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LINGUISTIC TERMS AND TRANSLATION TO ARABIC

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Abstract

Linguistic Terms comprise the cornerstone on which sciences are based, and the key by which scientists and researchers communicate and discuss various sciences. If the originator of the term suffers from one problem of choosing the appropriate term for the concept in his mother tongue, the translator undergoes the impact of a number of things that determine the image he chooses to perform the concept transmitted from other languages. This paper seeks to identify the most important problems faced by Arab researchers and scientists in the transfer of linguistic sciences from foreign languages to Arabic in a way that facilitates the contribution science building, understanding and development.

Text

The human civilization has recently enjoyed great prosperity in various fields. As a result of the openness of the world, people have felt the need for language to communicate with each other. Consequently, linguists have endeavored to develop languages to perfectly perform their required function. These developments have been followed by developments in the language study at its various levels.

It must be acknowledged that the target language needs to keep up with the source languages that contain the original terms because of the flowing torrent of new terminology associated with the rapid development of human knowledge; as there is no match between the number of meanings and the number of terms they express; the number of roots in any language doesn't exceed a few thousands while the number of the existing concepts reaches millions and still steadily increasing and continuing (Bou Khadra, Ben Muammar,2011,26).

Thus, people of Arabic language found themselves faced with confrontations between the necessity of keeping up with the elements of the emergent and emerging changes, which may affect the privacy of the Arabic language in the midst of this great acceleration witnessed by the world, and that the elements of Arabic remain stable and maintain their cultural and national patterns and delayed in keeping up with developments , or to combine the two parties to this conflict by demonstrating their ability to keep abreast of technologies and development, through the promotion of cultural and national platforms, and enrich their linguistic, standard and communicative levels, while preserving their privacy(Zafenki, Safia, 2010,2).

Since terminology is a tool that conveys the concepts of science, it is the basic pillar of communication and the transfer of science. Undoubtedly, the terms used to express

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concepts differ from one language to another, and the use of the term requires an agreement within the linguistic community.

In terminology studies, emphasis must be placed on pronunciation and concept together as focusing on pronunciation at the expense of concept and the lack of sufficient awareness of concept lead to a defect in term construction and distortions of concepts.(Kabuba, Ahmed, 2015,2016,2).

Also, that the translation of the Western term in isolation from the relations it establishes with other terms leads to the production of erroneous and inaccurate translations, which in turn leads to confusion and error between linguistic terms and thus distorting linguistic concepts and perceptions as a whole.(Sharit, Massoud, 2017,104).

This does not mean disregarding the term pronunciation; as pronunciation must be "glib and easy on the tongue of the speaker, clearly understood, mono-referential and precise, semantic transmitter, concerned with the phonetic structure features of the language with possibility of form and regular syntactic rules agreed upon in order to make it easy to recognize general reference through abstract inflectional form"(Bou Khadra, Ben Muammar, 2011, 70).

It is necessary to look at the concepts in terms of the systems to which they belong or control them. In order for a concept to acquire its "linguistic existence", it must be framed and named to be determined in the world of linguistic and cognitive communication. (Bou Hassan, Ahmed, 2003, 22).

On the other hand, language is not only a system of arrangement and installation; it reflects the cultural, intellectual and cultural backgrounds of nations. Each language has its own characteristics in dealing with the term that is formulated in accordance with its characteristics and linguistic bases in the creation and the conventional creativity. Each language represents a special system of its kind. Each language system has special structures that express the world of things and feelings and reflect reality and the world in a different way than in another language (Zafenki, Safia, 2010, 43).

It is not reasonable to look at the issue of the term apart from what surrounds it. Science has re-entangled, and the problem of terminology and translation has become a problem for its extensions that effects and affect all sciences, Language, on the one hand, introduces science in new terms and derives from it the concepts that have its words, and resorts to the fields of knowledge to link the new word to the previous system.

When we look at the relationship between term and translation, we find that the relationship between them is authentic and old, which plays an active role in the renaissance of all sciences, the transfer of knowledge, the expansion of perceptions and links, and the enrichment of the scientific research movement as the term moves from one language to another, either through translation or Arabization (Kabuba, Ahmed, 2015, 2016, a&b).

