلة (*taʿallum al-ālah*), *chatbot* as روبوت المحادثة (*rūbūt al-muḥādathah*), and *generative AI* as الذكاء الاصطناعي التوليدي (*al-dhakāʾ al-*

iṣṭināʿī al-tawlīdī). In addition, terms such as خوارزمية (*khawārizmiyyah*), meaning algorithm, منصة رقمية (*manṣṣah raqamiyyah*), meaning digital platform, and بيانات ضخمة (*bayānāt khuḍkhmah*), meaning big data, are increasingly common in contemporary Arabic digital discourse (Cotton et al., 2024). These examples demonstrate that technological development not only contributes to the introduction of new terms but also expands Arabic lexical patterns to accommodate emerging technological concepts. This phenomenon is particularly evident amossssng younger generations, who frequently encounter and use technology-related vocabulary through social media, digital platforms, and AI-based applications (Zhai, 2022).

The changes in the Arabic language resulting from the development of AI are becoming increasingly evident among the younger generation, who are the main users of social media and digital platforms. In everyday communication, they tend to combine Standard Arabic, local dialects, foreign terms, and technological vocabulary within a single communicative practice (Godwin-Jones, 2024). This phenomenon gives rise to new forms of linguistic expression that differ from traditional Arabic conventions. A study conducted by Uzmi et al. (2024) shows that social media plays a major role in accelerating the evolution of the Arabic language through the creation of new vocabulary and communication styles. Similar findings are also reported by Lo et al. (2024) who found that young people in Saudi Arabia increasingly use digital communication forms that integrate Arabizi, visual symbols, and technological terms in their online interactions.

From a social and cultural perspective, changes in the Arabic language influenced by AI represent an important issue because language functions not only as a means of communication but also as a representation of cultural identity. The presence of AI provides opportunities to expand the use of Arabic through digital technologies; however, it may also transform the structure of meaning and cultural expressions embedded within the language (Rudolph et al., 2023). Previous research has examined several aspects of this transformation, including Arabic linguistic identity, AI-assisted Arabic language learning, modern Arabic lexicography, and digital neologisms. These studies demonstrate that AI contributes to changes in Arabic vocabulary, meaning, and language use. However, most existing research approaches the issue from technological, structural, or educational perspectives, with limited attention to the social and cultural dimensions of these linguistic changes (Tlili et al., 2023).

However, previous research has not sufficiently explained how the younger generation interprets and responds to these linguistic changes in everyday digital

communication, particularly in relation to semantic change, literary expression, and Arabic linguistic identity. Existing studies tend to identify linguistic changes without examining in depth how young users understand, adopt, and negotiate emerging forms of Arabic in AI-mediated digital spaces (Farrokhnia et al., 2024). This represents an important research gap because language change is not merely a structural phenomenon but is also closely connected to users' cultural perceptions, communicative practices, and identity construction. Therefore, this study seeks to address this gap by qualitatively examining how the younger generation interprets changes in Arabic vocabulary, meaning, and expression resulting from the increasing use of AI, while also exploring their implications for literary expression and linguistic identity in digital spaces. In this way, the study provides a social and cultural perspective that complements previous technological, structural, and educational approaches to AI and the Arabic language (Barrot, 2023).

Based on the description above, this study aims to analyze the influence of Artificial Intelligence on changes in Arabic lexicography, semantic meaning, and literary expression among the younger generation. The research focuses on the formation and adoption of new vocabulary, shifts in linguistic meaning, and the transformation of Arabic expressions that emerge through AI-mediated digital communication. This study employs the theoretical perspectives of language change theory and the social construction of language, which view language as a dynamic product of social interaction and cultural development (Tlili & Burgos, 2023). Theoretically, this research contributes to contemporary Arabic linguistic studies in three specific areas: first, it extends the study of Arabic lexicography by examining how AI-related vocabulary and emerging digital expressions contribute to the development of contemporary Arabic lexical resources; second, it contributes to the study of semantic change by explaining how technological concepts acquire, expand, or shift in meaning when incorporated into Arabic digital discourse; and third, it contributes to digital literary studies by examining how AI-mediated communication influences the forms, styles, and meanings of Arabic literary expression among younger users. Practically, the findings can provide a reference for academics, digital dictionary developers, and Arabic language educators in documenting, interpreting, and responding to ongoing linguistic changes in the era of artificial intelligence.

