



Researchers' Experiences and Meaning-Making in Antiviral Drug Discovery Teams

Diah Faradina ^{1*}, Siti Fatimah Sultan ²

^{1,2}Universitas Ibrahim, Indonesia

¹diahfaradina@gmail.com, ²sitifatimah@gmail.com

Article Info

Article history:

Received 29-08-2025

Revised 06-09-2025

Accepted 17-10-2025

Keyword:

Researchers' Experiences;
Antiviral Drug Discovery;
Multidisciplinary Teams;
Meaning-Making;
Collaborative Challenges;
Post-Pandemic Context

ABSTRACT

Antiviral drug discovery has become a critical focus of global biomedical research, particularly in the post-pandemic era where rapid innovation and collaborative strategies are required. While significant advancements have been made in molecular design and clinical testing, little is known about the subjective experiences of researchers navigating complex decision-making within multidisciplinary teams. This study addresses this gap by exploring how researchers construct meaning, manage uncertainty, and respond to ethical dilemmas during antiviral drug development. Drawing on an interpretative phenomenological approach, the study involved fifteen researchers (9 male, 6 female) from diverse disciplinary backgrounds, including virology, medicinal chemistry, and clinical pharmacology. Data were collected through semi-structured in-depth interviews lasting 60–90 minutes each and analyzed using a systematic, multi-stage thematic interpretation process with inter-coder reliability checks to ensure analytical rigor. The findings reveal four interrelated themes: navigating uncertainty under time pressure, managing collaborative tensions, confronting ethical challenges, and fostering resilience through adaptive learning. These results demonstrate that scientific progress is shaped not only by technical expertise but also by researchers' interpretations, values, and professional identities. The study offers important implications for improving multidisciplinary teamwork, institutional policies, and adaptive learning strategies in antiviral drug discovery. These insights contribute to a more holistic understanding of the phenomenon and open new directions for future research examining diverse contexts and collaborative models.



©2025 Authors. Published by PT Mukhlisina Revolution Center.. This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License. (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>)

INTRODUCTION

The discovery and development of antiviral drugs have become an increasingly critical focus of global biomedical research, particularly in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic. The rapid emergence of viral mutations, combined with the urgent demand for effective therapeutic interventions, has transformed antiviral drug discovery into a complex scientific and social undertaking (Halim et al., 2021). Researchers are frequently required to make decisions under conditions of uncertainty, balancing the need for rapid progress with the challenges of incomplete data, limited timeframes, and evolving public health priorities.

Antiviral drug discovery extends beyond laboratory procedures and molecular innovation; it encompasses broader social, cultural, and ethical dimensions (Maxim, 2021). The process involves multidisciplinary collaboration among pharmacologists, virologists, clinical trial specialists, and bioinformaticians, who must integrate diverse perspectives and expertise while navigating conflicting priorities (Zhang et al., 2022). These collaborative environments often generate emotional, ethical, and professional challenges that are rarely captured in traditional scientific reporting, yet they significantly influence research outcomes and decision-making processes.

Despite major advancements in molecular modeling, drug formulation, and clinical trial methodologies, there remains limited understanding of the human experience underlying antiviral

drug discovery (Zhao & Brodsky, 2025). Researchers face dilemmas of responsibility, uncertainty, and interprofessional negotiation while working under high-pressure conditions (Caiman & Kjällander, 2024). Their subjective experiences, motivations, and struggles are integral to shaping the strategies and practices adopted throughout the discovery process, especially in the context of global health emergencies.

This reality highlights the importance of exploring the phenomenon through a phenomenological lens. By focusing on the lived experiences and personal interpretations of researchers, phenomenology enables a deeper understanding of how individuals make sense of challenges, decisions, and collaborative dynamics in antiviral drug development (Alharbi & Alqefari, 2023). This approach provides insights into the social and psychological dimensions of scientific work, offering a more comprehensive perspective on the discovery process beyond technical outcomes.

