

## Modern Arabic Terminological Efforts in the Balance

**Dr. Lina Ali Al-Jarrah**

Associated prof. in Faculty of Literature and Science in Amman Arab University

**Dr. Imad Abedalkareem ababneh**

Associated prof. in Faculty of Literature and Science in Amman Arab University

**Dr. Reada Mofid Ammari**

Associated prof. in Faculty of Literature and Science in Amman Arab University

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### ABSTRACT

This study aims to study modern Arab efforts concerned with formulating and disseminating the term, describing and evaluating these efforts. These efforts were divided into individual and institutional efforts, and the theoretical and applied aspects of them were presented in this study in a brief way, in order to check their role in the issue of setting up and legalizing the term; to show their main achievements, evaluating them and show their main features since these efforts even they are pioneer in this area but they didn't reach the natural follow up of movements of terms which are created by the centers of studies and publishing all over the world. Then I will address after all recommendations that I didn't claim they are new entirely but they may be able - if they are put in practice- to solve the issues of the term and what is derived from of setting up, unification and publishing which can achieve Arab scientific unity

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including mathematical, human, linguistic and religious sciences.

The beginning of authorship in scientific terms refers to the start of the fourth century AH; among those authorships the book (Limits in structure) by Rummani, (Counting of science) by Abi Nasr Al-Farabi, (Keys of science) by Jamal al-Din al-Khwarizmi including an explanation of medical terms, (Sea of jewels) by Mohammed ibn al-Tayyib Harawi which is a medical dictionary, (Searchlight of terms of arts) by Thanoy and the book (Definitions) by Aljurjani and others<sup>2</sup>.

The great development in various sciences in the twentieth century led to increase of knowledge and the requirements from scientific terms, and cooperation and competition on the international level became contemporary necessities where all of this led to necessity of finding rules regulating to set up terms and legalizing them.

### Modern Arabic terminological efforts

Men of thought and culture in the nineteenth century alerted to the upcoming danger which lies in the existence of foreign authority in many Arab countries seek strongly to dominate linguistically on Arab nation sons supporting their economic and political extend and exploited the state of recession and backwardness that our Arab nation was exposing to, so they called for a movement of civilizational rebirth where Arabic Language should be its base and tool to take care of

### Introduction

The science of term is considered to be one of the important issues of the modern science of language; linguists and specialists dealt with this subject in various scientific areas, conferences and seminars were held, related recommendations and decisions were issued, interest in the idiom increased till it became a separate science from other language branches, definitions and laws were put to and people who work with it were called terminologists.

It is not surprising, the term has an important role in people's life where it is an organizer of communication among them in various fields; since concepts move to minds by words agreed on to be indicate them which we called idioms that is the element added to the linguistic balance; so it enriches Arabic Language with new things and makes it accommodate every created thing in the fields of thought and civilization particularly the fields of science and technology to be a mean of teaching and learning in all stages and specialties, and a tool of thinking and expression in each field of life<sup>1</sup>.

In this study I address the modern Arab efforts which concerned with formulation and publishing of a term by description and evaluation. This requires to refer to the beginnings of terminological authorship in Arab heritage; Arabic Language is rich with its specialized lexicons where their idea emerged from an early age

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(<sup>2</sup>) Arabic term past and now: p 150.

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(<sup>1</sup>) Studies of translations, term and Arabize: p 23.

**First: Dictionary of modern linguistic terms in Arabic Language** <sup>6</sup> : Prepared by Mohammed Rashad Al-Hamzawi, where his attempt is considered the first dictionary treatment of the linguistic term in the Arab world; he inducted modern linguistic terms not used before in Arabic Language and the old terms used now to express a modern linguistic concept. Al-Hamzawi counted (1202) linguistic terms and all included in his dictionary ( Arabic, French, English).

This dictionary is characterized by induction, documentation and writing history <sup>7</sup> . Its first edition appeared in 1977. The author relied on books which some of them refer to the fifties and most of them to sixties dropping by this ten important years of the history of linguistics and the author didn't add to his book any addition or adjusting in the second edition in 1987 at the time when the international linguistic study developed greatly every day and present new imaginations and concepts <sup>8</sup>.