Method

This study employs a descriptive qualitative approach with a phenomenological design to explore the lived experiences and perceptions of young users regarding the influence of Artificial Intelligence (AI) on Arabic lexicography and digital literary

expression. The study was conducted from January to March 2026 with 20 students aged 18–23 years from Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Tarbiyah Madani (STITMA) Yogyakarta, Indonesia. This age group was selected because of its active engagement with digital technologies and AI. Participants were recruited through purposive sampling based on three criteria: using AI for at least three months, having experience using Arabic in digital media, and being willing to participate. These criteria ensured that participants had direct experience relevant to AI-mediated Arabic language learning and communication (Byrne, 2022).

Data collection was conducted online using Google Forms as the primary instrument, consisting of 10 open-ended questions, to gather qualitative data on participants' experiences and perceptions of AI use in Arabic language learning and digital communication. Follow-up interviews were conducted via WhatsApp Call and Google Meet to obtain deeper information that was not fully captured in the initial responses. The combination of open-ended questionnaires and interviews enabled the researcher to obtain detailed and contextual qualitative data (Lo, 2023).

ChatGPT, Google Gemini, and DeepL Translator were used as supportive tools during data preparation and initial analysis. ChatGPT and Gemini assisted in identifying recurring words, concepts, and preliminary codes from participants' responses, while DeepL was used to clarify Arabic lexical meanings and translations when necessary. The AI-generated codes were treated only as preliminary suggestions and were not directly adopted as research findings. To minimize potential AI bias, the researcher compared the suggested codes with the original participant responses, examined their contextual relevance, and removed or revised codes that were unsupported, inaccurate, or inconsistent with the research objectives (Moorhouse, 2024).

The final coding, categorization, thematic interpretation, and conclusion drawing were conducted by the researcher based on the research objectives and theoretical framework. Data validity was ensured through source triangulation, method triangulation, and member checking by comparing participants' responses, questionnaire and interview data, and summarized interpretations with selected participants (Motulsky, 2021). Data analysis followed Miles and Huberman's interactive model, consisting of data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. Thus, AI tools functioned only as supplementary analytical aids, while all final analytical decisions and interpretations remained under the researcher's responsibility.

Result and Discussion

Transformation of Arabic Lexicographical Access through AI in Youth Practices

The findings indicate a significant transformation in how the younger generation accesses Arabic lexical information through Artificial Intelligence (AI). Based on interviews with 20 informants, four categories were identified: AI as the primary vocabulary source, AI as a provider of contextual meaning, a decline in traditional dictionary use, and increasing dependence on AI as the main reference. These four categories are directly represented in Table 1 and provide the basis for analyzing changes in young users' lexicographical practices. The findings suggest that AI is not simply replacing conventional dictionaries but is changing the way young users access, understand, and use Arabic lexical information (Yan, 2023).

Table 1. Interview Findings on the Use of AI in Accessing Arabic Vocabulary

Category of Findings	Number of Informants	Dominant Statement Pattern	Example Statement
AI as the primary vocabulary source	17/20	More frequent use of AI than dictionaries	"AI is faster and more practical than dictionaries" (I2)
AI provides contextual meaning	15/20	Meaning accompanied by example sentences	"There are direct usage examples of words" (I7)
Decline in traditional dictionary use	14/20	Dictionaries are rarely used	"I rarely open printed dictionaries anymore" (I18)
Increasing dependence on AI	13/20	AI as the main reference	"I always check everything through AI first" (I5)

The first category, AI as the primary vocabulary source, was identified by 17 of the 20 informants. The dominant statement pattern shows that participants used AI more frequently than dictionaries because it was perceived as faster and more practical. This finding indicates that accessibility and efficiency have become important considerations in young users' selection of lexical resources. From a user-oriented lexicographical perspective, the finding suggests a shift from resource-centered access, in which users primarily consult a fixed dictionary entry, toward user-centered lexical retrieval, in which information is obtained through direct interaction with an AI system. This extends previous discussions of AI-assisted language learning by showing that AI influences not only learning processes but also the practical way young users access Arabic lexical information (Jeon & Lee, 2023).

The second category, AI provides contextual meaning, was reported by 15 informants. The dominant pattern indicates that participants valued meanings accompanied by example sentences. This finding is significant because lexical meaning is closely related to context, and a definition without an example may not adequately explain

how a word functions in actual communication (Kasneci et al., 2023). In contemporary lexicography, this reflects a movement toward contextualized lexical information in which vocabulary is presented together with its patterns of use. The finding therefore suggests that young users perceive AI as valuable because it connects lexical meaning with practical language use. This complements previous research on AI-assisted Arabic learning by demonstrating that contextual explanation is an important factor in how young users understand and apply Arabic vocabulary (Aljanabi, 2023).

