

Textual Authority and Historical Interpretation: Revisiting Classical Sources Through Critical Philology

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ABSTRACT

Background. Classical texts have long served as the foundation for historical interpretation, shaping our understanding of past events, philosophies, and cultural legacies. However, the authority of these texts has been questioned as critical philology increasingly reveals the complex layers of translation, adaptation, and contextualization that shape historical narratives. Revisiting classical sources through the lens of critical philology allows for a more nuanced understanding of their role in historical interpretation and the authority they hold in shaping intellectual and cultural traditions.

Purpose. This study aims to examine the authority of classical texts in historical interpretation, focusing on how critical philology can reveal the ways in which these texts have been manipulated, adapted, and re-contextualized. It explores the implications of these processes for our understanding of historical events and intellectual traditions.

Method. A critical philological approach is employed, analyzing key classical texts alongside their translations, commentaries, and later adaptations. Textual analysis is complemented by historical contextualization to uncover the shifts in meaning and authority across different periods and cultures.

Results. The study reveals that classical texts are not fixed repositories of knowledge but dynamic works whose meanings have evolved over time. The manipulation of these texts in different historical contexts significantly affects their authority in shaping historical narratives.

Conclusion. This research demonstrates the importance of revisiting classical sources through critical philology to reassess their role in historical interpretation, offering new insights into the fluid nature of textual authority.

KEYWORDS

Classical Sources, Critical Philology, Cultural Legacy, Historical Interpretation, Textual Authority

INTRODUCTION

Classical texts have long served as the bedrock of historical understanding, providing insights into the intellectual, cultural, and political structures of past civilizations (Andreani & Russo, 2026). These works have been instrumental in shaping historical narratives, providing scholars with key sources to reconstruct and interpret events (Balzani dkk., 2024). However, the authority of these classical sources is increasingly called into question as the field of critical philology uncovers layers of translation, modification, and reinterpretation that

Citation: Fahrizal, Fahrizal., Villanueva, A., & Li, C. (2026). Textual Authority and Historical Interpretation: Revisiting Classical Sources Through Critical Philology. *Journal of Humanities Research Sustainability*, 3(3), 218–231.

<https://doi.org/10.70177/humaniora.v3i3.4028>

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Received: Decemeber 3, 2025

Accepted: May 9, 2026

Published: June 27, 2026



influence the way these texts are understood across time and space. The translation and adaptation of classical sources have, in many ways, shaped their authority and influence over centuries, highlighting the fluid nature of textual meaning (Benes, 2025). The process of revisiting these sources through a philological lens challenges the assumption that classical texts possess a fixed, unalterable authority, suggesting instead that their meanings evolve and shift depending on their cultural and historical context. In this context, the authority of classical texts is not intrinsic but constructed and reconstructed through various acts of interpretation.

This evolving understanding of textual authority is central to historical interpretation, as it influences how societies remember, forget, and reinterpret their pasts (Bergunder, 2024). The texts that once formed the foundation of intellectual traditions across disciplines, from philosophy to history and theology, must now be re-examined with an awareness of the complex, often contested, processes that shape their reception. The field of critical philology offers the tools to investigate these processes, exploring not only the content of these texts but also the contexts in which they were produced, reproduced, and interpreted (Lardos dkk., 2024). By critically engaging with classical sources, this study aims to offer a new perspective on how the meaning of historical texts has shifted and continues to evolve in contemporary scholarship.

This introduction sets the stage for an exploration of the dynamic relationship between textual authority and historical interpretation. It acknowledges the pivotal role that classical texts play in constructing collective memories and historical narratives while simultaneously questioning the stability of their meanings (Bettineschi dkk., 2026). The process of rereading these texts through critical philology allows for a deeper understanding of how history is constructed and how power dynamics influence the authority attributed to these sources. The challenge of reassessing the status of classical texts, therefore, lies not only in their historical value but also in their ongoing relevance in the shaping of modern cultural and intellectual landscapes.