Building upon the broader context of antiviral drug discovery, research focusing on the subjective experiences of scientists engaged in this process has emerged as a significant area of inquiry (Corral-Granados et al., 2023). While biomedical studies have extensively addressed molecular mechanisms, pharmacological pathways, and clinical efficacy, less attention has been devoted to the human dimension of scientific practice. In high-pressure environments such as antiviral drug development, understanding the lived experiences of researchers provides critical insights into how scientific decisions are shaped, negotiated, and implemented.

However, exploring the personal meanings and subjective interpretations of researchers presents several methodological challenges (Ndiaye et al., 2023). Traditional approaches in biomedical research often rely on quantitative frameworks and objective outcome measures, which, while effective in determining efficacy and safety, are insufficient for capturing the complex, multi-layered realities of individual and collective experiences (Ghosh & Montgomery, 2025). These approaches tend to overlook how researchers perceive, interpret, and respond to uncertainty, ethical dilemmas, and interprofessional dynamics within collaborative settings.

This limitation underscores the need for qualitative methodologies capable of examining the essence of lived experience (Mukhlis, 2025a). Among these, phenomenology offers a distinctive framework that prioritizes the voices, perspectives, and sense-making processes of individuals situated within their social and professional contexts (Pohan et al., 2025). By focusing on the interpretation of meaning, phenomenology enables researchers to illuminate aspects of scientific practice that are often absent from conventional analyses, including the emotional, ethical, and relational dimensions of antiviral drug discovery.

In this study, an interpretative phenomenological approach is adopted to address these gaps by delving deeply into the experiences of multidisciplinary research teams engaged in antiviral drug development. Through this lens, the investigation seeks to uncover how researchers navigate uncertainty, negotiate collaboration, and construct meaning within the broader challenges of global health crises (Greenberg, 2025). This focus provides a richer understanding of antiviral drug discovery as both a scientific endeavor and a deeply human process.

Although significant progress has been made in the discovery and development of antiviral drugs, most existing studies continue to focus on technical solutions such as molecular modeling, pharmacokinetics, formulation optimization, and clinical efficacy testing (Barton & Riddle, 2022). These approaches have undoubtedly advanced therapeutic development but are primarily grounded in quantitative frameworks that emphasize measurable outcomes and statistical significance (Mukhlis & Saidah, 2025). While such methods are effective for validating drug performance, they provide only a partial understanding of the broader realities surrounding antiviral drug discovery.

Conventional biomedical methodologies often overlook the subjective experiences of researchers involved in the discovery process (Bock, 2024). Factors such as emotional strain, ethical dilemmas, collaborative conflicts, and personal interpretations of uncertainty remain largely unexplored, despite their significant influence on decision-making and scientific outcomes (Mukhlis

& Abdullah, 2025). As a result, the human dimensions of antiviral drug development how researchers perceive, navigate, and make sense of complex challenges are insufficiently understood.

This gap underscores the need for a phenomenological approach to investigate the deeper meanings and lived experiences of researchers within multidisciplinary drug discovery teams. Unlike conventional frameworks, phenomenology enables the exploration of how individuals construct meaning from their experiences, capturing the richness of personal perspectives and social dynamics that shape scientific practices (Rahman & Singh, 2022). By adopting an interpretative phenomenological lens, this study seeks to provide a more comprehensive, holistic, and human-centered understanding of antiviral drug discovery, addressing dimensions that remain absent from current literature.

Recent studies on antiviral drug discovery have primarily emphasized technical achievements, such as molecular screening, preclinical validations, and clinical trial outcomes. While these studies provide valuable insights into therapeutic effectiveness, they often overlook the subjective experiences of researchers working within high-pressure, multidisciplinary environments (Coyle & Roca de Larios, 2024). A few qualitative studies have attempted to explore the social dynamics and decision-making processes in scientific collaborations, but these remain limited in scope and depth. The absence of detailed examinations of lived experiences, ethical dilemmas, and interprofessional challenges has created a significant gap in understanding how research teams navigate complex discovery processes (Whittaker & McCabe, 2023). This study addresses that gap by adopting a phenomenological perspective to investigate the meanings underlying researchers' experiences.