The third category, decline in traditional dictionary use, was identified by 14 informants. Participants' dominant statement pattern was that dictionaries were rarely used, as reflected in the statement, "I rarely open printed dictionaries anymore" (I18). This finding can be understood in relation to the previous two categories: when AI is perceived as faster, more practical, and capable of providing contextual examples, users have fewer reasons to consult traditional dictionaries for routine vocabulary searches. From the perspective of Arabic lexicography, this indicates a change in the practical role of traditional dictionaries. Dictionaries remain important sources of systematic and authoritative lexical information, but their position as the first resource consulted by young users may be weakening. Thus, the finding represents a change in lexicographical practice rather than the disappearance of traditional dictionaries (Lee, 2023).

The fourth category, increasing dependence on AI, was reported by 13 informants. The dominant statement pattern identified AI as the main reference, illustrated by the statement, "I always check everything through AI first" (I5). This finding indicates that AI has moved from being merely an additional linguistic tool toward becoming an initial reference in the process of accessing Arabic lexical information. From the perspective of the social construction of language, repeated interaction with AI may influence how users understand and validate lexical meanings because the information provided by AI becomes part of their everyday process of constructing linguistic knowledge. However, this dependence also has implications for the reliability of lexical information. Since AI-generated responses are dynamically produced according to prompts and context, users need to critically evaluate the information rather than automatically treating AI as an authoritative replacement for established Arabic dictionaries (Hamdan & Al-Salman, 2021).

Taken together, the four categories in Table 1 demonstrate that AI is transforming Arabic lexicographical access through four interconnected processes: increased use of AI as a primary vocabulary source, greater access to contextual meaning, reduced use of traditional dictionaries, and increasing dependence on AI as a main reference. The significance of these findings lies in the behavioral transformation they reveal. Previous

research has largely examined AI in terms of technological development, computational processing, or language learning, whereas these findings demonstrate how young Arabic users are changing their everyday lexicographical practices through direct interaction with AI. The findings therefore contribute to contemporary Arabic lexicography by highlighting a shift from a predominantly static, text-based model toward a more dynamic, interactive, and user-oriented model. At the same time, the findings emphasize the need to maintain critical engagement with authoritative lexicographical sources so that greater accessibility and convenience do not compromise the accuracy and reliability of Arabic lexical knowledge (Pujiati et al., 2025).

Semantic Shift in Arabic Language in AI-Based Digital Communication among the Younger Generation

The findings indicate that the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) may contribute to semantic shifts in Arabic language use among the younger generation. Based on interviews with 20 informants, participants reported that Arabic words are not always interpreted according to a single fixed meaning as presented in traditional dictionaries but may acquire additional meanings depending on digital contexts. For example, the Arabic term منصة (*manṣṣah*) traditionally refers to a "platform" or "stage", but in contemporary digital communication it is commonly used to refer to a digital platform, such as a social media or online learning platform. Similarly, شبكة (*shabakah*) traditionally refers to a "net" or "network", while in technological contexts it is frequently used to refer to a computer or internet network. These examples illustrate how existing Arabic lexical items may undergo semantic extension when applied to emerging technological realities. One informant noted, "The meaning of Arabic words can now change depending on the context provided by AI; it is not always the same as in the dictionary" (I10). This finding suggests that AI-based digital communication may facilitate the use and recognition of context-dependent meanings among young Arabic users, although it does not necessarily mean that traditional lexical meanings have been replaced (Nabilah et al., 2025).

These findings indicate that digital communication and AI technologies may provide an environment that facilitates semantic change in Arabic. Digital interaction enables users to encounter and use vocabulary in contexts that differ from traditional usage. In this context, AI may help introduce, explain, and reinforce particular meanings through responses adapted to users' questions. The examples of منصة (*manṣṣah*) and شبكة

(*shabakah*) demonstrate that semantic change does not necessarily involve the disappearance of an existing meaning. Rather, established lexical items may acquire additional meanings in response to technological developments and communication needs. Therefore, the changes identified in this study are more appropriately understood as processes of semantic extension and adaptation rather than the complete replacement of traditional meanings (Lew, 2024).

Figure 1. AI-Based Semantic Shift in Arabic Language

The figure.1 illustrates that semantic change in Arabic may develop through multidirectional interactions among language users, digital communication, social media, and AI. In this process, AI may function as a mediator that provides explanations and generates contextual variations of meaning based on user prompts and patterns of digital communication. For example, when users encounter a technological term such as منصة (*manṣṣah*) in an AI-generated response, the meaning provided by AI may reinforce its contemporary interpretation as a digital platform rather than only its traditional meaning of a physical platform or stage. This process demonstrates how AI may contribute to the circulation and reinforcement of semantic extensions that have emerged in digital communication. Nevertheless, AI should be understood as one factor within a broader

process of language change that also involves users, digital communities, and communication contexts (Doshi & Hauser, 2024).

