

The Efforts Of The Arabs In The Recent Terminological Composition

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Abstract

This study aims to study modern Arab efforts concerned with formulating and publishing the term describing and evaluating them. These efforts are divided into individual and institutional ones, and the theoretical and applied aspects of them are presented in this study. Moreover, the researchers sought to check the efforts' role in setting up and legalizing the term issues. Thus, showing their main achievements, evaluating them, and illustrating their main features since they are pioneers in this area. Unfortunately, they didn't reach the nature of follow-up movements of terms created by the centers of studies and publishing worldwide. Several new recommendations were suggested. They could be applicable if they are put in practice- to solve the issues of the term and what is derived from setting up unification, and publishing. In this case, Arab scientific unity could be achieved.

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Introduction

Terminology is one of the most important contemporary issues in linguistics. Prominent linguists and specialists in various scientific fields dealt with this subject had conferences and seminars held concerning it, and related recommendations and decisions were issued. Therefore, the interest in terminology has increased until it has become an independent science from other branches of language. As a result, definitions and laws were developed for it, and those working with it were called terminologists.

It is not surprising, as the term plays a major role in people's lives where it is an organizer of communication among them in various fields; since concepts are transferred to the mind by the words that were agreed upon to be indicative of them, which we call terms, that is the element added to the linguistic balance; so it enriches the Arabic Language with new things and makes it accommodate every novelty in the fields of thought and civilization especially the fields of science and technology to be the medium of teaching and learning in all stages and specializations, and a tool of thinking and expression in every field of work and life.

In this study, the researchers address the modern Arab efforts concerned with formulating and publishing a term by description and evaluation. This requires referring to the beginnings of terminological composition in Arab heritage. It should be noted that the Arabic Language is rich with its specialized lexicons where their ideas originated from an early age including mathematical, humanity, linguistic, and religious sciences.

The beginnings of authorship in scientific terms go back to the beginning of the fourth century AH. Examples of these works include: "The Limits in Syntax" by Al-Ramani, "The Statistics of the Sciences" by Abu Nasr Al-Farabi, and "Keys of sciences" and "Beneficial to science and casting the worries away" by Jamal Al-Din Khwarizmi. It includes an explanation of medical terms, and "Sea of Jewels" by Muhammad ibn al-Tayyib al-Harawi, which is a medical dictionary, and "Art Terms Explanation" by al-Thanawi, and the book "Definitions" by al-Jurjani and others.

Modern Arabic terminological efforts

In the nineteenth century, men of thought and culture were aware of the upcoming danger which lies in the existence of foreign authority in many Arab countries. The foreign authority sought strongly to dominate Arabs linguistically, to control their economy, to extend political control, and to take advantage of the state's recession and backwardness that our Arab nation was doing through. Thus, the civilizational movement was important as it was considered a revival for the Arabic language to become the base and tool to take care of classical Arabic and eliminate the colloquial Arabic, employing the Arabic Language in various sciences, developing the scientific and civilizational terms, and translating literary and scientific books from foreign languages in Egypt, Lebanon, Syria and the Arab world as a whole. This was done by outstanding pioneers with individual efforts, or through educational and cultural institutions:

First: Individual efforts

Theoretical aspect

The theoretical aspect was accompanied by the literature and scientific renaissance especially in Egypt and The Levant's pursuit to find the term to be used in translation, authorizing, and teaching in all aspects of life to express new meanings and created innovations resulted from scientific progress and civilizational development in the world.

In the first stage, work started with the efforts of individuals, and distinguished men who appeared in this era, such as Rafea Al-Tahtawi, Ibrahim Al-Yazji, Ahmed Faris Al-Shidq, and Mustafa Al-Shehabi. Some of them translated valuable books into Arabic, others wrote about scientific topics. Others developed new terms or classified in general and specialized dictionaries and taught various sciences in colleges and universities in Arabic.

Mustafa Al-Shehabi, the previous head of the Arabic Language Academy in Damascus, wrote his valuable book (Scientific terms in old and modern in the Arabic Language) which includes his methodology in establishing terms.

We can't elaborate on these individual efforts and highlight their role in serving Arabic terms and setting up specialized dictionaries. It is worth mentioning, the size of this enterprise of a total dictionary works during the last hundred years done by those individuals exceeded (284), and this is a significant effort*.

