

How to Cite:

Al Tuma, Q. A. K., Mottaqi, A. M., & Seyedi, S. H. (2021). The impact of women in the literary life of Gibran Khalil Gibran. *Linguistics and Culture Review*, 5(S3), 1150-1160. <https://doi.org/10.21744/lingcure.v5nS3.1832>

The Impact of Women in the Literary Life of Gibran Khalil Gibran

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Abstract---Gibran Khalil Gibran loved women, but he did not love one woman, for he shared his life with a number of women, and these women saw him under different names such as mother, sister, beloved, friend and others, but did Gibran appreciate their great role in the stages of his life and did they influence These women in his literary life and how they affected? This research aims to shed light on this aspect of the life of this writer, answering such two questions, to show the extent of the impact of women in Gibran's literary life, using the descriptive-analytical approach. And the most important findings of the research. The results are that the woman played a great role in the formation of Gibran's literary personality, as his works gave a special color and character that differed from the works of others, and this is evident through his writings. This Mary Haskell was unique among all women with the first lover in his literary life, as he still frequently shows his love for her in his words to the point of illusion that he did not love another woman.

Keywords---descriptive analytical, first lover, impact women, literary life, loved women.

Introduction

Statement of the issue

Gibran Khalil Gibran loved women and appreciated their great role in the stages of his literary life, but he did not love him One woman, his life was shared by a number of women such as Sultana Tabet and Josephine Beaboude and Michelin,

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Manuscript submitted: 27 July 2021, Manuscript revised: 18 Oct 2021, Accepted for publication: 09 Nov 2021

Charlotte Teller, Mary Kahwagi, Marie Khoury, Corinne Roosevelt, Mrs. Mason and Barbara Young. Many references count about 12 women" and this is clearly evident through his writings as He says in one of his letters to his beloved May Ziada, where he says: "I owe everything that is "me" to The woman since I was a child until now, and the woman opens the windows in my eyes and the doors in my soul. And if it were not for the mother woman, the sister woman, and the friend woman, I would have slept with these sleepers who. They seek the tranquility of the world with their snoring." It seems that Gibran declares that without the woman he would not have become. Gibran is Gibran Khalil Gibran, the artist whom Europe has loved since he was a child and carried by his mother with his brothers.

To Boston, an immigrant from Lebanon, and her constant encouragement and keenness to teach him the arts and spread his spirit, ambition in it. And the sister woman, who means his sister (Mariana), who was devoted to his service and care for days. His illness passed through the teacher (Florence Pierce) in his school abroad, who saw in him the talent of the artist. Then she texts a high-powered friend named Jesse Fremont Bell, who in turn. I contacted the artist (Fred Holland Day), who helped him greatly in starting his painting path, All the way to (Mary Haskell), the friendly woman who was ten years older than him, but she was Inspiring and supportive throughout his life since he knew her at the age of twenty-one until his death And then comes (May Ziada), who loved her and kept texting her until he wished to come back and marry her Check his oriental romance. Therefore, the names of women abounded, but the most prominent of them were those who had a great role in Gibran's life Khalil Gibran are: his mother (Kamela Rahma), (Mary Haskell), (Emily Michel) and (Salma Karama O Hala Al-Zahir) and (May Ziada). In view of what he suffered in his life in spiritual and psychological instability.

The purpose of the research

Disclosure of the impact of women in the literary life of Gibran Khalil Gibran.

Research questions

- What is the impact of women on the literary life of Gibran Khalil Gibran?
- How did women influence Gibran's literature?

Research hypotheses

Since Gibran Khalil Gibran met several women, it seems that these women influenced him. A great influence in his literary life.

Research background

There are many researches on the influence of women in the life of Gibran Khalil Gibran, but what was mentioned in them are all historical and not literary issues. This research focuses on this aspect of his life.

The life of Gibran Khalil Gibran

In the city of Bcharre in northern Lebanon in the shadows of the cedar above Wadi Qadisha, Gibran Khalil Gibran was born on January 6, 1883. His father was very valiant, contented with his worldly drinks that distracted him from the hardships of life, and he was committed to counting sheep and goats in the barrens so that the state fees would be paid for them. In 1883 AD in the village of Bushra in northern Lebanon As for his mother, she is the lady (Kamela Rahma), a tender and compassionate lady, and the daughter of a scholar Christians, she raised her children a good upbringing.