Furthermore, the interview results suggest that some younger users tend to accept AI-generated meanings without consistently consulting traditional lexicographical sources. Several informants considered AI more relevant because it provides faster and more contextual explanations. This pattern may indicate a gradual shift in perceptions of linguistic authority, in which AI is increasingly consulted alongside, and in some cases before, conventional dictionaries. However, the findings do not provide sufficient evidence to conclude that AI has replaced dictionaries as the definitive source of linguistic truth. Rather, they indicate a tendency toward greater reliance on AI for immediate lexical interpretation. This condition also highlights the importance of critical engagement among users when evaluating meanings provided by AI against more authoritative linguistic sources (Kim et al., 2025).

Overall, the findings suggest that semantic change in Arabic digital communication should be understood as a dynamic process involving interactions among language users, digital environments, and AI technologies. AI may facilitate this process by providing fast, flexible, and context-sensitive interpretations of Arabic vocabulary. The examples of منصة (*manṣṣah*) and شبكة (*shabakah*) demonstrate how established Arabic lexical items can undergo semantic extension to represent contemporary technological concepts. The younger generation appears to play an important role in this process because their repeated interaction with AI and digital communication creates opportunities for existing meanings to be interpreted and adapted to new contexts. However, these findings should not be interpreted as evidence that AI alone determines semantic change. Instead, AI represents one of several interacting factors that may contribute to the development of contemporary Arabic semantic practices (Lew, 2024; Nabilah et al., 2025).

Digital Literary Expression and Transformation of AI-Based Arabic Creativity

The interview findings indicate that Artificial Intelligence (AI) has begun to influence the way the younger generation produces Arabic digital literary expressions. Based on interviews with 20 informants, several participants reported using AI to generate ideas, develop narrative structures, and explore alternative styles before producing or revising their own literary texts. One informant stated, “I usually use AI when I have an idea but do not know how to develop it into a story or poem”. Another informant explained, “AI helps me find different expressions, but I still choose and edit the final version myself”.

These responses indicate that AI is primarily used as a supportive creative tool rather than as a complete substitute for human authorship. The findings therefore suggest that digital literary production among young Arabic users increasingly involves interaction between human creative intentions and AI-generated linguistic alternatives (Kohnke et al., 2023; Rafner et al., 2025).

The use of AI to generate ideas and develop literary structures suggests a transformation in the conventional writing process. Instead of beginning with a complete text produced independently by the writer, some participants described a process in which AI is consulted during the stages of idea development, drafting, and language refinement. This pattern can be understood through the concept of digital creativity, which emphasizes the interaction between human creative abilities and digital technologies in producing creative works. The interview data suggest that AI expands the range of linguistic possibilities available to users by providing alternative expressions and structures. However, the informants' statements also show that users remain involved in selecting, modifying, and determining the final form of the text. Thus, the findings support a collaborative model of creativity in which AI functions as a creative assistant rather than an autonomous literary author (Hutson, 2025; Wang, 2024).

The interview data also indicate that AI influences the stylistic dimension of Arabic digital literary expression. Several informants reported using AI to compare different forms of expression and select language that they considered more appropriate for digital audiences. One informant stated, "Sometimes I ask AI to make an Arabic sentence more poetic or suitable for social media, and then I change it according to my own style". This finding suggests that AI may contribute to the diversification of Arabic literary expression by allowing users to experiment with different linguistic styles within a relatively short period. In relation to contemporary theories of digital creativity, this process demonstrates how technological tools can expand creative experimentation without necessarily eliminating individual creative agency. The finding also complements previous research showing that generative AI can support writing development and provide flexible linguistic alternatives in language production (Alvero et al., 2024; McGuire et al., 2024).

Another important finding concerns the emergence of shorter and more digitally oriented literary forms. Several participants described producing short Arabic texts, brief poetic expressions, captions, and narrative fragments for social media and other digital platforms. One informant noted, "I prefer short Arabic literary texts for social media because people usually do not read long texts, and AI helps me make them concise". This response indicates that the digital environment influences not only how literary texts are produced

but also their length, style, and communicative orientation. The emergence of shorter and more accessible literary expressions suggests that Arabic digital literature is adapting to the characteristics of contemporary digital platforms, where brevity, immediacy, and audience interaction are important considerations. This finding is consistent with the broader concept of digital literature, which views literary production as increasingly shaped by technological platforms and multimodal forms of communication (Fang et al., 2023; Li et al., 2024; McGuire et al., 2024).

