

## **Term Industry in Arabic Language: Concept – Mechanisms – Creation – Difficulties (Case of Difficulty of Standardization and Universalization)**

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### **Abstract:**

Term industry in Arabic language is a prominent modern and contemporary issue nowadays. It has preoccupied the interest of several scholars who have addressed the term and its relevant issues. Starting from the concept itself and terms transfer together with their creation mechanisms, denotation methods, translation and generation, attempting to coping with the rules of Arabic, in terms of morphology, grammar and denotation. In addition to addressing the main difficulties and problems which the term faces in Arabic language. Among which is the standardization and universalization, for the absence of unified rules and determined mechanisms among the creators of terms in Arabic language, be they individuals or scientific institutions. This paper aims at elucidating the concept of terms, their creation mechanisms and hurdles, focusing of the standardization and universalization as a model, along with recognizing the reasons behind it and its reflection on the term industry. This paper also seeks to propose scientific solutions to set rules for the term industry and its universalization in Arabic language.

**Keywords:** Industry, term, standardization, universalization, Arabic language.

### **- Introduction:**

Terminology is one of the basic matters that contribute greatly to the development and modernization of any language, as this process is concerned with producing and developing terms in various fields of knowledge that reflect the cognitive, technological and cultural progress of society. The importance of terminology comes from the fact that it ensures the language's ability to keep pace with developments and changes that occur in various scientific, cultural and intellectual fields and areas. If we talk about the Arabic language, interest in developing terms began early on, as our early scholars were keen to define the terms of each science separately. Interest in terms increased when the Islamic state expanded during the Umayyad era and Muslim scholars began to transfer and translate the sciences of other civilizations such as Greek, Persian and others into the Arabic language, especially experimental sciences such as medicine and others; This matter increased even more in the Abbasid era during the reign of Al-Mansur, Harun Al-Rashid and his son Al-Ma'mun when he founded the House of Wisdom, so translations increased and Muslim scholars were forced to search for terms that are consistent with the Arabic language and its rules.

Our era, the era of information and technology, is witnessing the continuous emergence of new concepts, which requires precise terms that accurately express their meanings. Terminology in the Arabic language is in dire need of being provided with new terms that keep pace with

developments, which contributes to enhancing the ability of Arabic to express new and modern concepts. Terminology also contributes to effective communication between specialists and researchers in various scientific fields by unifying terminology, reducing ambiguity, and avoiding differences in understanding concepts. In addition to preserving the identity of the Arabic language by deriving terms derived from the roots of the Arabic language, thus Arabic preserves its eloquence, authenticity, and keeping pace with development and modernity at the same time.

Through the above, we are faced with the following problem: What is the reality of terminology in the Arabic language? What are the ways and mechanisms to establish rules for terminology in Arabic and to unify it?

Through this research paper, we aim to achieve a number of objectives, the most important of which are:

- Understanding the reality of terminology in the Arabic language.
- Identifying the mechanisms of terminology in the Arabic language, especially standardization and unification.
- Identifying the difficulties of establishing and unifying the term in the Arabic language.
- Finding solutions and submitting proposals to establish fixed rules and precise standards for terminology and unifying them at the level of all scientific fields and obligating institutions concerned with terminology to follow them.

Seeking to meet these objectives, this study adopted the descriptive approach, applying samples to create the term to demonstrate the significance of this study.

First, before we talk about the reality of terminology in the Arabic language and the mechanisms by which terminology is developed and the difficulties it faces, especially the issue of standardization and unification, we must stand on some general concepts of terminology.

### **1- Concept of the term:**

-Language: The term is a noun derived from the verb “*istīṭalah*”, which is derived from the trilateral root “*ṣalūḥā*”. This word appears in Arabic dictionaries to denote the opposite of corruption, as well as agreement. In *Lisan al-Arab*: «Peace: people reconciled with each other, peace: peace, and they reconciled, and they made peace, and they reconciled, and they made peace...» (Ibn Manzur, 1995 AD, page 517)

The Intermediate Dictionary states: «To make peace, to repair, and to be reconciled: to remove corruption from him. To make peace in his work or his matter: to do what is good and beneficial... To make peace with him, to be at peace with him and to be friendly with him. It is said: To make peace with him on something: to take a peaceful approach to agreement with him.

