

Navigating the Philosophical Term: Bridging the Gap Between Science and Education

By

Dr. Sayed Fatima

Laboratory of applied philosophy and future studies, Faculty of humanities and social sciences, Department of Social Sciences, Université Hassiba ben bouali chlef, Algeria

Email : f.sayed@univ-chlef.dz

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Abstract

The importance of terminological study, particularly in the field of philosophy, is manifested in the progressive development of knowledge. It is through such solutions that scientific problems arise in various disciplines¹. In this regard, Al-Bushihi asserts, "There is no way to comprehend any science without understanding its terminology, no way to analyze the phenomenon of any science without grasping its terminology, and no way to define any science without specifying its terms or conceptualizing them²." Thus, from comprehending the science to studying its issues and phenomena, to defining understanding, all these stages necessitate a focus on terminology, elucidating its concepts, and exploring its intricacies, enabling teachers and learners to grasp the essence of the discipline³.

Therefore, the field of terminology plays a significant role in the educational learning process because terms act as a barrier of knowledge between the teacher and the learner. They form a channel of communication and mutual activity within the classroom, resulting in a purposeful and impactful scientific effect that enables learners to employ their mental capacities and positively engage with the educational material. It establishes an interactive relationship between the teacher and the learner, leading to the achievement of educational objectives⁴.

Terminology serves as a means to acquire knowledge and gain scientific facts. Access to sciences becomes difficult without proficiency in the terminology and the specific terms used within those sciences. The power, presence, and continuity of knowledge are determined by its conceptual and terminological language. Thus, defining concepts and terms is a methodological choice and a requirement for scientific research. Each discipline has its own language and revealing terms, and defining concepts serves as the gateway to knowledge. It is one of the entry points to understanding and acquiring that knowledge⁵.

I- Terminology and Educational Terminology:

The scientific and technological Renaissance has brought forth new terminology that reflects its concepts, as the language of science fundamentally relies on terminologies. With the eruption of the scientific revolution and the growing need for more terminologies, the realm

¹Tabib Rahmani, "Review of the Terminological Study Book by Al-Shahid Al-Bushihi: Concept and Method," Journal of Literary and Linguistic Studies, Issue 2, December 2013, p. 187

²Al-Shahid Al-Bushihi, "Reflections on Terminology and Method," Infoprant Fes, 4th edition, DT, p. 15

³See: Al-Shahid Al-Bushihi, "Towards a Civilizational Concept of Terminology," Infoprant, Fes, DT, pp. 3-4

⁴ See: Rahal Ilham and Salmi Abdelmajid, "The Use of Scientific Terminology in the Educational Learning Process," Language-Kalam Journal, Language and Communication Laboratory, University of Guelma, Algeria, Volume 7, Issue 4, 2021, p. 46

⁵See: Mohammed Belnaamr, "Educational Terminology," Mueen Al-Ma'arifa website

of terminologies has become a new discipline, namely Terminology⁶. This science delves into the scientific foundations of constructing and standardizing terminologies. The field of Terminology Science occupies a distinct position among branches of knowledge, connecting linguistic sciences with logic, ontology, information science, and various other branches of science⁷.

Ali Al-Qasimi defines Terminology Science as "the science that investigates the relationship between scientific concepts and the linguistic expressions that represent them⁸."

Every scientific field possesses a vast array of terminologies that linguistically convey its concepts. These terminologies elucidate the relationship between the concept and the precise scientific term used to define it. The terminologies of each field form a terminological system that corresponds to the conceptual system of that field. The terminological system cannot fulfill its purpose unless there are mutual and responsive relationships among its elements, aligning precisely with the conceptual system⁹.

Terminology, as a discipline, is not limited to a specific language, subject, or scientific field. Rather, it is a "shared science between linguistics, logic, ontology, epistemology, documentation, and specialized scientific disciplines." For this reason, Russian researchers refer to it as the "science of sciences¹⁰."

