

the Language of Specialization or the specialized language and its role in determining the term.

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Abstract:

The language of specialization is considered to be the language that refers to an accurate and clear signification which is related to the domain or specialty; it is not different from the common language except of having a fundamental function which is informing the specialized know ledges.

The language of specialization is characterized with conceptual amount it contains, and the concepts are words or group of words that are beyond the common language when they enter the of specialization.

key words: *Concept, specialty, specialized, language, scientific concept.*

Introduction:

Language is the essential tool through which the scholar expresses concepts and significations whether by linguistic appellations which distinguish themselves from each other, or by being a channel to transmit through scientific communication.

Language is a system of oral and written evidence. This system is related to specific history and culture. Moreover, any dialect in the meantime is a series of formal compilations. The number of speakers is not unimportant, but the genuine linguistic feature and cultural particularity are indices of recognition which were taken in consideration by the specialists.

Lately, it came to appearance what it is known as the language of specialization or the specialized language. It is one of the fields of the scientific knowledge such as chemistry, physics, or even law, or any other specialized field of different sciences. Every science has its own concepts which distinguish it from other sciences.

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The term is the soul of the scientific text. Mutual understanding and development are not clarified unless the signification of the term, its referral to the way of designing it and the coordination of its activity and definition are determined.

If the conceptuality or the concept is not considered from the lingual corner, it does not appear in the introduction as a group of significations, but by describing it as a group of expressions which are named in a natural specific language concepts which belong to the field of knowledge which has in its columns a coherent subject.

These expressions are purely linguistic, whether they were words or a symbol of these words, and this conceptual frame is very important. The concept is a symbol; a physical symbol represents conceptually a signification or an individual thing.

conceptualization can have various origins. It is implicit most of the time (the referrer decides with the arbitrariness of the evidence that must be validated on the scale of the language).

What is the meaning of the specialized language? And what is its connection to the term? what is the meaning of the public language and the specialized language? What are the patterns and the principles of setting up a scientific term?

Definition of Specialized Language:

The theories that defined the language of specialization are multiple and various. One of the prominent theories is the one which considers the language of specialization part of the public language. Among the theorists, it can be mentioned “Kokourek” who says: “the common language can be considered to be composed of groups. The bond which gathers all these groups is the common language, and the language of specialization can be one of these groups”.¹

Rondeau agrees with him when he says: “it is important to point out that both the specialized and the common language represent only a partial group of the public language”.

Other linguistic scholars persist their studies such as Mounin who says: “the language of law does not exist by itself in the literal meaning, but within the French language it could be found particular law words with particular combination 2. For instance, we say that the Arabic language is a public language which is used by

different sciences in expressing their knowledge. After that it comes the common language. For example, we find mathematics and physics share multiple particular concepts (calculations, root, equations, diagrams, etc.) both of these sciences are exact sciences then each science is characterized with it own knowledge and features. Later we name the specialized language of mathematics, physics, or natural sciences, etc.

However, there is an adverse stream which states that the specialized language is completely different from the public language considering it laws of lingual category which is different from the public language. It consists of rules and specific units. Hoffman asserts: “ by LSP we understand a complete set of linguistic phenomena occurring within a definite sphere of communication and limited by specific subjects, intentions, and conditions”.³

the language of specialization is considered to be a specialized knowledge in one of the scientific knowledge fields such as chemistry, physics, or law. Chemistry uses specialized language. It derives from the public language to be its means to express its knowledge and skills. Therefore, Pierre Lerat defined the language of specialization: “it is a natural language considered as a means to express specialized knowledge”.⁴

He adds: “ the usage of a natural language to express technically specialized knowledge ⁵; therefore, it is a scientific language related to specific sphere or domain.

The language of specialization is a language that indicates an accurate and clear concept which is connected to the field or speciality. It is not different from the public language except of having a fundamental function which is transmitting specialized knowledge.

The language of specialization is characterized with conceptual quantity which contains it .the terms are words or group of words that are beyond the public language once they enter the sphere of specialization. In return, within the language of specialization there are terms from the public language or borrowed from other languages. They can be coded such as the term “water” which could be referred to as H₂O and expressed as a word “water”. ⁶

“The theoretical foundations of any linguistic approach of specialized languages can be put only from general linguistics”. 7

If it is necessary to speak about the theory of the specialized languages, it can be put only on the basis of general theory of languages.8

He goes deeply and says: “ theconcept of the specialized language became more common. It is considered as a natural language that transmit specialized knowledge”.

This means that the specialized language is just a natural language used to transmit information; therefore, it gains a transmissive function in the first place the specialized and public language.

To clarify the nature of the specialized language, it is important to refer to the signification of the public language because each concept differs from the other.