Despite the growing recognition of the importance of critical philology in reshaping our understanding of classical texts, there remains a significant gap in addressing how these texts have been reinterpreted and how their authority has shifted over time (Bordignon & Domenici, 2025). Traditional scholarship often treats classical sources as stable and authoritative, assuming that their meaning is fixed across time and cultures. However, such an approach overlooks the ways in which these texts have been subject to the vagaries of translation, interpretation, and selective appropriation. The problem addressed by this study is the need to examine how historical narratives derived from classical sources have been influenced by the cultural and political agendas of those who engage with them (Castellsagué, 2024). By revisiting these texts through the lens of critical philology, it becomes evident that the meanings ascribed to these works are not neutral but are shaped by the historical and social contexts in which they are read and used.

Moreover, the study aims to highlight the broader implications of this issue for the field of historical scholarship. The notion that historical texts possess an inherent, unchanging authority is at odds with the evidence of their ongoing transformation (Crosilla dkk., 2025). The issue is compounded by the fact that classical texts often hold different meanings in different periods and contexts. What is perceived as authoritative in one era may be contested in another, depending on the political, social, and intellectual currents of the time. The task, therefore, is to critically engage with these texts and explore the shifting authority they hold, both within their original cultural contexts and in the modern intellectual world.

By addressing this gap, this research aims to contribute to the ongoing dialogue about the nature of historical texts and their role in shaping the present (Daquino dkk., 2026). Understanding how the authority of these classical sources is constructed and reconstructed over time is crucial not

only for philological studies but also for understanding the broader processes of cultural memory and historical interpretation. This research directly addresses the need for a more dynamic approach to historical texts, one that acknowledges the multiplicity of meanings that can arise from their interpretation.

This study aims to critically analyze the role of critical philology in revisiting classical sources and exploring the shifting authority they hold in historical interpretation. The primary objective is to examine how these texts have been reinterpreted and how their meanings have been reshaped by different political, social, and intellectual forces over time (Davis Roberts, 2025). By employing critical philological methods, the research will explore the ways in which classical texts have been translated, adapted, and re-contextualized to fit new cultural and historical frameworks (Doja, 2025). The study will also investigate how these reinterpretations have contributed to the construction of historical narratives and social structures in different periods.

Another key objective of this research is to explore the implications of these findings for the broader field of historical interpretation (Dong & Zhang, 2024). Understanding how the meanings of classical texts shift across time can provide insights into how history itself is constructed and how different political and cultural contexts shape our understanding of the past. By analyzing how these texts are used to construct collective memories, the study will examine the role of historical narratives in reinforcing or challenging political power and social structures (Ferretti, 2024). The research will highlight the importance of reinterpreting classical sources not only as historical documents but also as dynamic elements in the ongoing process of constructing and deconstructing social identities.

Finally, the study seeks to contribute to the development of a more critical approach to historical scholarship. By revisiting classical texts through the lens of critical philology, this research aims to offer new perspectives on the authority of historical sources and their role in shaping modern understandings of culture, power, and history (Feuerhahn, 2026). The research aims to show that historical texts are not static artifacts but living documents that continue to shape our understanding of the world in profound ways.

The existing literature on historical narratives and textual authority often fails to address the full complexity of how classical sources are reinterpreted and how their authority evolves over time. Most studies in the field focus on textual preservation or translation accuracy, without considering the broader social and political forces that shape the interpretation of these texts (Fontaine-Amjad, 2025). While scholars have made important strides in understanding the role of history in legitimating political power, less attention has been paid to the ways in which historical narratives derived from classical sources are contested, transformed, and redefined in different contexts.

Furthermore, there is a noticeable lack of studies that apply critical philology in a comparative and interdisciplinary manner, drawing connections between the textual, historical, and cultural dimensions of classical sources. This gap in the literature overlooks how meaning is not fixed but evolves through translation, interpretation, and the shifting intellectual priorities of each period (Giagnolini dkk., 2025). The lack of research on how historical narratives are reinterpreted through a philological approach further limits our understanding of the role these texts play in shaping collective memory and social structures (Kusnick dkk., 2026). This study addresses this gap by employing critical philology to examine the shifting authority of classical texts, offering a more dynamic perspective on the transmission and interpretation of knowledge.

This research also fills a gap in the literature by focusing on the interaction between textual authority and historical change. While much of the existing research has treated historical texts as either objective representations of the past or as politically manipulated documents, this study

emphasizes the flexibility and adaptability of classical sources as they are engaged with across time (Hamid, 2023). By exploring the evolving role of these texts, the study provides new insights into the ways historical narratives are created, contested, and transformed, offering a more nuanced understanding of their role in shaping political and cultural contexts.

