

DIAGLOSSIA REVISITED*

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The well-known dichotomy between al-fuṣḥā and al-ʿāmiyya in Arabic has always been a topic for controversy in the Arab World. Many studies were devoted to it and solutions proposed for eliminating it or at least reducing it without studying the social structure of the society where the two varieties are used. Many factors have been grossly ignored in these studies. The aim of this paper is to shed light on these factors and their implications.

The dichotomy has been recognized by the Arabs and the controversy over al-fuṣḥā and al-ʿāmiyya, i.e. the existence in the Arab World of a written language side by side with an everyday spoken language, is well-known in the literature. Sāʿid (1964) has recorded the history of the conflict between the militant protagonists of the view that al-fuṣḥā should be eliminated and replaced by al-ʿāmiyya in nearly all its functions. She traced the origin and development of the controversy in one Arab country, Egypt. The Russian linguist Belkin (1960) according to Abboud (1970) «reviewed the various representative points of view on the subject in the Arab World, following a discussion of the historical,

economic, and social factors which are at the root of the problem».

Amongst those who have advocated the replacement of al-fuṣḥā (classical) by al-ʿāmiyya (colloquial) are the Orientalists Spitta (1880), Willmore (1901), Willcocks (1929), Salāmā Mūsā (1945) and Frayḥa (1955). Amongst those who believed that the classical (al-fuṣḥā) should be replaced by the colloquial (al-ʿāmiyya) in all functions are khalafallah (1947) and Al-Afghānī (1962).

Studying the lines along which the controversy went we notice that :

1. It was axiomatic that there are two distinct varieties in Arabic the 'classical' = al-fuṣḥā and the 'colloquial' = al-ʿāmiyya. However, a third variety was recognized and referred to as 'simplified fuṣḥā' (al-fuṣḥā al-mukhaffafa), 'the third language', the middle language, the 'clear fuṣḥā' (al-fuṣḥā al-muṣḥḥafa) or ironically the 'bisexual' one (Al-Ḥakīm, Anṭun, 1913).

2. The terms fuṣḥā and ʿāmiyya were ill-defined and the socio-linguistic factors involved

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Notes

1. The journal *al-lisan al-Arabi* is one of the specialized references, which dealt with « terminology » very extensively. Bakalla in his book *Arabic Linguistics, An Introduction and Bibliography* listed more than 100 studies about loan words from Arabic in other languages.
2. See Jack Tajir : *Harakat at-Tarjamah bi-Misr Khilal al-Qarn at-Tasi Ashar*, Cairo — Dar al-Maarif, 1948.
See also Jamal ad-Din ash-Shayyal, *Tarikh at-Tarjamah fi-Misr Fi Ahd al Hamlah al Faransiyyah*, Cairo, 1950.
3. Abdessalem Mseddi, *Dictionnaire de Linguistique*, Tunis, Maison Arabe du livre, 1984, pp. 30-32.
4. Al-Munji as-Sayyadi, *at-Ta'rib wa Tansiqeh fil-Watan al-Arabi*, Beirut : Markaz Dirasat al Wahdah al Arabiyyah, 1980, 50-53, 460.
5. See Tamman Hassan, *al-Lughah Bayna al-Mi'yariyyah wal-Wasfiyyah*, Cairo, 1955.
6. See al Munji, pp. 542-550
7. See the writings of Naffusa Zakariyya : *Tarikh ad-Dawah ila al-Amiyyah*, Cairo, 1958.
Umar Farrukh : *Abjadiyyat al-Lughah al-Arabiyyah*, Beirut, 1981.
8. See al Munji, pp. 181-235.

The following points should be mentioned about the previous lists :

The number of English Terms found in :

Letter	Al-Khuli	Riyadh Committee	Al-Musaddi
k	32	13	18
U	64	39	38
V	37	63	118

In Al-Khuli's dictionary, the names of languages make up 15 of the terms under K, 10 of those under U, and 3 of those under V. * Both of the dictionaries have in common the following numbers of Arabic equivalents for English terms.

Letter	Number of Arabic equivalents in common
K	6
U	13
V	8

The number of Arabic terms found under the letter « alif ^ا » in the Arabic to English or Arabic to French and/or English sections of all three works (those of al-Khuli, the Riyadh Committee, al-Hamzawi and al-Musaddi) are shown on the following chart.