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Arabic has known the introduction of foreign structures and vaccinate them in the Arabic words, but contemporary scientists tend to get rid of these hybridization processes between Arabic and different languages, they tried to replace the Arabic structures, rather than foreign sections and structures, but this process was interrupted by problems related mostly to verbal opposition, in addition there is a methodological approach to non-adherence to a rigorous scientific approach in the translation of certain precedents and suffixes. (Zafenki, Safia, 2010, 39).

There is no doubt that the language is in constant mobility and rapid development by virtue of changes that surround it either in the society in which it is used or in the surrounding environment. This constant mobility leads to the formation of vocabulary, terminology and new linguistic changes; some of which exist in language itself and is derived by its people or borrowed from other languages to enrich and develop it. (Kabuba, Ahmed, 2015, 2016, 38).

Among the things, that translators were suffering from at the beginnings of translating sciences was the lack of bilingual dictionaries. Refa'h Al-Tahtawi felt this need before others when he was in France, and he expressed this feeling in his book "al-ma'aden al-nafi'ah" which was printed in Bulaq after his return from France in 1248 AH / 1832 AD, , he says in his introduction: “I have interpreted its vocabulary according to what appeared to me through inspection, I memorized what was hard, and I depict it as it can be written. Perhaps I have made some slight interpretations..., pardon me if my translation were inconvenient in some cases, as French language has not yet been concluded with an unabridged bilingual dictionary ...it also needs to have a French assistant with me, yet this work needs ten people to fully cope with all terminology". (Al-Shayyal, Jamal al-Din, 2000, 188).

In this dictionary Refaa’s method was to write words in Arabic, taking into consideration the way it is uttered in French then he states how to pronounce this word according to the ancient way of Al-Azhar, after that he explains the meaning of the word through a sentence or more depending on certain circumstances. (Al-Shayyal, Jamal al-Din, 2000, 189).

Other schools of translation followed the Refa’s approach and his students. In conclusion, those scholars generally relied on the foundations of ancient scholars in the foundation of scientific terms which constitutes a natural thing in believing that efforts of modernists are no more than a natural extension of formers' efforts, and must be consistent with them (Al-Zarkan, Muhammad Ali, 1998, 374).

Al-Tahtawi was influenced by the West's style of dictionaries for each science, arranged on the letters of the dictionary, where he developed a small dictionary combining the Arabic and French terms, which is the dictionary of "Qala'ed Al-Mafakher Fe Gharib Awa'ed Al-Awa'el"(Bodrhem, Maryam, P11)

The other schools in translation went on the Refai’s approach and his disciples, , these scholars generally relied on the foundations of ancient scientists in the development of

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scientific terms, and this is natural in that the efforts of modernists are a natural extension of the efforts of the former, and must be consistent with them.(Alzarkan,1998,374)

The linguistic term soon entered a new phase of its formation and creation by bringing in orientalist professors from Italy and Germany, such as: Guidi, Bergstrasser, who did not link the terms to heritage unless the term has an old heritage concept identical to the new concept (Alhaiadreh, vol.1.p.91). In addition to the emergence of termic linguistic schools such as Vienna School that is represented by Foster, Prague School represented by Drozd, and Moscow School represented by Kapligen and Lott .(Bodrhem, Maryam, P 17-18)

The Arabic term leaned on three tributaries: heritage, translation of foreign terms or Arabization, and the combination of modern heritage and terminology. Together, these tributaries form means of enriching Arabic terminology"(Sharit, Massoud, (2017, 104).

When looking at the definition of the term, we find that the definitions of the ancient Arab linguists of the term almost consented to, "a word agreed upon by a group of people to perform a certain meaning, or it is a word transferred from general language to special language to express a new meaning(Al-Jurjani, Ali (1995,28).

Mahmoud Fahmy Hijazi presents the following definition as the best European definition, approved by the terminology specialists: "A conventional word or a conventional sentence: a single concept or a compound phrase whose meaning or even usage has been settled, and clearly defined. It is a special narrow expression in its specialized connotation, as clear as possible, and corresponding in other languages; it is always in the context of the system of specific branch terms, thus ensuring its necessary clarity". (Hijazi, Mahmoud Fahmy, 1986, 54)

It should be noted that the agreement is based on the use of a specific term to denote a particular concept as agreement on coining can only occur if it is in a scientific council or an institution sponsoring the coining. This is not the case with the choice of most scientific terms. In total, it is the choice of one scholar or scientist, and then comes the agreement to utilize the term as stated by its author, or by making minor modifications to it, or to choose another term that better achieves the desired goal.