Based on this perspective, Ali Al-Qasimi adds that Terminology Science addresses three interconnected aspects of scientific research and objective study¹¹:

1. Investigating the relationship between intertwined concepts, such as gender, type, whole, and part, which manifest as conceptual systems forming the foundation for developing categorized terminologies that represent those concepts.
2. Exploring linguistic terminologies and the relationships that exist among them, as well as the methods and systems for their development within the structure of a scientific discipline.
3. Examining the representation and systems for representing terminologies within the structure of a scientific discipline.

These aspects can be summarised in the following:

⁶Muhammad Mamdouh Khasara, *Terminology Science and Methods of Terminology Development*, Dar Al-Fikr, Damascus, Syria, 1st edition, 2008, pp. 14-15

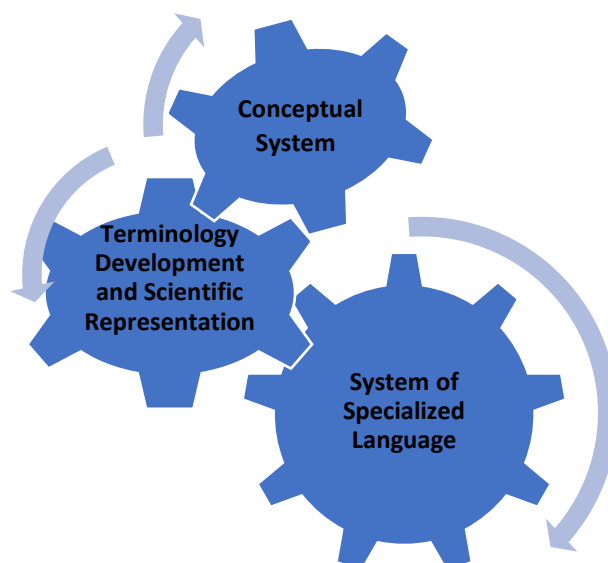
⁷ Same reference, page 14

⁸ Ali Al-Qasimi, *Terminology Science: Its Theoretical Foundations and Practical Applications*, Lebanon Publishers, Beirut, 1st edition, 2008, p. 228

⁹ See: Ali Al-Qasimi, *Terminology Science: Its Theoretical Foundations and Practical Applications*, p. 280

¹⁰ Same reference, page 280

¹¹ Same reference, page 280



Vincent Fester identified five characteristics of Terminology Science¹²:

1. Terminology explores concepts in order to arrive at the accurate terms that express them.
2. Terminology adopts a descriptive approach.
3. Terminology aims for linguistic planning and believes in standardization and categorization.
4. Terminology is a cross-linguistic discipline.
5. Terminology primarily focuses on written language.

Terminology, like other linguistic branches, can be divided into general terminology and specialized terminology. General terminology focuses on the nature of concepts, their characteristics, relationships, definitions, explanations related to conceptual systems, the nature of terminologies and their possible relationships, abbreviations of terminologies, relationships and symbols, standardization of concepts and terminologies, international terminological keys, terminological dictionaries, and intellectual entries. On the other hand, specialized terminology deals with the specific rules governing terminologies in a particular language, such as the Arabic language and other foreign languages¹³.

1. **2- Educational Meaning of Terminology:**

The term "terminology" or "terminology" is used among people to refer to "the meaning they have mutually agreed upon and commonly used in their specific language usage, social customs, and prevailing traditions." Economic, political, social, and religious circumstances contribute to the fact that a word may carry a meaning different from its original linguistic meaning in the language to which it belongs. This new meaning gradually becomes familiar in people's daily usage, to the extent that the original linguistic meaning is forgotten or almost forgotten. This new meaning is what we refer to as the "terminological meaning."¹⁴

1. **3- Definition:**

"The term terminology has two senses: (1) the body of terms used within a discipline (2) the field of study devoted to the study of terminology in the first sense. Sometimes the first

¹² Ali Al-Qasimi, Terminology Science: Its Theoretical Foundations and Practical Applications, Lebanon Publishers, Beirut, 1st edition, p. 281

¹³ See Mamdouh Mohammad Khassara, "Terminology Science and Methods of Terminology Development," p. 15

¹⁴ Ibrahim Al-Samarrai, "In Islamic Terminology," Dar Al-Hadatha, Beirut, Lebanon, 1st edition, 1990, p. 1

sense is written in lowercase letter and the second sense with capitalization, but since the Chicago Manual of Style (University of Chicago Press 2017) recommends that academic subjects should not be capitalized [1] this practice of distinguishing the terms in a discipline and the field of study is not followed or recommended here.