Terms	Al-Khuli		Riyadh Committee		Al-Hamzawi		Al-Musaddi	
included	447		323		45		172	
under	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A
	10	402	289	34	39	6	112	60**

T = Translated

A = Arabized

* 15 of them are names of languages

** These 60 are names of languages

It is obvious that terms are more easily translated to Arabic than they are Arabized. The Arabized terms are, in many case, the names of machines, such as « oscillograph », or the names of diseases which are related to languages in some way, e.g. aphasia, or the names of languages, which are very often Arabized.

Final Remarks

It is not difficult to accept the assumption that there is a serious need for arabic linguistic terminology. Recent efforts in the field should be appreciated, regardless of whether one agrees with them, for the one major reason that Arabic studies about linguistics are surrounded by a difficult atmosphere. During the 1970's and 1980's, this atmosphere has improved and efforts to standardize terms

have taken place. Theoretical and descriptive terminology form the major parts of these dictionaries because other branches of the field, such as sociolinguistics and psycholinguistics, are still relatively new and their terms are not yet clearly defined. For example, terms such as lingua franca, pidgin, and creole do not have clear definitions in comparison with terms such as phoneme, morpheme, vowel, and consonant. Therefore, one easily notices that these dictionaries either lack terms from these fields, or have unclear, overlapping definitions for them.

It might be too early to assume that we have a sufficient Arabic dictionary of linguistic terms. However, it is possible to say that the efforts of al-Khuli are good steps toward the future for this area of research, due to his awareness of the nature of the Arabic language and the needs of students and scholars, and the experience he obtained from writing other dictionaries.

TERM	Al-Khuli	Riyadh Committee
Voiceless palatal stop	انفجاري غاري مهموس	
Voiceless pharyngeal fricative	احتكاكي حلقي مهموس	
Voiceless sound	صوت مهموس	
Voiceless stop	انفجاري مهموس	
Voiceless uvular stop		
Voiceless velar fricative	احتكاكي طبقي مهموس	
Voiceless vowel	صائت مهموس	الصائت المهموس
Voice qualifier	واصف الصوت	
Voice register		الخاصية الصوتية
Voicing		الاجهار
Volume	حجم الصوت	قوة الصوت
Vowel	صائت	الصائت
Vowel change		تغير الصوت
Vowel cluster	عنقود صائت	العنقود الصائت
Vowel fracture	انكسار الصائت	تقسيم الصائت
Vowel gradation	الدال الصائت	التبادل الصائتي
Vowel harmony	توافق الصوائت	تناسق الصوائت
Vowel lengthening	إطالة الصائت	
Vowel mutation		تغير الصوائت
Vowel phoneme	فونيم صائت	
Vowel quadrilateral	رباعي الصوائت	
Vowel quality	نوعية الصائت	نوعية الصائت
Vowel quantity	كمية الصائت	طول الصائت
Vowel reduction	تقصير الصائت	اختصار الصائت
Vowel shift		تحول الصائت
Vowel system	نظام الصائت	نظام الصائت
Vowel triangle	مثلث الصوائت	مثلث الصوائت
Vox nihili	كلمة وهمية	
Verbal phrase	عبارة فعلية	
Vulgar		العامي
Vulgarism	تعبير سوقي	
Vulgar language	لغة سوقية	
Vulgar Latin	اللاتينية العامية	