The practical aspect

The practical aspect is rich with large terminological efforts resulted in a group of linguistic and scientific dictionaries which provided the Arab terminological library with pioneer contributions for example the "Dictionaries of linguistic terms". In addition to what Arab Language Academy has issued in Cairo in 1962, and linguistic terms within its various scientific terms, we found that the most important multilingual linguistic dictionaries issued were:

First: "Dictionary of Modern Linguistic Terms" in the Arabic Language prepared by Mohammed Rashad Al-Hamzawi, where his attempt was considered the first lexical treatment of the linguistic term in the Arab world. He inducted the modern linguistic terms that had not been used before in Arabic, and the old terms that were recently used to express a modern linguistic concept. Al-Hamzawi gathered (1202) linguistic terms in his dictionary (Arabic, French, English).

This dictionary is characterized by induction, documentation, and history. Its first edition appeared in 1977. He relied on books, some of which date back to the fifties, and most of them to the sixties, ten important years of the history of linguistics, and the author did not make any addition or modification to his book in its second edition 1987, at the time when the international linguistic study developed greatly every day and present new perceptions and concepts.

Second: Dictionary of Language Science: conducted by Adel Rasool Shafi. This work was based on the method of terminological proof; it was devoid of documentation rather of all the merits of Hamzawi's work -. It gathered types of morphological treatment of terms without an indication of a clear plan or a suggestion.

Third: The two dictionaries by Mohammed Ali Al-Khouli: "Dictionary of Theoretical Language Science" published in 1982 and "Dictionary of Practical Language Science" published in 1986. Al-Khouli neglected the reference to the sources of the terms' definitions in both of his dictionaries and also ignored the historical traceability that we saw in al-Hamzawi. Instead of that he and compensated for this by the abundance of terms that included in his dictionaries together all the branches of theoretical and applied linguistics, and the lack of domination in imposing any translation or setting; He left the field open for selection; Because the reality of our linguistic lesson does not allow a sudden transition from confusion and chaos to discipline and unification.

Fourth: Dictionary of linguistics: prepared by Abdel Salam Al-Mesdi: (French – Arabic): it is the first dictionary of French linguistic which includes about (2424) lexical units. It is an individual ultra-limit effort comparing with the past efforts. It was issued in 1984 and in fact, the term completely lacks explanations, accordingly, it is difficult to apply the concept of (dictionary) on it since dictionary terms don't have definitions, sources, and examples. Nevertheless, the Al-Masdi dictionary stands concerning Al-Khouli's dictionaries. It has introduced new terms; As all of its terminology stems from French sources, while all of Al-Khouli's conventions are based on English sources. The disadvantage of this dictionary is that it doesn't contain an introduction showing the methodology that the author adopted in dealing with the linguistic term.

Fifth: Baraka Dictionary: It was issued in 1985 which is medium in size included (212) pages and lacks an introduction that shows the methodology that (Baraka) adopted in transferring the French term except for one paragraph in which he mentioned that in most cases he was not satisfied with placing one example for a single

French word, but rather he presented most of the Arabic words whose significance includes the linguistic meaning, or which were used by Arab researchers in the same content .

Evaluation

There is no complete reference in the field of linguistics to be considered a comprehensive encyclopedia covering the whole area. The status may be better in other fields. Thus, there is an argent need to a detailed list of references; to cover accurately the concepts of the field and definitions before beginning of selecting Arab interviews and developing a specialized dictionary.

The disadvantages of most of these dictionaries are:

- 1.They are satisfied with mentioning the foreign term and its equivalent in Arabic without going into an explanation of the term and defining its concept.
2. Its shortcomings and lack of comprehension.
3. Not being subject to a precise methodology.
4. They lacked to renewing from time to time.
5. They represent the personal opinions of the authors.
6. They lack an introduction explaining the methodologies used by the authors in transferring foreign terms.

What should be emphasized here is that the terms that were developed by individual efforts, often improvised, were carried out by a linguist on his own. It is no secret that any individual effort may be false once and true again. The best way is the unification of groups of linguistics and scientists in a complete entity covered by a unified body for coordination.

Second: institutional efforts

Theoretical aspect

The term began to be developed individually, then by local institutions and bodies in the Arab countries, national bodies, institutions like the League of Arab States, and also by foreign and international and foreign bodies and institutions.

At the beginning of their modern renaissance, at the end of the nineteenth century AD, the Arabs realized the importance of scientific terms in transferring Western sciences and arts to Arabic and benefiting from them. The Arab governments established linguistic academies and scientific linguistic bodies, and entrusted them with the task of enriching the Arabic language with new terms; To keep pace with scientific development and keep pace with technical progress. The Arab Scientific Academy was established in Damascus in 1919 AD (it is currently called the Arabic Language Council in Damascus). The Fouad the first Council of the Arabic Language in Cairo in 1932 and now called (Council of the Arabic Language in Cairo), the Iraqi Scientific Council in Baghdad in the year 1947, the Institute of Studies and Research for Arabization in Rabat in the year 1960, and the Jordanian Academy of the Arabic Language in Amman in the year 1977, the Academy of the Kingdom of Morocco in 1980. In addition to a committee for translation and Arabization in most ministries of education in the Arab countries. A number of linguistic councils have been established or are in the process of being established in some Arab countries (Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Palestine, Algeria).