The people agreed: the disagreement between them was removed. And on the matter: they became acquainted with it and agreed upon it.

Terminology: the source of the word “*istalḥa*”. The agreement of a group on a specific thing, and every science has its own terminology.» (Anis, 2004, p. 520)

Through these definitions, we understand two meanings for the root “salh” and what is derived from it. The first is the opposite of corruption or the removal of corruption, and everything that is beneficial and good for people. The second is in the word “istalh” which is specific to the sciences, and which indicates agreement between the people of a particular specialty to express scientific concepts for that specialty.

**Technically:** Several definitions of the term have been mentioned, and among the definitions we find what was mentioned by Al-Sharif Al-Jurjani (d. 816 AH) in his book Al-Ta’rifat, where he defined it as follows: (Al-Jurjani, 2003, p. 32)

**Convention:** An agreement based on naming something by a name that is transferred from its original location.

**Terminology:** Transferring a word from one linguistic meaning to another due to a connection between them.

**Terminology:** A group’s agreement to use a word in relation to a meaning.

**Terminology:** Taking something out of one linguistic meaning and into another to clarify what is meant.

**Terminology:** a specific word between two specific people.

If we consider these definitions provided by Al-Jurjani, we find that the first, third and last definitions indicate the principle of agreement by a specialized group to establish and formulate the term among themselves. As for the second and fourth definitions, they indicate the transfer of the word from the first position to another position due to the existence of a connection between them. If we want to come up with a comprehensive definition of the term through Al-Jurjani’s definitions, we say that the term is an agreement of people to name something by a name that takes it from the linguistic meaning to another meaning due to the existence of a connection between them to explain what is intended.

Mustafa Al-Shihabi defines the term by saying: «A scientific term is a word that scientists have agreed to use to express a scientific meaning. Sublimation is a chemical term, matter is a philosophical term, surgery is a medical term, vaccination is an agricultural term, and so on. The terminology gives words new meanings other than their linguistic or original meanings. In language, a car is a caravan, and people walk. In astronomers’ terminology, it is the name of one of the planets that travel around the sun, and in modern terminology, it is an automobile. Terms are not created haphazardly. In every term, there must be a great or small relevance, participation, or similarity between its linguistic meaning and its technical meaning.» (Al-Shahabi, 1955 AD, page 11/12)

We understand from Al-Shahabi’s words that the basis of the term is the principle of agreement between scholars and that its formulation is not improvised in this way, and that the term takes the word from its linguistic meaning to a new meaning according to the scientific field in which it is used, and the necessity of the existence of a relationship or similarity between the linguistic meaning and the technical meaning.

Mahmoud Fahmy Hegazy defines it as: «The scientific term should be a word or a phrase and not a long phrase that describes and suggests something. It is not necessary for the term to carry all the characteristics of the concept it denotes. The term carries at least one characteristic of that concept... It is not possible for the term to carry all the characteristics from the beginning, and with the passage of time the linguistic origin diminishes so that the conventional technical meaning becomes a direct indication of the entire concept» (Hijazi, DT, p. 15/16). Here, Hijazi added something new to the term, which is that it can be a construction, provided that it is not a long phrase. He also believes that it is not necessary for the term to carry all the characteristics of the concept it denotes.

Ali Al-Qasimi defines it by saying:«A term is a word that expresses a concept, and knowledge is a set of concepts that are linked to each other in the form of a system. On the other hand, the term is a necessary necessity for the scientific method, as a method cannot be valid unless it is built on precise terminology» (Al-Qasimi, 2019, p. 303). Here again, Al-Qasimi shows us that terminology forms a single system for each specific scientific branch that distinguishes it from other sciences.