To explore this phenomenon, the study employs an Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) approach, which focuses on uncovering how individuals construct meaning from their personal and collective experiences. IPA is particularly suited for this research because it enables a deeper understanding of subjective perspectives within the social and professional contexts of antiviral drug discovery (Liao & Li, 2023). By using semi-structured interviews, the study captures the nuanced ways researchers make sense of uncertainty, ethical considerations, and collaborative tensions. This approach directly addresses the limitations of prior quantitative frameworks that fail to represent these subjective realities (Mukhlis, Janwari, et al., 2023). Through this method, the study responds to the knowledge gap by providing a more holistic and human-centered account of antiviral drug development.

This article is structured to guide the reader through the progression of the study. The introduction establishes the context, highlights the research gap, and explains the rationale for a phenomenological approach. The methodology section details the design, participant selection, data collection, and interpretative analysis procedures (Aglozo et al., 2025). The results present findings organized into themes that illustrate the lived experiences and meaning-making processes of the participants. Finally, the discussion interprets the findings in light of existing literature, followed by conclusions that emphasize the study's theoretical and practical contributions.

RESEARCH METHODS

Study Design

This study employed an interpretative phenomenological approach to explore the lived experiences of multidisciplinary research teams involved in antiviral drug discovery during the post-pandemic period. Phenomenology was selected as the research design because it focuses on understanding the subjective meanings individuals assign to their experiences, allowing an in-depth exploration of the psychological, social, and epistemological dimensions of the phenomenon.

The interpretative phenomenological approach (IPA) was adopted as it emphasizes both the description and interpretation of participants' lived experiences within their specific contexts (Fife, 2020). This approach enabled the identification of nuanced meanings embedded in the researchers' narratives, providing rich insights into decision-making processes, collaboration dynamics, and ethical dilemmas encountered during antiviral drug discovery.

Participants

Participants consisted of 15 multidisciplinary researchers involved in antiviral drug discovery projects conducted between 2020 and 2023. The team comprised pharmacologists, virologists, clinical trial coordinators, bioinformaticians, and formulation scientists, representing diverse professional backgrounds essential for understanding the complexities of antiviral drug development.

Participants were selected using a purposive sampling strategy to ensure representation of individuals directly engaged in drug discovery processes. Inclusion criteria required participants to:

Have a minimum of three years of professional experience in drug discovery and development,

Be directly involved in decision-making or implementation of antiviral research, and

Be willing to share personal experiences relevant to the phenomenon under investigation.

Exclusion criteria included individuals with no direct involvement in antiviral research or those unable to provide informed consent. Participants' demographic profiles were diverse in terms of gender, age, and professional roles, with an average age of 38 years and approximately equal representation of male and female researchers.

Data Collection

Data were collected through semi-structured, in-depth interviews supported by a standardized interview guide designed to elicit rich descriptions of participants' personal and professional experiences. Interviews were conducted face-to-face in private settings or via secure video conferencing platforms to ensure participants' comfort and confidentiality.

Each interview lasted between 60 and 90 minutes and was audio-recorded with prior permission. Open-ended questions encouraged participants to reflect on their challenges, collaborative dynamics, and ethical considerations during antiviral drug discovery. Field notes and reflexive memos were also maintained to capture contextual insights during and after interviews.

The interview guide was developed based on a review of relevant literature on drug discovery and phenomenological research practices, with minor modifications tailored to the study's objectives.

Data Analysis

The data were analyzed using Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) to explore patterns of meaning and the subjective sense-making processes of participants. Analysis followed a systematic, multi-step procedure:

1. Data Familiarization – Interview recordings were transcribed verbatim and read repeatedly to ensure immersion in the data.
2. Initial Coding – Meaningful units of text were identified and coded to capture participants' perspectives and experiences.
3. Theme Development – Coded segments were clustered into themes that reflected shared meanings across participants.
4. Interpretation – Themes were examined within the broader social and professional context of antiviral drug discovery, focusing on both individual and collective sense-making.
5. Validation – Emerging themes were reviewed using member checking and triangulated with field notes to ensure analytical credibility.

NVivo software (v.12) was used to support data organization and coding, while interpretative insights were derived through iterative engagement with the data rather than automated processing.