Perhaps it is appropriate to highlight the collective parties, and demonstrate some of their terminological efforts:

-Efforts of Councils institution

First: Arabic Language Council in Damascus (1919):

No sooner had the First World War ended, until the Arabization movement revolted in the loyal Arabs, so the Institute of Medicine in Damascus was established in 1919 AD on the ruins of the Turkish Medical College, and with a brave decision it was determined to make Arabic the language of instruction, and pioneers like Morshid Khater and Hosni Sabah in medicine, Jamil Al-Khani in natural science, Salah al-Din Al-Kawakibi in chemistry, Amin Maalouf in star names, Father Anastas Marie Al-Karmali in various subjects, and Mustafa al-Shihabi in agriculture. They establish a terminological milestone in the path of scholarship in scientific Arabic, so they prove once again that Arabic does not fail to comprehend science in its various branches, where good intentions are combined with sober effort. Their attempt was strengthened by the Academy of the Arabic Language in Damascus (the Arab Scientific Council), which was established in the same year, and included some of the pioneers of the Medical Institute at the time.

Among the most important objectives of its establishment: looking at reforming the language, setting up words for modern innovations, revising books, reviving important things left by the ancestors, and activating authorship and Arabization.

The council started serving language in the governmental aspect by reforming the language of teaching and training and school books, facing the extended civilization intentions and requirements of modern life in the twentieth century.

Perhaps one of the first serious attempts to deal with the scientific language is the series of articles written by the doctor Muhammad Jamil Al-Khani in Al-Majma's magazine starting from the fourth volume, in which he sees the necessity of having this scientific language that is characterized by safety and accuracy. He divided his article into two sections: a section called (Teaching the words) and another called (Matching the

Terminology) or (Appropriation of words). It is worth to mention here the great terminological efforts by Mustafa Al-Shihabi, which were manifested in his many books, works and articles that he presented through the Arabic Language Council in Damascus, and were well received by scholars and interested people in all countries of the Arab world.

Second: Arabic Language Council in Cairo (1932):

Another important milestone in the course of the Arabic terms emerged and revived the scientific Arabic in Egypt by a statement that accompanied the establishment of the House of Science Club performed by Mohammed Hanafi Nasif which was an introduction to establish the Arabic Language Council in Egypt in (1932). The club aimed to search in the Arabic Language for names of modern naming by permissible methods, translation, derivation, metaphor, embedding, and syntax. If this isn't available after searching, the foreign word is borrowed after it is refined and set up in Arabic curricula and used in classic after it is adopted by the linguistic council which will be established for this reason. This council is still one of the most active Arabic linguistic ones and effective in Arabic Language life and its literature.

Its establishment decree was defined as preserving the integrity of the Arabic language, making it adequate to the demands of sciences and arts and its advancement, and appropriate to the needs of life in the present era.

The Arabic Language Council in Cairo followed some rules which through the Arabic scientific term are set up as follows:

1. Preferring the old Arabic term over the new one unless it became common.
2. Permitting the use of some foreign words when it is necessary.
3. Accepting what was used by the creators that took place on the analogies of metaphors or derivation, with the permission of deriving from the names of objects in the language of science.

Since early the members of the Arabic Language Council in Cairo had a position of going away from defining or quoting terms and they limited them in the necessary ones.

The second article of the council regulation stated that it has the right to replace the local and foreign words which are not Arabized with other Arabic words by searching for similar words. Later, if they did not find Arabic names for them, they would set up new names through the common ways of setting up such as derivation, metaphor, or others, and if it doesn't succeed in that it resorts to Arabize with keeping the letters of the language and its balances as much as possible.

Among the council members who faced to review the rules of setting up scientific terms in Cairo council is Mohammed Hussein Kamil, a doctor, and author who has contributions in linguistic and structural studies, the major one was his published study in (1959) in the journal of the council, which is characterized by frank in dealing with this issue. In addition, our intelligent scientists set up dictionaries in medicine, anatomy, nature, mathematics, agriculture, plants, astronomy, and law.

Accordingly, we find that the council in its formulating of terms didn't go away from the common linguistic setting up methods, so it permitted derivation, metaphor, transfer, acronym, and Arabize with language integrity.

