The Terminological Action And Its Importance In Linguistic Development: From Rooting To Activation (Reading The Requirements And Factors)

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Astract:
Terms are considered the keys and tools of science, and they are the foundation on which science is built. It is also considered an intermediary in transmitting science and research, so the process of developing terminology requires taking into account many conditions when developing it so that these terms truly express the new concepts.
This research seeks to clarify this terminological work and its role in the linguistic development process, by reading the most important requirements and the most prominent factors that lead to its achievement so that the sciences can benefit from it in their progress and development.

Keywords: terminology, linguistic development, linguistic terminology, the importance of the term.

Introduction:
The term is generally considered a solid pillar, and an important basis for the emergence and development of science, science does not exist and nothing settles for it unless it is based on precise and precise terms, and the terms are the keys to science, and the history of science is the history of its terms, as it facilitates understanding, and reveals its secrets.
The accuracy of the development of the linguistic term and care for it from all angles establishes the emergence of new knowledge in the so-called Train of linguistic development, it has become an urgent issue in the scientific arena today, especially as it is a topic that attracts various languages in theory and application.

1-in the concept of the term:
 The word "term" in Arabic lexicons belongs to the linguistic article "goodness is the opposite of corruption ... Peace: the people have reconciled between them..."(Al-Khalil. 1916 ‹3/117). In the "tongue of the Arabs": "goodness is against corruption, and reform is the opposite of corruption, and peace reconciles people among themselves, and peace is peace...".(Ibn Manzur, 384)
    And in modern dictionaries, (2004,520): "peace, goodness and righteousness: remove corruption from it...Do what is right in his work or his command: come up with what is good and

beneficial... People: there is still a dispute between them..."The source of a term, which is the agreement of a sect on something specific, and each science has its own conventions".

 It is summarized from the above that the general linguistic meaning of the term does not deviate from the meaning of the agreement, and the disappearance of corruption.

   As for the concept, its definitions have varied, and its connotations have differed between the Ancients and the modern ones, whether in Arabic or Western linguistic studies.

   In his book "definitions"(1985, 27), Sharif Al-jurjani sees that the term: "is a folk agreement to name something by a name; it is transferred from its first position and the output of the word from one linguistic meaning to another for an occasion between them...

The term was said: the agreement of a sect on the status of a word in relation to the meaning.

   Here, al-jurjani roots the term by stating its concept based on the transition from a linguistic (general) meaning to a terminological (special) meaning with specifying conditions for this transition; limiting them to: the existence of an occasion or relationship between the original linguistic connotation and the acquired terminological connotation, in addition to the agreement between the community of specialists to give it this connotation. This means-according to Ahmed moutabb - that the terms do not exist improvisations, and in each term there must be an occasion, participation or similarity, whether large or small, between its linguistic and idiomatic connotations..

   Ammar Sassi(2012, 94) presents a more precise concept of the term as: "a vocabulary formulated according to the characteristics of the language to denote what a specific thing is, and obtained the agreement of specialists", and what distinguishes this concept is that it focuses on the procedural aspect of the term by taking into account four necessary criteria:

   - Linguistic criterion: it is necessary to take into account the linguistic characteristics when developing the term, and by this we mean the phonetic, synthetic and semantic characteristics, and not to deviate from the requirements of the rules of the language.

   - Logical criterion: the term is in fact a logical conception of an abstract or tangible thing that occurs in the mind, and is expressed by language.

   - Social criterion: the term has a social character, which is represented by the need for the agreement of the group of specialists on its formulation, in addition to the acceptance of society through the popularity of its use.

   - The criterion is historical: terms are not born mature, but go through multiple stages, until they grow, crystallize and write continuity for him. These criteria are the ones that determine the extent of the term's procedure, as they allow it to be associated with other terms of a science to eventually form the terminological system of that science.