Ethical Considerations

Ethical approval was obtained from the Institutional Review Board (IRB) of the participating research institution (Approval No.: [Insert Number]). All participants provided written informed consent prior to data collection. To maintain anonymity, personal identifiers were removed from transcripts, and pseudonyms were assigned during reporting.

Data confidentiality was safeguarded by securely storing all digital files on encrypted devices accessible only to authorized personnel. The study adhered to the principles outlined in the Declaration of Helsinki and complied with institutional and national ethical guidelines governing research involving human participants.

RESULTS

Navigating Uncertainty in Antiviral Drug Discovery

Participants consistently described their experiences as being marked by a pervasive sense of scientific uncertainty and time pressure during the early phases of antiviral drug discovery. Many researchers expressed feelings of professional responsibility and moral obligation to accelerate the identification of potential drug candidates, despite limited preclinical data.

One senior pharmacologist reflected:

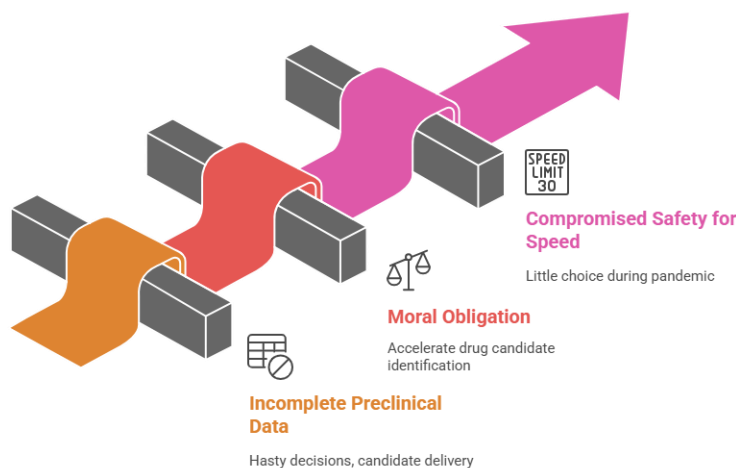
“We had to make decisions faster than we were comfortable with. The molecular screening data were incomplete, but the urgency to deliver a candidate was overwhelming.” (Participant 4)

Another participant, a clinical trial coordinator, highlighted the emotional tension inherent in their work:

“I often questioned whether we were compromising safety for speed. But the pandemic context left us with little choice.” (Participant 7)

These narratives reveal that time-sensitive decision-making significantly shaped the research process, influencing both the methodological choices and the emotional experiences of the participants.

High-Pressure Decisions in Antiviral Discovery



Multidisciplinary Collaboration and Conflict Dynamics

The discovery process relied heavily on collaboration between professionals from diverse disciplines, including pharmacology, virology, clinical medicine, and bioinformatics. While this diversity fostered innovation, participants reported challenges in aligning differing perspectives, priorities, and methodological approaches.

A virologist shared:

“Sometimes we spoke different scientific languages. What a pharmacologist valued wasn’t always what a virologist prioritized.” (Participant 2)

Similarly, a data scientist emphasized the negotiation process involved in reaching consensus:

“We had endless discussions about modeling predictions versus biological plausibility. It was exhausting, but we learned to compromise for the sake of progress.” (Participant 5)

These findings suggest that multidisciplinary collaboration is both a driver of creativity and a source of interpersonal conflict. Importantly, the tensions were not purely technical but deeply social and epistemological, influencing how research strategies were formed and implemented.

Ethical Dilemmas and Emotional Burdens

Participants frequently discussed ethical challenges that arose when balancing rapid drug development against concerns for patient safety and long-term effects. These dilemmas contributed to significant emotional strain among researchers.

One participant recalled:

“We faced the question of whether to move forward with compounds that had incomplete toxicity profiles. It was agonizing.” (Participant 9)

Another team member reflected on personal stress:

“I couldn’t sleep some nights. Every decision felt like a moral burden, knowing that mistakes could cost lives.” (Participant 3)

These findings highlight that ethical considerations were deeply embedded in the researchers’ lived experiences, shaping both individual identities and collective decision-making processes.

Resilience and Adaptive Learning

Despite the challenges, participants reported developing resilience and engaging in adaptive learning throughout the process. The iterative failures and unexpected results prompted researchers to rethink traditional paradigms and embrace new methodologies.