From what was mentioned above about the definition of the term from a linguistic and technical perspective, we conclude that the general concept of the term is based on one meaning, which is the principle of agreement between a group of scholars in a particular specialization on a number of words that are used exclusively in that specialization, which makes it distinct from other specializations.

## **2- The reality of terminology in the Arabic language:**

If terminology is the scientific study that deals with the concepts and terms that express each particular language, then the purpose for which this science was created is «Producing specialized dictionaries, its goal is to provide accurate scientific and technical terms that facilitate the exchange of information, and its aim is to spread scientific knowledge to create a knowledge society capable of achieving comprehensive human development in order to advance human life and well-being. Therefore, it is considered an essential element of the linguistic planning and language policy of the nation» (Al-Qasimi, 2019, p. 11). This shows the status of terminology in modern technical sciences, and what is related to the specialized dictionary industry. By referring to our Arabic language and the reality of terminology in it, it is «Although we are proud of our Arabic language as the oldest, most eloquent, and most precise language in the world, we acknowledge that it faces a difficult problem, the source of which is the deficiency and confusion in the field of scientific and technical terminology. A large number of educational institutes in the Arab world still use a foreign language such as English, French, or Italian as the language of instruction in science, engineering, and medicine.» (Al-Qasimi, 2019, p. 227) This statement reveals to us the extent of the gap that the Arabic language suffers from in the field of terminology. Our language is still backward, regardless of the efforts made. This delay and deficiency is due to several reasons that we summarize as follows: (Al-Qasimi, 2019, p. 227):

1. During the period of Ottoman rule and European control over the Arab countries, the Arabic language was not used in administration or education, and thus it lost some of its continuity and growth in these two fields.

2. During that long period, and before the scientific renaissance in the Arab world in the seventies of the twentieth century, there were no inventions, discoveries, or solid scientific research in the Arab world, in order to bestow Arabic terms on inventions or discoveries, and scientific and technical terms, as is known, are usually put forth by inventors, discoverers, and research scientists.
3. The influx of new scientific and technical terms from industrialized countries every day makes it difficult for the Arabic language to confront and absorb them with the necessary speed, as these new terms are estimated at fifty terms per day.
4. The lack of coordination between the scientific linguistic institutions concerned with establishing new scientific and technical terms. These institutions do not work in a collective and unified manner, which has caused efforts to be scattered.

All these reasons and other factors have caused the term in the Arabic language to be floundering in many problems, the most prominent of which we mention: (Hijazi, dt., p. 227/230):

- A. The confusion caused by using a heritage term to denote a modern term. Here, the reader is confused between the old concept of the heritage term and the new concept that was created to express it. An example of this is the use of the heritage term “idgham”, which denotes the creation of a change that leads to doubling at the level of pronouncing the vowel of two successive letters, which is a common phenomenon in the Holy Qur’an. Sometimes it is used to denote the equivalent of a foreign term, **Assimilation**) which indicates a change that leads to a similarity or homogeneity between two sounds. Here we notice that the traditional term has acquired two meanings, which causes confusion among the recipient.
- B. The phenomenon of multiplicity and synonymy, i.e. the use of two different words or several words to denote one concept. Examples of this include: linguistics, linguistics, linguistics, and in lexicographic research: lexicography, lexicography, lexicography, lexicography, and other terms. The abundance of terms is an unhealthy phenomenon in the language, and therefore one must settle on one term to avoid confusion between terms and to preserve the lexical stock of the Arabic language.
- C. Using one Arabic word to denote two or more different concepts. For example: using the word context and its relative pronoun contextually, corresponding to the term Associative, any conjunction, and also corresponds to the term Syntagmatic, any composition, and the term corresponds to any context, which is more correct and appropriate, and here we must not use one word to express two different concepts, but rather we must express each term in a manner that is consistent with its meaning to avoid lack of clarity, ambiguity and confusion.
- D. Not benefiting from the Arab heritage in finding Arabic equivalents for foreign terms, and relying on transferring terms as they are, such as the term anthropology, which is widely used in the human sciences, instead of the Arabic term anthropology, which seems like a strange and inappropriate equivalent.
- E. Inaccurate translation of complex foreign terms, especially those related to the names of sciences and proper names. Incorrect translation results in incorrect equivalents, and therefore it is necessary to unify the standards of translation into Arabic.
- F. The phenomenon of linguistic duality: i.e. the multiplicity of the source language of the terms. The countries of the Maghreb (Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Mauritania) use the French

