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# Automated Banking And Its Role In Unifying Terminologies

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## Abstract:

This research focuses on automated terminology banks, including their concept, types, patterns, construction mechanisms and usage. It considers the integration of terminology research with computing and globalisation. The article highlights the importance of these banks in unifying terminologies and the positive results that can be achieved through this objective.

**Keywords:** banks, automated, terminologies, unification, types, patterns.

## Introduction:

The modern era is characterised by a significant dynamism in the sciences and the rapid dissemination of information, ideas, goods and more. This has necessitated the use of mechanisms that facilitate communication and exchange, leading to the emergence of computing and its associated networks and scientific communication tools as a means to achieve this desired end.

Linguistics was not exempt from this trend, as terminology made use of computers and their mechanisms for collecting, storing, managing and updating terminology. The result of this convergence between disciplines is the emergence of automated termbases.

## **1- The concept of 'automatic terminology banks:**

The concept of automated termbanks refers to a "database (data) of terminologies in various fields of knowledge". Although some argue for a distinction between a terminology database and an automated termbase, I believe that the difference is not essential. Those who differentiate between the two terms may consider two aspects: the quantity and type of information on the one hand, and the function of the database or automated bank on the other" (Saini, 1999: 211-212).

Automated termbases, on the other hand, are containers that store lists of terminology in different domains of knowledge, stored in an electronic system in a memory or in large memories. They can be stored in a single language or in several languages, managed and administered by a single device using specific computer programs" (Network for Arabization of Health Sciences, 2005: 208).

Indeed, automated termbases serve as containers for the storage of terminology and terminological concepts, which can be done manually in the traditional way or become automated when computer and network technologies are used for storage, organisation, search, retrieval and updating. Linguistics, including terminology, has embraced this trend by using computers and their mechanisms for collecting, storing, managing and updating terminology. The convergence of these disciplines has led to the emergence of automated termbases.

## **2-The difference between dictionaries and termbases:**

We distinguish between traditional dictionaries and termbases, and between computerised dictionaries and termbases.

### **The difference between traditional dictionaries and termbases:**

- Terminology banks are computerised, allowing easy access to information, whereas traditional dictionaries are usually in paper or scanned form and require manual searching.

- Terminology banks can be updated continuously, whereas traditional dictionaries remain unchanged for decades.
- Updating termbases is easier compared to the significant effort and cost required to update traditional dictionaries.
- The widespread distribution of terminology stored in termbases, especially when linked to networks, allows them to transcend geographical boundaries and reach a large audience. Traditional dictionaries have a limited audience and slower dissemination (Saleh, 2019: 130-131).

**The difference between termbases and machine dictionaries can be summarised as follows:**

Automated dictionaries are technological databases of linguistic units and their related aspects, such as pronunciation, morphological rules, usage guidelines and technical terms. They are stored in a specific system in a high-capacity memory, and the data contained in the automated dictionary is managed by a computer program (Al-Bousheiki, 2004: 88). It can be compared to a computerised version of a traditional dictionary, managed and searched by computer software.

On the other hand, termbases are characterised by their extensive capabilities in terms of terminology and terminological concepts in a single field or across disciplines. They are similar to automated dictionaries when equipped with automated management programs. However, they differ from automated dictionaries when they are integrated into a network, which gives them various advantages in terms of storage, searching and updating.

**3- Types of terminology banks:**

The types of terminology used by banks can vary depending on their goals, objectives, inputs and other factors. Notable types include

**3-1 Objectives-based:** These banks are set up with specific objectives in mind. They may aim to provide information to assist researchers and translators, or to promote terminology in a particular field or discipline. Another objective could be standardisation and normalisation in terminological work (Al-Mas'udi, 1987: 86).

**3-2 Based on beneficiaries:** Terminology banks can be classified according to the target audience and the beneficiaries. They can be tailored to translators, linguists, learners, technicians, etc.

**3-3 Based on the type of content:** Terminology banks can be divided into three categories, as outlined by Al-Qasimi (website: 21-23):

a) Verbal terminology banks: These banks are based on the study of terms from their verbal form to determine their conceptual meaning. They analyse lexical units in their contexts. Most terminology banks of this type follow an alphabetical order, allowing easy access to terms.

b) Conceptual termbases: These banks start with conceptual analysis and then search for linguistic designations or terms (entry structure and term arrangement).

c) Dual termbases: This type combines both linguistic and conceptual approaches, taking into account both the form and the meaning of terms.