A participant from the formulation team noted:

“We learned to pivot quickly. When one antiviral candidate failed in Phase II, we immediately redesigned our screening criteria.” (Participant 8)

Similarly, another participant emphasized the transformative impact of these experiences:

“This crisis changed how I approach science. I now value collaboration and uncertainty as integral parts of discovery.” (Participant 6)

This theme reflects a shift in professional identity among researchers, demonstrating how adversity facilitated growth, innovation, and methodological flexibility.

Essential Synthesis of Findings

The results demonstrate that the process of antiviral drug discovery in the post-pandemic context is shaped by four interrelated dimensions:

1. Navigating uncertainty under extreme time constraints,
2. Managing multidisciplinary collaboration and conflicts,
3. Confronting ethical dilemmas and emotional burdens, and
4. Developing resilience and adaptive learning.

These findings reveal the meaningful interplay between personal experiences, social dynamics, and epistemological challenges, offering new insights into the subjective realities of scientists working in high-pressure drug discovery environments. The next section will further elaborate on these insights within a broader theoretical and practical context.

DISCUSSION

Summary of Key Findings

This study reveals that researchers engaged in antiviral drug discovery experience complex emotional, ethical, and collaborative dynamics while working under high-pressure conditions (Wan,

2023). Through a phenomenological lens, the findings highlight how meaning is constructed within uncertainty, revealing the interplay between personal values, professional responsibilities, and team-based decision-making.

Contributions of Findings to the Research Question

The central research question focused on understanding how multidisciplinary research teams make sense of their experiences during antiviral drug discovery in a post-pandemic context. The findings demonstrate that the process involves navigating uncertainty, managing collaborative tensions, confronting ethical dilemmas, and developing resilience (Tresnawaty & Risdayah, 2025). These insights expand current understanding by highlighting the subjective dimensions of antiviral drug development, which have been largely absent in prior biomedical studies.

Unlike existing research that concentrates on molecular design, trial outcomes, or regulatory frameworks, this study provides a human-centered perspective by uncovering the meanings participants attach to their roles and decisions (Yang & Yin, 2022). The results indicate that scientific progress is not solely shaped by technical expertise but also by researchers' interpretations of risk, responsibility, and collaboration (Mukhlis et al., 2024). By foregrounding the voices of scientists, this study contributes a richer understanding of the human elements underlying antiviral drug discovery and addresses the knowledge gap identified in the introduction.

Relationship to Previous Literature and Theoretical Perspectives

The findings align with emerging qualitative studies that emphasize the importance of understanding the social and psychological aspects of scientific research. Previous works on multidisciplinary collaboration have highlighted challenges in communication, goal alignment, and decision-making, but few have examined these phenomena from the perspective of researchers' lived experiences (Kaşıkaya et al., 2025). By employing an interpretative phenomenological approach, this study complements and extends existing theories of team dynamics, collective learning, and knowledge co-construction in scientific practice.

Furthermore, the results provide evidence that supports theoretical frameworks emphasizing situated cognition and experiential meaning-making, demonstrating how individuals interpret complex events within their immediate social and professional contexts (Barboza et al., 2022). At the same time, the findings diverge from prior studies that portray drug discovery as a purely rational, objective process. Instead, this research illustrates that meaning, identity, and emotion are inseparable from the scientific endeavor, particularly when responding to urgent global health challenges (Mukhlis, Maryam, et al., 2023). These insights strengthen the case for integrating phenomenological inquiry into biomedical research to deepen understanding of the human dimensions driving innovation.

Implications of the Findings

The findings of this study provide several theoretical and practical implications for understanding antiviral drug discovery as a human-centered process. From a phenomenological perspective, the results reveal that scientific progress is not solely driven by technical expertise but also by researchers' subjective interpretations of uncertainty, responsibility, and collaboration (Muhallim, 2023). These insights contribute to the development of more effective frameworks for multidisciplinary teamwork, especially in contexts where rapid decision-making and high-stakes ethical judgments are required.