Third: Iraqi Scientific Council (1974):

The purposes of the Iraqi Scientific Council did not depart from the purposes of the linguistic academies that preceded it in Syria and Egypt;

The aims of the Iraqi Scientific Council didn't differ from the preceding linguistic councils in Syria and Egypt, the most important were preserving the integrity of the Arabic language and working on its development to meet the sciences and art requirements. To achieve this, the council resorts to developing linguistic and scientific dictionaries.

The scientific term has captured the attention of the scholars of the Iraqi Scientific Council where its journal, especially at the beginning, was a wide field to publish terms that the Iraqi councilors transferred into Arabic.

The prevailing trend in this council was to revive of old Arabic term if it led to the correct meaning. Jawad Ali said : (The council's method in studying, deciding, and describing terms is to study the addressed term in the specialized language such as viewing its limit and definition by specialists or in private books, identify its origin and growing, then listen to specialists' opinions of what they selected of suitable Arabic words, then a view of what had been mentioned in Arabic books old and modern whether they are linguistic or specialized of corresponding words which will meet what is required. If the found term was valid and suitable to lead to the required terminological meaning then it would be accepted and used).

It is clear that they prefer the classic Arabic word over the old Arabic one; if it indicated the meaning within the rules set up by the Terminology Committee of the Council, there is no need for Arabic to use many foreign words as there are thousands of neglected words in their dictionaries with more derivation. These words are capable to set up for modern naming and revival rather than keeping them neglected and forget.

Jamil Al-Malaika and Jawad Al-Ali agree on preferring the Arabic term over the Arabized one where they mentioned in a study presented to the second conference of Arabized in Algeria that old Arabic terms can be extended by derivation, creation, balance, and metaphor). However, it does not close the door to Arabize, but

it is permitted by an exception in transferring the names of celebrities, jewels such as medicines, and chemical compounds.

In reviewing the registry, the term “Petroleum” in geology and chemistry which was sent by the union of Arabic Linguistic Councils to the Iraqi Council; the observations, in general, tend towards an attempt to adhere to the Arabic word and to modify any of the formulas contained on this basis, and non- Arabize since there is a choice in Arabic for that.

Fourth: Jordanian Arabic Language Council (1976):

When the Jordanian Arabic Language Council has been established, it specified (the responsibilities in achieving and publishing heritage, transfer international heritage into Arabic, and make the Arabic Language a scientific one), and this is a large responsibility that the council should adopt although of its limited capacities, however, its chief task was concentrated on two issues:

First: Arabize university learning in scientific faculties in Jordan which are faculties that teach sciences in the English language.

Second: Set up Arabic terms that match foreign scientific terms.

Mahmoud Al-Samra summarized the methodology of the council in setting up terms and as he said the methodology appears in the practice of the council even if it isn't written. What is noticed about that is as follows:

- Ensure the accuracy of the Arabic equivalent term in translation.
- Preferring the term to be in traditional Arabic, whenever possible, or specifying the foreign term, where it should have Arabic style if it has no equivalent in Arabic.
- The use of the foreign term if it is widespread.

And after, the main aim of these linguistic councils is setting up thousands of terms that were and are still arguable and systemize these terms and organize their position; since term science can't be restricted to councils only, but it needs to go with the civilization technology and achievements.

This approach was almost completely realized in the first quarter of the twentieth century. Its features were clarified in the works of the language councils, especially the achievements of its sheik, the Arabic Language Council in Cairo, as well as in the works of some of the pioneers, including:

- Mohammed Sharaf in (Dictionary of Medical and Nature Sciences) – Cairo 1926.
- Amin Ma'louf in (Dictionary of Animal)- Cairo 1930.
- Ahmad Issa in (Dictionary of Names of Plants) - Cairo 1932
- Mustafa Al-Shehabi in (Dictionary of Agriculture words) ed. 1- Damascus 1943 and Cairo 1958.

In general, the theoretical aspect of the Arabic language academies revolves around several attempts, perhaps the most important of which are: (authorship, translation, and publication, making Arabic the language of instruction in universities and institutes, and setting Arabic terms corresponding to foreign ones). We find that the aim of these steps which are adopted by the Arab linguistic academies is to unify the Arabic scientific term, instead of every Arab country has its own terms, which leads to a mess in the Arabic scientific language.

The Union of Arab Universities played a significant role in the field of terminology, with its symposiums dealing with this aspect, such as the seminar (Arabic Language) held in Algeria in 1984, and the Arabization Conference of University Education held in Damascus in 1982 and its contribution to the publication of studies and research on Arabization and its obstacles in its annual journals.

We shouldn't forget the activities of Arabic unions and other organizations such as UNESCO, the Arab Organization for Standardization and Metrology, the Arab Organization for Administrative Sciences, and others.