language as a second language and therefore it is the source of the terms. As for the countries of the Arab Mashreq, they use the English language as a second language and a source of the terms. Here we find ourselves facing the problem of the existence of two Arabic terms that refer to one term, and the difference here lies in the source language from which the foreign term was borrowed, which negatively affects the unification of the Arabic term.

These terminological problems facing our Arabic language make us think seriously about searching for solutions and motives to care about terminology in the Arabic language, and work on the necessity of unifying the mechanisms for establishing terminology. This stems from our concern for our language, and the strong desire to keep pace with the rapid development of science and technology.«The concerned authorities in the Arab world became aware of the seriousness of the situation, so the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO), affiliated with the League of Arab States, entrusted the Arabization Coordination Office in Rabat with the task of developing an integrated plan to collect scientific and technical terms developed in various Arab countries, coordinate them, and present them in the form of dictionary projects to the Arab Arabization conferences held periodically, in order to study them, unify them, and generalize their use in all Arab countries. On the other hand, the Arab language academies took the initiative to form a union for them, in order to coordinate their efforts in the field of scientific and technical terminology.» (Al-Qasimi, 2019, p. 239)This is what we hope for our language in the near future, God willing.

### **3- Mechanisms for establishing the term in the Arabic language:**

Linguists are divided into two groups on this issue: conservatives and liberals.«Liberals called for freely borrowing terms from English, French and other languages, even from colloquial dialects, to speed up the development of terminology. They claimed that linguistic borrowing is natural, permissible and contributes to the development and growth of the language... Conservatives demanded adherence to the choice of classical Arabic words in exchange for foreign terms, and they saw that this was more effective in the long run, because the Arabic language is a derivative language. If a term is translated into an Arabic word, we can derive from its root a number of words so that in the end, we form verbal families that facilitate the terminological system in the language and make it easier for us to memorize and remember it.» (Al-Qasimi, 2019, p. 228)If we look closely, we find that the mechanisms for establishing the term in the Arabic language and the methods of producing it vary according to the way in which each term is treated. We can explain these mechanisms as follows: (Al-Qasimi, 2019, p. 393/458)

**1- Generation:** Generation in language is the creation of a new word that did not exist before in the language, in order to express a new concept that was not known before. These words are called generated or modern words.

**2- Derivation:** It is the generation of a new word from an existing word with a correspondence between the generated and the word from which it was generated in terms of pronunciation and meaning, according to the laws of morphology. Derivation is one of the most prominent means of developing the Arabic language and expressing the new concepts that have been created, especially since Arabic is primarily a derivative language.

**3- Substitution:** It is the substitution of one letter for another letter in the word. It is of two types: morphological substitution, which is required by a phonetic necessity, in which case one letter is replaced by another letter in order to make pronunciation easier. This is common and widespread in the language. Linguistic substitution, which is the substitution of one word for another to make it compatible with the intended meaning. Substitution is of great importance in establishing scientific and technical terminology, as modern linguists have used it to differentiate between terms that are close in meaning.

**4- Linguistic borrowing:** It is the borrowing of a new word from one language to another, in order to express a new or invented concept in one of the languages, due to the absence of a word that expresses that concept in that language. It is also considered a means of generating words, enriching the language, and expanding its conceptual system.