A widely accepted definition of the field comes from Sager (1990, 2):

Terminology is the field of activity concerned with the collection, description, processing and presentation of terms, i.e. lexical items belonging to specialized areas of usage in one or more languages. In its objectives it is akin to lexicography which combines the double aim of generally collecting data about the lexicon of a language with providing an information, and sometimes even an advisory, service to language users. The justification of considering it a separate activity from lexicography lies in the different nature of the data traditionally assembled, the different background of the people involved in this work, and to some extent to the different methods used.

Bowker (2019, 580) wrote about the applied side of the field:

Terminological work, sometimes known as applied terminology or terminography, refers to activities associated with identifying and describing concept-term units in a specialized field. Although it can be practiced in a monolingual setting, for example in the context of technical writing, terminology has a long-standing close association with translation.

Terminology as a field of study is closely related to other minor fields such as translation studies, language for special purposes, lexicography, etc., as well as to major fields such as linguistics, cognitive studies, sociology, and philosophy (of science).

Cabré Castellví (1999b, 7-8) wrote:

The aim of terminographers is to assign names to concepts; i.e. they move from the concept to the term (an onomasiological process). By contrast, lexicographers start with the word — the dictionary entry — and characterize it functionally and semantically; i.e., they move from the word to the concept, precisely in the opposite direction (a semasiological process)¹⁵.

2. *The Terminological Meaning of Terminology:*

Arabic scholars of the past recognized the significance of terminological meaning and its necessity in establishing new designations. They were diligent in defining and delineating the concept of terminology. Ali ibn Muhammad Al-Jurjani (d. 812 AH) mentions in his book "Al-Ta'rifat" (Definitions): "Terminology is the agreement to designate a thing with a certain term, which is transferred from its original position."¹⁶ In another definition, Al-Jurjani (d. 812 AH) adds: "Terminology is the extraction of a word from its linguistic meaning to another meaning through their correspondence. It is also said that terminology is the consensus of a group to assign the word in relation to its meaning. It is further stated that terminology is the extraction of an entity from its linguistic meaning to another meaning for the purpose of clarification. And it is said that terminology is a specific term among specific individuals."¹⁷

¹⁵ [Terminology \(IEKO\) \(isko.org\)](http://isko.org)

¹⁶ Ali ibn Muhammad Al-Jurjani, "Al-Ta'rifat," Dar Al-Kutub Al-'Ilmiyyah, Beirut, 2nd edition, 2003, p. 32

¹⁷ Same reference, p. 32.

According to Al-Jurjani, a word is not categorized as terminology unless it signifies a meaning agreed upon by a specific group, along with the explication of the intention behind this consensus. It is shifted from its original meaning to another meaning that either resembles it in wording or corresponds to it.

As for Al-Qushayndi (d. 821 AH) in his book "Subh al-A'sha," he also emphasized the importance of terminology and the need for it, stating: "Knowing terminology is an essential and necessary prerequisite for the general need, and it is the primary focus. The need compels people to extract the word from one meaning to another by assigning a name to it so that when its name is mentioned, its meaning is immediately known without ambiguity. This is what is known as terminology¹⁸." Abu al-Baqā' al-Kafūwī (d. 1094 AH) adopted the viewpoint of Al-Jurjani in defining terminology and said: "Terminology is the agreement of a group to assign a thing. It is also said to be the extraction of a thing from its linguistic meaning to another meaning in order to clarify the intended concept."¹⁹

In modern times, the term "terminology" has become more widely used and prevalent among researchers. However, it has been characterized by numerous attributes and defined through varying definitions, depending on different intellectual, scientific, linguistic, and cultural perspectives. This lack of consensus in establishing a precise terminological expression for its concept can be attributed to the diverse interpretive frameworks and conceptualizations present.

