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Linguistic Terminology in the Writings of the Algerian Linguist Mustapha Harkat: An Analytical Study of the Mechanisms of Term Formation and Use

المصطلح اللساني في كتابات اللساني الجزائري مصطفى حركات: دراسة تحليلية في آليات البناء والتوظيف

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Abstract

This study examines linguistic terminology as a central component in the development of modern Arabic linguistics, focusing on challenges resulting from the transfer of Western linguistic theories into Arabic, particularly translation, Arabization, derivation, and terminological variation. It explores the work of the Algerian linguist Mustapha Harkat by analyzing the theoretical and methodological principles guiding his terminological choices and the mechanisms used to formulate and transfer linguistic terms into Arabic. The study adopts a descriptive-analytical method supported by a critical terminology-based approach, with examples drawn mainly from *General Linguistics and Issues of Arabic*. The findings show that Harkat viewed terminology as a component of knowledge rather than a mere linguistic equivalent, while seeking to balance Arabic linguistic specificity with modern concepts despite persistent problems of terminological multiplicity and limited methodological standardization.

Keywords: Linguistic Terminology, Mustapha Harkat, Arabic Linguistics, Arabization, Translation, Terminology Studies.

الملخص: يتناول هذا البحث إشكالية المصطلح اللساني بوصفه عنصرًا أساسيًا في تشكل الدرس اللساني العربي الحديث، ولا سيما ما نتج عن انتقال اللسانيات الغربية إلى العربية من صعوبات في الترجمة والتعريب والاشتقاق وتعدد المقابلات للمفهوم الواحد. ويركز البحث على تجربة اللساني الجزائري مصطفى حركات، من خلال دراسة الأسس النظرية والمنهجية التي وجهت اختياراته الاصطلاحية، والآليات التي اعتمدها في بناء المصطلح ونقله إلى العربية. كما يحدد موقع مشروعه ضمن جهود تطوير الخطاب اللساني العربي. واعتمد البحث المنهج الوصفي التحليلي مدعومًا بمقاربة نقدية مستندة إلى علم المصطلح، مع تحليل نماذج من مؤلفاته، خاصة كتاب *اللسانيات العامة وقضايا العربية*. وخلص إلى أن حركات تعامل مع المصطلح بوصفه مكونًا معرفيًا، وسعى إلى الموازنة بين خصوصية العربية والمفاهيم الحديثة، رغم استمرار إشكالات التعدد الاصطلاحي وغياب التوحيد المنهجي.

كلمات مفتاحية: المصطلح اللساني، مصطفى حركات، اللسانيات العربية، التعريب، الترجمة، علم المصطلح.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Scientific terminology constitutes one of the most important foundations of the production and circulation of knowledge. No field of knowledge can achieve theoretical and methodological autonomy without possessing a terminological system capable of defining its concepts and delimiting its objects of inquiry. A term is not merely a passing linguistic label; rather, it is a cognitive construct that condenses a theoretical conception and reflects the nature of the scientific field to which it belongs.

Terminologists have recognized that the relationship between term and concept is organic. The concept represents the cognitive content, whereas the term is the linguistic means that enables its circulation within the scientific community. For this reason, Ali Al-Qasimi emphasizes that a scientific term derives its value not only from its linguistic form, but also from its connection to the specialized concept it conveys (Al-Qasimi, 2008, p. 267).

Terminology assumes even greater importance in linguistics because of the particular nature of its object of study. Linguistics studies language, and language itself is the instrument through which the concepts of this science are formulated. Linguistic terminology therefore not only performs a naming function but also participates in shaping the theoretical view of linguistic phenomena. Terms such as sign, structure, competence, pragmatics, and discourse have epistemic backgrounds associated with the linguistic schools that produced them.

The transfer of modern linguistics into Arab culture brought the problem of terminology to the fore as one of the most important issues confronting Arab researchers. Transferring linguistic concepts from foreign languages was not simply a matter of replacing one word with another; rather, it involved the transfer of entire conceptual systems that required reconstruction within Arabic.

Abd al-Salam al-Masdi noted that the issue of Arabic linguistic terminology extends beyond the linguistic dimension to concern the transfer of scientific knowledge itself. Terminology constitutes the interface through which theory becomes visible (Al-Masdi, 1984, p. 17).