From a sociolinguistic perspective, the interview findings suggest a gradual transformation in the concept of authorship. The participants did not generally describe AI as the sole producer of their literary works; rather, they positioned AI as a source of ideas, linguistic alternatives, and stylistic suggestions. The statement by I9 that the final text is still selected and edited by the user illustrates that human agency remains important in the creative process (Yuan et al., 2022). Therefore, the findings suggest that AI may be more appropriately understood as a co-creative or supportive tool rather than a replacement for the human author. This interpretation is relevant to theories of human–technology interaction because it emphasizes that creativity emerges through interaction between technological affordances and human decision-making. At the same time, the increasing involvement of AI raises questions concerning originality, authenticity, and authorial identity, particularly when AI-generated expressions become a substantial part of the final literary text (Cheung & Shi, 2024; Reza et al., 2025).

Overall, the empirical findings demonstrate that AI influences Arabic digital literary expression through three interconnected processes: idea generation, stylistic experimentation, and adaptation of literary texts to digital formats. The interview excerpts show that young users actively interact with AI but generally retain control over the selection and revision of the final text (Formosa et al., 2024). These findings extend previous research on AI-assisted writing by showing that the role of AI in Arabic literary production is not limited to improving linguistic accuracy or writing efficiency; it may also influence the creative process, stylistic choices, and forms of literary expression. Consequently, AI-based Arabic digital literature can be understood as an emerging form of human–AI creative interaction in which technological assistance expands creative possibilities while human users continue to determine the meaning, style, and final form of their literary works.

Overall, the findings suggest that AI-assisted Arabic literary expression represents a developing form of digital creativity in which technological support and human agency work together. AI enables young users to explore diverse linguistic styles, develop literary ideas, and adapt their writing to the communicative characteristics of digital platforms.

However, the quality and originality of literary works still depend on users' ability to evaluate, modify, and personalize AI-generated suggestions. This indicates that the role of AI in Arabic digital literature extends beyond facilitating text production to creating new possibilities for literary experimentation and expression. Therefore, the effective use of AI in Arabic literary creativity requires a balance between technological assistance, linguistic awareness, and individual creative responsibility.

Conclusion

This study found that Artificial Intelligence (AI) has influenced Arabic language practices among the 20 young informants in three main areas: access to Arabic lexical information, semantic interpretation, and digital literary expression. In terms of lexical access, 17 of the 20 informants reported using AI more frequently than conventional dictionaries, while 15 informants emphasized the advantage of receiving contextual meanings and example sentences. These findings indicate that AI has become an important and practical source of Arabic lexical information for the participants, particularly because of its accessibility, speed, and contextual explanations.

The findings also indicate a tendency toward greater semantic flexibility in Arabic digital communication. Participants reported encountering meanings that vary according to digital contexts, as illustrated by the use of منصة (*manṣṣah*) and شبكة (*shabakah*) in contemporary technological contexts. However, the findings do not demonstrate that AI has replaced traditional dictionaries or independently caused permanent semantic change. In the area of digital literary expression, the interview data show that participants use AI to generate ideas, explore linguistic styles, develop text structures, and adapt literary expressions to digital platforms. At the same time, participants generally remain involved in selecting, modifying, and determining the final form of their texts.

The scientific contribution of this study lies in providing empirical evidence of how young Arabic users interact with AI across interconnected linguistic practices: lexical access, semantic interpretation, and digital literary creativity. Rather than viewing AI solely as a technological learning tool, this study demonstrates its emerging role in shaping users' ways of accessing, interpreting, and producing Arabic language content in digital environments. The findings contribute to contemporary Arabic linguistics by connecting AI use with developments in Arabic lexicographical practices, semantic adaptation, and digital literary expression. Nevertheless, the conclusions are limited to the experiences of the 20

informants involved in this study and should therefore be interpreted as context-specific findings rather than generalizations about all Arabic-speaking younger generations.

Furthermore, the findings highlight the importance of critical and responsible AI use in the development of contemporary Arabic language practices. Although AI provides greater accessibility to lexical information, supports the interpretation of context-dependent meanings, and expands opportunities for digital literary creativity, its outputs still require careful evaluation against reliable linguistic sources. Therefore, AI should be positioned as a supportive tool that complements human linguistic knowledge, critical thinking, and creativity rather than replacing them. Future research involving broader participant groups and diverse digital contexts is needed to further investigate how AI-mediated interactions influence Arabic lexical practices, semantic development, and literary expression over time.

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