According to Al-Qasimi's definition of terminology, he states, "Terminology is a linguistic unit that is significant, composed of a 'simple term' or multiple words 'compound term,' and designates a specific concept within a particular field."²⁰ The field, as expressed by Al-Qasimi, refers to the domain to which the term belongs, which can be a single word or a group of words. Mahmoud Fahmi Hajjazi describes terminology as "a word or group of words from a specialized (scientific, technical) language that exists as an inherited or borrowed form for precise differentiation of concepts and to denote specific material things."²¹ Hajjazi emphasizes the function of terminology as a structure that represents the constituent concepts of specialized languages. He adds that this structure, the term itself, is "a definable name within a homogeneous system, an exclusive designation; a name for something that is organized in a pattern and corresponds without ambiguity to an idea or concept."²² Thus, terminology, as expressed in this explanation, is a meaningful linguistic sign that arises from the connection between the name and a specific concept that can be defined within its homogeneous linguistic system.

There is another definition provided by Abdulqadir Al-Fasi Al-Fahri for the term, in which he states, "The term is the lexicon that is constructed and widely used by specialists in a specific knowledge sector."²³ Often, after its development and usage, the term tends to be included in a specialized lexicon compiled by lexicographers.

¹⁸ Ali Al-Qasimi, "Alam al-Mustalah: Ususu al-Nazariyyah wa Tatbiqatuhu al-'Amaliyyah," Maktabat Lebanon Nashirun, Beirut, 1st edition, 2008, p. 266

¹⁹ Abu al-Baqā' al-Kafūwī, "Al-Kilāt," edited by Adnan Darwish and Muhammad al-Masri, Dar Al-Risalah, Damascus, unknown edition, 1992, p. 129

²⁰ Abdullah Muhammad Al-Abd, "Al-Mustalah Al-Lisani Al-Arabi wa Qadiyat Al-Sayrurah," Arab Writers Union Publications, Damascus, Studies Series 11, 2011, p. 30

²¹ Mahmoud Fahmi Hajjazi, "Al-Asas Al-Lughawiyah Lilmustalah," Dar Ghareeb for Printing, Publishing, and Distribution, unknown edition, p. 11

²² Same reference, p. 12

²³ Heba Khayyari, "Khasais Al-Khitab Al-Lisani," Zain Publications, Beirut, Lebanon, 1st edition, 2011, p. 437

Mustafa Al-Shihabi, on the other hand, uses the term "expression" to refer to terminology and comments, "The term is an agreed-upon expression by scholars to convey a scientific meaning."²⁴ According to this definition, terminologies are the language of science through which experts in a particular field communicate.

Abdulqadir Al-Muhairi, in his translation of Patrick Charaudeau's "Analyzing Discourse Dictionary," states that specialized languages, in the view of terminologists, emerge from "any linguistic production generated by a specialist in a professional [scientific] environment concerning their specialized subject."²⁵ Here, Al-Muhairi emphasizes the necessity of adopting terminology as a means of communication among specialists in scientific environments, leading to the formation of specialized languages.

The consensus among language specialists is that there is no unanimous agreement on the definition of terminology. However, they concur that it constitutes a linguistic component of specialized languages, representing a linguistic unit (simple, compound, or complex) that carries a specific concept within a system or framework in various fields of knowledge.

From a Western perspective, the term "term" is used in various European languages such as English, Dutch, Danish, and Norwegian. In French, it is referred to as "terme," in Italian as "termini," and in Spanish as "termino." This shared word across European languages has transcended national linguistic boundaries, and some researchers consider it a good example of universality within the European civilization²⁶.

In general usage, these words in European languages can indicate temporality, spatiality, or condition. In specialized usage, they can refer to any word or combination that expresses a concept or idea²⁷.

Specialized European dictionaries did not pay much attention to terminology until it found its place within the branches of applied linguistics. Precise definitions for the term "terminology" were established within a broader vision of the fields of this discipline²⁸. The earliest European definition of this term stated that "terminology is a word in the specialized language that has a specific meaning and a specific form. When it appears in ordinary language, one feels that this word belongs to a specific field."²⁹

In Western terminology, the term "terme" or terminological unit refers to "any functional unit composed of a single word (simple term) or multiple words (compound term) that signify a specific concept in a univocal manner within a particular field"³⁰.