In the view of some researchers, the term is a word used in a specialized qualitative context and refers to a precise and specific concept in that context of the term which represents an identity sticks to it; as it arises in some situation and moves from one country to another, from culture to another, and from one age to another. (Kabuba, Ahmed, 2015, 2016, 4).

As for the commonness of the term and its spreading in the languages of the world, specialists in terminology see that each term corresponds to other languages, which confirms the existence of a strong link between terminology and translation. The existence of the term as a nerve for a text and a conceptual tool for translation through language transition justifies the dialectical complementarily between terminology and

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translation. There is a difference between words that rely only on the context in defining their concepts and the terms defined for precise concepts within a conceptual system based on the identification of relationships. Words or general terms often acquire the feature of terminology in specialized texts. (Ben Saleh, Fitiha 2017, 20-21).

During their transfer from one language to another and vice versa, terms are subjected to changes at sound and structural levels which may take it from its original sense to a new sense that relates to how it may be employed and to contexts. This, in turn, may create a problem when "it is taken accidentally or by an emergent awareness not founded on a comprehensive knowledgeable background that comprehends the cultural atmosphere that produced the term"(Boutajeen, Al-Saeed, 2009, 115).

The term acquires its importance from being the container through which ideas are presented. If the control of this vessel is disturbed, its expressionistic signs are distorted, or its data are assimilated through its meaning; then its own intellectual structure is distorted, or its facts are concealed, "for controlling terms and concepts is not a mere lay out, or an artificial manipulation, but it is a process that touches on the core of content"(Bou Khnouqa, Noureddine, 2016, 253).

It is necessary to differentiate between scientific subjects and their terms as they don't mean the same thing. The difference between the subjects and their terminology falls within the spheres of generalization and customization. The subject is a general matter that can be understood by reading the text that expresses it, while terminology falls within the sphere of customization, which can only be understood if presented by its owner or user in a way that makes sense.

The translated linguistic term can be defined as: 'The linguistic term that entered the Arabic linguistic lesson by translation as a transfer of concepts emerging on the linguistics scene during the twentieth century, including the term developed by some orientalists'(Miqran, Yousef, , P 151).

There are other problems facing researchers in dealing with loan terms, some relate to researchers, and others relate to the terminology they are dealing with. The problem of linguistic or cultural duplication is one that relates to researchers. This is most evident with those who studied in foreign languages or joined foreign cultures.

This problem is confronted by researchers with a different problem. The researchers are ignorant of the culture in which the term is defined. He doesn't not realize the dimensions of the concept chosen to indicate it, or his ignorance of the concepts chosen for it, and may not have the competence to choose the appropriate terms for concepts.

It is important that the translator is sufficiently aware of the job he is doing and of his practice. The large number of translators does not make translation, and the many questions about what we should translate into Arabic and how to translate it are no longer enough to study the real problems that this jurisdiction suffers throughout our Arab world (Kabuba, Ahmed, 2015, 2016, 68). The interpreter should have a broad

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culture of contextualization, since the meaning of the term may change over time (Kabuba, Ahmed (2015, 2016m67).

A good translation requirement is that the terms must be codified and indicative. In the absence of this condition, an essential part, translation loses its existence cause and role in transferring content honestly and accurately. Thus, the interpreter's need for terms becomes crystal clear (Kabuba, Ahmed (2015, 2016, 63).

Workers in translation and in science and terminology transfer also encounter the problem of communication with terminology languages, either directly by taking the term from its native language or indirectly by taking it from another language, which causes difficulties in controlling terms(Kabuba, Ahmed(2015,2016,7).

In terms of choice, we find other problems that fall within the circles of non-fulfillment of the term meaning, ambiguity term, variability, irregularity, or being within the circle of hybridization in which the terminator resorts to Arabic roots and molds them in foreign structures as in Soteem, Sarfeem, Dlaleem.

The problem may exist in the term in the source language; as terms may differ according to: the diversity of the source language, the common culture of his country, the ambiguity of the term in his mother tongue, or the lack of clarity of the term to the translator.