**3-4 Based on linguistic perspectives:** Terminology banks can be divided into three sections from a linguistic perspective (Al-Mas'udi, 1987: 87):

a) Descriptive perspective: This involves collecting all commonly used terms without selection or distinction. However, this approach has drawbacks in terms of collection, effort and cost.

b) Informative perspective: These banks store selected terms based on well-defined scientific criteria. The terms are accompanied by judgements about their accuracy and appropriateness. This type of termbase serves as a terminological guide, guiding users towards correct usage while eliminating unnecessary terms.

c) Normative perspective: This type involves the storage of standardised terms that are usually mandatory for use. They are usually issued by a linguistic institution with the authority to approve and authenticate terms. These terms are often published in the Official Journal.

**3-5 Based on generations:** Khalid Al-Ashhab categorised terminology banks according to the generation of their establishment, grouping them into three generations:

a) First generation terminology banks: These banks were established in the late 1960s and early 1970s. They were simple banks based on the verbal lexicographic approach in their methodology. Examples of banks representing this generation include the European Automated Lexicon "Eurodicautom" and the Terminology Bank of Quebec "BTQ", which was established by the French Language Office in 1973 (Al-Ashhab, 2011: 160).

b) Second generation terminology banks: This type emerged in the late 1980s and adopted a conceptual approach following the renewal of terminological data structures. Notable banks representing this generation include Danterm, which was established in 1980 by a research group at the Department of Modern Languages at the University of Copenhagen, and Termdat, which is affiliated with the Swiss Federal Presidency (Al-Ashhab, 2011: 160).

c) Third generation termbanks: These are dual terminology banks that combine both verbal and conceptual approaches. These banks are based on texts from which terms are extracted. This direct relationship with texts allows users to obtain definitions of terms,

their contexts of use, areas of application, and the conceptual networks to which they belong (Al-Ashhab, 2011: 179-180).

It is worth noting that the types and categories of terminology banks may vary from other perspectives, especially with the evolution of industries, linguistic and terminological theories, and purposes.

#### **4- the sources of a terminology bank :**

The sources that feed terminology banks with terms, concepts and texts include

- General monolingual dictionaries and specialised monolingual, bilingual and multilingual dictionaries.
- Glossaries at the end of scientific and technical books.
- Terminology lists published by linguistic academies, linguistic research centres, universities and specialised institutes.
- Exchange of terminological data between terminology banks within the same country or internationally (Al-Qasimi, 1987: 79).
- Groups of terminologists whose task is to extract terminological data from texts in different fields.
- Users of terminology banks, including translators, specialists and editors in specific language fields (Arabicisation of Health Sciences Network: 208-209).
- Contextual texts commonly used in networks or electronic books in various linguistic, scientific and technical fields.

#### **5-The importance of termbases and their characteristics:**

The explosion of information, industrialisation and culture in the modern era necessitated the need for a mechanism capable of rapidly collecting, translating and unifying numerous terms. Specialised dictionaries and their equivalents were no longer able to handle the immense volume of terms and concepts. Official

institutions, research groups and institutes in the West resorted to the creation of terminology banks for reasons and purposes such as

- To assist translators by providing them quickly and accurately with the required equivalents in the target language, together with all the necessary information about them.
- Standardise and unify terminology by collecting and studying terms at different levels of appropriateness.
- Documenting terminology and facilitating access, retrieval and dissemination of terms. (Al-Qasimi, 1987: 78)
- Immediate updating of information.
- Provide flexibility in access to information and reduce user effort.
- Contributing to the dissemination and unification of terminology and enabling its extensive use by users, thereby increasing its popularity and acceptance. (Saleh, 2019: 131)
- Enabling terminology organisations and institutions to build bridges of communication, mutual understanding and exchange.

## **6-The components of automated termbases are as follows:**

Terminology banks have basic components that include:

- **Hardware:** This primarily includes computers, which serve as the main tool for inputting and extracting data. The hardware varies in capacity and size depending on the needs and services of the termbase. It also includes external storage devices as a backup mechanism, as well as output devices such as keyboards and printers, which vary according to specific needs. Other advanced digital devices of our time, such as film strips and other digital media, may also be included.
- **Software:** These are the electronic instructions that control computers and their operations in terms of storage, retrieval, output and data processing. Software has undergone significant

development and diversification, with the emergence of various specialised fields due to the tremendous advances in computing and information technology. Software has adapted to the expanding scientific and material inputs.