Second: Dictionary of language science <sup>9</sup> : Prepared by Adel Rasool Shafi. This work was based on the method of term prove; it was devoid of documentation and also of all Al-Hamzawi work deeds. It gathered types of morphological treatment with the term without an indication to a clear plan or a suggestion <sup>10</sup>

Third: The two dictionaries by Mohammed Ali Al-Khouli: (Dictionary of theoretical language science): issued in 1982 and (Dictionary of practical language science) issued in 1986. Al-Khouli neglected to refer to the sources of term definitions in his two dictionaries, and also the historical follow up which was found by Al-Hamzawi. He instead of that mentioned a lot of terms included in his two dictionaries all sections of theoretical and practical linguistics and not tyranny in imposing any translation or placement; he left it open for selection; since the fact of linguistic lesson for us

classical Arabic and eliminate the local, authorizing in Arabic Language sciences, setting up the scientific and civilizational terms and translating books and literature and scientific writings from foreign languages in Egypt, Lebanon, Syria and The Arab world as a whole done by skilled pioneers with individual efforts or through cultural and educational institutions <sup>1</sup> :

#### **First: Individual efforts**

##### **Theoretical aspect**

The theoretical aspect was accompanied by the literature and scientific renaissance specially in Egypt and The Levant pursuit to find the term in order 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 <sup>2</sup> .

In this stage the work started by individuals where great men appeared such as Rafaa Al-Tahtawi, Ibrahim Al-Yazji, Ahmed Faris Al-Shidiaq, and Mustafa Al-Shehabi; Some of them transferred the valuable books into Arabic, others wrote in scientific subjects, set up new terms or classified in public and specialized dictionaries and taught various sciences in Arabic in colleges and universities <sup>3</sup> .

Mustafa Al-Shehabi, the prior head of Academy of the Arabic Language in Damascus, wrote his valuable book (Scientific terms in Arabic Language in the old and modern) which includes his methodology in setting up terms <sup>4</sup> .

It is not possible to detail these individual efforts and others and highlight their role in serving Arabic term and setting up specialized dictionaries, and is worth here to mention what leads to the size of this work that the total dictionary works during the last hundred years done by those individuals exceeded (284), and this is a great serious effort <sup>5</sup> .

##### **The practical aspect**

The practical aspect is rich in large terminological efforts resulted in a group of linguistic and scientific dictionaries which supplied Arab library with pioneer contributions where I selected (Linguistic terms dictionaries) as an example on them in addition to what Arab Language Academy have issued in Cairo in (1962) and linguistic terms within its various scientific terms, we find that the most important linguistic dictionaries issued were:

(<sup>6</sup>) This work was published in Annals of the Tunisian University – ISS. ISS. 14 of 1977. After that it was printed in an independent book an issued by Tunisian Dar and national institution for publishing for books in Algeria in 1987 . See Problems of linguistic term – description, criticism and suggestion: Footnotes p 22.

(<sup>7</sup>) **Problems of linguistic terms- description, criticism and suggestion:** p 8.

(<sup>8</sup>) **The linguistic term and control methodology:** p 10.

(<sup>9</sup>) Published by Journal of Arab linguistic in 1977, in the fifteenth volume- second section, see : **The linguistic term and control methodology** : 10.

(<sup>10</sup>) **Problems of linguistic term – description, criticism and suggestion:** p 8.

(<sup>1</sup>) **Arabize and term:** p 800 .

(<sup>2</sup>) **Studies of translations, term and Arabize:** p 204.

(<sup>3</sup>) **Studies of translations, term and Arabize:** p 204 .

(<sup>4</sup>) **The unified term and its status in The Arab world:** 83.

(<sup>5</sup>) **Studies of translations, term and Arabize:** p 204 .

2. Their deficiency and non-accommodation.
3. They are not subject to a controlled methodology.
4. They lacked to renewing from time to time.
5. They represent individual efforts to their owners <sup>6</sup>.
6. They lack to introductions showing methodologies that authors adopt in transferring foreign terms.