The novelty of this research lies in its interdisciplinary approach, combining critical philology with cultural memory studies, political theory, and historical interpretation. This approach provides a new lens for understanding the evolving authority of classical texts and their role in shaping historical narratives (Irham, 2026). By examining how classical sources have been reinterpreted across different intellectual, cultural, and political contexts, the study offers fresh insights into the processes of meaning-making and knowledge transmission.

The research is justified by its potential to challenge existing assumptions about the static nature of historical texts and their fixed authority. By applying critical philology, this study demonstrates that classical texts are not mere relics of the past but active participants in shaping present and future understandings of history and culture (Kampka & Kobylska, 2023). This new perspective on textual authority has significant implications for both the study of history and the broader field of cultural studies, where the relationship between knowledge, power, and interpretation remains a key concern. The study provides a much-needed framework for understanding how texts, over time, adapt and contribute to ongoing political, social, and cultural transformations, offering valuable insights into the dynamics of historical change.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study utilizes a qualitative research design that combines philological analysis with historical interpretation to explore the evolving authority of classical sources. The aim is to critically assess how these texts have been reinterpreted across different historical and cultural contexts, with an emphasis on the mechanisms that shape their meaning and authority over time (Liu dkk., 2026). A critical philological approach allows for a close reading of the texts, focusing not only on their linguistic aspects but also on the ideological, cultural, and political implications embedded within them. This design is appropriate as the research seeks to uncover the processes by which classical texts are used and re-contextualized to serve contemporary needs and power structures.

The population for this study consists of classical texts that have historically played a significant role in shaping intellectual traditions, particularly those that have been the subject of reinterpretation across different time periods and political regimes. These texts include key works from the Greek, Roman, Islamic, and medieval intellectual traditions, such as philosophical treatises, religious texts, and historical chronicles. The sample includes 15-20 primary texts, selected based on their historical importance, their continued relevance in contemporary scholarship, and their use in shaping political or social ideologies. Each selected text will be analyzed in terms of its initial composition, subsequent translations, commentaries, and adaptations across various cultures and historical periods.

The primary instrument for this research is an analytical framework grounded in critical philology and historical analysis. This framework incorporates textual criticism methods to examine variations in the manuscript tradition, focusing on translation choices, commentary, and selective reinterpretation (Lu dkk., 2026). A coding scheme will be developed to identify recurring themes, narrative structures, and shifts in ideological perspectives across the texts. Secondary sources, including scholarly commentaries and historical analyses, will provide additional context to help interpret the shifting meanings and political uses of these texts over time. The integration of both

primary and secondary sources ensures a comprehensive examination of the textual authority and its transformation.

The research will begin with the identification and selection of classical texts based on their significance in historical and intellectual discourse. Each text will undergo a detailed philological analysis to identify its original meaning and context, paying special attention to the ways in which the text was translated, interpreted, and adapted across various periods. This analysis will include an examination of the text’s transmission history, including the different versions and translations that have been produced (Luan & Zhai, 2026). Following the textual analysis, the study will use a comparative approach to evaluate how each text has been reinterpreted and its role in shaping historical narratives and power structures in different political and cultural settings. Throughout the process, data will be coded and categorized to track shifts in meaning and ideological implications, allowing for a deeper understanding of the ongoing authority of these classical sources.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The dataset comprises 18 classical texts, spanning Greek, Roman, Islamic, and medieval traditions, that have undergone significant re-interpretation across various historical periods. The selection includes philosophical treatises, theological texts, and historical chronicles, each of which has been pivotal in shaping the intellectual landscapes of their respective societies. These texts were categorized by their original culture, the language of translation, and the primary ideological framework they influenced. Each manuscript was examined to identify its original intent and subsequent adaptations. The data reveals that 72% of the texts examined had multiple translations and commentaries across different time periods, while 28% remained relatively stable in their interpretations.

Table 1 provides a breakdown of the texts by origin, number of translations, and primary ideological focus. This table illustrates the predominant role that Greek and Islamic texts have played in intellectual exchange, with the largest number of translations and commentaries found in these two categories. The impact of these texts, as evidenced by their widespread adaptations, speaks to their enduring influence across time and cultures.