Guy Rondeau defines terminology as follows: "Terminology is primarily a linguistic signpost in the sense defined by de Saussure, meaning that it is a linguistic unit containing a signifier and a signified. What distinguishes it from linguistic signs is that its semantic scope is determined with respect to its signified rather than its signifier. The signified part of terminology refers to a set, which is determined with respect to a set of signifieds belonging to

²⁴ Abdullah Muhammad Al-Abd, "Al-Mustalah Al-Lisani Al-Arabi wa Qadiyat Al-Sayrurah," p. 30

²⁵ See: Patrick Charaudeau and Dominique Maingueneau, "Mujam Tahleel Al-Khitab," translated by Abdulqadir Al-Muhairi and Hamadi Samoud, National Center for Translation, Dar Sinatra, Sour Al-Ozbekeya, Tunisia, unknown edition, p. 523

²⁶ Mahmoud Fahmi Hajjazi, "Al-Asas Al-Lughawiyah Lilmustalah," p. 9

²⁷ Same reference, p. 9

²⁸ Same previous reference, p. 10

²⁹ Same previous reference, p. 11

³⁰ Abdelmajid Salmi, "Mustalahāt Al-Lisāniyyāt fī Al-Lughah Al-'Arabīyyah Bayna Al-Waq' wal-Isti'māl," Ph.D. thesis, supervised by Mustafa Harkat, 2007, University of Algeria, p. (page number not specified).

the specialized field. Furthermore, its concept has a single designation from a theoretical perspective.³¹"

In these Western definitions of terminology, it is evident that it is a linguistic sign that signifies a specific usage within a particular field. Therefore, a term is "the word, phrase, or symbol that designates a concept, whether abstract or concrete, within a domain of knowledge."³² Based on the general characteristics and components of term definition, a definition for terminology can be established in the educational context. It can be defined as "any linguistic representation in the form of a phrase, word, or symbol"³³ that refers to a concept within educational concepts or, in another sense, it encompasses any linguistic, technical, scientific, or cultural term that has been employed within the framework of the educational learning process.

II- Philosophical Terminology and Its Educational Mechanisms:

Education is a field in which a variety of sciences converge and intersect, encompassing linguistic, psychological, social, religious, scientific, technological, cultural, and philosophical knowledge, among others. Therefore, different types of concepts are employed in this field, utilizing diverse patterns of terminology that reflect the nature of the sources of material conveyed to learners on one hand, and the interdisciplinary dimension of the knowledge presented in each subject on the other hand.

This interdisciplinary dimension has become a necessity in scientific research in the field of education and learning. It represents an intellectual opening and a crucial turning point. Its truth lies in the fact that openness to various disciplines and the pursuit of creating integration or knowledge exchange between sciences have become a pioneering and exemplary methodological awareness in contemporary global culture³⁴. This awareness seeks to enrich the cultural contribution that has become established in educational practice and to possess a broad scientific foundation that attracts diverse knowledge bases. It enables learners to engage with complex issues and equips them with a conscious understanding of scientific phenomena³⁵.

Based on this basis, the terminology employed in the field of education encompasses various patterns, and it is not scientifically realistic to treat them as a single pattern. Rather, they are distinct patterns, each of which has its own uniqueness that distinguishes it from other patterns and requires appropriate handling based on its context during educational practice³⁶. Among the employed terminology, we find³⁷:

- General terms commonly used by the general public in their daily lives.
- Civilizational terms related to the ideas of a nation, its civilization, and its cultural uniqueness.

³¹ - Same previous reference, p. 15

³²Members of the Arabization Network for Health Sciences, Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean and Institute of Terminological Studies, "Terminology Science for Health Sciences Students," Fes, Kingdom of Morocco, 2005, p. 26.

³³ Same previous reference, p. 26

³⁴ See: Mukhtar Darqawi, "The Interdisciplinary Dimension and Its Impact on Researching the Concept of Linguistic Terminology and Planning the Educational Learning Process," Emirates Journal of Language, Literature, and Criticism, Volume 4, Issue 2, p. 145.