What should be confirmed here that the terms set up by individual efforts are improvisational in most cases which were done by a single linguistic. 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 started to be developed individually, then by local institutions and bodies in the Arab countries, national bodies and institutions like Arab League and also by foreign and international ones.

Arabs in the star of their modern renaissance at the end of the nineteenth of century realized the importance of scientific terms in transferring sciences and arts of western to Arabic and benefited from; Arab governments established linguistic councils and scientific linguistic bodies where their task is enrich Arabic Language with new terms; to go with scientific development and technical progress <sup>7</sup>. The Arab Scientific Council was established in Damascus in (1919) and called ( Arabic Language Council In Damascus), Fuad I Council of Arabic Language in Cairo in (1932) and now called ( Arabic Language in Cairo), Iraqi Scientific Council in Baghdad in (1947) College of Studies and researches for Arabize in Rabat in (1960), Jordanian Arabic Language Council in Amman in (1977) and Moroccan Kingdom Academy in (1980) in addition to the committee of translation and Arabize in most ministries of education in Arab countries <sup>8</sup>. There are many linguistic councils established or in the process of being established in some Arab countries ( Saudi, Sudan, Palestine, Algeria) <sup>9</sup>.

It is worth to highlight the collective parties and show some of their terminology efforts:

### **-Efforts of Councils institution**

**First:** Arabic Language Council in Damascus (1919):

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(<sup>6</sup>) The linguistic term and controlling methodology: p 10.

(<sup>7</sup>) The unified term and its status in The Arab world: p 83.

(<sup>8</sup>)The unified term and its status in The Arab world: p 83.

(<sup>9</sup>) Arabize and term: p 802.

doesn't permit to a sudden movement from mess to discipline and unification<sup>1</sup>.

Fourth: Dictionary of linguistics: prepared by Abdel Salam Al-Mesdi: (French – Arabic): it is the first dictionary of French linguistic and contains (2424) dictionary units. It is an individual ultra-limit effort comparing with the past efforts<sup>2</sup>. It was issued I 1984 and in fact it is term prove devoid of explanations completely, so it is difficult to apply the concept of (dictionary) on it since it devoid of the terms off the dictionary such as definition, sources and examples. Although of that, the dictionary of Al-Mesdy faces Al-khouli dictionary as it addressed new terms; all of his terms are from French, while Al-kholi's terms are from English Sources <sup>3</sup>. 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 which shows the methodology that (Baraka) adopted in transferring the French term except one paragraph in which he mentioned that he wasn't satisfied in most cases to put one single vocabulary to the French one but he addressed most of Arabic words including the linguistic meaning or which Arab researchers used in the same content <sup>4</sup>.

### **Valuation**

There is no complete reference in the field of linguistics to be considered a comprehensive encyclopedia covering the whole area. The status may be less bad 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 setting up the specialized dictionary <sup>5</sup>. The disadvantages of most of these dictionaries are:

1.They are satisfied with mention the foreign term and its equivalent in Arabic without dealing with explanation to it and define its concept.

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(<sup>1</sup>)Problems of linguistic term – description, criticism and suggestion: p 8.

(<sup>2</sup>) An evaluation study of the outcome linguistic term in The Arab world the seminar facts ( Progress of linguistic in Arab countries : p 296.

(<sup>3</sup>)Problems of linguistic term – description, criticism and suggestion: p 8.

(<sup>4</sup>) An evaluation study of linguistic term output in The Arab world Facts of a seminar (Progress of linguistics in The Arab world): p 297.

(<sup>5</sup>)An evaluation study of linguistic term output in The Arab world Facts of a seminar (Progress of linguistics in The Arab world): p 297.

**Second: Arabic Language Council in Cairo ( 1932):**

Gestures of another feature in the track of Arabic term emerged and returned of rebirth of scientific Arabic in Egypt by a statement accompanied the establishment the club of House of Science recited by Mohammed Hanafi Nasif which was an introduction to establish Arabic Language Council in Egypt in (1932). The statement said: (The aim of the club was to search in Arabic Language for names of modern naming by any permitted way of language, translation, derivation, metaphor, inclusion and synthesis . 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) <sup>5</sup>. 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 : **Protecting the safety of Arabic Language and makes it fulfilled the requirements and progress of sciences and arts and suitable for the needs of life in the modern era** <sup>6</sup>.