Efforts of non- council bodies and institutions

First: Office of Arabize coordination:

The office of Arabize coordination represents the first linguistic legal initiative and serious action in Arabic cultural and scientific life, and its headquarters is in Rabat in Morocco. This office emerged from the first Arabize conference held in Rabat in 1961 then hosted by The Arab League. In 1967, it was appointed to adopt the task of coordinating efforts that seek to enrich the Arabic Language with modern terms, unification of civilization, and scientific terms in The Arab world by every available means. As an example, the preparation of periodical Arabize conferences where all Arab countries participated in by representatives of educational agencies, linguistic councils, and scientific universities and colleges. When UNESCO was established, the office was named (Arabize coordination in The Arab world Office) was assigned to it in (1972) as one of its specialized agencies.

Arabize Coordination Conference is permitted to decide and certify terms addressed to it where the office system stated on calling the conference to be held at least once every three years in one of the Arab countries by an invitation of the director-general to investigate what has been addressed to such as researches and suggestions related to Arabize, development of civilization and scientific Arabic Language and make decisions about them.

Representatives of Arab countries' governments, linguistic councils, Arab universities, Arab unions, and Arabic scientific unions are invited to participate in the conference. Organizations, unions, concerning bodies, scientists, and linguistics are also invited by the director-general in their personal capacity.

Since its beginning, the office has been concerned with the term, so it has prepared several dictionaries on various topics and presented them to the conferences of Arabize that are held periodically, in which all Arab countries and linguistic councils where they were certified, these conferences are:

First Conference	Rabat 1961	researches and studies
Second Conference	Algeria 1973	approved six dictionaries
Third Conference	Tripoli 1977	approved eight dictionaries
Fourth Conference	Tangier 1981	approved ten dictionaries
Fifth Conference	Oman 1985	approved ten dictionaries

The sixth Arabize Conference approved in Rabat (1961) five dictionaries, the seventh in Khartoum (1994) four dictionaries, so the total became (43) dictionaries and there are five dictionaries in preparation .

To avoid repetition the approved dictionaries until the sixth conference were collected and their number reached (34). Terms were prepared for printing in (11) dictionaries which contained (112560) terms and eight of them were issued in 1977.

In addition to these dictionaries' projects, the office of Arabize coordination has achieved since (1990) the following dictionaries:

- a. Dictionary of renewable energy, environment, earthquakes, and tourism.
- b. Dictionary of terms of media, water, remote sensing, educational techniques, and fine arts (Eighth Arabize Conference).
- c. Dictionary of terms of meteorological, mechanical engineering, informatics, marine science (Ninth Arabize Conference).

The role of the office was clear in the issue of Arabize since the early sixties, and this was evident in its continuous work to unify the scientific term, the methodology, and principles adopted in its formulation, formation of follow-up committees that ensure the continuation of the unified word and supply it with new concepts, and the necessity to meet the scientific inclusions by searching the technical indications, which are increasing at a rate that may reach thousands of vocabulary daily.

The Office for the Arabize Coordination did not restrict its terminological efforts in its determined projects in the budget of the UNESCO, it was also involved with institutions and organizations working in terminology, its contribution in setting up:

- a. Sports Games Dictionary (with Arab Union sports games – Riyadh).
- b. Arabic Agriculture Dictionary (with Arab Organization for Agricultural Development).
- c. Arabic Dictionary for statistical terms and definitions (with Arab Center for Statistics and Documentation).
- d. Electronic Calculators Dictionary (with Arab Organization for Administrative Sciences).
- e. Public Dictionary of terms of Railways (with Arab Union of Airways).

The office also contributed to (Rab Project) for translation of communications terms and their Arabize. This project was established in (1982) in Rabat to translate and Arabize terms of communications where the International Union for Communication and the Arab League Arab Union for Communication watch out for it .

It is worth mentioning that the office opens its two journals (Arabic Tongue and Arabize) for publishing lexical studies and definition studies and shows the efforts of specialists in setting up technical and scientific terms in order to enable interests to see and evaluate them.

Sixth: The Saudi Terminology Bank (BASM)

Perhaps it is appropriate when talking about the practical aspects of terminological efforts to identify one of the Arabic Automated banks for terms which is: The Saudi Terminology Bank (BASM). Terminology Banks were established as a result of the large extent of information flow that the world witnessed in the last decades because of fast developments in various technical and scientific areas, which were derived from modern terms. In the last statics, the number of terms reached up to three thousand new terms appear daily. Thus, the human memory and dedicated dictionaries are not able to contain a large number of terms or the minimum amount of information related to them. Therefore, the urgent need emerged to find rules for terms run by a computer and called (Automated banks of terms). The aim of it is to document terms and supplying translators and specialists with required terms for their translating.