She had a role and impact in the life and personality of Gibran, as she encouraged and urged him to develop his talent in Drawing and literary writing, which is what I introduced him to famous Arab stories such as the story of a thousand and one nights. I also knew him on the poems of Abu Nawas and she continued to support him and support him since his childhood until he became a well-known and famous writer. A boy immigrated with his family to the United States of America, to study literature and start his literary career, writing in both Arabic and English (Ray, 1817; Hanna, 1973).

Gibran was a member of the Pen Association in New York, known at the time as the "Poets of the Diaspora" along with Lebanese authors such as Al-Amin Al-Rihani, Mikhail Naima and Elia Abu Madi. One of the philosophical essays written in poetic publishing in the English language, and the book received good sales despite a critical and wonderful reception. He was also known as the best-selling poet after Shakespeare and Laozi. The Prophet's book was translated into as many as 110 languages, including Chinese, Gibran died in New York in 100 April 1931, at the age of 48, due to tuberculosis and cirrhosis of the liver. Jeeran wished to be buried in Lebanon, and his wish was fulfilled in 1932, when his remains were transferred there, and he was buried there in what is now known as the "Jean Museum."

There were two directions in his writings, one of them taking by force and revolting against the beliefs of religion, and the other following the tendencies and likes to enjoy the pure life, and he discloses both directions together. His poem "The Processions" has many books in Arabic and English, including a brief on the art of music, brides of the meadows, rebellious souls, broken wings, A tear and a smile, a collection of literary stories, sermons and poems, processions, storms, a novel, innovations and antics, the madman, the prophet, sand and Zaid, Jesus, the son of man, a garden.

The impact of women on the life of Gibran Khalil Gibran

The woman had a great impact on the soul of Gibran Khalil Gibran, and indeed, her impact on his literature was double, that the eastern woman was overpowered, submissive, as the mother of Gibran Khalil Gibran was subjected to the ferocity of the husband or the cruelty of the brother or the arrogance of the father, trodden under the feet of worn traditions and harsh customs. This woman inherited the same Gibran Khalil Gibran's pessimism and campaigned him on the

revolution. He was a lawyer for her case and a advocate for her liberation and a powerful voice defending her freedom, right and dignity.

As for the Arab woman, such as Mary Haskell, she was the owner of an institute in Boston, who provided him with material aid with everything he needed to complete his technical studies in Paris, and two times. What a man loves in a woman, and these two women are very influential. Al-Aykaria, the young writer, increased his belief in the power of women and the woman's right to life and freedom from all the traditions that society restricts he and fossilized habits. He spoke in depth about death, life, the universe, the philosophy of sorrows and joys, the creation of the heavens and the earth, mountains and stars, about love and adoration, and about the effect of love on me ([Nasution, 2016](#); [Nyandra & Suryasa, 2018](#)).

Human heart. He also wrote the book "The Prophet" and we find in his idea and theory of the universe, life and death, and among the most important works of Gibran, such as "The Musician", "Meadow Brides", "Rebellious Spirits" and "Wings". The Broken, "A Tear and a Smile," "The Madman," "The Processions," "The Storms," "The Previous," "Badaa' and Anniversaries," "Sand and Zaida," "Jesus the Son of Man," "The Gods of the Earth," "The Tale," "The Prophet's Garden". In the depths of Gibran Khalil Gibran there is a soul that yearns for the new and useful, and is alienated from every dull tradition, he writes only what he believes is true and correct, and therefore his writing is a pure woman that reflects a great personality who is willing to adhere to the restrictions of the past. Gibran Khalil Gibran's idea of the concept of humanity and the actual view of women expanded on a large number He has a way of life, a way of art, a way of literature, and a way of thinking. And a way in his literary style ([Hovers & Vynkovicz-Mytel, 2020](#); [Menaka, 2017](#)).

Because the style of Gibran Khalil Gibran is unique and distinguished in terms of rhetoric, sweetness, words, harmony, and so on. One of the most beautiful phrases of Jaran Khalil Jaran is: In the wave of islands I wrote one line on the sand and gave it all my heart and all my soul. At the tide of the flood, I returned to read what I had written, and realized my ignorance of the shore. And in the storms we see articles that we read in his book A Tear and a Smile, because Gibran considers himself like a sentimental poet who would not like anything to publish his heart on paper, with all its love, gloom, loneliness, alienation, pain, longing and nostalgia. In his piece (The Poet), he says, "I am a stranger in this world".