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. Permission of using some foreign words when it is necessary.
3. Acceptance of 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 notables in the language of science<sup>7</sup>.

Since early the members of 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 on ( The council has the right to replace the local and foreign words which aren't Arabized with others of Arabic words by searching for similar words and after that if it doesn't find Arabic names for them, then set ups 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

World War I was barely come to an end when the movement of Arabize turned to rise in the souls of faithful, so the college of medicine was established on ruins of the Turkish faculty of medicine in (1919) and by a brave decision it was agreed on making Arabic Language the teaching one in it. Pioneers such as (Murshid Khater and Hosni Sabah in medicine, Jamil Al-Khani in natural science, Salah al-Din al-Kawakibi in chemistry, Amin Maalouf in the names of stars, father Anastas Mary al-Karmali on various topics, and Mustafa al-Shihabi in agricultural sciences and birth started to establish a terminology attraction in the track of rebirth of scientific Arabic and proved again that Arabic Language does not fail to accommodate science with its various branches where the good will solidify with the thoughtful effort. Arabic Council in Damascus (was called at that time Arabic Scientific Council) has reinforced their mission which was established in the same year and included some of the medical college pioneers at that time <sup>1</sup> where one of the main important aim of its establishment is thinking in reforming language, setting up words to the modern innovations, revising books, rebirth of important things that ancestors left and activating authorship and Arabizes <sup>2</sup>. The council started its works in serving language in the governmental aspect by reforming the language of collections, language of teaching and training and school books, facing the extended civilization intentions and requirements of modern life in the twentieth century <sup>3</sup>.

The first serious attempts about dealing with scientific language that series of articles written by Dr. Mohammed Jamil Al-Khani in the journal of the council starting from the fourth volume where he thinks there is a need for this scientific language characterized by safety and accuracy. He divided his article into two sections: a section called ( culturing of words) and another called (healing of terms) or ( fitting of words) <sup>4</sup>.

It is worth to mention here the great terminological efforts by Mustafa Al-Shehabi which were clear in his authorship, works and many of his articles by Arabic Language Council in Damascus that were appreciated by scholars and interested parties all over Arab countries.

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(<sup>5</sup>)**About developing methodology of setting up Arabic term and to study methods of publishing the unified term and promoting it:** p 5

(<sup>6</sup>) **Relation between civilization verbal term** : p 99.

(<sup>7</sup>) **The Arabic term old and modern:** p 194.

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(<sup>1</sup>)**About developing methodology of setting up Arabic term and to study methods of publishing the unified term and promoting it:** p 5

(<sup>2</sup>) **Relationship between the term and civilization pronunciation:** p 96.

(<sup>3</sup>) **Arabic term in globalization era:** 0 695.

(<sup>4</sup>) **Arabic term in globalization era:** 0 696.



the rules set up by the committee of terms in the council, no need for Arabic to use many foreign words and there are thousands of neglected words in their dictionaries with more derivation which can be set up for modern naming and this rebirth them from neglect and forgetfulness.

Jamil Al-Malaika and Jawad Al-Ali agree on preferring the Arabic term over the Arabized one where he mentioned in a study presented to the second conference of Arabized in Algeria that the extent of benefit of old Arabic terms is extended (If an Arabic term isn't available, there is a large space of derivation, creation, balance and metaphor)<sup>7</sup>. However, it does not close the door to Arabize, but it is permitted by an exception in transferring the names of notables, jewels such as medicines and chemical compounds<sup>8</sup>.

In reviewing the registry (Petroleum terms in geology and chemistry) which was sent by the union of Arabic linguistic councils to Iraqi council; it's observed that the notices in general tend to restrict to Arabic words and adjust a lot of formula mentioned based on this, and non-Arabized and acronym since there is a choice in Arabic for that<sup>9</sup>.