There are four Arab institutions for terms that are considered to be terminological banks which are:

1. The Studies and Research Institute for Arabize in Rabat (Lexical Database).
2. Council of Jordanian Arabic Language in Amman (Terminology Bank in the Council of Jordanian Arabic Language).

3- King Abdel Aziz City for Science and Technology in Riyadh (Project of Saudi Automated Terminology Bank).

4. Office of Arabize coordination in Rabat.

The Saudi Terminology Bank (BASM) establishment was derived from the aims of King Abdel Aziz City for Science and Technology in supporting efforts in the terminology field and Arabize and unifying them. The importance of that lies in transferring science and supporting modern technology and activities of scientific study. Thus, the Arabs benefited from modern technology means through exploiting available computer functions in storing and processing Arabic terms then deliver these terms to many people. The Saudi Terminology Bank aims to support the systems of Arabize science in The Arab world by:

-Establishing and developing a four-language encyclopedic dictionary: (Arabic, English, French, German) for technical and scientific terms.

-Offering technical and scientific terms to beneficiaries by using modern automated means.

- Issuing dedicated scientific dictionaries.

The bank conducted extended communications with banks of international terms and most scientific bodies in The Arab world, and a dedicated library for the project was established to offer the researchers and translators the Arabize and scientific terms in modern dictionaries. The contents of the library reached more than (1120) dictionaries mono, bilingual, or multilingual added to the dedicated scientific encyclopedias. BASM library has an thematic index of its contents and periodic scanning of modern lexical issues, local, Arabic, and internationally issued by the official institution to be possessed.

Accordingly, we find that the terminological work is not a linguistic one only but it is a theoretical term in science, logic, semiotic, translation, communication, nets, and their systems which lead to the success of terminological work done by these institutions whether they are councils or non-councils.

Features of modern Arabic terminological efforts in balance

When viewing modern Arabic terminological efforts from the beginning of renaissance until now, we can conclude the following basic features:

First: Multiplicity at terminological work which includes two issues:

1. Multiplicity of term setting up parties:

Various parties set up terms whether they are cautious individuals who possess scientific and linguistic abilities or a group. The collective terminological destinations are represented in: National bodies and institutions, on the top linguistic councils, universities, scientific and literary councils, national bodies and institutions where at the forefront are the General Secretariat of the League of Arab countries, and international and foreign bodies pushed by the need to reform what they need in their work, so they set up dictionaries in their field of specialists.

This diversity gave great plenty in the number of terms and lexical works, but the work started from various sites in their intentions and goals and relied on different methods which finally forms a rich map but interwoven lines, intertwined colors .

1. Multiplicity and variance of followed methods in setting the term

Not all terminologists followed a single methodology but they varied with the heritage data and the two styles of Arabize and acronym, and some tended to restrict towards foreign and local and others tended to lenity.

The multiplicity of the curricula and their variety led to the multiplicity of the term for the same concept and its variation. The term may be translated with the meaning in an Arab country, expressed in another Arab country, and termed in a third Arab country using derivation, metaphor, acronym, or briefly, an Arabic snapshot that suits the concept required to be Arabized, so by with this, we create multilingualism in the field of the scientific Arabic language. The unity of the methodology should be approved to put the scientific term in the Arabic language, and we do not forget here the efforts of the Office for the Arabize Coordination in the Arab world, that its creation was for representation of this aim and a practical translation of it.

There is no doubt that the issue of multiplicity of terms for a single concept is one of the matters that found great care in The Arab world in the attempt of its unification, where some interests with this issue said: "It is not permitted to set up to the single scientific meaning more than one term.

This issue is difficult to be solved for the following reasons:

-Variance of senses of terminologists.

-Variance of culture sources among translators and Arabizes.

- Individual work with some terminologists and the independence of their diligence in addition to the weakness of contact among terminologists in Arab countries.

-No commitments and implementation with what is issued by linguistic councils and institutions working in the field of translation and Arabize.

Third: Absence of coordination

These efforts were carried out by individuals and bodies who didn't know each other mostly, rarely one of them got benefit from the other, a body completed what the other started and a scholar or researcher scarcely find

these efforts combined in a public or private library and this led to clear dispersal in terminological work which resulted in much time, effort and money.

The terminological attempts in the Arab world are dispersed individuals' efforts where the institutions caring of them varied among countries ones that are isolated from each other and a unified Arab institution which is the Office of Arabize Coordination.