³⁵ See the same reference, p. 145.

³⁶ Refer to: Members of the Network for Arabization of Health Sciences, Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean, and the Terminology Studies Institute. Terminology Science for Health Sciences Students, p. 27

³⁷ Same reference, p. 27

- Technical terms that refer to existing or newly developed material entities, such as phones, computers, and others.
- Scientific and knowledge-based terms that facilitate abstract concepts, as no science or knowledge can exist without them.
- Specialized terms: Vocabulary that is specifically used within a particular field of science, art, or industry³⁸.
- Philosophical terms that encompass important intellectual concepts presented by philosophers throughout different eras and epochs.

The specificity of educational terminology, in general, and philosophical terminology, in particular, lies in the fact that they are "terms that constitute components of sciences, to the extent that it is impossible to conceive the existence of a science without them. In fact, the maturity of a science can be measured by the extent to which it succeeds in constructing terminological frameworks that are interconnected with its conceptual frameworks. Through terminology, the scientific subject is defined in a specific field. Through terminology, the phenomena of the defined subject in a science are described. Through terminology, rules are established and principles are formulated to interpret the behavior of these phenomena. Through terminology, theories are adopted and methodologies are established."³⁹

And one of the characteristics of educational terminology, especially philosophical terminology, is its regularity within an interconnected terminological framework, established through boundaries and definitions in accordance with the adopted conceptual framework. This means that each term's concept is determined by considering the other terms that coexist within the framework. Consequently, it is not permissible to discuss isolated terms or isolated concepts within the realm of scientific knowledge. Rather, we discuss terminological frameworks and conceptual frameworks. Through these frameworks, scientific knowledge is organized and its structure is designed. The value of a term or its associated concept does not exist outside its terminological and cognitive system⁴⁰.

It is worth noting at this point that "terminologies are symbols of concepts according to our understanding, which means that concepts existed and formed before the terminologies. The naming of a concept can be considered the initial step in its consolidation as a sociological requirement and was subject to utility."⁴¹ The existence of a concept before the terminology is a characteristic that demonstrates the relationship between terminologies and their concepts. Therefore, "the work in terminology science starts from concepts after their precise identification. Hence, it does not originate from the terminologies themselves as linguistic entities, but rather emanates from the defined concepts, attempting to find accurate terms that refer to them. This work requires distinguishing a particular concept from similar concepts."⁴² This necessitates that the creator of a terminology must specify the concept precisely. As Muhammad Al-Sawaf states, "the mental image is the meaning of the terminology, and it exists before its actual existence."⁴³ Therefore, it is not appropriate to introduce any terminology into

³⁸ See: Jilali Hilal, *Techniques of Definition in Contemporary Arabic Dictionaries*, Publications of the Arab Writers Union, 2nd edition, 1999, p. 86

³⁹ Members of the Network for Arabicization of Health Sciences, Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean, and the Terminology Studies Institute. *Terminology Science for Health Sciences Students*, p. 27

⁴⁰ Same reference, p. 27."

⁴¹ Khalifa Al-Maysawi, *Linguistic Terminology and Conceptual Foundation*, p. 79

⁴² Abdullah Muhammad Al-Abd, *Arabic Linguistic Terminology and the Issue of Evolution*, p. 32

⁴³ The same reference, p 32

an educational system without specifying the concept for which the terminology was created, the field of knowledge it belongs to, or its specific language, which is characterized by:

1- Objectivity:

Specialized language tends to be closer to objectivity, which is reflected in the structure of the language. Objectivity is manifested in specialized language through the absence of pronouns, especially the speaker's pronoun, and the avoidance of expressions that indicate subjectivity. Instead, simple structures are used in place of complex ones.

2- Precision:

Each term expresses a single concept and does not represent more than one concept within a single field of knowledge. Specialized terminology is characterized by its univocal meaning and precise definitions within the language of specialization.