### **The linguistic material and its associated components:**

The linguistic material, with its dynamic structure and practical utility, is the main component of terminology banks. It includes terms, data and concepts stored in standardised forms according to the criteria, principles and characteristics of the bank (Saini, 1999: 212-213).

**The network (Internet):** This tool, connected to computers and terminology banks, facilitates the exchange of terminology and terminological concepts between organisations, terminologists and users, according to specific systems and algorithms. Due to its characteristics and importance, the network plays a crucial role in the creation of termbases.

## **7- Western and Arabic Terminology Banks:**

### **7-1 Western Terminology Banks:**

Official institutions, institutes and research centres in the Western world have shown interest in establishing terminology banks. Some prominent examples are

- Taxis Terminologiebank, established in Germany in 1966.
- Team Terminology Bank, associated with the German company Siemens, established in 1967.
- Eurocliautom European Terminology Bank, established in 1973.
- Banque de Terminologie de Québec, the Canadian terminology bank, established in 1973, symbolised as BTQ, an abbreviation of the term "Bank of Terminology of Quebec" (Al-Yaboudi, 2004: 142-143).



Major international banks adhere to common standards, while some have their own criteria and specific objectives. Some banks focus on terminology related to specific scientific fields such as engineering, astronomy or general terms. In addition, each bank operates within a language system.

The bank associated with the World Council of the French Language includes terminology in French, English and German. The bank established by the Russian Institute for Engineering Information in Moscow contains terminology in Unified Russian, with corresponding translations in German, English and Afrikaans. In addition, the bank published by Siri University in the UK includes terminology in English, French, Spanish and Italian.

There are international banks that have incorporated Arabic terminology into their systems, following the example of the terminology bank of Siemens in Munich. In 1979, they signed an agreement with the Arabisation Coordination Office in Rabat to exchange terminology. The company provides the office with terminology in English, French and German, while the coordination office provides it with its standardised Arabic terminology, together with the corresponding translations in French and English. Similar agreements have been made with the Saudi Bank and the United Nations database in New York, which contains the Arabic terminology used by the Translation Department (Al-Qasimi, website: 24-27).

And here are some websites of international banks that include the Arabic language (Saleh, 2019: 144):

UNTerm (<http://unterm.un.org>).

FAQterm (<http://fao.org/gaoterm/en/>) FOA term portal

UNOGTerm (<http://conf.unog.ch/unogterm>

UNESCOTERM (<http://termweb.unesco.org>

ESCWA (<http://un.o/infrmation/infoconfres.asp>)

VINTRAS

UN Interoreters (<http://un-interpreters.net/glossaries.html>)

IUT (Telecommunications) Terms and Definitions  
(<http://itu.int.ITUR/index...>)

Microsoft Language Portal (<http://microsoft.com/Language/en-US/Default.aspx>)

Reverso (<http://dictionnaire.reverso.net>)

METEOTERM

<http://wmo.multicorpora.net/MultitransWebBase/Account.mvc/DirectAccess>

MINEFITEM (<http://minefitem.finances.gouv.fr>)

And among the advanced Western banks is the Canadian bank TERMIUM Plus, which contains information on millions of terms with abbreviations, definitions and examples of use in specialised fields. Another bank is BabelNet, developed by the Department of Computer Science at the Sapienza University of Rome, which provides encyclopaedic lexical information on terms in 271 languages (Saleh, 2019: 145). In addition, organisations and institutions with terminology banks continue to develop them computationally and in terms of linguistic content, attracting multiple languages.

**The selection of languages for terminology banks is based on several criteria, including**

- The political, linguistic, economic and social vision of the institutions and organisations that create them.
- The financial return to the users and beneficiaries of the termbase.

- The prevalence and spread of the languages included in the termbase, ensuring the dissemination and use of the terms.
- Openness to the markets of less widely used languages and their cultures.

## **7-2 Arabic Terminology Banks:**

Some specialists in lexicography and terminology among Arab scholars have sought to catch up with the progress made by the West in establishing and developing terminology banks. They wanted to benefit from foreign experience and sought assistance, particularly in programming and computer skills. Notable Arabic termbases include

**7-2-1 Al-Mu'arrab Bank:** This bank was set up in 1978 by the Research and Studies Institute for Arabisation, affiliated to the Mohammed V University in Rabat. It is considered to be the first Arabic terminology bank. Initially, the process of collecting and storing terminology was done manually, but later it evolved into an automated system. The bank contains a multilingual lexical database in Arabic, French, English and scientific Latin (Al-Mas'udi, 1987: 91).