The very slow of councils was the main reason the wide opening of the door to personal diligence and give way for individuals to freely work in the field, then the motivation of head starts and love of pioneering interfered which spoiled every attempt of coordination.

Among the obstacles that participated in the non-spread of Arabic terms are the delay and slow in setting up suitable Arabic terms against foreign ones. Therefore, after a foreign term became common among people and had status, the dedicated parties set up the Arabic equivalent and this led to being put on the sidelines, and maybe it is excluded completely from usage. Prince Mustafa Shehabi said: "Whatever it is the matter of these people, modern sciences and arts surround us, our linguistics councils are slow in setting up Arabic terms; thus, this work will remain among good and bad people until responsible people in Arab countries wake up".

Non-coordination is also represented in weak usage of terms decided by linguistic councils after the great efforts that did where they took upon themselves the responsibility to take care of the term after these councils were granted linguistic authority but not mandatory one which led to many problems, the most important were: these terms decided by Arabic linguistic councils lost their legitimacy among linguistics; where each linguistic started to use what he thinks proper of terms and then the term became dispersive and lost. The absence of mandatory authority to use the terms decided by the Arab linguistic councils puts the Arabic term in a mess, dispersion, and amplification where individual efforts appear to prevail over collective efforts, and every linguist begins to use what he thinks appropriate; some of them use the Arabized, and some of them the translator, for example, the word (Romantique) was translated into (heterodoxy) and translated into (romantic).

An example of the dispersion resulting from the shortage of commitment to the terms of linguistic councils is the following example which shows the difference in the translated terms contained in (The Dictionary of Linguistics) by Abdel-Salam Al-Mesdi and (The Dictionary of Theoretical Linguistics) by Muhammed Al-Kholi; for example, the term (Assimilation) was translated by Abdel-Salam Al-Mesdi by (Diphthong), while Mohammed Al-Kholi translated as (similarity). Perhaps the real reason for this is the weakness of the term, which makes its users not satisfied with it, so they search for another term that serves what the first one does not.

Accordingly, the main reason for the variance of terms is the loss of communication between transferors and authors in the different Arab countries; in every country, new terms are set up where scientists in other countries don't know anything about them in addition to the cut of communication among university professors and their faculties in Arab countries and no commitment to term decided by the council which all of this comes under the absence of coordination.

Therefore, unification of the coordinated effort and commitment to terms of linguistic councils and keeping away from individualism contribute to protecting the terms of the nation and promoting them among scientists and users; since the absence of coordination, depending on individual efforts and absence of public principles without any doubt lead to loss of many efforts.

Fourth: Temporal lag

The linguistic mess that prevails the different linguistic bodies and accusation of Arabic Language by a deficiency in the field of terminology is derived from that Arabic Language should create words for civilization progress lasted for four centuries where people of Arabic Language were in a deep slumber, and the great number of terms born daily with no ability to deal with deepens the feeling of temporal lag which the Arab nation suffers from.

The existence of linguistic councils' fault which their terminology efforts divided into various sciences and arts is the lack of linguistic efficiencies of various specialists, their slow movement to an extent that it is difficult to follow up the flow of terms and concepts which pour down every day without any control or follow up and set up the Arabic equivalent .

Fifth: Technical backwardness

The development of dictionaries in Arab countries sometimes depends on traditional methods of collecting vocabulary and preparing cards but modern technologies save efforts, time, and money in the age of where we live and in which information is extended, knowing that hundreds of practical and technical terms emerge every day. It is necessary to review the forms of availability of terms, shortening of the time between adopting a group of terms, printing them on paper in volumes, and deadline with them in Arab countries if modern technologies are got the benefit of them, and it is possible here to deal with automated banks of terms since they are precursors to the necessary mechanization in the field of collecting, processing, storing, retrieving and documenting of terms .

Ambiguity and inaccuracy

Ambiguity and inaccuracy are considered to be the problems that a term suffered from and affected its clarity; the clarity of a term depends on the clarity of a concept in mind, setting up of a term becomes easy and this doesn't mean that a term matches a concept completely as it lacks to cover the meaning of the named thing. Therefore, it is satisfied to have the minimum relation between a term and its concept, but if this relation is lost, then agreement among scientists gives a term the legality of emerging and usage.

The Arabic term exposed to inaccuracy because of lack of harmony between a term and its indication, and an example of that as what was put against "Sonority" ; where Tamam Hassan used with it "strength of hearing" , Bacla and his friends used "ringing" and Bassam Baraka, Al-Kholi and Ramzi Balabki used "loudness". Among those used interviews (blonde of the hougue). Some of them selected "tip of the tongue", and others selected "front of the tongue", where both terms are ambiguous; because they don't define the subject exactly as (front) can be called more than the front part of a tongue and also the tip of the tongue.