Fourth: Jordanian Arabic Language Council (1976): When Jordanian Arabic Language Council has been established, it stated that its responsibilities are : (**Work on achieving and publishing heritage, transfer international heritage into Arabic and make Arabic Language the science one**)<sup>10</sup>, and this is a large responsibility that the council should adopt although of its limit capacities but its first task was concentrated on two issues :

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

**Second:** Set up Arabic terms that match foreign scientific terms<sup>11</sup>.

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:

-Take care of the accuracy of the Arabic opposite with the translation.

letters of the language and its balances as much as possible)<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>2</sup>. In addition to, our intelligent scientists set up dictionaries in medicine, anatomy, nature, mathematics, agriculture, plants, astronomy and law<sup>3</sup>.

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 aims of Iraqi Scientific Council didn't go away from the aims of linguistic councils preceded in Syria and Egypt, the most important were : (**keeping the Arabic Language integrity and working on growing it to meet the requirements of sciences and arts where all resort to achieve this by authorizing scientific and linguistic dictionaries**)<sup>4</sup>.

The scientific term gained the importance of scientists of Iraqi Scientific Council where its journal particularly at the beginning was a wide field to publish terms done by Iraqi members through transfer them into Arabic<sup>5</sup>.

The mainstream in this council was rebirth 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 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 it found a suitable word led to the terminological meaning and found in integrity, it decided and stated)<sup>6</sup>.

It is clear that they prefer the classic Arabic word over the old Arabic one; if it indicated the meaning within

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(7) In requirements of Arabic term : p 17.

(8) Arabic term in Globalization era: p 706.

(9) Arabic term in Globalization era: p 706.

(10) Jordanian Arabic Language Council experiment in Arabize of science: p 96.

(11) Jordanian Arabic Language Council experiment in Arabize of science: p 96.

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(1) Arabic term in globalization era: p 697.

(2) Arabic term in globalization era: p 700.

(3) Unification scientific term in transfer and Arabize: p 99.

(4) Relation between civilization verbal term : p 107

(5) Arabic term in globalization era: p 705.

(6) Arabic term in Globalization era: p 705.

researches about Arabize and its obstacles in its annual journal <sup>4</sup>.

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<sup>5</sup>.

#### **Efforts of non- council bodies and institutions**

**First:** Office of Arabize coordination:

The office of Arabize coordination represents the first linguistic legal initiative and a serious action in Arabic cultural and scientific life <sup>6</sup>, and its headquarters in Rabat in Morocco. This office emerged from the first Arabize conference held in Rabat in (1961) then hosted by The Arab league <sup>7</sup>, and in (1967) it is appointed to adopt the task of coordinating efforts that seek to enrich Arabic Language with terms modern and unification of civilization and scientific term in The Arab world by every available mean and the task of preparing periodical Arabize conferences that all Arab countries participate in by representatives of educational agencies, linguistic councils and scientific universities and colleges <sup>8</sup>. When UNESCO was established, the office which its name became ( Office of Arabize coordination in The Arab world) was assigned to it in (1972) as its one of its specialized agencies <sup>9</sup>.

Arabize Coordination Conference is allowed 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 <sup>10</sup>.

Representatives of Arab countries governments, linguistic councils, Arab universities, Arab unions and Arabic scientific union 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<sup>11</sup>.

- Prefer the term to be Arabic heritage as could as possible or limit the foreign term where it should have Arabic style if it has no equivalent in Arabic.

-using the foreign term if it is common <sup>1</sup>.

And after, the main aim of these linguistic councils is setting up thousands of terms which were and are still arguent and systemize these terms and organize their position; since term science can't restricted to councils only, but it needs to go with the civilization technology and achievements <sup>2</sup>.

This systemization was achieved semi to whole in the end of the first quarter of the twentieth century and their features were clarified in the works of the language works particularly in the achievements of their head the Arabic Language Council in Cairo as in works of some pioneers of them such as:

-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 <sup>3</sup>.

In general, the theoretical aspect of the Arabic linguistic councils goes around several attempts, the most important are : ( Authorizing, translation and publishing, and making Arabic Language the learning one in colleges and universities and setting up Arabic terms opposite to the foreign ones).