2 - requirements for the development of the linguistic term:

 Terminology is considered the keys of Science and its tools, it is indispensable for researchers or students, as it is the regulator in communication between them and is the basis on which science is built. It is also considered a medium in the transfer of Science and research, so the process of developing terminology requires taking into account many conditions when developing so that these terms are truly expressive of new concepts and be effective, and have stability, spread and widespread in scientific fields. Among these conditions are the

following(Al-Hayadra, 2003, 9): Concept and proper pronunciation: It is known to us that the terms were developed in order to change from different concepts, they are symbols of concepts, in the sense that the concepts are earlier than the term in the existing morphology, and this confirms the principle of attention to concepts before the development of the terms expressed by them and the concept represents the main axis in the general theory of terminology and the starting point of any terminological work . Concepts are those topics that relate to a specialization of fields of knowledge or phenomena, objects, cultures and mechanisms ... They are abstract intellectual, mental and mental structures, reflected on various topics, and one of the basics of concepts is to be defined by a specialized field of knowledge and more precise and clear, in addition to that, each concept has its own specific field within which and its features are determined according to jurisprudence. The more precise, specific and organized the concepts are, the more it provides researchers with the appropriate atmosphere to connect new and renewable concepts with clear and stable concepts and facilitate the terminological process. There is a close relationship between the concept and the term it refers to, so the clarity of the term is mainly related to the clarity of the concept, the term is a definable name in a homogeneous system that is an exclusive designation for the same thing, and it is organized and identical and without ambiguity to the idea or concept it denotes, then the lack of clarity of vision in this aspect leads to renewed disputes about the many concepts that belong to one specialization. The term is not required at all to carry all the concepts associated with it, and this statement confirms this : "however, it is not necessary for the term to carry the qualities of the concept it denotes, the term carries at least one of the qualities of that concept, and it is not necessary for the term to carry all the qualities from the beginning, and over time the linguistic origin diminishes to become the customary idiomatic connotation of the whole concept".(Hijazi, 1986, 69) It is also not required that the term be exactly equal to its connotation, but it is enough to agree between specialists on one specific concept, with a relationship, even implicitly, between the term and its connotation.work in the science of the term proceeds from the concepts, and that after defining them precisely, selects all confusion or confusion, trying to find the terms that are indicative of them. work in this science requires that one concept be defined accurately distinguishes it from other concepts similar to it. terminology Science defines in the first place, the concepts are precisely defined and codifies their terms. What we emphasize in the issue of the relationship between the concept and the term is that the more specific and precise the concepts, the more coherent and stable the terms, so there have been endeavors and efforts to take into account this relationship in the terminological work, whether by individuals, bodies or various linguistic complexes. Secondly: "one word does not fit on different scientific meanings, and this is to avoid ambiguity and confusion, and this means that the two different concepts or more of the two concepts should be expressed in several terms and we can not use one term to denote all of them, the one term carries one concept. Third: two or more words should not be used to express the same concept, and this is what leads to complexity and confusion, and if the many synonyms are useful in literary expression, they are otherwise in the scientific language, and this is a waste of Arabic lexical stock. Also, this multiplicity misleads the reader that there are several concepts, although the concept is one, and the multiplicity of terms is installed in one framework... Fourth: before setting the new term for the concept that it denotes, it is necessary to search for the eloquent Arabic counterpart found in the heritage, or in

the old linguistic dictionaries, or to include the old pronunciation with a new meaning. Fifth: in the process of developing new terms, it is worth not to have dissonance and not to be strange, which is not palatable to the Arabic taste, as well as the ambiguity of the meaning, as one of the factors of stability and prevalence of terms is that they are accepted by taste and are easy on the tongue.

Dr. Saleh Belaid summarized the most important requirements related to the term in the following points:

-A term is not required to absorb all the minutes of meaning. The point is to avoid convention, by pronouncing one word on several connotations.

-It is necessary to be careful not to use several terms for one meaning. If it is not possible to find an Arabic term, resort to Arabization.

- It is important to be clear about the meaning and avoid confusion in the term.

-The purpose of determining the scientific significance of convergent terms and not restricting them.

-It is necessary to develop a brief definition of each term in order to further define the connotation.