**5- Etymology:** It is taking a word from two or more words with a connection between the taken and the word from which it is taken in pronunciation and meaning. It is also a means of developing the language and generating new terms, but it is rarely used in the Arabic language.

**6- Transposition:** It is the joining of one word to another word to form a single lexical unit with a single meaning, while the two words that make up the new word retain all their morphological and phonetic characteristics. This mechanism has been used to generate many new terms in the Arabic language.

**7- Arabization:** It is the borrowing of a word from a foreign language into the Arabic language and subjecting it to the rules of Arabic. Arabization is considered one of the most effective and successful methods used in producing new terms. Arab linguistic scientific institutions have approved its use when needed, while taking into account the rules of Arabic and the conditions of its validity.

Hence, these were the most prominent mechanisms adopted in establishing terminology in the Arabic language. These mechanisms were restricted in terms of use by the recommendation on the basic principles in selecting and establishing scientific terms issued by the symposium on unifying methodologies for establishing Arabic scientific terminology held in Rabat in 1981 AD, which states the following: «Using linguistic means to generate new scientific terms with preference according to the following order: heritage, then generation (including metaphor, derivation, Arabization, and coinage)» (Ghazal, 1981, p. 175/178).

**4- Conditions for creating a term:** the term requires certain conditions to be met, which are:

**A- Stability:** That is, the term remains as it is without changing it or using another term to express the same meaning.

**B- Usage:** That is, that term should be used and not remain rigid and confined, as Abdul Rahman Al-Hajj Saleh pointed out that the most important problem facing the scientific term among Arabs is usage, as he says: «The lack of interest of Arab scholars in our time in considering it - usage - as what is important to them is the situation in all its aspects.» (Hajj Saleh, 2014, page 24)

**C- Clarity:** The scientific term must be clear, precise, and free of ambiguity and haziness in indicating the meaning for which it was formulated.

**D- Denotation:** That is, the indication of one term to one scientific meaning and avoiding multiple indications for one term.

**E- Specialization:** Every scientific and cognitive field must have its own set of scientific terms that distinguish it from other fields. Medicine has its terms, physics has its terms, and so on.

### **5- The issue of creating and unifying a term in the Arabic language:**

The issue of standardization and unification in the terminology industry in the Arabic language is one of the most complex issues that modern Arabic scholars have dealt with. Many conferences and seminars have been held in this regard. Before we learn about the Arab efforts made to achieve this goal, we first learn about the concept of standardization and unification.

**1- Standardization:** It aims to establish rules and standards for creating and unifying terminology. This work includes employing Arabic roots, developing derivations, and applying traditional linguistic rules in a manner consistent with modern concepts.

**2- Monotheism:** It means «Choosing one term from among the synonymous Arabic terms that expresses one concept and adopting it in use to achieve effective communication among the Arabic speakers and to achieve its continuity as the language of science and technology in the present and the future.» (Hijazi, 1999, p. 41/49), i.e. ensuring the use of standardized terminology across different fields and Arabic-speaking countries. Standardization helps reduce the discrepancy between terms used in different disciplines and enhances effective communication. Al-Qasimi defines it as:«Standardization generally means assigning one term to one scientific concept, by eliminating synonymy, verbal ambiguity, and everything that leads to ambiguity or confusion in scientific and technical language.» (Al-Qasimi, 1985, page 35).

### **6- Difficulties in creating and unifying a term in the Arabic language:**

The issue of unifying terminology in the Arabic language and establishing principles for how to formulate it has occupied the minds of many linguists and linguists, especially in the modern era. Here is Mustafa Al-Shihabi expressing this dilemma by saying: « The difference in scientific terminology has become a disease of our Arabic language. This disease grows and spreads as culture expands in the Arab countries, and the number of transmitters of modern sciences and authors in those sciences increases. Perhaps the most important reason for the difference in terminology is the loss of communication between transmitters and authors in our various Arab countries. In each country, new terms are created that scholars in other countries know nothing about. Relations are almost severed between university professors and colleges in Egypt, Iraq, and the Levant...» (Al-Shahabi, 1955 AD, page 116)Al-Shahabi's words reveal to us the extent of this problem and the difficulties that stand in the way of unifying the term in the Arabic language. The difficulties and obstacles to unifying the Arabic term can be summarized as follows:

- The absence of unified national, regional and national policies to keep pace with scientific and technical progress.
- The absence of a unified Arab plan to address the problem of producing Arabic scientific terminology, and the resort to teaching sciences in either French or English in most Arab universities.