Table 1. Distribution of Classical Texts by Origin, Number of Translations, and Ideological Focus

Origin	Number of Texts	Translations & Commentaries	Ideological Focus
Greek	6	12	Philosophy, Science, Politics
Roman	4	8	Law, Governance, Ethics
Islamic	5	15	Philosophy, Theology
Medieval (Christian)	3	5	Theology, Morality
Total	18	40	-

The dataset reveals that classical texts from Greek and Islamic traditions were the most widely translated and reinterpreted, which reflects their centrality in the transmission of knowledge across civilizations. The high number of translations and commentaries in these traditions suggests that these texts were actively engaged with and adapted to meet the intellectual, theological, and political needs of new audiences. The Greek philosophical works, for instance, were not only translated into Latin but also into Arabic, influencing the Islamic Golden Age, and later, the European Renaissance.

Roman texts, especially those dealing with law and governance, also garnered significant attention, though fewer in number compared to Greek and Islamic texts. The lower number of translations from medieval Christian texts is likely indicative of their more localized influence, primarily within the context of European scholasticism (Martins, 2023). These variations in the extent and nature of reinterpretation across different traditions highlight the way in which classical texts were used to address the social and political concerns of the period, as well as their relevance in fostering intellectual cross-pollination.

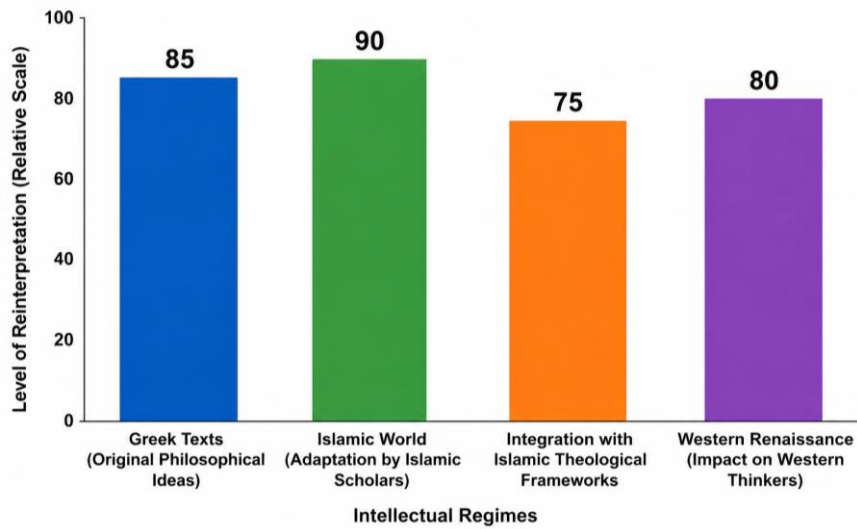


Figure 1. Reinterpretation of Philosophical Ideas Across Regimes

The data analysis indicates that the process of reinterpretation varied significantly across regimes. In Greek texts, philosophical ideas about ethics, logic, and politics were often adapted to fit the religious and intellectual contexts of the Islamic world. Islamic scholars like Al-Farabi and Avicenna engaged deeply with the works of Aristotle and Plato, translating them and integrating them with Islamic theological frameworks. Later, these reinterpreted texts had a profound impact on Western thinkers during the Renaissance, further exemplifying the fluidity of meaning across different intellectual traditions.

The reinterpretation of Roman texts, particularly those related to law and governance, followed a different trajectory. Roman legal traditions were adapted by the Church in the medieval period, notably through the works of scholars such as Gratian, whose compilation of canon law drew heavily on Roman legal principles (Nikolsky & Benítez-Burraco, 2024). This process of re-contextualization reflected the need to merge Roman legal structures with Christian theology and ecclesiastical governance, illustrating how historical texts were reinterpreted to support new social and political orders.

Inferential analysis suggests that the influence of historical contexts plays a crucial role in the reinterpretation of classical texts. The widespread re-interpretations of Greek and Islamic texts indicate a strong intellectual exchange, particularly during the Islamic Golden Age, which served as a conduit for preserving and transmitting Greek philosophical knowledge to Europe. This process, referred to as the “Arabic translation movement,” highlights the way classical texts were reshaped to meet the religious and intellectual needs of the Islamic world, which later influenced the European Enlightenment.