We find that the aim of these steps which are adopted by Arabic linguistic councils is unification of Arabic scientific term instead of each Arab country has its own terms which lead to a mess in Arabic scientific language.

It is worth to show the role of union of Arabic universities in the field of term in holding seminars related to this side such as the seminar of (Arabic Language) held in Algeria in (1984) and University Learning Arabize Conference held in Damascus in (1982) and its contribution in publishing studies and

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<sup>(4)</sup> **The role of educational institution in unifying and promoting the term** : p 148.

<sup>(5)</sup> **The role of educational institution in unifying and promoting the term** : p 148.

<sup>(6)</sup> **Studies of translation term and Arabize**: p 176.

<sup>(7)</sup> **Studies of translation term and Arabize**: p 176.

<sup>(8)</sup> **Studies of translation term and Arabize**: p 176

<sup>(9)</sup> **The unified term and its status in The Arab world** : p 86.

<sup>(10)</sup> **Studies of translation term and Arabize**: p 227.

<sup>(11)</sup> **Studies of translation term and Arabize**: p 227.

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<sup>(1)</sup> **Jordanian Arabic Language Council experiment in Arabize of science**: p 96.

<sup>(2)</sup> **About developing methodology of setting up Arabic term and to study methods of publishing the unified term and promoting it**: p 6.

<sup>(3)</sup> **About developing methodology of setting up Arabic term and to study methods of publishing the unified term and promoting it**: p 6.

The Office took care of the term from its beginning, so it prepared a group of dictionaries in different subjects and resented to the conferences of Arabize that are held periodically and represent all of Arab countries and linguistic councils where they were certified, these conferences are<sup>1</sup>:

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

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(<sup>1</sup>)**Studies of translation term and Arabize**: p 176.

-Arabic Dictionary for statistical terms and definitions (with Arab Center for Statistics and Documentation) <sup>5</sup> .

- Electronic Calculators Dictionary (with Arab Organization for Administrative Sciences ).

-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 which is took care by the International Union for Communication and the Arab League Arab Union for Communication <sup>6</sup> .

It is worth to mention that the office opens its two journals ( Arabic Tongue and Arabize) for publishing lexical studies and definition studies and show 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 Arabic Automated banks for terms which is : **The Saudi Terminology Bank (BASM)**. Terminology Banks were established as a result of large extended of information flow that the world witnesses in the last decades because of fast developments in the various technical and scientific areas, and all of this flew from modern terms; the last statics pointed to that three thousand new terms appear daily. Thus, the human memory and dedicated dictionaries are not able to contain the large number of terms or the minimum amount of information related to. Therefore, argent need emerged to find rules for terms run by a computer and called (Automated banks of terms) where the aim of them is to documenting terms and supply translators and specialists with required documents in the translated language <sup>7</sup> .

There are four Arab institutions for terms that 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).

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(<sup>5</sup>) **Office of Arabize coordination- effort approved and expectations:** p 6.

(<sup>6</sup>) **Translation and scientific term:** p 14.

(<sup>7</sup>)**The Saudi Terminology Bank ( BASM):** p 83.

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 <sup>1</sup> .

To avoid repetition the approved dictionaries until the sixth conference were collected where they reached (34). In (11) dictionaries which contained (112560) terms were prepared for printing and eight of them were issued until 1977 <sup>2</sup> .

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

- Dictionary of renewable energy, environment, earthquakes and tourism.

-Dictionary of terms of media , water, remote sensing, educational techniques and fine arts ( Eighth Arabize Conference).

-Dictionary of terms of meteorological , mechanical engineering, informatics, marine science ( Ninth Arabize Conference) <sup>3</sup> .

The role of the office was clear in the issue of Arabize since the early sixties, and this was evident in its continuous work in order to unify the scientific term, the methodology and principles adopted in its formulation, formation of follow-up committees that ensure the life 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 <sup>4</sup> .