At a broader level, the findings highlight the social and cultural dimensions embedded within scientific practices. Understanding how researchers navigate pressure, negotiate differences, and construct meaning within their roles provides valuable knowledge for improving institutional policies and training programs in research settings (Mukhlis, Arifin, Ridwan, Zulbaidah, et al., 2025). These findings can inform organizational strategies aimed at enhancing psychological safety, cross-disciplinary communication, and adaptive learning, which are essential in advancing antiviral drug development under global health crises.

Limitations of the Study

While this study provides rich insights into the lived experiences of researchers, several limitations should be acknowledged. First, the sample size, although sufficient for phenomenological inquiry, was limited to a specific group of multidisciplinary researchers working within particular institutional and cultural contexts (Mukhlis, Arifin, Ridwan, & Zulbaidah, 2025). As a result, the findings may not fully capture the diversity of experiences in different research settings or geographic regions.

Second, data collection relied primarily on semi-structured interviews, which depend on participants' ability and willingness to articulate their reflections openly. While triangulation and member checking were employed to enhance credibility, the interpretation of meaning remains inherently situated within specific social and professional contexts. These limitations should be considered when applying the findings to broader populations and underscore the need for cautious generalization.

Directions for Future Research

The study opens several avenues for future research by demonstrating the value of phenomenology in exploring the subjective dimensions of antiviral drug discovery (Mukhlis, Suradi, et al., 2023). Future studies could extend this work by examining researchers' lived experiences across different cultural contexts, types of drug development, or institutional environments to enhance cross-contextual understanding.

Additionally, combining phenomenological inquiry with complementary qualitative approaches such as grounded theory or narrative analysis could yield deeper insights into the social construction of scientific knowledge. Further research might also investigate the long-term impact of collaborative dynamics, ethical decision-making, and adaptive learning on innovation in biomedical research (Mukhlis, 2025b). By expanding these perspectives, future studies can strengthen interdisciplinary frameworks and contribute to more holistic models for advancing antiviral drug discovery.

CONCLUSION

This study explored the lived experiences of multidisciplinary research teams involved in antiviral drug discovery in the post-pandemic context using an interpretative phenomenological approach. The findings reveal how researchers navigate uncertainty, manage collaborative tensions, confront ethical dilemmas, and develop resilience while working under high-pressure conditions. By focusing on subjective experiences, the study provides a deeper understanding of the human and social dimensions shaping scientific decision-making and innovation. These insights address a significant gap in previous research that largely emphasized technical outcomes while overlooking the meanings and interpretations driving collaborative practices. Theoretically, the study extends phenomenological inquiry in organizational and biomedical research by highlighting how meaning-making processes directly influence innovation trajectories and professional identity formation. Practically, the results suggest that institutions should implement structured reflection sessions, ethical deliberation forums, and cross-disciplinary training programs to strengthen resilience and collaboration in high-stakes research environments. Moreover, adaptive learning frameworks could be formalized into institutional policy to support continuous skill development and ethical awareness. Future research could expand this work by examining diverse cultural and institutional contexts or integrating complementary qualitative methods to enrich understanding further.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