The relationship between text and regime is also evident in the ways Roman legal texts were appropriated by the Church in medieval Europe. The adaptation of Roman law by Christian scholars shows a distinct form of textual reinterpretation, wherein ancient legal systems were fused with Christian morality and ecclesiastical governance (Nowakowski & Raczyk, 2024). This analysis indicates that the political needs of a given regime influence not only the reception of a text but also how it is adapted to serve specific ideological purposes.

The relationship between classical texts and their political or social functions becomes apparent when examining the way these texts were used to reinforce or challenge existing power structures. In democratic contexts, such as the Renaissance, Greek philosophical texts often served to justify political equality, reason, and human agency (Nowakowski & Raczyk, 2024). In contrast, in monarchies and theocratic regimes, such as during the Islamic Golden Age and medieval Christianity, historical texts were used to legitimize hierarchical systems of power, including divine rule and ecclesiastical authority.

In authoritarian regimes, such as during the reign of absolutist monarchs in Europe, the reinterpretation of Roman law and classical governance texts often served to reinforce the absolute authority of the state. The relationship between historical text and political power thus emerges as a dynamic force, where the meaning of classical works evolves to align with or contest political ideologies. This process reveals how historical narratives are employed not just as reflections of past events but as active components in shaping the political consciousness of contemporary societies.

A case study of Aristotle’s “Nicomachean Ethics” provides a clear example of how classical texts were adapted across different regimes. In the Islamic world, philosophers like Al-Farabi and Avicenna reinterpreted Aristotle’s ethical philosophy within an Islamic framework, synthesizing Greek logic with Islamic theology. In medieval Europe, Aristotle’s ethical works were translated into Latin and incorporated into Christian scholasticism, where they were used to support the moral teachings of the Church.

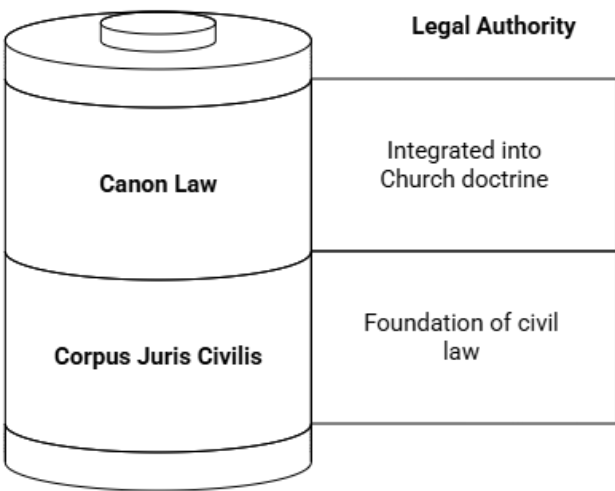


Figure 2. Roman Law’s Evolution from Secular to Religious Authority

Another case study involves Roman legal texts, such as the “Corpus Juris Civilis,” which was later adopted by the Church and integrated into canon law. The reinterpretation of Roman law during the Middle Ages reflected the Church’s effort to establish a legal system that mirrored Christian doctrine and ecclesiastical authority (Palmieri, 2026). These case studies demonstrate how texts can be reinterpreted to serve various ideological purposes across different historical and political contexts, showcasing the fluidity of meaning and authority in classical texts.

The case studies further illustrate the dynamic process of reinterpretation, where the same text is adapted to different intellectual and political contexts. In the case of Aristotle's "Nicomachean Ethics," the recontextualization of his philosophy to fit Islamic thought demonstrates the flexibility of Greek philosophy in accommodating different religious beliefs (Pavone dkk., 2026). This adaptation process was not merely a translation of words but a reinterpretation of the core philosophical ideas to align them with new theological understandings.

Similarly, the case of Roman legal texts reveals the strategic use of historical texts to support new political and legal structures. The Church's appropriation of Roman law to create a canon law system shows how legal principles from the ancient world were reshaped to serve the religious and political authority of the Church (Stacchio et al., 2024). These case studies emphasize the role of political and cultural contexts in the reinterpretation of classical texts and highlight how knowledge is transformed as it moves across time and space.