Voiced dental fricative	احتكاكي اسناني مجهور	
Voiced dental stop	انفجاري اسناني مجهور	
Voiced dental velarized stop	انفجاري مطبق اسناني مجهور	
Voiced interdental fricative	احتكاكي بياسناني مجهور	
Voiced labiodental fricative	احتكاكي اسناني شفوي مجهور	
Voiced palatal stop	انفجاري غاري مجهور	
Voiced pharyngeal fricative	احتكاكي حلقي مجهور	
Voiced retroflex	ارتدادي مجهور	
Voiced sound	صوت مجهور	
Voiced stop	انفجاري مجهور	
Voiced velar fricative	احتكاكي طبقي مجهور	
Voiced velarized interdental fricative	احتكاكي بياسناني مطبق مجهور	
Voiced velarized lateral	جانبي مطبق مجهور	
Voiced velar nasal	انفي طبقي مجهور	
Voiced velar stop	انفجاري طبقي مجهور	
Voiceless	مهموس	المهموس (الصوت)
Voiceless alveolar stop	انفجاري لتوي مهموس	
Voiceless alveolar velarized fricative	احتكاكي مطبق لتوي مهموس	
Voiceless alveopalatal affricative	مزجي غاري لتوي مهموس	
Voiceless alveopalatal fricative		
Voiceless bilabial stop	انفجاري شفتاني مهموس	
Voiceless dental fricative	احتكاكي اسناني مهموس	
Voiceless dental stop	انفجاري اسناني مهموس	
Voiceless dental velarized stop	انفجاري مطبق اسناني مهموس	
Voiceless glottal fricative	احتكاكي حنجري مهموس	
Voiceless glottal stop	انفجاري حنجري مهموس	
Voiceless interdental fricative	احتكاكي بياسناني مهموس	
Voiceless labiodental fricative	احتكاكي اسناني شفوي مهموس	

TERM	Al-Khuli	Riyadh Committee
Vietnamese	اللغة الفيتنامية	
Virtual compound	مركب حقيقي	
Visual sentence	جملة مرئية/مكتوبة	
Visual symbolization	الترميز المرئي للكلام	
of speech		
Visible speech		الكلام المرئي
Vocal	صوتي/مجهور	
Vocal apparatus	جهاز النطق	
Vocal-auditory channel	القناة الصوتية	
Vocal bands	الحبال الصوتية	
Vocal cord	الحبال الصوتية	الآوتار/الحبال الصوتية
Vocalization	اعلال/اجهار	التصويت
Vocalized	مجهور	المجهور
Vocal system	نظام صوتي	
Vocal tract	الممر الصوتي	
Vocalic		صائتي
Vocal alternation		التبادل الصائتي
Vocal consonant		الصامت الصائتي
Vocalism		دراسة الصوت
Vocative case	حالة المنادى	المنادى
Vocoid	صائت	الصائتي
Voice	صفة المعلوم أو المجهور	صوت/الجهر
Voice box	حنجرة	
Voiced	مجهور	المجهور
Voiced Alveolar fricative	احتكاكي لتوي مجهور	
Voiced alveolar lateral	جانبي لتوي مجهور	
Voiced alveolar nasal	انفي لتوي مجهور	
Voiced alveolar stop	انفجاري لتوي مجهور	
Voiced alveopalatal affricate	مزجي غاري لتوي مجهور	
Voiced bilabial nasal	انفي شفتاني مجهور	
Voiced bilabial stop	انفجاري شفتاني مجهور	

Vandal	اللغة الفندالية	
Value	قيمة	
Vandalic	اللغة الفندالية	
Vannic	اللغة الفانيكية	
Variable word	كلمة متغيرة	الكلمة المتغيرة
Vedic	اللغة الفدية	
Velar	طبقي	انطبيقي
Velar closure	انغلاق فموي طبقي	
Velaric closure	انغلاق فموي طبقي	الانغلاق الطبقي
Velarization	اطباق/تفحيم	الاطباق
Velarized consonant	صامت مطبق	الطبق
Velar stop	انفجار مطبقي	
Velar vowel	صائت طبقي	
Velic closure	انغلاق انفوي طبقي	
Velum	طبق	انطبق
Venetian	اللهجة الفينيسية	
Venetic	اللهجة الفينيسية	
Verb	فعل	الفعل
Verbal	فعل وظيفي/نحوي	النفعلي
Verb phrase	عبارة فعلية	التعبيرة الفعلية
Verb cluster	مجموعة فعلية	تعبيرة الفعل
Verbal sequence	تتابع فعلي	
Verbal skill		
Verbal sentence	جملة فعلية	
Verb husk	شبة الفعل	
Verb language	لغة الجمل الفعلية	
Verb of activity	فعل النشاط/فعل حركي	
Vernacular language	لغة عامية	اللغة الدارجة
Verner's law	قانون فيرنر	قانون فرنر
Vetative	حظري	الناهي
Vibrant		المتذبذب