### **Al-Mu'arrab Bank's objectives are as follows**

- To compile Arabic terminology and common words along with their equivalents in the languages adopted by the Bank, using official sources such as linguistic academies and the Arabisation Coordination Office, as well as unofficial sources such as published dictionaries.
- Provide new terms in areas requested by official institutions.
- To create a repository of translations to enrich the language and develop its terminological inventory (Al-Mas'udi, 1983: 91).

The significance of the Al-Mu'arrab Bank lies in the fact that it opens up the field of Arabic studies to active participation in the field of terminology banks, despite its reliance on traditional methods of

collection and storage, as well as its approach to dealing with classical sources and dictionaries. This type of work has geographical and linguistic implications, and it is to the credit of the Institute that it has evolved in terms of the languages it accepts, the languages it supports, and the large inventory of terms.

**7-2-2 Qa'imma Terminological Database (QIMM):** This is a multilingual terminology database in Arabic, English, French and German, created by the National Institute for Standardisation and Industrial Property in Tunisia. It started operating in 1986 and two major conferences were organised in this field. The first conference was entitled "Arab Cooperation in Terminology: Theory and Practice" in July 1986 and the second conference on "Standardisation and Terminological Unification: Theory and Practice" in March 1989 (Saini, 1999: 220). However, there is no comprehensive information about it in the references, apart from mentioning its efforts to store standardised terminology.

**7-2-3 Saudi Automated Terminology Bank (BASM):** This is a bank affiliated to the King Abdulaziz City for Science and Technology in Saudi Arabia. The first steps towards the establishment of this bank were taken in 1983, when a preliminary project concept was developed. A committee of interested individuals visited institutions in the field in Geneva, Luxembourg, Munich and Paris. The final touches were made and implementation took place in the last quarter of 1983 (Saini, 1999: 217).

**The objectives of BASM are**

- To develop an automated comprehensive lexicon.
- To make Arabic terminology available to the beneficiaries through modern automated means.
- To disseminate scientific and technical terminology using electronic publishing methods and deliver it to the beneficiaries through the network (Al-Fadil, 1998: 84).



Despite its shortcomings, BASM Bank is considered one of the most important Arabic terminology banks in terms of automated processing, inventory and online presence. One of the most prominent shortcomings is its focus on providing the majority of terms in Arabic and English, with less emphasis on French and German. This is due to their prevalence and the background of those involved in the bank, which tends to be Anglo-Saxon. In addition, there is a focus on scientific and technical terminology, which can lead to the neglect of specialised literary terms.

**7-2-4 Bank of the Arabisation Coordination Office:** As part of its mandate, the Arabisation Coordination Office sought to establish a terminology bank. The call for its establishment was made in 1978, but it was not established until the late 1990s. The bank worked on several intermediate objectives, including providing users with a unified scientific terminology. It decided to develop its services through the following activities (Qasmi, 2002: 154-155)

- Storing materials from the Arab Linguistics Journal and distributing them on CD-ROMs.
- Documenting seminars and conferences and distributing them on CD-ROM.
- Using modern technologies and networks to disseminate terminologies and terminological data.
- Coordination with terminology banks in the Arab world.

- Development of a comprehensive automated lexicon.

The people in charge of this bank used computers and networks to create the interactive technical lexicon for unified terminologies, ARABTRAM. Its portal has been operational on the Internet since 11 May 2010. This achievement is the result of joint cooperation between the Arab Organisation for Education, Culture and Science (ALECSO), represented by the Arabisation Coordination Office, and the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development in Germany, represented by the German Agency for International Cooperation.

**This technical dictionary (ARABTERM) aims at:**

- To create an electronic encyclopaedic dictionary of terms classified according to technical fields and industrial sectors in four languages: Arabic, German, English and French.
- Provide free online access to the contents of the dictionary through the website: [www.arabterm.org](http://www.arabterm.org).
- Allow for continuous modification and updating of the content by adding commonly used terms.
- Standardise the Arabic equivalents of scientific and technical terms in the Arab world.
- Support the terms with accurate definitions and illustrative images.