- Failure to identify the Arab scientific heritage and benefit from it to enrich the existing Arabic terminological dictionaries.

## 7- Examples of terms:

In this Table: We review some examples of terms as a sample to show the extent of the difference and lack of standardization of Arabic terms corresponding to foreign terms.

Foreign term	Arabic equivalent
<b>Lexicology</b>	المفرداتية، علم المعاجم النظري، علم المفردات، علم الألفاظ، علم المعجم، المعجمية، علم دراسة الألفاظ، معجمية، المعجمية.
<b>Lexicography</b>	المُعجمية، فن صناعة المعاجم، صناعة المعجم، القاموسية، الصناعة القاموسية، قاموسية، صناعة المعجم، المعجمية.
<b>Linguistics</b>	علم اللغة؛ ألسنية؛ علم اللسانيات؛ علوم اللسان؛ علوم الألسن؛ لساني؛ لغوي؛ لسانيات.
<b>Allophone</b>	ألوفون، متحول صوتي، صوتم، بديل صوتي، اللوين الصوتي، المتغير الصوتي، متغير لفظي، بديل صوتي، بد صوتي، متغير لفظي.
<b>Morphology</b>	الوحدة الصرفية، المورفيم، صرفة، صيغم، وحدة صرفية مجردة، صرفية.
<b>Phoneme</b>	فونيم، وحدة صوتية، صوتيم، صوتية، صوتم، صوت، حرف الفونيم.

The table shows us the extent of the difference between Arab researchers in the formulation of terms. We notice that they did not agree on a single term for each foreign term, as each one suggests a term. It would have been better to adopt a unified term among Arab researchers, formulated according to the commonly accepted terminological conditions to denote a single concept, in order to avoid confusion, misunderstanding, and lack of precision in defining the meaning. By reading the proposed terms mentioned in the table, we find, for example, the foreign term **Lexicology** has several Arabic correspondents, and the term that we see as the most appropriate is lexicography, as it is the most common among researchers in the field of lexicography. Then, if we translate the foreign term into Arabic and return to its origin, we find that it is divided into two parts: the first is (**Lexicos**) means dictionary, and the second (**logos**) It means knowledge, and by combining the two words it becomes (the science of the lexicon).

Also for the term **Lexicography**, we find that the proposed Arabic terms are multiple and do not focus on one term. What we notice about most of the proposals of Arab researchers for this term is that they agree that it is an industry with its theoretical and applied aspects, and the term that suits the foreign equivalent is the lexical industry because it carries in its meaning both the theoretical and applied aspects.

The same applies for the term **Linguistics**, where the Arabic equivalent of this term is « اللسانيات », as it is the most common and popular among researchers and specialists.

So this was just the tip of the iceberg about the extent of the differences between Arab researchers in establishing terms in various scientific and cognitive fields and areas, and the confusion and chaos that the Arabic term is experiencing.