The public language is the unspecialized language which does not belong to an area without another or a usage without another. It is the language used daily by many people who belong to it. That language is not meant as it refers in the situation until it is being used in a group of abstract programs.10

The languages of specialization are considered as a branched group of the public language, and they share most of the features. Maria Cabresee “ despite the

difference, they share a lot of elements. Both of them are not an excluded phenomenon and both have a communicative function beside complete functions”. 11

“What makes a language different from the other is everything that a person can change or replace from the core of superficial language without its essential core which never changes”.12

Moreover, the specialized language has some features which distinguish it from the public language. It is a language that is being considered in communicative particular situations used by group of people.

Characteristics of Specialized Language:

Every definition from the different ones included the concept of specialized language starting from a feature of its own. The languages of specialization have their own

characteristics and traits according to the nature of the domain in which they are used and the quality of their users. This makes it have some characteristics which distinguish it from the public language.

Maria Cabre classified the features of the languages of specialization into three sections:

Exchangeable Characteristics:

They are related to usage. Specialized language is part of the public language. It is used in specific communicative positions. After that it is limited to a group of public language speakers which is used by a large number of speakers.

Therefore, the number of users of language of specialization is diminishing because it is a style used by specialists to communicate among themselves. Also, the languages of specialization are bridge between the specialists all over the world. Here Maria Cabre sees that the specialist is capable of understanding a text within his field of speciality in different language, and this is what facilitates communication among specialists of different languages. 13

Functional Characteristics:

We mean by that the characteristics which make the languages of specialization means to achieve something. "Bogrand" sees that essential function which the languages of specialization is characterized is to transmit the information. It makes its terms of special field a trait to its concepts 14. Informing the users regardless of their

level is the aim which many specialists wish to achieve through using languages of specialization. It is also characterized with educational function in the first place "the goal of teaching students languages of specialization in Austria is to adapt them to express verbally and in writing and understand the scientific text related to their speciality" 15. It also contributes in the full comprehension of knowledge because the study of speciality cannot be thorough and fruitful without the linguistic and parallel formation to the study of speciality.

Linguistic Characteristics:

We mean by them the characteristics that are related to linguistic field and appear in specialized text and make them different from other types of text. They have their own style (the technical or scientific style)16. Beside, it is a language characterized

with conciseness, abbreviation, and non- circumlocution. Every linguistic element used whether it is a word or a sentence is intended for description and expressing reality accurately, and this purpose does need neither comparison nor imagination.

The most important linguistic characteristic is related to conceptual side; the concept which is from the public language acquires specific characteristics such as connotative referral, verbal involvement, and literal function. The term which is from the specialized language has specific characteristics which distinguish it from general linguistic utterance. The most important ones are self-referral, uniqueness, particularity, belonging to comprehensive settable sphere, and ability for logical identification 17. In addition to the feature of simplicity and clarity where the simplicity of specialization language appears in its content because of being a clear concept for everyone who specializes in specific sphere of science regardless of their languages.

Definition of the Term:

Terms became more highlighted after the sciences were branched and the arts multiplied. The Arabs had to put terms where it must depending on means such as analogy, derivation, production, translation, and arabization. These means were the reason for the expansion of Arabic and its encompassment of sciences and literature. Dictionaries did not mention and early scholars did not define the term except SherifAldjerdjani who defined it : “ it is an agreement of people to name the thing with a name that transfer it from its first position, and extract the concept from it. It

was said that conceptualization consists of the agreement of mob to put a concept according to its meaning. It was said also that conceptualization is extracting the thing from linguistic meaning to another to clarify its purpose. It was said also that conceptualization is a specific concept among specific people18.

MostafaShihabi said: “ the scholars agreed on taking a term to express one of the scientific meanings And conceptualization creates for concepts new meanings unlike its original or linguistic onesand terms do not exist extemporaneously, but there must be an occasion, participation or a big or small similarity between its linguistic and conceptual meaning. The car in language is chariot and people walking

and in astronomical terminology it is a name of a planet; the car that orbits around the sun. in modern terminology it is automobile¹⁹.

Term for IbnArabi is defined: “it is a word that refers to a fact which in fact has many faces” the term is the master of situation in specialized language. It is a one of the units of science language which aims to prove the fruit of research and experimentation. It is also one of the textile threads of social and intellectual activity and this is what Mohamed Didaoui confirms: “conceptualization in specialized language is highly important and terms are used for:

- Organizing knowledge on the basis of relationship between concept.
- Transmitting knowledge, skills, and technology.
- Paraphrasing and spreading technical and scientific information.
- Translating technical and scientific texts.
- Extracting and abbreviating technical and scientific information.

Terms Are Part of Specialized Language:

Term is a concept which has sort of particularity because it belongs to specific field. Cabre expresses this notion : “ terms which are basic units in terminology name particular concepts of particular field” ²¹.

Among the elements that allow us to distinguish between common language and language of specialization is the usage of term. The latter has a big role in giving the language of specialization its features. It also helps in classifying various languages of speciality.

Rondeau confirms that what distinguishes language of specialization is its words. He says: “the goal of terms is to name concepts, so this is just an addition to work related to phonetics, morphology and grammar”²².