I am a stranger, and I have traveled to the east and the west of the earth, but I have not found my birthplace, nor have I found anyone who knows me. As well as his beautiful article "Between Night and Morning", which begins: "Shut up, my heart, for space is not." He hears you and concludes by saying: "Rise, my heart, and raise your voice in luxury. Whoever does not share his songs in the morning was one of the sons of darkness, as well as his influential article "My family died", which he wrote on the day when the famine was reaping the harvest in Lebanon during the First World War, in which he reaches the utmost tenderness and sweetness The tenderness, as he wishes he were an ear of wheat fixed in the soil of Lebanon to feed a hungry child, or a ripe fruit in the orchards of Lebanon

surrounded by a hungry woman, or a bird in the space of Lebanon hunted by a hungry hunter. My family died on steel. They died because they were not criminals, they died because they did not wrong the oppressors They Died Because They Were Peaceful". We are discussing here some of the women who influenced Gibran Khalil Gibran's literary life time after time ([Alzaid, 2016](#); [McHarek, 2006](#); [Creswell, 2012](#)).

Mother

His mother, Kamel Bint El Khoury, was the daughter of a monk of flexibility. She went with her first husband to Brazil, where her husband fell ill and died shortly, and when she returned completely after the death of her husband alone to her country, her infant son Peter was growing in her womb. And when she arrived in her town, she began to live in her father's house. She was a glorified singer singing in the church, and one day Khalil Gibran heard her singing, which made him love her, and he became her second husband. She was perfect, with a generous character, and with a wide heart, who was able to understand the manifestations of the genius of her son Jeeran in his youthful year. And Gibran Khalil Gibran used to sit alone in his loneliness, and he called his mother to his affairs without making him do such and such. She had in her heart a love for her country and her mother tongue - Arabic, and the reason was that she sent Gibran Khalil Gibran to the School of Wisdom to learn the language of his forefathers ([Lestari, 2021](#); [Saifnazarov et al., 2021](#)).

Thus, Gibran was able to return to his hometown and sip its beautiful scenery And these days that Gibran spent on the benches of the School of Wisdom have a profound impact on his artistic life. And his mother was a beloved image in the heart of Gibran Khalil Gibran, and he spent his childhood under her wings, saying: "Most religions conceal God in his masculine form, and to me, God is a mother like her. He is a father but rather a father." and Umm Ma'a, and the woman is an example of God the Mother. As for the path to God the Mother, it is love. And he has many phrases about the mother, he says in the broken wings.

The sweetest thing that human lips say is the mother's shot, and the most beautiful call is her "Oh, word mom Small, big, full of hope, love and inflection. And all that is in the human heart of tenderness and Sweetness and sweetness. The mother is everything in this life, she is the consolation in sadness and hope in Strength, and strength in weakness, is the source of tenderness, compassion, pity and forgiveness. Whoever loses his mother. He loses a chest to rest his head on, a hand that blesses him, and an eye that guards him. Everything in nature is symbolized by He talks about motherhood, and the sun is the mother of this earth, whose heat nurses it and embraces it with its light She leaves in the evening, only after she sleeps. She is the mother of trees and flowers Loving mothers for delicious fruits and live seeds. mother of all Something in being is the whole soul Eternal eternity filled with beauty and love.

Mary Haskell

In the year 1904, the creator decided Gibran to display his drawings in a small exhibition. His pictures were all nude. That is why some people showed distaste,

and Gibran Khalil Gibran became sad. And a little later, Mabara Haskell, the president of the "Elder Haskell School for Girls in Boston, and she saw his paintings, and whenever she ran her eyes over these pictures, she was amazed with great astonishment. And Gibran Khalil Gibran was sitting in her claws. So he knew it and Gibran Khalil Gibran interpreted it about the meanings of his drawings, and the secret behind his naked discussion as he claims because life is naked and the naked body is the closest and most beautiful symbol of life. "Gibran Khalil Gibran and Mary met for a period after a while, and they discussed life, song, and human relationship, and gradually they fell in deep love, and Marie sent him to Paris to specialize in the art of painting, and she sent 75 dollars every month. Gibran Khalil became Gibran was largely in the nude of Mary, and his misfortunes of money, hope and love, but the fates of the heavens did not allow them to marry. He waits for the opportunity to release the word in his mouth until he stops talking at a point that calls for silence and thought. And if he felt that his sitting had gone too far in meditation, he suddenly took her hand in his. He tightened it and raised it respectfully to his lips, so he said it, then bit his eye, and in a voice as if the voice of fate announced a great secret from The secrets of existence.

He said:

Marie? Will you walk with me?

"to where?"

"Where life calls us"

Or do you mean marriage, Khalil?