REFERENCES

- Aglozo, E. Y., Akotia, C. S., Osei-Tutu, A., & Andoh-Arthur, J. (2025). "I am growing, but I don't give up": Spiritual experiences of older adults in Ghana. *Archive for the Psychology of Religion*, 47(2), 171–189. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00846724241275106>
- Alharbi, M. A., & Alqefari, A. N. (2023). Attitudinal stance toward translanguaging in Saudi Arabia: A mixed method case study. *International Journal of Applied Linguistics (United Kingdom)*, 33(1), 47–65. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ijal.12448>
- Barboza, J., Seedall, R., & Neimeyer, R. A. (2022). Meaning Co-Construction: Facilitating Shared Family Meaning-Making in Bereavement. *Family Process*, 61(1), 7–24. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1111/famp.12671>
- Barton, G., & Riddle, S. (2022). Culturally responsive and meaningful music education: Multimodality, meaning-making, and communication in diverse learning contexts. *Research Studies in Music Education*, 44(2), 345–362. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1321103X211009323>
- Bock, C. (2024). Ecospiritual Praxis: Cultivating Connection to Address the Climate Crisis. *Religions*, 15(11). Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.3390/rel15111405>
- Caiman, C., & Kjällander, S. (2024). Elementary students' 'outdoor-digital' explorations in ecology Learning through chains of transduction. *Environmental Education Research*, 30(1), 83–100. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13504622.2023.2229541>
- Corral-Granados, A., Rapp, A. C., & Smeplass, E. (2023). Barriers to Equality and Cultural Responsiveness in Three Urban Norwegian Primary Schools: A Critical Lens for School Staff Perceptions. *Urban Review*, 55(1), 94–132. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11256-022-00642-5>
- Coyle, Y., & Roca de Larios, J. (2024). Exploring Children's L2 Disciplinary Literacy Through a Multimodal Science Project in a CLIL Context. *TESOL Quarterly*, 58(2), 628–663. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1002/tesq.3239>
- Fife, W. (2020). *Counting as a Qualitative Method: Grappling with the Reliability Issue in Ethnographic Research* (p. 140). Springer International Publishing; Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-34803-8>
- Ghosh, R., & Montgomery, A. (2025). Comprehending multiple identities as minoritized students in engineering: How can diverse developmental networks grow meaning-making capacity? *Journal of Engineering Education*, 114(3). Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jee.70008>
- Greenberg, D. (2025). Critical Participatory Co-Analysis: Advancing Analytic Methods for Participatory Qualitative Research. *International Journal of Qualitative Methods*, 24. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1177/16094069251342551>
- Halim, W. F. S. W. A., Zainudin, I. S., & Nor, N. F. M. (2021). A functional analysis of theme and thematic progression of private hospital websites. *3L: Language, Linguistics, Literature*, 27(3), 73–97. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.17576/3L-2021-2703-05>
- Kaşkaya, A., Ünlü, İ., & Kılıç, M. F. (2025). Making meaning of rural teaching: A phenomenological study of teachers' daily life experiences. *International Journal of Educational Development*, 117. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijedudev.2025.103341>
- Liao, H., & Li, L. (2023). Facilitating EFL learners' intercultural competence through culturally responsive teaching in oral English classrooms. *System*, 115. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.system.2023.103070>
- Maxim, H. H. (2021). A longitudinal case study of curriculum-based L2 writing development. *System*, 96. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.system.2020.102397>
- Muhalim, M. (2023). Negotiating Religious Discourses in English Language Teaching: Reorienting and Reframing Dominant English Ideologies. *Changing English: Studies in Culture and Education*, 30(3), 209–222. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1358684X.2023.2217424>