Mechanism of getting out of the problem of terms

Although the image of Arabic linguistic fact is ambiguous, there is a contrast and various problems where our scientists fell in who directed the process of setting up a term, but the scientific honesty requires to appreciate the efforts of the scientists; since they spent great efforts that none can deny but only unthankful of Arabs and Arabic language.

Perhaps what the sincere and scholars have found motivate us towards following the track, but it needs resumption which lies in solidarity; This requires controlling many issues, references and methodologies; where wisdom requires that we readjust many existing issues in the form of a working mechanism that includes a set of serious issues that, by God willing, will contribute to treating the problems of developing the term and its spread, and perhaps the most important are:

First: Entering dictionaries that the Office of Arabize coordination has achieved into (CD-ROM). It became necessary to enter the dictionaries that were achieved by the Office for Arabize Coordination and printed over more than thirty years because getting them together has become a difficult requirement; since the production of this CD, according to a specific system that gives the equivalent term, facilitates calling the term according to the Arabic, English or French input, and showing the specialization or specialties where the term is used. This forms a major necessary step in order to achieve the more important aim which works should reach that is issuing of (Unified Comprehensive Arabic Scientific Dictionary)

It is preferred that the Office of Arabize Coordination undertakes the planning of this huge project, in partnership with (the proposed term centers in each of the Arab countries) and with Arab institutions that own automated terminology banks, which is with doubt a project that needs great efforts and cooperation.

Second: Investing technical means on top of them is a computer to serve, publish and translated terms in international terms banks:

According to the fast technological developments in the world today, which are investing in serving the term, publishing it, and translating it in international terminology banks, the importance of these technical means, on top of which is the computer, has emerged in dealing with the Arabic term and facilitating the means of Arabizing the foreign term.

It is the first step that should be implemented and continuously seeking to obtain such a political decision through the Arab League which is not difficult as Arab countries made their decisions for Arabize.

We are committed to using modern technology on that side if we want to give individual and institutional efforts that are done all the time to develop and formulate the term. The great amount of expatriate terminology cannot be surrounded by an individual or an institution, neglected its energies and capabilities, unless it uses modern technology means and equipment, mainly the computer. This in return would save time, effort, and expenses, and provide an opportunity for linguists and interested people to exploit their time in a more benefit and production manner.

Third: Politicians and leaders of Arab countries should support what scholars, linguists, and councils have found, and apply this in a unified form at the Arab level. We don't lack a scientific method to set up and form a term nor work plan for unification, promotion, and publishing, but we need an agreement to be beneficial and achieve our aims of suggestions, ideas, and commitment to it. Applying the principle of commitment requires a political decision first and leaders and politician of Arab countries should support what the linguistics, scientists and councils have found and apply that systemically in a unified form on the Arab side

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Fourth: Grow up a generation of efficiency who set up terms

Promoting terminological culture which is shoeing the importance of the term and its Arabize, the ways of its development, and training linguists and specialists in this field to formulate terms and methods, in addition to familiarizing them with the terminological activities in other developed countries, cooperating with them, and shoeing them with the basic and applied scientific research in this field, teaching them the theories, sciences,

concepts, and problems of the term, and training them on the modernist methods and methods in the term standardization and documenting information.

Fifth: Study of synonym terms on the level of usage in Arab world and apply principles of term standardization on them

Monitor of synonym terms in the Arab world then define a percentage of promotion of each of them (the number of users of it) then balance among these terms on the principles of standardization to select the preferred term then proven and promote it through using, publishing and restricting to it; this has a role in defining the term and avoids the various of indications of one term (verbal joint).

Conclusion

Based on what has been mentioned before about terminological efforts, we notice the following:

- Some terminological efforts established to treat linguistic terms were cooperatively or individually suffered from a variety of terms due to the adopted method in the field of translation and Arabize which lead to many problems leaving some terms in a mess and diversity.
- Terminologists and scientists didn't commit to the terms set up by Arab and international institutions and this may be due to the uniqueness of the term.
- Scientific linguistic dictionaries and non-council institutions agreed on them setting up a term the necessity of reviving the old terms and resort to the Arabic language with its various sources before resorting to Arabize foreign terms.
- The great terminological efforts couldn't play an active role and unification the term on the Arab countries level.
- Arab terminologists bear the responsibility to solve problems of the term, there is a need to solve those problems and work to unify the term through of what have been mentioned of mechanisms.

Arab Linguistic Councils have a huge responsibility to achieve stability in Arabic. In fact, they usually work on having good coordination, fast decision making, and setting up scientific and linguistic terms before the promotion of the foreign term.

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