**ARABTERM Technisches Wörterbuch - Suche**

The ARABTRAM project was launched in June 2015 with a dedicated mobile portal, accessible from most smartphones and smart electronic tablets, with the aim of providing users with an easier and faster way to access the content (Translation Coordination Office, 2016: 38-40).

**The ARABTRAM technical dictionary developed by the Translation Coordination Office has several distinctive features, including:**

- The project is initiated by a specialised institution affiliated with the Arab states, which allows for the unification and exchange of efforts and terminology.
- The efforts of the Translation Coordination Office are considered as a basic source for Arabic terminology banks.
- The office provides scientific and paper material for the unification of terminologies and supports its technical and automated work.
- The project is keeping pace with today's digital advances by using German expertise in the field and integrating the dictionary into applications for smart devices. This will facilitate user-friendly searches and contribute to the dissemination and widespread use of the terminologies.

## **8-The unification of terminology, its concept, reasons and methodology:**

The issue of terminology in the Arabic language has been associated with characteristics such as crisis, problem and other attributes mentioned by terminologists. They called for tackling this problem of chaos and the multiplicity of terms for a concept, and they rushed to rectify the matter by calling for unification.

### **8-1 The concept of terminology unification and the reasons for multiplicity:**

The term "unification" refers to two concepts: the first is "the unification of standards, principles and methods according to which terminologies are formulated. It may involve the selection of a term from among synonyms to express a particular concept and replace the multiple terms used to convey that concept" (Al-Qasimi, 1989, p. 78).

**The reasons for terminological multiplicity include (Al-Jawarna, 2013: 11):**

- The many foreign languages from which Arabic derives its terminologies.
- The different entities involved in the development of scientific and technical terminologies.
- The existence of synonymy and lexical overlap both in the source language and in Arabic itself.
- The neglect of the Arabic scientific heritage by terminologists in the process of terminology development.
- The diversity of methodologies used in terminology development and selection.
- The preference for individual work over the collaborative efforts of specialists.

Scientific research institutions have been working on this issue, holding seminars, conferences and proposing solutions. They have also published dictionaries and carried out studies. Notable institutions include the Arabic Language Academies in Damascus and Cairo and the Translation Coordination Office, which has published a collection of specialised unified dictionaries. By 2016, they had produced around 40 unified dictionaries (Translation Coordination Office, 2016: 22-32). Some examples are: the Unified Dictionary of Linguistic Terminology, the Unified Dictionary of General and Nuclear Physics Terminology, the Unified Dictionary of Mathematics and Astronomy Terminology, the Unified Dictionary of Music Terminology, the Unified Dictionary of Health and Human Anatomy Terminology, the Unified Dictionary of Archaeology and History Terminology, the Unified Dictionary of Geography Terminology the Unified Dictionary of Biology Terminology, the Unified Dictionary of Commerce and Accounting Terminology, the Unified Dictionary of Renewable Energy Terminology, the Unified



Dictionary of Humanities Terminology, the Unified Dictionary of Law Terminology, the Unified Dictionary of Tourism Terminology, the Unified Dictionary of Economics Terminology, the Unified Dictionary of Petroleum Terminology, the Unified Dictionary of Media Terminology, and others.

## **8-2 The practical methodology for standardising terminology and overcoming barriers:**

There are several methods that should be followed to unify terminologies and reduce the chaos and fragmentation that Arabic terminology suffers from, especially according to some scholars (Al-Hayadra, 2003: 28-33):

- Establishing the meanings of terminologies by defining their boundaries and definitions.
- Organising concepts according to their logical relationships.
- Assigning a clear and precise term to each concept.
- Creating a new term for a concept when an existing term is not available in the lexical inventory or from existing synonyms.
- Providing terminologists and specialists with information about the sources and origins of terminologies, as well as the efforts of international and Arab scientific institutions in this field.
- Documenting the terminologies approved by terminological and lexical institutions, as well as the related conceptual developments.
- Publication of efforts and terminologies in journals and books to make them accessible to specialists.

There are ways to overcome the obstacles that hinder the process of terminology unification (Al-Qasimi, 1986: 91):

- Collecting scientific equivalents of foreign terminologies developed by academies, universities, institutes and individual specialists and

coordinating them to identify agreements and discrepancies and compare them with the traditional terminologies.

- Holding seminars for terminologists and specialists to review terminologies and compare them with their foreign equivalents in the light of their scientific implications.
- Preparing Arabisation conferences to discuss coordinated terminologies, unify them, approve them and promote their use in all Arab countries (Al-Qasimi, 1986: 91).