There is no doubt that when the term is created in its mother tongue, its author uses one of the language-building tools offered by this language, but when he translates into this language the terminology of others, he finds himself faced with other ways and means of construction. Some scholars may think that transferring the term from another language is easier than creating it but this is far from reality; as it is one of the rules of term construction is that it is not required to grasp all of its meaning. Any term of the least fitting meaning would be appropriate, provided that other conditions for the term were met.

It is not wise to give the term a halo of holiness that makes it away from prejudice and criticism. The door of diligence must remain open to those who suggest the best word, or modify the construction of the term. For instance, we found a scholar such as Ibn Khaldun, in dealing with his terms, he defines what is relevant to his research directly, or merely mentions other terms as a code of his subject, or conveys what he has reached (Al-Othmani, Yousef, 126).

There are methods available in the transfer of terms from other languages used by scholars in different degrees, where term generating could have occupied the first position of contemporary authors' usage. Dr. Mohammed Rashad al-Hamzawi mentioned that "the statistics and extrapolation of what has been put up to now from Arabic terms in all sciences indicates that this technique provides the Arabic dictionary with nearly 95% of its terms". (Khasra, Mamdouh Mohamed, 2013, 46). But this percentage reported by al-Hamzaawi may vary from one field to another.

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The linguistic situation: "Is the creation of new words and formulas in a language that did not exist before among the materials of that language". The language situation: It is to make the word in the face of meaning. Idiomatically: 'It is to customize something when says the first thing, consequently the second thing is understood. It is not just to put a name in the framework of a large and deep network of relationships that impose harmony and reject contradiction, contrary and confusion in the language world, as the basic function in the language is clarification of meanings by disclosure (Sasi,Ammar,2009, pp.125-126).

The methods of scientists in the development of the term have multiplied, until there is confusion between these types and this is due to, as Mamdouh Khasarah said "Most of those who wrote in these methods were not linguists, so they did not classify them from a linguistic point of view"[1]. According to their opinions, we find that some of them neglected heritage as a kind of building and growth of language and terminology, and some of them ignored the translation; the liberals called for borrowing terms completely free from other languages and from colloquial tongue as well, starting from the fact that linguistic borrowing contributes to the development of the language, and that the process of searching for Arabic interviews is time-consuming and requires acceptance from the community. The conservatives of linguists have called for the choice of eloquent Arabic words in exchange for foreign terms, which is more viable in the long time"(Al-Qasemi, Ali,(1985, P 64-66).

Nevertheless, we have found that the return to the ancient heritage springs is a hindrance to linguistic growth, and a dedication to the linguistic duality between written and dialogue language, "and because the use of the old term for the transfer of new concepts may spoil the representation of the new concept, and a delusion may be occurred as a result of circumstantial or subjective projections"(Al-Fihri, Abd Al-Qader Al-Fasi, 1983, P145).

Speaking about translation techniques, Mohammed Rashad al-Hamzawi noted that this type of translation, which is an essential part of text translation, must have its rules and controls – and referred to a number of criteria based on the Canadian school, particularly Vinay and Darbelinh (Al-Hamzawi, Mohammad Rashad, 2005, P 87).

One of the methods of creation is borrowing as the last method to which the Arabizing expert or the terminologist resorts after being unable to find a counterpart in our old dictionaries and books or after inability to generate a new term through derivation(Khasra, Mamdouh Mohamed, 2013,143).

Borrowing among contemporary languages is a common phenomenon, on which modern linguists have developed countless evidences; "Thirty-seven languages have quoted from the Arabic language, whereas thousands of words have been quoted by European languages from Arabic". (Khasra, Mamdouh Mohamed, 2013, 143).

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Although borrowing is a universal linguistic phenomenon that almost any language can't avoid, we must be aware of borrowed terms and the ways of borrowing, so as not to obscure the constants of language and its known structures.

Translation can only be embodied and achieved "by the translator's knowledge of the situations, methods and characteristics of both languages. Some of them identified it as conveying speech from one language to another gradually from partial words reaching sentences and total meanings"(Al-Zarqani, Mohammad Abd Al-Azim,p2).

Arabic language has its own way in dealing with borrowed terms as borrowed words undergo its rules and regulations. If we know that most of the voices are common in languages, this facilitates communication and transfer between the two languages i.e. the source and the target language when voices in them are, still there are voices that are found in Arabic and are not found in other languages. Linguistic Academies had their own decisions in dealing with these voices in borrowing.