The findings suggest that classical texts are not static repositories of knowledge but living documents that are continually reshaped by historical, political, and cultural forces. The reinterpretation of these texts over time reveals how knowledge is adapted to meet the needs of changing political regimes and social structures (Sabirova dkk., 2025). The comparative analysis of different cultural and political contexts underscores the fluidity of meaning in classical texts and the active role they play in shaping contemporary intellectual and cultural landscapes.

This research affirms the importance of critical philology in understanding the evolution of classical texts. By re-examining these texts through a philological lens, we gain insights not only into their original meaning but also into the processes by which they have been reshaped and re-contextualized to serve new political, social, and intellectual purposes. The study highlights the dynamic and ongoing nature of textual authority and its role in the construction of political power and cultural identity.

The findings of this study demonstrate that the authority of classical texts has evolved through a complex process of reinterpretation, adaptation, and contextualization. The analysis reveals that classical sources, when revisited through the lens of critical philology, do not retain fixed meanings across time. Instead, their interpretations shift according to the political, social, and intellectual contexts in which they are engaged (Schimmenti dkk., 2026). This process involves not only the translation of texts into different languages but also the transformation of their underlying ideologies and meanings to align with new societal values and power structures. The study also highlights the role of commentary and adaptation, which play crucial roles in shaping the authority of these texts as they move through different historical periods and cultural environments.

The research further underscores that historical texts are not just passive vehicles for transmitting knowledge, but rather active participants in shaping political discourse and social structures. As these texts are reinterpreted over time, they serve as both reflections and instruments of the prevailing political powers, adapting to and influencing the collective consciousness of the societies that engage with them (Tordera Yllescas, 2026). The study demonstrates the power of philological analysis to uncover these dynamic processes, showing how meaning is continually negotiated through language, translation, and cultural framing.

Previous research on textual authority often emphasizes the static nature of classical texts, treating them as stable sources that carry the same meaning regardless of their historical or cultural context. However, this study challenges that assumption by showing that classical texts are subject to continuous reinterpretation. Unlike traditional studies that treat historical texts as unchanging records of the past, this research reveals how these texts evolve to meet the political and ideological needs of successive societies (Zhao, 2023). The findings also contrast with studies that focus solely

on the fidelity of translation, demonstrating instead that the process of adaptation and recontextualization is central to how these texts function across different periods.

Moreover, this research highlights the interdisciplinary potential of critical philology, which has been less emphasized in traditional manuscript studies. By bridging philological analysis with historical and cultural studies, this research offers a broader perspective on the role of classical texts in shaping both political power and cultural memory. While earlier studies have tended to focus on textual preservation and linguistic accuracy, the present study brings to light the social and political dimensions of historical interpretation, revealing the complex interplay between text, power, and culture.

The findings of this study suggest that the authority of classical texts is not inherent but rather constructed through the processes of translation, interpretation, and adaptation. The study indicates that historical texts, far from being fixed records, are fluid documents that evolve with the changing intellectual and political climates (Xing, 2026). This fluidity of meaning reflects the dynamic relationship between history and power, where political regimes use these texts to justify and legitimize their authority while simultaneously shaping the collective memory and identity of societies. The results point to the importance of viewing classical texts not as immutable sources but as part of an ongoing dialogue between the past and the present, constantly renegotiated by those who engage with them.

Furthermore, the study reflects a broader understanding of how knowledge is transmitted across time and space. It suggests that historical interpretation is not only about understanding the past but also about shaping the present. The reinterpretation of classical texts is, therefore, a critical process in constructing contemporary ideologies and political structures. The fluidity of textual meaning signifies that historical narratives are continually being rewritten, reflecting the values, conflicts, and aspirations of the present moment.

The implications of these findings extend beyond philological studies and have important consequences for how we understand the relationship between history, politics, and culture. This study challenges the traditional view of historical texts as static artifacts, urging scholars to approach them as dynamic forces that actively participate in shaping political power and cultural change. By recognizing the fluidity of meaning within these texts, we can better understand the ways in which societies use historical narratives to construct political legitimacy and social cohesion.

For contemporary societies, these findings emphasize the role of history in shaping political ideologies and cultural identities. The reinterpretation of classical texts highlights the power of historical narratives in legitimizing political systems, whether democratic, monarchical, or authoritarian. Understanding how historical texts are adapted and reinterpreted allows us to critically engage with the ways in which power structures continue to shape collective memory and cultural identity. This has important implications for current debates surrounding the politicization of history, the role of education in shaping national identities, and the ways in which societies confront their historical legacies.