The Office for the Arabize Coordination did not restrict its terminological efforts in its decided projects in the budget of the UNESCO, it was involved with institutions and organizations working in the area of the term, and from that its contribution in setting up:

- Sports Games Dictionary (with Arab Union sports games – Riyadh).

-Arab Agriculture Dictionary (with Arab Organization for Agricultural Development).

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(<sup>1</sup>) **The role of scientific term in translation and Arabize:** p 33.

(<sup>2</sup>)**The role of scientific term in translation and Arabize:** p 34.

(<sup>3</sup>) **Office of Arabize coordination- effort approved and expectations:** p 6.

(<sup>4</sup>)**Office of Arabize coordination- effort approved and expectations:** p 6; **and the role of educational institution in unification and promotion of term**



theoretical term science, logic, semiotic, translation, communication, nets and their systems which lead to the successful 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:**

There are various parties that set up terms whether they are careful 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<sup>9</sup>.

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<sup>10</sup>.

##### **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<sup>11</sup>.

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 suit the concept required to be Arabized, so by with this we create a 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,

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

4. Office of Arabize coordination in Rabat<sup>1</sup>.

I will limit talk here about The Saudi Terminology Bank (BASM); the idea of establishing this bank was derived from the aims of King Abdel Aziz City for Science and Technology in supporting efforts in the field of terms and Arabize and unifying them, the importance of that in transfer science and modern technology and support activities of scientific study<sup>2</sup>; thus an argent need to translation and Arabize and so Arabs should benefit from modern technology means through exploit available abilities of a computer in the field of storing and processing Arabic terms then deliver these terms to audience of beneficiaries<sup>3</sup>. 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<sup>4</sup>.

The bank conducted extended communications with banks of international terms and most scientific bodies in The Arab world<sup>5</sup>, and a dedicated library for the project was established in order to provide the researchers and interests in translation, Arabize and scientific terms with modernist dictionaries<sup>6</sup>. The contents of the library reach more than (1120) dictionaries mono, bilingual, or multilingual added to the dedicated scientific encyclopedias<sup>7</sup>. BASM library has athematic index of its contents and a periodic scanning of modern lexical issues, local, Arabic and international issued by the official institution to be possessed<sup>8</sup>.

Accordingly, we find that the terminological work is not a linguistic one only but it should be taken note of the

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(<sup>1</sup>)The Saudi Terminology Bank ( BASM): p 83,84.

(<sup>2</sup>)The Saudi Terminology Bank ( BASM): p 84.

(<sup>3</sup>)The Saudi Terminology Bank (BASM): p 84.

(<sup>4</sup>) Practical steps towards supported methodology to process and publish Arabic term : p 3.

(<sup>5</sup>)The Saudi Terminology Bank ( BASM): p 87.

(<sup>6</sup>)The Saudi Terminology Bank ( BASM): p 87.

(<sup>7</sup>)The Saudi Terminology Bank ( BASM): p 87.

(<sup>8</sup>)The Saudi Terminology Bank ( BASM): p 87.

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(<sup>9</sup>) Studies of translation term and Arabize : p 219.

(<sup>10</sup>)Studies of translation term and Arabize : p 220.

(<sup>11</sup>)Studies of translation term and Arabize: p 220.

status, the dedicated parties set up the Arabic equivalent and this leads to be put on sidelines and may be it is excluded completely from usage. The 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”<sup>6</sup>.

Non-coordination is also represent 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 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)<sup>7</sup>.

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 reasons 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

that its creation was for representation of this aim and a practical translation of it<sup>1</sup>.

There is no doubt that the issue of multiplicity of term 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 upto the single scientific meaning more than one term”<sup>2</sup>.

I think 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 their independence of their diligence in addition to the weakness of contact among terminologists in Arab countries.
- No commitments and implementation with what 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 public or private library and this led to clear dispersal in terminological work which resulted in much time, effort and money<sup>3</sup>.

The terminological attempts in the Arab world are dispersed individuals efforts where the institutions caring of them varied among country ones that are isolated from each other and a unified Arab institution which is the Office of Arabize Coordination<sup>4</sup>.

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 motivation of head starts and love of pioneering interfered which spoiled every attempt of coordination<sup>5</sup>.