TERM	Al-Khuli	Riyadh Committee
unvoiced	اهماس	غير المجهور
Unvoicing	اهماس	الاهماس
Unvoweled writing	كتابة غير صائتية	
Unproductive suffix	لاحقة ميتة	
Upper articulator	ناطق علوي	
Upper-case letter	حرف كبير/استهلالي	
Upper Jaw	الفك الأعلى	
Upper lip	الشفة العليا	
Upper teeth	الأسنان العليا	
Upward comparison		المقارنة العليا
Ural-Altaic family	العائلة الأورالية الألطية	
Uralic	اللغات الأورالية	
Urban dialect	لهجة مدنية	
Urbanism	تعبير مدني	
Urdu	اللغة الأردية	
Usage	استعمال	الاستعمال
Usage doctrine		مذهب الاستعمال
Utterance	قول	منطوق
Uvula	لهاة	اللهاة
Uvular	لهوي	اللهوي
Uzbek	اللغة الأوزبكية	
Uzbek	اللغة الأوزبكية	

Union language	لغة الوحدة	لغة موحدة
Union noun	الاسم المحدود	
Unique constituent	المكون الفريد	
Unique morpheme	المورفيم الفريد	
Unipersonal verb	فعل أحادي الشخص	
Unit	الوحدة	
Unit noun	اسم وحدة/قابل للجمع	
Universal	الظاهرة العالمية	
Universal alphabet	أبجدية عالمية	
Universal grammar	قواعد عامة	النحو العالمي
Universal semantics	علم الدلالة العام	علم الدلالة العالمي
Universalism	العالمية/العمومية	
Universal language	لغة عالمية	اللغة العالمية
Universals of language	عموميات اللغة	
Unmarked	غير مرسوم	
Unmarked member	العضو غير المعلوم	
Unmarked infinitive	مصدر مؤول غير موسوم	
Unreal feminine	مؤنث مجازي	
Unreleased	محبوس	
Unproductive	غير منتج	
Unrounded	غير المضموم	
Unrounded vowel	صائت غير مدور	
Unround vowel	صائت غير مدور	
Unrounding	ازالة التدوير	ازالة التدوير
Unsaturated verb	فعل غير مشبع	
Unstable	غير المستقر	
Unstable phoneme	فونيم متقلب	
Unstable sound	صوت متقلب	
Unstressed	غير المنبور	
Unstressed syllable	مقطع غير منبور	
Unstressed vowel	صائت غير منبور	

TERM	Al-Khuli	Riyadh Committee
Ubangi	اللغة اليوبانغية	
Ugaritic	اللغة اليوغاريتية	
Ugric	اللغات الأوغرية	
Ukranian	اللغة الاكرانية	
Ultimate constituents	مكونات نهائية	المكونات الصغرى
Umbrian	اللغة الأمبرية	
Umlaut	تغير الصائت	الاملاوت
Unaspirated	غير هائي/غ. هوائي	
Unaspirated position	موقع غير هوائي	
Unaspirated stop		الانفجاري
Unbounded noun		اسم الجنس
Unconditional sound change	تغير صوتي غير مشروط	التغير الصوتي غير المشروط
Unconditioned		غير مشروط
Uncountable word	كلمة غير معدودة	
Uncountable noun		اسم الجنس (غير معدود)
Undeclinable	غير متصرف	
Under-differentiated transcription	كتابة قاصرة التمييز	
Under differentiation		التمييز الناقص
Underivable	حامد، غير مشتق	
Underlying form	صيغة باطنية	
Underlying structure	تركيب باطني	البنية الباطنية
Understood	المفهوم ضمنا	
Understood element		عنصر مفهوم
Understood opposite	مناقضة غير قابلة للتدرج	
Ungrammatical	غير قواعدي	غير نحوي
Unidimensional sequence	تتابع أحادي البعد	
Unilateral consonant	صامت أحادي الجانب	الصامت أحادي الجانب
Unilateral implication	انضواء	
Unilingual	أحادي اللغة	
Uninterruptibility	تماسك	