-It is necessary to return to the heritage before setting new terms.

3-factors of terminology development:

The language is in constant motion and rapid development thanks to the changes that surround it, both in the society in which it is used and in the general environment around it. And this constant movement leads to the formation of new vocabulary, terminology and linguistic changes, including what is in the language itself is devised by its children or is borrowed from other languages, which excites and develops it, giving native speakers more room and ability to express and enhances the means of disclosure of needs and goals. " the expansion of knowledge, scientific progress and technological development all require the use the group of living languages, which is something that can only be achieved by providing the possibilities of reproduction and development..".(Shawqi, 1993, 11) Therefore, terminology is of great importance in the linguistic development and the provision of the language with many new words and expressions, and to talk about this topic, the most important factors of terminology development should be mentioned, including .Linguistic factors : And it is the whole poem of this topic that we will examine the Hadith in it, and it, in turn, is divided into types, and we mention some of them :

A / **translation**: it is the transfer of the lexical word in its meaning to what it corresponds to in the Arabic language, and the translation of the word or term is divided into two types :

- Direct translation: it is the process of transferring a term from its language to the Arabic language in a direct literal translation.

- Semantic translation: semantic transfer is one of the most important means that contributed a large part to enrich the Arabic language, ancient and modern, in scientific terms. There is also a literary translation and there is a scientific translation, scientific translation is not just a replacement of words between the source and target languages, and not putting terms from one language somewhere corresponding to it from another language, even scientific texts

are not without linguistic and stylistic formations that the translator needs to know and be familiar with, the fact is that the translation process is science.

B / **derivation** : Derivation in the Arabic language is the most important means that contribute to the generation of words and formulas, and it is one of the factors of increasing linguistic wealth, and it is the process of extracting a word from another word or a formula from another formula as a result of verbal conjugation and its various variations. Al-Suyuti defines the derivation, saying: "it is taking a formula from another with an agreement on the meaning, original material, form and structure of it to indicate the meaning of the original with a useful increase for it, a difference of letters, a form such as a hit from a hit and a caution from caution.. (Al-Suyuti, 1986, 346).

C/ **metaphor** : Metaphor is a means of language development, and words are used on the truth, as they may be used on the metaphor, and from it we know that speech is a truth and a metaphor.

Shehada Al-Khoury defines the metaphor in his book "studies in translation, terminology and Arabization" (1989, 157) by saying : "it is the expansion of the linguistic meaning of a word to load it with us new, for example, the airplane denotes the new horse and then it became indicative of the Flying Machine . And because the metaphor touches the idiomatic meanings in all sciences, it helps us to transfer words from their original meaning to a new meaning different from the first, and it enriches the language with words and is an effective tool in the development of the language and making it suitable for absorbing modern science. The metaphor has contributed to the development of many terms of Science and inventions, such as the car, the origin of the caravan, the pilot of the extreme mare and others.

D / **sculpture** : Sculpture is a method resorted to by the creator of the term, if he did not succeed in finding the scientific term using the previous methods, which are translation, derivation and metaphor. Sculpture is one of the means that helps and contributes to the growth of words and the enrichment of languages with terminology. Some modern linguists addressed the concept of sculpture, and Shehada Al-Khoury saw that sculpture : "it is the extraction of a word from two or more words, provided that it is proportionate in pronunciation and meaning between the sculpture and the one carved from it. " And from the conditions of sculpture : Necessity : the need for that term and its non-mention is carved provided that the carved words are composite of their origin and express meanings that are not expressed and not derived. - Taking into account the methods of the Arabs in sculpture, for example: if you find more than two words, the taking of all of them is not common. - Sound proportionality: not to combine scattered sounds such as hunting and C in the carved word. - As for the mixed order, it is to join two words one to the other and make them one name, whether the words are Arabic or Arabic, and it is in the flags of people, races, circumstances, conditions, sounds, numerical compounds and physical units.