Approaches and Principles of Putting a Scientific Term:

Approaches:

Scholars and translators adopted styles to put scientific term in Arabic language. They are as following: translation, derivation, figuration, ornamentation, figurative composition, hypothetical arabization.

A-Translation: is transmitting the foreigner concept with its meaning into its parallel in Arabic. Translation of term is divided into:

direct translation: it is the literal and identical transmission of term from a language to Arabic.

semantic translation: denotative transmission is considered as an important means which contributed in enriching the Arabic language in ancient and modern times with scientific terms 23.

B- Derivation: it is considered in Arabic language as an important means which contributes in generating words and forms .it is one of the factors of increasing the linguistic wealth. It is the process of extracting a word from another word or a form from another as a result to the usage and different changes of the word.

Sayoti defined derivation: “ it is taking a form from another with their agreement in meaning, original substance, shape, and composition to refer with the second one to the meaning of origin with an advantageous addition to it. The letters or shape have changed such as striker from strike”24.

C- Figuration: it is one of the means of language development. Word are used for real as in figurative way, so the speech is divided into fact and figuration.

ShahadaKhorri defined it in his books of studies of translation, term, and arabization: “ it is the expansion of linguistic meaning of a word, for it install new meaning. The plane referred to new horse then it refers to flying machine”25.

Because figuration affect conceptual meanings in all sciences, it helps us to transfer words from their original meaning into new different meaning from the first one. It

also enriches the language with words and it is a successful tool in enriching the language.

Recently, figuration contributed in putting many new terms of sciences and inventions such as car which means originally chariot.

D- Sculpture: it is a method used by the one who puts terms when he cannot find the scientific term using the previous methods which are translation, derivation, figuration.

Sculpture is considered a mean which helps and contributes in developing and enriching languages with concepts.

Some modern linguists dealt with definition of sculpture. ShadaKhorī saw that ornamentation is derive a word from two or more words providing that there is a conformity between the word and the meaning between the sculptured and the sculpturing. Abshamī refers to AbdShamsī.

In addition to the “Basmala” and “Hawqala” which refer to in the name of almighty god and There is no power nor strength except by God.

E- Linguistic Borrowing (Arabization):

Ali Kasimi says in his book introduction to terminology: “ It is a process known by languages where speakers borrow words from other languages into other languages. Starting from the definition, we can conclude that arabization is inserting foreign word into Arabic language after submitting it to weighing which gives the foreign form Arabic rhyming. If it is necessary, this linguistic means can be adopted”²⁷.

The giver of term must generate a word by semantic transfer, derivation, figuration or carving.

Principles of Putting Scientific Term:

Scientific term is a word agreed by scholars according to their specialities to indicate specific thing, to refer to concepts of things, and to realize levels of thinking. It is the language of mutual understanding among scholars, fathers of thinkers, researchers.

If discoveries, inventions and creations were the figure of the first scientific civilization. Scientific terms are its second figure. The term adapts all the scientific developments and modern changes between the past and present.

Terminologists put some terms which are dependable when putting scientific term. They are as following:

-Proving the meaning of term origin in Greek and Latin before putting the Arabic parallel.

-Attempting possibly to add a meaning to each term in one field.

-Preferring the word that has derivations.

-The word has derivation, multiplication, duality and plurality.

-Attempting to choose the closest and meaningful words of foreign term.

-Preferring traditional term to generative ones.

-Preferring common, correct, Arabic, and eloquent words to arabized ones.

-Avoiding the colloquial words unless it is necessary , and it is mandatory to be referred with parentheses.

-Taking Into consideration the translated and arabized words which were agreed to use by specialists in case of having synonymous words. Their field of scientific referral must be determined and the parallel scientific word must be chosen.

Also, submitting the arabized word to rules of public language. 28

These were some specific recommendations while putting Arabic scientific term which produce positive results for Arabic language with rules of enriching it with terms. In addition, it led to renovate our heritage which was a victim of Arab country degradation and deterioration of sciences in modern times for Arabs.

Conclusion:

Specialized language is firstly a language of professional usage. Language of specialization is in itself a language considering it an independent system. However, it has a fundamental function which is transmitting knowledge.

Specialized knowledge is named through terms. They are before all words and symbols of compound, nominal, verbal, descriptive words which submit to conceptual definitions. These terms exist in race with other terms In the same language. They can be multiplied such as the water and H₂O, but they have linguistic

results. For instance, it is said water not H₂O, so it should be careful not to mix between the way natural languages function and other semiotic systems' functioning.

The term is an agreement of group of people to name something with a name that transfer it from its first position and to extract the word from it. It was said that conceptualization is an agreement of group of people to put a word according to meaning. Term is a word which has sort of particularity by belonging to specific field. Terms are considered part of languages of specialization.

The public language is the unspecialized language which does not belong to any area without another usage.

It is the language which is used daily by many people who belong to it. That language is not meant as it is in the situation before usage (group of abstract rules). Languages of specialization are considered a branched group of public language and share most of the features.

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