Kadi family	العائلة الكادية	
Kana	الكانا	الكانا
Kanarese	اللغة الكنرية	
Kanuri	اللغة الكانورية	
Kashmiri	اللغة الكشميرية	
Katakana	الكثكانا	
Keltic = Celtic	اللغات الكلتية	
Kentish	الكتية	
Kernal sentence	جملة أساسية	الجملة النواة
Key word	كلمة رئيسية	الكلمة المفتاح
Khalkha	لغة الخلخا	
Kine	كاين، حركة	الكايني
Kineme	كينيم، حركة مجردة، حركيم	الكاينيم
Kinemics	دراسة الكينيمات	الكينيمية
Kinesics	دراسة الكينيمات	الكينيسية
Kinetic consonant	صائت حركي	انصامت الكيني
King's English	انجليزي الملك	
Kinship term = family term	مصطلحات النسب	
Kodoi	لغة الكودوي	
Koine	اللغة الكوبية	
Kongo	اللغة الكونغولية	
Konkani	اللغة الكونكانية	
Korean	اللغة الكورية	
Krasis	ادغام	
Kumik	اللغة القومية	
Kunama	لغة الكوناما	
Kurdish	اللغة الكردية	
Kushitic	اللغة الكوشية	
Kymograph	الكيموغراف	الكيموغراف

language he includes in his sources. The Riyadh Committee benefited from previous work on glossaries and linguistic terms. The main sources for the Committee's dictionary were the following :

- 1) Mario Pei, *Glossary of Linguistic Terminology*, 1966 ;
- 2) Andrew Macleish, *A Glossary of Grammar and Linguistics*, 1974 ; and
- 3) R.R.K. Hartman, *Dictionary of Language and Linguistics*, 1969.

The Goals of these dictionaries

The introductions to these dictionaries include four common goals. One is to assist students who desire a deeper understanding of this new branch of knowledge. Another is to help translators find the right terms in Arabic. The third is to facilitate the research of scholars and writers in linguistics. Finally, the fourth is to standardize the Arabic terms, and to unify them as much as possible.

A. Al-Musaddi's Dictionary

Qamus al-Lisaniyyat « Dictionnaire De Linguistique » was published in Tunisia in 1984. This dictionary includes three major parts. The introduction deals in depth with the concept of terminology in general and has a broad survey of Arabic terminology (pages 11-96). The second part is an Arabic-French alphabetical list of terms (pages 98-177) and the third part for a French-Arabic alphabetical list of terms. The total number of terms included is more than 3000, but many of these

are not limited to linguistics. The dictionary includes names of languages.

Al-Musaddi was satisfied with giving one Arabic equivalent of each term, without any definitions or explanations, and that makes this dictionary difficult to use, specially by students or those who are not involved heavily in linguistics. The author depends to a great point on medieval Arabic terms in fields like rhetoric and theology. Some examples of these terms are the last point about this dictionary that the author did not mention the sources of his work.

It might be too early to assume that we have a sufficient Arabic dictionary of linguistic terms. However, it is possible to say that the efforts of al-Khuli are good steps toward the future for this area of research, due to his awareness of the nature of the Arabic language and the needs of students and scholars, and the experience he obtained from writing other dictionaries.

Comparative Samples

The two dictionaries of al-Khuli and Riyadh Committee both have English-Arabic and Arabic-English sections, while al-Hamzawi's has just an Arabic section. Therefore, the comparison made here is of al-Khuli and the Riyadh Committee's works. The following lists present some terms included in the English sections of these two dictionaries. The terms compared in these samples are those found under the letters K, U, and V (al-Musaddi is not included here because it does not have English-Arabic section).

of them translate linguistic books into Arabic. However, these specialists in linguistics received their western training at different places and times, and through various approaches and languages. In addition to all of these variables, their competence and adequacy in Arabic varies greatly. All of these factors are reflected in the way Arabic linguistic terms are formed. In the early stages of modern linguistic study in the Arab world, writers would supply their readers with glossaries of linguistic terms at the end of their books. In later stages, during the 1960's and 1970's, a new feeling started to arise about terminology in different fields, including the Arabic language. It may be summarized by saying that it is true that Arab universities lack literature from most modern fields of study, but at the same time, the necessary literature should not be translated so hurriedly that the terminology chosen for it is inconsistent. Besides the efforts of the four Arabic academies in Syria, Egypt, Iraq and Jordan, there is an office in Morocco which handles terminology matters in the Arab world. It became a member of the Arab League in 1970 and since that time it has been one of the most active participants in clarifying linguistic terminology, through the famous journal *Al-Lisan al-Arabi*, which started to appear in 1964⁽⁶⁾. Many individuals have been working on the problem of standardizing technical terms. In 1977, Muhammad Rashad al-Hamzawi published his *Modern Linguistic Terms in Arabic*, in one of the issues of the annual journal of Tunis University. The same list was published again in 1980 in *al-Lisan al-'Arabi*. In the same year, Abdur-Rasul Shami published his glossary of linguistic terminology, which also appeared in *al-Lisan al-'Arabi*.