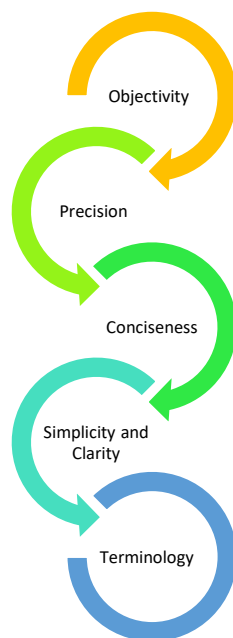
3- Simplicity and Clarity:

Clarity encompasses all levels of language, where language is free from complexities or rhetorical embellishments that lead to ambiguity, multiple interpretations, and conjectures. Additionally, precision in expressing beauty in style is achieved through the use of easy vocabulary, simplicity of sentence structure, and clarity.

4- Conciseness:

Conciseness falls under the principle of economy in language, expressing scientific meanings using the fewest possible words. Conciseness encompasses terminology, definitions, and texts. Sculpting is one of the means of conciseness in terminology.

Characteristics of terminology can be summarised as follows:



2- The educational mechanisms for philosophical terminology:

The utilization of philosophical terminology falls within a comprehensive educational vision that primarily revolves around the transfer and simplification of knowledge through diverse mechanisms and methodologies. These mechanisms are aligned with the stipulated educational objectives and the outlined plans, considering their significant impact on the

process of transferring, transforming, acquiring, and learning knowledge. Moreover, they encompass various scientific, intellectual, and civilizational dimensions, along with the essential educational functions that cannot be overlooked. The value of any term lies not only in its specific linguistic structure provided to the learner but also in its educational functions that facilitate the educational process smoothly and effortlessly. Among these crucial functions, the following can be highlighted:

1- Linguistic Mechanism:

By the linguistic function of a term, we refer to the role it plays as a linguistic element within a text or discourse. Terms are integral components of the general language and constitute lexical units that rely on it⁴⁴. They are standardized and encoded forms of language, and mastery of language can only be achieved through practice. The ease of language acquisition, comprehension, and expression is contingent upon the learner's linguistic abilities, enabling them to effectively engage in its natural and practical functions⁴⁵. As Ibn Khaldun states, "Language, in commonly accepted terms, is the expression of the speaker's intention. This expression is a linguistic act derived from the intent to convey speech. Thus, it must become an established dominion within its actor, which is the tongue."⁴⁶ Terms, in turn, serve as diverse linguistic signs, encompassing phonetic, morphological, and syntactic features that signify newly introduced concepts. "They contribute to revealing the brilliance and expansiveness of the language⁴⁷" and enrich the linguistic repertoire of the learner during their linguistic practice.

2- The Social and Psychological Mechanism:

This function signifies that the term serves as a psychological and social nexus of interaction between learners and the society in which they reside. "It represents a sophisticated and significant means in the realm of comprehension and persuasion, embodying an enduring relationship that has remained a focal point bridging the individual and the community"⁴⁸. Individuals within a given society adhere to the use of linguistic formulations that they have become familiar with. Examples of such formulations include the expression of diverse political, religious, social, and cultural opinions, as well as the articulation of emotions and sentiments towards others. Additionally, the term is instrumental in expressing the needs that people require in their social lives⁴⁹. As such, the term possesses the ability to influence and persuade, engendering cognitive responses, emotional reactions, and conscientious inclinations within the listener. This influence, with its captivating nature, compels learners to adopt specific behaviors, satisfying their psychological and social lives⁵⁰.

3- The Cognitive Mechanism:

Terms are utilized as tools for organizing educational and instructional knowledge in all its forms. They serve as the "fundamental basis upon which cognitive structures rely, rather than being a mere pathway through which one seeks access to any knowledge outside its terminological registry. They are conceptual revelations that establish the foundations of

⁴⁴ Referring to: Ali Al-Qasimi, "The Theory and Practical Applications of Terminology," p. 66

⁴⁵ Referring to: Dawood Abdo, "Functionally Oriented Language Teaching," Dar Al-Ilm Foundation, Kuwait, 1st edition, 1979, p. 15.

⁴⁶ Abd al-Rahman ibn Muhammad ibn Khaldun, "Al-Muqaddimah," Dar al-Fikr, Beirut, 2010, p. 566

⁴⁷ Yusuf Waghlesy, "The Problem of Terminology in Modern Arabic Critical Discourse," Publications of Al-Ikhtilaf, Algeria, Dar Al-Arabiya lil Ulum Publishers, 1st edition, Beirut, 2008, p.