In addition to terminology, we have found denotations whose original foreign names are long and composed of several words. Since it is difficult to use these words together to express a single word or term, specialists resorted to express those long names through synthesizing a new compound word of the first words that form the detailed name of that denotation. Specialists adopted the acronym creation strategy, or included such words in the form they were created in their mother tongues.

When we find out about the choices that translation makes in terms of specific meanings, we have found several strategies of dealing with borrowed words: loan-translation where the borrowed word is borrowed by concept and loan-word where the word undergoes Arabization in terms of spelling and pronunciation. Al-Alayli called for "the allocation of scales with meanings and pretenses; they are performed by the adherents in them, or translation in derivative formulas such as the forms of diminution, proportion, and the feminine combination to translate some of them". (Khasra, Mamdouh Mohamed, 2013, 30-31).There are those who acknowledge the existence of one structure with a number of functional indications in the Arabic language. The functional meanings expressed by the morphological structures are pluralistic and probable, and the single morphological structure is useful for expressing a number of meanings as long as it is not verified by a mark in a context (Hassan, Tammam, 1979, 163).

The importance of translation lies in the fact that it conveys the outputs of other nations of science and technology in various fields, as it takes the rules of science the beauty of art, as it is an important mean of transferring science, knowledge and arts. It is more difficult than authorship, since the author has the full freedom to perform his meanings according to the words and compositions he chooses, but the translator is restricted to the text that will convey it, and bound by the ideas he will translate.(Saraqebi, Waleed, p22)

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Some modern Arabizing experts attempted to adapt some foreign terms in translated Arabic terms by choosing to translate foreign terms with Arabic letters with letters close to the letters of the foreign term and a rhythm close to it (Khasra, Mamdouh Mohamed, 2013, 189).

In all of this, we must strive to activate the use of the Arabic tongue and expand it to become the dominant language for the linguistic uses of education, culture and management, in order to exclude the claims of marginalization of the Arabic tongue under the pretext of disability and inadequacy in confronting other tongues, so as not to devote to the empowerment of certain tongues in the Arab world. (Bou Khnouqa, Noureddine, 2016.246).

The more a nation's civilization expands, the more its language and methods are developed, the more numerous its arts of saying become, and new words are introduced through creation, derivation and quotation, or borrowing to express new names and ideas. As a result, such language develops over time and becomes more resistant and solid against any linguistic conflict with other languages". (Kabuba, Ahmed, 2015, 2016, 24).

Terminology work must be based on the conceptual system, not on the terms themselves, because the science of terminology is directly connected with the theory of the concept which has a major role in its establishment, with the need to be aware of the cognitive, theoretical and historical backgrounds of each concept. (Kabuba, Ahmed, 2015, 2016, 8).

Scientific terminology needs to be standardized as multiplicity of terminology sources, plenty of scientific translations by multiple individuals from different languages, without binding disciplines and rules, have created differences in the designation of vocabulary terms belonging to one scientific or technical subject in a scientific institution in the same country, not to mention the great differences between different countries. All the previously mentioned, led to confusion and pluralism in the Arabic scientific term corresponding to the foreign one, enough for an Arab researcher to imagine that the Arabic language has become many languages. (Al-Zarkan, Muhammad Ali, 1998,381).

This, in turn, hinders study and communication among specialists, and sometimes closes perception on some subjects.

This dilemma, or a large part of it, can be overcome by using computers, activating the role of the councils, the coordination office for Arabization, universities and related institutions by developing a database that will be available to terminology workers. The database may include two sections: one to develop the concepts to be chosen, then specialists put their views on the site to attain a suitable term for of the concept performance that commensurates with the cultural component of the concept and the syntax in the construction of terms, and the other, consistent, includes what scholars have approved after conducting discussion and consultation on the validity of the term in the first section of the database.

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The Arabization Coordination Bureau has established an information network, including a terminology bank, equipped with modern equipment, to store, organize, update, retrieve, publish and disseminate terminology in order to achieve accuracy in dealing with technical terms, to collect terminology in different fields of knowledge and store them according to a specific practical methodology, to provide users with standardized terms, to create an Arabic terminology network for mutual use of terminology banks and to store bibliographical information related to terminology(Arabization Coordination Office, 2016,36-37). But this network is still below the required level.

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