In the 1980's more works treating the subject of linguistic terms have become available. Among them are :

- 1) Muhammad Ali al-Khuli' *Mu'jam 'Ilm al-Aswat'*, Riyadh, 1982. Al-Khuli's work is an Arabic-Arabic dictionary, limited to phonological and morphological terms. It gives each term and explains it, giving examples mainly from Arabic. This book includes around 1,000 terms in 190 pages.
- 2) Muhammad Ali al-Khuli' *Mu'jam 'Ilm al-Lughah an-Nazari*, Beirut, 1982. This work will be discussed later.
- 3) A committee of Arab linguists, *A Dictionary of Modern Linguistic Terms*, Beirut, 1983. This work will also be discussed later.
- 4) Abdus-Salam al-Musaddi, *Qamus al-Lisaniyyat*, Tunisia, 1984.

Efforts to create and unify Arabic terms equivalent to those in modern linguistics are focused on here. For this reason, the works discussed here are those of al-Hamzawi, al-Khuli, the committee of Arab linguists, which will be called the Riyadh Committee, and the dictionary of al-Musaddi.

Descriptions of these works

Al-Hamzawi's dictionary, *Modern Linguistic Terms*

in Arabic, was published in 1977 as one part of a project, but it seems that after the appearance of this particular part, nothing more was produced. The plan for the project was to have an Arabic to French and/or English dictionary and to explain each term in Arabic. This was done in al-Hamzawi's work. The second part was to have a French/and or English to Arabic dictionary. However, it was this part that did not appear. The Arabic to French and/or English section includes 2,202 terms, arranged according to the Arabic alphabet. Each Arabic term has explanations of its meaning and examples are given for some terms. French translations of terms are supplied more than English ones, and in a few cases, neither one is available. Al-Hamzawi's list depends on « the glossaries of Tammam Hassan, Ibrahim Anis, Mahmoud as-Sa'ran, Kamal Bishr, accepted linguistic terms in the Egyptian Arabic Academy, and other glossaries ».

Al-Khuli's *Dictionary of Theoretical Linguistics* has a major section for the English terms and the results of his attempts to find suitable Arabic equivalents for them. Almost every term in this part has explanations and examples written in Arabic. A second section of the dictionary is an Arabic-English glossary. The total number of terms included in the work is around 3,000. The method Al-Khuli used in writing this dictionary was to try to translate the term by deriving an equivalent word from an Arabic root. If this method did not solve the problem, he Arabized the English term, with some changes to fit the Arabic morphological system. If there are many possible equivalents to choose from, he lists all of them, starting with the one he believes is the most suitable. The two sections of this dictionary come to 400 pages. Al-Khuli did not mention his English or Arabic sources for this work.

A Dictionary of Modern Linguistic Terms, by the Riyadh Committee, was written by many scholars from several countries. These scholars were working together at Riyadh University at one time, but some of them left the university, and others passed away, which caused many difficulties in producing this work. What has been published by the Riyadh Committee is the result of a project started in 1975. It is a dictionary which contains two major parts :

- 1) an English-Arabic dictionary,
- 2) an Arabic-English dictionary.

Each part includes around 2,200 terms, and the whole dictionary has 220 pages. There are two introductions for the dictionary : one in Arabic and another in English. The Arabic introduction gives details about the development of the dictionary, but some of the information in Arabic contradicts that in the English introduction⁽⁷⁾. The dictionary does not include the names of languages as entries nor any identification of language families, which does not help students, scholars, or translators to follow up their work, while in Al-Khuli's dictionary, the case is different. He gives adequate information about each

culture influenced many other cultures. Languages from different families borrowed Arabic words which became important elements of these languages. Many examples of these borrowed words exist now ⁽¹⁾.

