

This paper has endeavored to shed light on the explicit issue of having more than one variety within Arabic speech communities; all these varieties are just logically descendants of Classical Arabic, which has historically merged as Modern Standard Arabic and a plethora of current vernaculars. The status of Standard Arabic in relation to any other variety can never be objectively portrayed as superior-to-inferior relation-governed; rather, it can only be a source of unifying millions of Arabic speakers phonologically, morphologically, semantically and culturally. The linguistic and the socio-cultural differences that Arab people hold among them can be successfully neutralized and leveled by virtue of evident daily exchanges of Standard Arabic among interlocutors at various levels. In other words, this phenomenon can be totally the opposite of the Diglossic and schismatic nature of German and Greek; and thus it can be characterized as socioculturally and sociolinguistically uniglossic in essence.