### **8-3 The role of automated termbases in standardising terminology:**

Banks of terminological resources have specific features that contribute to the standardisation of terminology, including:

#### **Structure of quality standards:**

Those interested in establishing terminology banks have defined certain quality standards, which were approved by the First World Conference held in Vienna on 2 and 3 April 1979. These standards serve to unify the methodology of entering and storing terms and to reduce the chaotic multiplicity of scientific terminology through coordinated efforts. These standards and specifications (Al-Qasimi, 1978: 115) include.

**Identification code:** Each term stored in the computer should be associated with a code that facilitates its retrieval, modification and updating.

**Degree of reliability:** Each term will be assigned a degree that indicates its level of reliability, whether it is highly reliable, moderately reliable or temporary. In the Arab world, it is important to refer to its endorsement by Arabisation conferences in order to encourage its use and standardisation.

**Date of creation and name of creator:** Reference is made to the scientific institution or organisation that developed the term or the

lexicographer who standardised it. The date of creation, modification and, where appropriate, discontinuance should be given, together with any relevant information.

**Field of specialisation:** It is necessary to indicate the field of specialisation to which the term belongs, such as humanities, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, etc., as the term may vary from one discipline to another.

In addition to these criteria, other specifications are added, such as the source of the term, its definitions and examples of its use. It is also important to indicate the foreign language from which it has been translated or borrowed, the geographical boundaries of its use, information to assist in its correct pronunciation, and levels of usage and bibliographical information to assist those who wish to delve further.

### **Standardisation of terminology:**

Terminology standardisation refers to the unification of synonymous terms that express the same concept and the selection of the term to be adopted. This selection process should be carried out according to pre-established criteria (Al-Qasimi, 1989: 79).

This task should be assigned to university units in countries where the Arabic language is used in order to ensure the standardisation of terminology based on these criteria. In order to achieve this computationally and network-wise, efforts should be made to establish an automated Arabic terminology bank.

### **The ability to update and facilitate communication:**

Automated termbases allow their administrators to update terminologies within their linguistic standards and structures. This capability facilitates the process of selecting appropriate standardised terms with ease, speed and efficiency. It also enables communication between lexicographical and terminological units, allowing remote seminars and conferences for specialists from

different Arab regions using computer and networking capabilities. This approach saves effort and money and benefits the standardisation process.

### **Dissemination of standardised terminology:**

Automated terminology banks that work to standardise, regulate and typify terminologies have the ability to disseminate the standardised terminology. This can be achieved through collaborative efforts that minimise national and individual tendencies and prioritise linguistic interests. It seems that the Coordination Office affiliated to the Arab League, in cooperation with Arabic lexicographical and terminological institutions and the community of specialists, is capable of carrying out this task.

### **Conclusion:**

In conclusion, the main findings of this research are as follows:

1. Automated terminology banks have different categories based on their objectives, beneficiaries, terminology storage methods, versioning, etc.
2. Western countries have established several terminology banks and have developed them linguistically, technologically and in terms of standards. Some notable examples are:

Texis, created in Germany in 1966.

Team, a terminology bank associated with Siemens in Germany in 1967.

Eurocliautom, the European terminology bank created in 1973 and the Canadian terminology bank "banque de terminologie de Québec" created in the same year.

3. Some Arab organisations and institutions have followed the path of creating automated termbanks. Notable examples are the Moroccan "Bank Al-Ma'arif", the terminology database in Tunisia,

the "Basam" bank in Saudi Arabia and the terminology coordination office of the Arab League.

4. Automated termbases consist of essential components, including hardware, software, linguistic content and network usage.

5. Standardisation of terminology is a necessary and desirable goal because of its communicative, political, social and economic benefits. Terminological banks, with their characteristics and specifications, can contribute to this goal through coordination and institutional work.

6. In order to achieve the standardisation of terminology in the Arabic language, it is necessary to establish a central terminology bank under a capable institution that can gather efforts and proposals in a unified platform. The Terminological Coordination Office is considered capable of fulfilling this role by bringing together lexicographical institutions and linguistic academies, coordinating seminars between specialists from different regions, and formalising terminology in periodic conferences based on needs and the work done.

7. It is essential to incorporate applications of automated terminology banks that can be used in modern media, such as smart phones and digital tablets, as they receive considerable attention from users, in order to promote and disseminate standardised modern terminology.

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