Yes, do you cross the road with me to the end?

Mary answered, still astonishment on her face and in her voice:

"Are you clean, Khalil - is your body clean?"

But Mary Haskell married Mr. Mince, and she went with him to Georgia. When Gibran died according to God bless Mary Haskell to accompany the corpse of neighbors to Lebanon.

And Jeeran says in his will: "As it is in my professional drawings, books, art goods, etc., I recommend it after my death to touch Mary Haskell Mines, who currently resides under No. 24 Aston Street in Savata, Georgia. I considered that to send all or some of these things to my town "and love is romantic for him, he does not seek sensual pleasure, or physical pleasure is satisfied by meeting and good talk, we see this in his book "The Broken Wings" Gibran Khalil Gibran describes his passion in the presence of Salma Karama, the heroine of this novel: "We would have gone out to the garden, and walked among the trees, feeling the hidden fingers of the breeze touching our faces, and the heights of flowers and herbs swaying between our feet, so that when we reached the jasmine tree, we sat silently on that wooden bench, listening to the rustling of the sleeping nature, revealing with sweetness. The secrets of our chests sighed before the eyes of the sky looking at us from behind the blue of the sky, and then the moon rose from behind years, and its light flooded those mounds and beaches, so villages appeared on the shoulders of valleys as if they had risen from nothing, and that all of Lebanon was under those silver rays as if a boy leaned on his arm. Under a nice veil and I've seen Lebanon that night, like an imaginary poetic thought, erect like a dream between waking days And unconsciousness, this is how things

change before our eyes with the change of our emotions, and this is how we imagine things disguised (Tiedt et al., 2014; Jelinic, 2019).

With magic and beauty when magic and beauty are only in our souls". "Nature here, as Gibran declares, takes on colors that differ according to our sense of it and our view of it. And that the emotions of Gibran Khalil Gibran were intense, his sadness was deep and touching, and the anger of a casual surah does not stop at any limit, and does not value it for tradition, and if he loves he loves with all the emotions of himself, as it may be rare for a man and a woman to love without meeting them in their lives. But this is what happened in the life of Gibran and Mai Ziada. Mai Ziada was from Lebanon. She moved with her family to Egypt, and educated in the countries of the East first, and then traveled to Europe to complete her studies. She was writing articles in a magazine published by her father in the Arabic language and in a French magazine. Her father had relations between the writers of Egypt, and they would meet in her father's house to discuss contemporary literary movements and their discussions would revolve around Gibran and his literature every now and then. Mai Ziadeh listened eagerly from them to the opinions of Gibran Khalil Gibran, because she was reading Gibran from Arab magazines. and sent We see in his book Broken Wings (Naimy, 1974; Gibran, 2018).

May Ziadeh

Mai Ziadeh sent a letter to Gibran in which she introduces herself, her literary works, and her admiration for his ideas his writings. Neighbors wrote to her in response to her about the situation of women and Arab society, and there is no role in raising the level of women in the Middle East, and sent her a copy of his book "The Broken Wings", waiting for her valuable opinions on this book. May Ziadeh was impressed by this book and showed in a letter to him that the ideas that Gibran presents in this novel detract from the morals of society". Because the heroine of Salma Karama visits her lover repeatedly after her marriage. And it has been proven to him that it is not permissible for a woman Married to meet her last lover, and with this act, She deceives her husband, her community, and above all it deceives itself.

Gibran used to send her copies of his books when they were published to get her opinions. When his books "Al-Majnun" and "Al-Mawakeb" were published, May wrote in "Al-Hilal" magazine, which is published in a source, criticizing these two books. Thus, their hearts gained love and reverence between them. During the time, Egyptian writers gathered to honor a Lebanese poet, and invited Gibran to deliver a sermon. But Jeeran was unable to attend this party because of the hardship of money, and he sent the article "The Baalbaki Poet" to be read on his behalf. May had the opportunity to read this article and continued their correspondence until Gibran's death. Their message was not only one of love. Rather, it was discussions about the conditions of society and the human being. And once Gibran wrote to her to come to New York. But she refused this invitation, saying that the custom does not allow a woman to do so. And she invited him to Egypt. Gibran should have reached her, but the tampering of predestination prevented him from it, and time allowed them to love each other

closely with their message for a period of nineteen years (McCarthy & Auger, 2002; Glenn et al., 2010).