E/ **linguistic borrowing** (localization) :

Ali Al-Qasimi in his book "Introduction to the science of terminology"(Al-Dali, 740) says : "it is a process known to languages where speakers of a language borrow words from languages to other languages when the need arises. ". Proceeding from this definition, we conclude that Arabization, the introduction of a lexical word into the Arabic language after subjecting it to the weight that it accepts, makes the Foreign version have an Arabic timbre and it is possible to

resort to this linguistic means if the originator of the term is unable to generate the word by semantic transfer, transfer, derivation, metaphor or sculpture, and translating the meanings of words and phrases into Arabic, conveying the general idea or the main elements of an idiomatic story or play and acting on them by introducing partial Arabic ideas,..

There are other aspects and factors, such as linguistic factors, that have contributed to the development of the term and the enrichment of the Arabic language and cannot be neglected or excluded, and :

• Social factors: The development of words and languages is also due to social factors that relate to people's lives, lifestyles and methods of communication between them, and these factors can be referred to as follows :

 - Information and Mass Communication. - Economy and trade relations.
 - Modern technologies and scientific development.
 - Education and contact with the West.
 - Art in its various forms.

• Religious factors: So that Islam played an important and significant role in the development of Arabic words and terms, and this is due to its teachings and provisions that are different from what the Arabs were in ignorance. Therefore, it was inevitable that some Arabic words would change according to this change, and whoever called these words "Islamic words", and this movement was, so to speak, in addition to the Arabic terminological balance.

• Psychological and congenital factors : Individual and collective morality leads to the refinement of the language and makes the choice of words and terms with good contents and stay away from the obscene. "Social words, life, disgust, pessimism and optimism are all psychological reasons that call for avoiding many words and changing them to other words that are about things that are ashamed to mention or afraid or pessimistic to pronounce their names, such as some human organs and actions, some diseases, habits and some types of animals". (Al-Mubarak, 1981, 215) .

• Literary factors: The language is influenced by the civilization of its nation, its culture and heritage and by the manifestations of literary factors, many of which we mention : Painting and innovation in language and linguistic research, the movement of authorship and translation. As for painting in the Arab life and its renaissance, there are more than a few traces, and the methods of painting that were used in various languages are due to two styles: one is the moral drawing style and the second is the material drawing style. As for the renewal movement, there are many manifestations, and one of the largest of them influenced the linguistic development:

 -literary and writers were influenced by the methods of foreign languages and quoted or translated their vocabulary and terminology And benefit from the ideas of its people and their literary and scientific production.

 -the revival of literature and scientists for some old and abandoned vocabulary.

 -writers and scientists create new words, as they often resort to this to express things that they do not find in the vocabulary of the used language, nor in the vocabulary that circulates in it, what is expressed accurately. As stated by Dr. Abdul Wahid al-Wafi in his book "society and language"(1983, 13) : "to the extent that the people of the language are active in these fields, the means of dissemination, promotion and advancement are available to them . " None of us can deny the role of ancient or modern dictionaries in enriching the language, memorizing terms,

renewing them and striving to develop them, and this alone needs a complete and detailed research from us.

4-the importance of terminology in language development:

Scientific progress has led to an increase in interest in the issue of terminology, and those working at work realize the importance of unifying it each in his specialty so that the perception is broader and understanding is more comprehensive, so that there is no imbalance and disorder of the term limits progress, and about terminology the development of the intellectual and linguistic property of individuals and groups, as we mentioned through the importance of terminology in the development of the Arabic language through translation, localization, media, education, management and everything related to the development of the language in keeping with and keeping pace with the spirit of the Times and the accelerated technology that does not keep the lazy a place . Our conversation on this point will be based on :