In modern times the Arab society is far behind in many technical and academic fields. Attempts to bring the society up to date are being pursued in many ways. Modernizing the language is one of the major aspects of these attempts, and at the same time, one of the most difficult problems. Because of this problem, many schools still use English or French as languages of instruction. Since the time of Muhammad Ali of Egypt (1769-1849) efforts have been made to bridge the gap between the Arab and the western societies. Ali's efforts were directed mainly toward medicine and technology, without paying much attention to humanities because he thought that Egypt needed mainly a strong army, and technology would help strengthen it ⁽²⁾. Now, after the colonial period has ended, the independent nations share a strong conviction that the Middle East needs western technology. Furthermore, many economic and social approaches are being accepted in the Arab world by varying numbers of people. On the other hand, there exists the traditional approach based on the original culture of the area, which tries to warn people that what they need is not the west as much as strengthening of their connections with their traditional way. This school of thought is very doubtful about the west, its technology, its human sciences, and its social values. It is easy to find advocates of the traditional approach who admit that modern technology is a necessity, but reject capitalism and socialism as social systems. All these factors are strongly reflected in the way Arabic faces the problem of terminology, and linguistic terms in particular. Before discussing this point, it might be helpful to shed some light on the nature of Arabic, focusing on the way Arabic forms an equivalent term for a foreign one.

In general, Arabic uses the following methods to form new terms: Arabization, translation, and coinage (naht). Arabization, the first method, borrows the foreign word and tries to put it as closely as possible into the Arabic systems of phonology and morphology. Film (film), dimugratiyyah (democracy), and ayduyulugiyah (ideology) are examples of borrowed words. The second method is translation by choosing an existing Arabic word and starting to use it for a new meaning. For example, the word for train in the last ten to fifteen years has been Qitar, while before this, the word « train » was simply borrowed into Arabic. Hatif (telephone), sayyara (car), and thallaja (refrigerator) are a few examples of using translation as a major way of solving the problem of terms. The third method is an-Naht (coinage). The nature of Arabic makes it difficult to benefit very much from this method. The structure of Arabic words is based on an important feature: the root « al-jathr » from which other meanings are derived through infixes, which makes Arabic morphology mainly an inflectional system. In

other languages, such as most Indo-European ones, changes in meaning are controlled by external prefixes or suffixes. In spite of the fact that much study and research has been done investigating the ability of Arabic to use Naht, it might be correct to conclude that Naht is the least used way in Arabic of finding terminology equivalent to foreign ⁽³⁾. It is probably also correct to state that the Arabic morphological system can not easily digest terms formed through this method, therefore, many of them stay in the category of « diptote » ⁽⁴⁾.

After his explanation about the nature of Arabic in adopting new terms, it is time to answer a question related to the previous subject: What do Arab writers and scholars think about modern linguistics? It is important to keep in mind that the bases of traditional Arabic studies and modern linguistics are different. Arabic studies are centered, as most traditional language studies are, around certain periods and written materials. Arabic studies have been controlled for a long time by the concept of purity of the language. This period of purity is limited to 150 years before Islam and 150 years after it. The language of these years, especially the holy Quran, and pre-Islamic poetry are the center for most Arabic language studies. On the other hand, in modern linguistic thought, the utterance is the common basis used for language study ⁽⁵⁾. Besides the idea of language purity, Arabic is a religious language very strongly connected to Islam. Non-Arab Muslims are supposed to memorize part of the Quran to be able to pray ⁽⁶⁾. At the same time, Islam and the Arabic language formed one of the main targets of the western invasion of the region. There is no need to elaborate more on this subject, because information about it is available in many sources in many languages. This position against Islam and Arabic created strong suspicion and distrust toward the west in those who believed in Islam as a way of life. Their suspicion includes modern linguistics. A very sharp, negative feeling developed against modern linguistics because it focuses on the spoken language, the parole, and the spoken dialects are not respected or accepted in scholarly works in the Arab world ⁽⁷⁾. This cultural and political connection between Arabic and Islam might be the reason behind another phenomenon that, until now, modern linguistic studies in Arab universities are limited to not more than a few courses offered through Arabic or foreign language departments. In the entire Arab world, as far as I know, there is not any well-known linguistics department. The results of this lack can be seen in modern Arabic linguistic research. This does not mean that modern linguistics is completely absent in the Arab world, but it is surviving in a difficult environment.

Modern Linguistic Term in Arabic

Despite all the difficulties mentioned above, there are Arab scholars who are being educated in the west in linguistics and other subjects. Those who return home try to teach and conduct research in their specialties. Some