Hala Al-Daher (Salma Karama)

Gibran was sent by his mother to his hometown of Lebanon to learn the Arabic language and its culture in 1897 and joined the Wisdom School in Beirut. He was spending summer holidays in Bushra, but his father became a drunkard in every sense of the word. And his isolation made him so hard that he never appreciated his talents or considered his feelings. So he had to leave his father's house a few weeks after his return". He moved to the house of one of his relatives, and then he soon met the daughter of one of the Gibran and loved her. This girl was called Hala Al-Daher and was distinguished by her beauty and two years older than him. There were neighbors in her house As a refuge from his father's anger, and if he was also there, he had suffered from afflictions by my brother Hala, who was the ruler of the region. And as soon as the summer of 1899 came to my brother Hala, it became clear to my brother Hala that the connection that binds his sister to a son who is obligated to tax the goats as Gibran called (Belet, 2018; Kraaykamp, 2003).

Gibran never spoke. So what was the two lovers that you manage the matter of meeting bitterly, as a companion to the monastery of Marxes, accompanied by Saeeda, sister of Hala "2 And after a while, neighbors returned to Boston, leaving his beloved sad in the land of Lebanon, but he gave the world, causing this sad incident, a beautiful novel that is Broken Wings Gibran changed the name of Hala al-Daher to Salma Karama, meaning Hala al-Daher, who was trusted by neighbors at the end of the novel, in order to complete the elements of the tragedy. It is certain that she married a man who was not really neighbors, but she did not die before the writer, but was at the forefront of the women around his coffin, when Transfer his remains to His last residence is in Derma Sarkis, near Bsharri (Gold, 1996; Hayes & Dennerstein, 2005).

Amylmethyl

Amelie Methyl was of French origin, she was nicknamed in Gibran's writings as gay, and Mary Haskell knew her to neighbors, and she was a teacher at Mary Haskell School, and one of Mary's assistants Haskell. And she had a fortune of beauty, so neighbors asked her to paint her picture. This picture, by Jeeran, is preserved in his museum. There is no doubt that the loving relationship between Gibran and Mary Haskell was a platonic love, meaning mental and spiritual love On the contrary, Gibran's relationship with two examples was that of deception, and he says to them, "You are also the daughter of worms and creatures, and I am like an eagle. There is no land but space as a field. And I can't stand that He oversaw life except from the high peaks (Lin, 2009; Gibran, 1924). Glory be to the one who combined the eagle and the hen. Amelie Mithel said: And you do not refuse to feed your body with some chicken and its meat, Khalil, and Gibran said: My body is not my soul. "You only know yourself and you only believe in yourself, I say to you, until you became a piece of cake in the mouths of school girls and teachers. Then Gibran left for Paris in 1908, and one day he was sitting in his room and was absorbed in the philosophy of William Blake, so Emily Mithel came

to him and talked a lot about love and the heart relationship between them, and she loves him very much and would like to marry him, but he does not like the relationship of marriage and He is satisfied to be received by lover only. Gibran was afraid that his relatives and friends would have to marry her because he was studying there at their expense, especially at the expense of Mary Haskell. Emily Micheal refused to be his lover and left, and then Amelie Mithel did not return to him, and here Love seals between them (Zarea et al., 2018; Azadbakht et al., 2021).

Mariana

And Mariana was Gibran's younger sister. When the hands of death kidnapped his sister Sultan first, then his mother and older brother together, then his sister Mariana remained for him in times of sadness and happiness and she rose as if she was his helper. And I understood that art and money do not go together. She left her brother to take her livelihood job and did not tell him about the misfortunes of real life, which prevented him from being a great artist who created for the world literary monuments and brilliant drawings. And Mariana was Gibran's amusement in times of sadness And depression. And in his last days, he wrote in a will to divide most of his money to Mariana, which would suffice for her remaining life. And if we look at Mariana's life, we see that she forgot to live for herself, but spent most of her life for her brother the genius.

The result

Women had the main role in Gibran's intellectual and artistic formation from childhood to manhood, and based on that:

- He had concepts about love and sex, and what we notice in his stories.
- The adorableness.
- A distinctive vision of women and the extent of their influence on men, which emerged in all his writing Literary and artistic.
- This article sheds light on the women who played a prominent role in Gibran's life and their influence on his literature and art
- The algebraic romanticism was manifested in the glorification of the man he considered Gibran is the foundation and center of the universe.
- Realism has been manifested in Gibran's literature, especially in the love and adoration of women and his anecdotal writings, where these stories were inspired by reality and what surrounds it of human pain and tragedies and addresses the injustice of society to women Sources and references.

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