Among the obstacles that participated in non-spread of Arabic term 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 a

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(<sup>6</sup>)**Scientific terms in Arabic language in ancient and modern** : p 176.

(<sup>7</sup>) **Linguistic bases of terminology science**: p 153.

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(<sup>1</sup>) **The role of educational institution in unification and promotion of term** : p 147.

(<sup>2</sup>) **Scientific terms in Arabic language in ancient and modern** : p 6.

(<sup>3</sup>)**Studies of translation term and Arabize** : p 222.

(<sup>4</sup>) **Problem of establishing terminology science in modern Arab culture** : p 126; **Translation and Arabize between classic and local**: p 27.

(<sup>5</sup>)**Studies of translation term and Arabize** : p 148.

clearly; the clarity of a term depends on the clarity of a concept, if a concept is clear and defined in mind, setting up of a term became 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 scientist 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"<sup>5</sup>, Bacla and his friends used "ringing" and Bassam Baraka, Al-Kholi and Ramzi Balabki used "loudness"<sup>6</sup>. Among those used interviews (blande of the hongue). Some of them selected "tip of tongue", and others selected "front of tongue", where both terms are ambiguous; because they don't define the subject exactly as (front) can be called more than 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 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

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 protect 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 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 in a deep slumber<sup>1</sup>, and the great amount of terms born daily with no ability to deal with deepens the feeling of temporal lag which Arab nation suffers from. The existence linguistic councils' fault which their terminology efforts divided to various of sciences and arts is the lack of linguistic efficiencies of various specialist, 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<sup>2</sup>.

#### **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 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 benefit of them<sup>3</sup>, 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<sup>4</sup>.

#### **Ambiguity and inaccuracy**

Ambiguity and inaccuracy are considered to be of the problems that a term suffered from and affected its tack

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(<sup>5</sup>) See : Arabic Language its structure and meaning : p 71.

(<sup>6</sup>) See: Dictionary of terms of modern language science: p 85.

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(<sup>1</sup>) Linguistic term and control of methodology : p 223.

(<sup>2</sup>) The role of educational institution in unification and promotion of term : p 47.

(<sup>3</sup>) Studies of translation term and Arabize : p 222.

(<sup>4</sup>) Studies of translation term and Arabize : p 152.

through the Arab League which is not difficult as Arab countries made their decisions for Arabize<sup>3</sup>.

**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 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 avoid the various of indications of one term (verbal joint).

**Conclusion**

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

-Some terminological efforts established to treat linguistic term collectively or individual suffer from variety of term; because of the method adopted by those who set up the terms particularly in the field of translation and Arabize which leads to many problems that involved terms in the mess and multiplicity.

- Terminologists and scientist didn't commit to the terms set up by Arab and international institutions and this may due to the uniqueness of the term.

- Scientific linguistic dictionaries and non-council institutions agreed on their

setting up a term the necessity of rebirth of old before hurrying to create new

and resort to Arabic language with its various sources before resorting to Arabize

foreign terms.

-The great terminological efforts couldn't play an active role in and unification the term on the Arab countries level.

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 work should reach that is issuing of (Unified Comprehensive Arabic Scientific Dictionary)<sup>1</sup>.

It is preferred that 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 no 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 technical 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.

We are committed to use modern technology in that side if we want to give individual and institutional efforts that are done all the times 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, and what it includes in terms of saving time, effort and expenses, and providing opportunity for linguists and interested people to exploit their time in a way of more benefit and production.

Third: Politicians and leaders of Arab countries should support of 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, and apply 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<sup>2</sup>.

It is the first step that should be implemented and continuous seeking to obtain such a political decision

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<sup>(3)</sup> Studies of translation term and Arabize : p 148.

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<sup>(1)</sup> Balance and unification of term in the Arab world, principles and jokes: p 57.

<sup>(2)</sup> Studies of translation term and Arabize : 148.

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 many tasks to achieve stability for the

Arabic term and keep it away from the term dependency, the most important are: good coordination, fast decision making and set up scientific and linguistic terms before promotion of the foreign term.



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