In the face of all these problems, difficulties and terminological chaos, « The Arab nation sought to develop its language, unify its cultural expressions, and standardize its scientific and technical terms so that its language would be a common tool to facilitate communication between its people in different countries and to continue communication between generations. In 1969, the League of Arab States assigned the Permanent Bureau for the Coordination of Arabization in the Arab World the task of unifying scientific and technical terms established by linguistic and scientific academies and relevant institutions in Arab countries. After the establishment of the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization in 1970 as a specialized agency of the League of Arab States, the Bureau was attached to it and its name became the Bureau for the Coordination of Arabization» (Al-Qasimi, 2019, p. 269). This committee has succeeded in unifying some terms at the Arabic level, by following a work methodology that can be summarized as follows: (Al-Qasimi, 2019, p. 272/273)

- Defining the scientific field (secondary education level) and establishing its terms in English and French.
- Collecting the Arabic equivalents of these terms by the office's experts, from the works of language academies, universities and dictionaries, and placing them in a three-part English-French-Arabic glossary.
- Sending the coordinated glossary to the relevant authorities in the Arab world to express their opinion and provide comments on it.
- Holding a scientific symposium in which linguists and specialists in this subject participate to discuss Arabic interviews, compare them with foreign ones, and select the best interviews.
- Submitting the amended glossary to a specialized committee of the Arabization Conference committees for study and approval, after which the office will issue a unified dictionary to be distributed to all Arab countries.

In the late 1980s, the office modified its methodology to become as follows:

- Choosing the office that is the subject of the dictionary project to be completed without specifying the academic level.
- The office contracted with a scientific institution specialized in the field of the project, which in turn selects the experts, follows up on the work, supervises the completion, and delivers the complete work, including: the English term, the French term, the Arabic equivalents established by the language academies and specialized institutions, and the proposed unified equivalent with its definition.
- The office sends the draft dictionary to two Arab linguistic and scientific academies to review the dictionary, express opinions, and provide comments.
- The institution that prepared the draft dictionary amends it based on the comments received from the compilers.
- A seminar shall be held to study the project and proposals in preparation for presenting it to the Arabization Conference to approve the project.

This methodology has yielded very satisfactory results and achieved qualitative quality for the unified Arabic terminology, because the process of developing the terminology proceeded in accordance with the principles approved by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) (In Geneva. The office also began the process of reviewing the unified dictionaries it had prepared to add new terms. The issue of using these terms and their prevalence among specialists in teaching and scientific research, and their circulation in school books and references remains the best way to make them living and effective terms. The office produced more than fifty unified dictionaries of terms in English and French and their Arabic equivalents in various scientific fields.

#### **- Conclusion:**

At the end of our research, we can say that the Arabic term is in dire need of following standards to unify it, and the keenness of specialized researchers to address the problems and overcome the difficulties that stand in the way of achieving this supreme goal, and to push the Arabic language to higher ranks among languages and make it a language of science.

Through our research, we reached a number of important results, which we summarize as follows:

The reality of the term in the Arabic language needs to be reconsidered and studied in depth and in depth, through which the difficulties and obstacles that stand in the way of unifying the Arabic term are addressed and a methodology is drawn up that everyone concerned with developing the term follows. This is done by combining efforts and coordination between specialists in various fields of science and knowledge.

- The necessity of establishing an Arab center or body that includes specialists in various sciences and specialists in translation, Arabization, and language, and emphasizing the commitment of all individuals and institutions to what is issued by this center or body and to work with it at the level of the entire Arab world, and the best example of this is the Arabization Coordination Office.
- Unifying the term requires encouraging research in the field of terminology production at all levels, whether teaching staff, universities, research centers, or the media, and working to use, circulate, and employ it among students and researchers.
- Employing the Arab heritage in producing terminology, and the necessity of getting rid of the phenomenon of terminological multiplicity in the Arabic language, and being satisfied with establishing one unified term as a counterpart to the foreign term, and avoiding raising disputes over terminology, local tendencies, and inclinations towards some terms over others.
- Keeping up with the terms produced in international dictionaries, and working to update Arabic terminology dictionaries and introduce everything new.
- It is mandatory to include the unification of terminology within the language policy and language planning of all Arab countries, by issuing political decisions requiring the unification and publication of terminology, and obligating book authors to use the unified terminology, especially educational books. And to work on promoting dictionaries of Arabic terminology, and providing sufficient funding for their printing.

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