- Mukhlis, L. (2025a). A Phenomenological Study of Personal Spiritual Experiences in Navigating Religious Pluralism within Interfaith Communities. *Irfana: Journal of Religious Studies*, 1(6), 212–220.
- Mukhlis, L. (2025b). Spiritual Grounds for Economic Growth: A Qualitative Exploration of Rural Indonesian Women's Transformative Journeys Through Mosque-Led Empowerment Programs. *Servina: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 1(8), 289–298.
- Mukhlis, L., & Abdullah, M. N. (2025). *Hukum Keluarga Islam di Indonesia* (1st ed.). Mukhlisina Revolution Center.
- Mukhlis, L., Arifin, T., Ridwan, A. H., & Zulbaidah. (2024). Integrating Artificial Intelligence and Maqāṣid al-Syarī'ah: Revolutionizing Indonesia's Sharia Online Trading System. *Computer Fraud and Security*, 2024(11), 301–309. <https://doi.org/10.52710/cfs.238>
- Mukhlis, L., Arifin, T., Ridwan, A. H., & Zulbaidah. (2025). Reorientation of Sharia Stock Regulations: Integrating Taṣarrufāt al-Rasūl and Maqāṣid al-Sharī'ah for Justice and Sustainability. *Journal of Information Systems Engineering and Management*, 10(10s), 58–66. <https://doi.org/10.52783/jisem.v10i10s.1341>
- Mukhlis, L., Arifin, T., Ridwan, A. H., Zulbaidah, Rosadi, A., & Solehudin, E. (2025). Reformulation of Islamic Stock Law: The Application of Taṣarrufāt al-Rasūl and Maqāṣid al-Syarī'ahto Develop a Dynamic and Sustainable Islamic Capital Market in Indonesia. *Journal of Posthumanism*, 5(3), 1–13. <https://doi.org/10.63332/joph.v5i3.913>
- Mukhlis, L., Janwari, Y., & Syafe'i, R. (2023). INDONESIA STOCK EXCHANGE: THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS OF MUDHARABAH AND MUSYARAKAH CONTRACTS. *Yurisprudencia: Jurnal Hukum Ekonomi*, 9(2), 243–264. <https://doi.org/10.24952/yurisprudencia.v9i2.8466>
- Mukhlis, L., Maryam, S., & Sormin, S. A. (2023). Model Pembelajaran Living History Berbasis PjBL Untuk Meningkatkan Keterampilan Histografi Mahasiswa. *Jurnal Educatio FKIP UNMA*, 9(4), 1800–1809. <https://doi.org/10.31949/educatio.v9i4.5595>
- Mukhlis, L., & Saidah, Y. (2025). Dynamics of Nature-Based learning in Developing Children's Motoric Skills: Teacher and Parent Perspectives. *HUMANISMA: Journal of Gender Studies*, 9(1), 64–79. <http://dx.doi.org/10.30983/humanisme.v4i2.9366>
- Mukhlis, L., Suradi, Janwari, Y., & Syafe'i, R. (2023). Sosialisasi Saham Syariah sebagai Instrumen Pengembangan Ekonomi Masyarakat di Badan Kontak Majelis Taklim (BKMT) Kabupaten Mandailing Natal. *Jurnal Pengabdian Multidisiplin*, 3(2), 2–9. <https://doi.org/10.51214/japamul.v3i2.604>
- Ndiaye, G., Rowley, M., & Diagne, E. D. (2023). “Beating the Drums in God's Wrestling Arena”: Spirituality Translated into Local Metaphor in Wolof Sufi Ajamī Poetry. *Islamic Africa*, 15(1), 13–37. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1163/21540993-20230008>
- Pohan, R. A., Ramli, M., Atmoko, A., & Akbar, S. (2025). Construction of spiritual meaning in the transformation of gratitude for freshmen. *HTS Teologiese Studies / Theological Studies*, 81(1). Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.4102/hts.v81i1.10383>
- Rahman, M. M., & Singh, M. K. M. (2022). English Medium university STEM teachers' and students' ideologies in constructing content knowledge through translanguaging. *International Journal of Bilingual Education and Bilingualism*, 25(7), 2435–2453. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13670050.2021.1915950>
- Tresnawaty, B., & Risdayah, E. (2025). Integrating Intercultural Communication and Religious Tourism: A Phenomenology Study of Cultural Worship at Loang Baloq Tomb, Indonesia. *Journal of Intercultural Communication*, 25(2), 116–131. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.36923/jicc.v25i2.1100>

- Wan, Y. N. (2023). Insurance discourse analysis: Identifying register variables and generic stages in English cross-border complaint calls. *Hermes (Denmark)*, 63, 161–179. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.7146/HJLCB.VI63.136496>
- Whittaker, R., & McCabe, A. (2023). Expressing evaluation across disciplines in primary and secondary CLIL writing: A longitudinal study. *International Journal of Bilingual Education and Bilingualism*, 26(3), 345–362. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13670050.2020.1798869>
- Yang, X., & Yin, S. (2022). Interpersonal projection as EFL teachers' discourse strategy to enhance students' willingness to communicate: A systemic-functional perspective. *System*, 104. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.system.2021.102687>
- Zhang, W., Jamal, M. B., & Mahfoodh, O. H. A. (2022). A Multimodal Discourse Analysis of TED Talks in Health Care. *Journal of Commercial Biotechnology*, 27(3), 67–78. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.5912/JCB1274>
- Zhao, J., & Brodsky, A. (2025). “A place to call home”: A process of liberation for Rohingya Refugees in the United States. *American Journal of Community Psychology*, 75(3–4), 421–432. Scopus. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ajcp.12776>