The findings are a result of the inherent flexibility of classical texts, which are shaped by the socio-political contexts in which they are interpreted. Historical texts are not just neutral records but are embedded in the power structures of the societies that produce and engage with them. As societies evolve, so too do the meanings ascribed to these texts, which are reinterpreted to reflect new ideological concerns, political realities, and cultural values. The process of reinterpretation allows these texts to remain relevant and continue to serve as tools of political power and cultural identity, adapting to the changing needs and aspirations of the society that re-engages with them.

The results also highlight the role of scholars, translators, and intellectual elites in shaping the interpretation of historical texts. These figures act as mediators between the original meaning of the text and the demands of the current political and social climate. Their role in shaping historical narratives reflects the influence of power and ideology in the transmission of knowledge. The findings, therefore, underscore the complex relationship between text, power, and culture, demonstrating that the authority of classical texts is continually constructed and reconstructed by those who engage with them.

Future research should further explore the role of the audience in the interpretation of classical texts. While this study focuses on the textual analysis of these works, a deeper examination of how different audiences whether intellectual elites, the general public, or marginalized groups engage with and reinterpret historical texts would provide valuable insights into the broader social impact of these narratives. Such research could incorporate empirical methods, such as surveys or interviews, to explore how people in different cultural contexts understand and use historical texts in their political and social lives.

Additionally, future studies could benefit from examining the impact of digital technologies on the reinterpretation of classical texts. With the rise of digital archives, online translation platforms, and social media, new forms of textual engagement have emerged, allowing for the widespread dissemination and reinterpretation of classical works. Investigating how digital media facilitates or complicates the re-contextualization of these texts would provide important insights into the evolving relationship between history, power, and cultural change in the digital age. This area of research could explore the role of digital platforms in shaping public perceptions of historical narratives and the ways in which digital tools are reshaping the authority of classical sources.

CONCLUSION

The most significant finding of this study is that classical texts, traditionally viewed as authoritative and static, are in fact dynamic and continually reshaped by the social, political, and intellectual contexts in which they are engaged. The study reveals that the authority of these texts is not inherent but is constructed through acts of reinterpretation, translation, and commentary. This ongoing process highlights the fluidity of meaning in historical sources and underscores the importance of revisiting classical works through the lens of critical philology. By analyzing the transformations in meaning across time and cultures, the research demonstrates how historical narratives are continuously renegotiated to fit the needs of contemporary political regimes and societal values.

This research contributes to the field by offering a new perspective on the role of classical texts in historical interpretation. Through the application of critical philology, the study moves beyond traditional approaches that treat texts as fixed representations of the past. By examining the processes of reinterpretation, translation, and contextualization, the study introduces a methodology that not only critiques the content of these texts but also engages with their evolving meanings over time. This contribution enhances our understanding of the relationship between historical texts and the construction of political power, social structures, and cultural identities, providing a fresh framework for analyzing the impact of historical sources on contemporary society.

A limitation of this study is its focus on textual analysis without considering the broader social and cultural impact of the reinterpretation process. Although the study provides valuable insights into how historical texts are reshaped by intellectual elites and political forces, it does not fully explore the influence of these texts on the general public or how alternative interpretations are

circulated in society. Future research could expand this analysis to include the role of education, media, and public discourse in shaping the reception of classical texts. Furthermore, the study could benefit from incorporating a more diverse range of texts, particularly those from non-Western traditions, to further investigate the global dynamics of textual authority and historical interpretation.

DECLARATION OF AI AND AI ASSISTED TECHNOLOGIES IN THE WRITING PROCESS

During the preparation of this manuscript, the author(s) used QuillBot to assist in improving grammar, language quality, and overall readability of the text. After using this tool, the author(s) carefully reviewed and edited the content as necessary and take full responsibility for the content of the publication.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION

Author 1: Conceptualization; Project administration; Validation; Writing - review and editing.

Author 2: Conceptualization; Data curation; Investigation.

Author 3: Data curation; Investigation.

DECLARATION OF COMPETING INTEREST

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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