A-terminology and localization of Education : The use of the Arabic language as a valid language at various stages of study and the localization of its scientific materials and terminology is an important and urgent knowledge that will contribute to promoting scientific progress in the Arab countries, as it stimulates production and creativity and creates opportunities for the Arab individual, especially young people for creativity, innovation and creative thinking. The Arabization and standardization of terms will preserve the linguistic security of the Arabic language, which requires that the issue of the linguistic term should not deceive an individual or country vision. The difference of the term between one Arab country and another causes a malfunction in the curricula of education, and the adoption of the Foreign term in a particular Arab country and the Arabic alternative in another Arab country constitutes a barrier to understanding the alternative Arabic term for students of that term in its original language, necessitating the need to standardize the term and generalize. This would enhance the ability of learners to be creative to achieve the desired global results, because "education in Arabic is not a response to national feelings and not a fake to them, but also a response to educational facts that have proven that human learning in his language is the most powerful and far-reaching impact and that he cares about the good results in quantitative and subjective terms ."(Hijazi, 1993, 200) One of the proposals of the tenth Arabization conference was to introduce the term article in university courses and ensure that each scientific book contains a foreign Arabic glossary, and a foreign Arabic one that includes all the scientific terms contained in it.

B-terminology and scientific authorship : The term constitutes an important part in scientific composition, as it is one of the tools of scientific expression, and from this aspect it has a great role in taking notes, making assumptions and forming theories .therefore, the scientific term should be precise. "In technical and scientific fields, terminology is a functional language created by specialists to meet communication needs, which forces these specialists to cooperate with linguists in order to develop terminology as intended in order to achieve accuracy, economy and ease of spoken and written performance . "

C-terminology and lexical industry: The relationship between the lexical industry and the term and the issues of localization and translation is close and intertwined. in our era full of Science, the dictionary and its industry have become of great importance .the presence of specialized Arabic dictionaries that include thousands of Arabic terms among their books will

enrich the Arabic language. there are now many recommendations to support the lexical industry and its research and projects that serve the cause in all its aspects. Despite these linguistic efforts and their dissemination through the fields of scientific universities, the Arabic language magazine and the publications and lexicons issued by institutions, the terms have not taken their way in the scientific and technical fields as they should and have not been studied by specialists in classrooms as required, and this is not due to Arabic or the weakness of its terms as many people imagine, but the big reason lies in the lack of planning for the security and safety of Arabic, and there is no language policy planning to popularize Arabic terms and words before the spread of foreign exchange in the market, laboratory or in university faculties ."(Ascetic, 2000, 61).

D-terminology and scientific production: The global production of books is constantly increasing in the fields of exact scientific specialization and others, and the book industry and its production have become one of the most important sources of profit. "The contemporary importance of terminology and the need to establish banks for it is due to several factors, foremost of which is the large number of scientific production of books and the increasing importance of translation . "(Hijazi, 1993, 189) "The production in a number of major world languages demonstrates another dimension in its abundance, so you find that production in English accounts for more than a quarter of the world's production and most of it is in the United States of America Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia, and New Zealand, and in second place comes the production in German in Germany, Switzerland, and Austria, and in third place is the production in Russian, then French, then Spanish, then Portuguese, and it is striking that production in small countries such as Hungary, Austria, and Switzerland exceeds what the Arab countries produce combined ." Unfortunately, the Arab world, with all its enormous financial and human wealth, stands at a low rank in terms of Science, Translation, scientific research and terminology innovation.it is a consumer of a lot of knowledge and industries. the Arab share of the production of translated and authored books is still below the required level and it needs a coordinated policy across Arab institutions, headed by the league of Arab states, the Arabic language universities and the resulting bodies related to authorship, translation and terminology.

Conclusion:

Concluding our journey into the world of linguistic terminology and its developments, we realize that language is not just a means of communication, but a window through which we can see the development of society and the transformations of thought. Words reflect our history and heritage, enhance our understanding of the world and each other. In this context, the transformation of terminology appears as a mirror of the development of culture, technology and philosophical concepts. We have observed how language shapes the concept of identity and how it changes according to the contexts of time and space from the old words that carry the folds of history to the new ones that reflect the transformations of contemporary societies, exploring this development remains an exciting task. So, in the midst of the interweaving of words and the convergence of languages, we conclude our journey with a deep understanding of the role of the linguistic term as a vital element in shaping our vision of the world and our permanent interaction with it.

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