⁴⁸ Abd al-Majid Khaldi, "Educational Strategies in the Algerian School," Doctoral thesis supervised by Kamal al-Din Ata Allah, University of Chlef, 2019-2020, p. 36.

⁴⁹ Refer to the same reference, p. 34.

⁵⁰ Refer to the same reference, p. 36

knowledge”⁵¹. Terms act as keys to sciences, bearing the fruits of scientific and cognitive facts⁵². Consequently, learners who grasp these terms and comprehend their concepts enrich their language in various fields of knowledge. They play a transformative role in building their knowledge, propelling them from one state to another, and enhancing their intellectual capacity⁵³.

4- The Communicative and Civilizational Mechanism:

The civilizational function of terminology lies in its ability to migrate from one language to another and from one country to another. It serves as repositories that reflect the intellectual potential of nations and peoples, storing their knowledge, culture, social, and philosophical aspects⁵⁴. Consequently, terminology possesses a communicative and semantic power due to its possession of social and cultural positions that contractually connect different cultures and human languages. This is the secret behind the transformation of terminology into a messenger of shared communication and understanding among human cultures. It has its own assets and liabilities as it acts as a comprehensible and shared message directed towards humans⁵⁵.

Conclusion

From this perspective, philosophical terminology has received utmost attention. “It signifies the role it plays in connecting nations and peoples, facilitating the transfer of knowledge, technology, and the dissemination of the effects of modern civilization. Moreover, some theories acknowledge the compatibility between terminology and the social conditions of communities. The presence or absence of such terminology in a culture reflects, to some extent, the status of that culture and, consequently, its position in modern civilization”⁵⁶. Therefore, philosophical terminology serves as a means of communication between various fields of humanities, just as it contributes to the civilizational dialogue between nations. Some cultures owe their advancement to the adoption of certain terminology, while others have benefited from it⁵⁷.

⁵¹ Zahira Gourai, "Phonetic and Syntactic Terminology Among the Basrians in the Second and Third Centuries AH," Doctoral thesis supervised by Yamina Ben Malukah, University of Constantine, 2007-2008, p. 3

⁵² Abd al-Salam Masdi, "Foundational Studies in Linguistics," Dar al-Kutub al-Jadidah al-Mutahidah, Libya, 1st edition, 2010, p. 43.

⁵³ Reference: Muhammad Ali Al-Tahawi, "Kashaf Istilahat Al-Funun Wal Ulum," Edited by Ali Dahrouj, Supervised and Reviewed by Rafiq Al-Ajami, Translated from Persian to Arabic by Abdullah Al-Khaldi, Translated by George Zinati, Dar Lebanon Nasherun, 1st Edition, Volume 1, Lebanon, 1996, p. 25.

⁵⁴ Reference: Suad Talib, "Al-Mustalah wa Al-Alayat Siyaghatih Fi Al-Naqd Al-Arabi Al-Hadith," Doctoral Thesis supervised by Mustafa Al-Bashir Qut, University of M'Sila, 2016-2017, pp. 42-43

⁵⁵ Reference: Fadel Thamer, "Al-Mustalah Al-Naqdi Bawasifih Ta'biran 'An Al-Wa'i Al-Munahaji Fi Al-Khitab Al-Naqdi Al-Arabi Al-Hadith," *Thaqafat Al-Bahrain Journal*, Issue 3, p. 45

⁵⁶ - Reference: Muhammad Rashad Al-Hamzawi, "Al-Manhajiyah Al-Amah Lil Tarjamat Al-Mustalahat Wa Tawhiduha Wa Tanmiyatuh," *Al-Midan Al-Arabi*, Dar Al-Gharb Al-Islami, Beirut, 1st Edition, Lebanon, 1986, p. 12.

⁵⁷ Reference: Abdul Salam Al-Masdi, "Al-Mustalah Al-Naqdi," Dar Abdul Karim for Publishing and Distribution, Tunisia, 1st Edition, 1990, p. 126.