Within this context, the contributions of the Algerian linguist Mustapha Harkat are particularly significant. He helped make the concepts of modern linguistics more accessible to the Arab reader and, through his works, sought to construct an Arabic linguistic discourse based on terms capable of expressing new concepts.

The importance of studying linguistic terminology in Mustapha Harkat's work lies in the fact that it reveals a fundamental aspect of his scholarly project. His terminological choices reflect his position on the relationship between Arabic

and modern linguistic knowledge, while also revealing the extent of his ability to reconcile scientific precision with the requirements of expression in Arabic.

Accordingly, the research problem centers on the following questions: What is the nature of linguistic terminology in Mustapha Harkat's writings? What mechanisms did he adopt in constructing it? To what extent did he succeed in achieving coherence between the modern linguistic concept and its Arabic formulation? This problem gives rise to a number of questions:

- What is the concept of linguistic terminology, and what is its specific character within the language sciences?
- How did Mustapha Harkat deal with incoming linguistic terms?
- What linguistic and methodological mechanisms did he adopt in constructing terminology?
- What are the scholarly value and methodological limitations of his terminological project?

The study adopts a descriptive-analytical method to identify linguistic terms in Mustapha Harkat's writings and analyze them within their theoretical context. It also draws on a critical approach to evaluate his terminological choices.

2. Linguistic Terminology and the Problem of Its Construction in Modern Arabic Linguistics

2.1 The Concept of Linguistic Terminology and Its Cognitive Function

Terminology occupies a central place in the construction of the sciences, as it is the instrument through which concepts move from the level of mental conception to the level of scientific circulation. In an important sense, therefore, the history of the sciences is the history of the formation and development of their terminologies; a transformation in scientific perspective is often accompanied by a transformation in the terminological system through which it is expressed.

Whereas terms in the natural or technical sciences generally refer to external objects that can be observed, linguistic terms have an additional distinctive feature because they describe the phenomenon of language by using language itself. This makes them more closely connected to the theoretical backgrounds and methods adopted in analyzing linguistic phenomena.

Ali Al-Qasimi defines a term as "a word or group of words specific to a branch of knowledge and used to denote a particular concept" (Al-Qasimi, 2008, p. 266). This definition shows that a term derives its value not only from its linguistic aspect, but also from its relationship to the concept within the scientific field.

Accordingly, a linguistic term cannot be understood outside its theoretical context. The term linguistic sign, for example, is not merely a translation of a

foreign expression; rather, it refers to a specific conception of language as a system of signs, a conception associated with structural linguistics, particularly with Ferdinand de Saussure.

Likewise, terms such as competence and performance cannot be understood as two words detached from their general meanings, because they carry specific theoretical meanings within generative linguistics associated with the work of Noam Chomsky.

The construction of linguistic terminology therefore requires the integration of linguistic knowledge and theoretical knowledge, since a deficiency in either may lead to confusion in understanding or using the concept.

2.2 The Relationship between Term and Concept in Linguistic Thought

The terminological process rests on a precise relationship between the linguistic signifier and the scientific concept it conveys. A successful term is one that can achieve a degree of balance between linguistic clarity and conceptual precision.

This relationship, however, is not always stable, particularly when concepts move between languages and cultures. An original term may carry historical or philosophical connotations that do not appear fully in its translated equivalent, which means that the transfer process requires a measure of scholarly judgment.

Mahmoud Fahmi Hijazi emphasized that a scientific term should not be studied as an isolated word, but rather as part of an integrated system of knowledge, because terms are connected to the concepts and systems to which they belong (Hijazi, 1993, p. 11).

From this perspective, the problem of Arabic linguistic terminology is not merely a problem of selecting Arabic words; rather, it is a problem of constructing equivalents capable of accommodating modern concepts without compromising their content.

2.3 The Emergence of the Problem of Arabic Linguistic Terminology

The problem of Arabic linguistic terminology became more apparent with the introduction of modern linguistics into Arab universities, where researchers found themselves confronted with a large body of new concepts requiring precise Arabic equivalents. The transfer process assumed several forms, including direct translation, Arabization, derivation, and the revival of certain heritage terms. Differences in researchers' choices, however, produced considerable terminological multiplicity. One of the most prominent examples is the term linguistics, which has been rendered in Arabic by several equivalents:

- al-Lisaniyyat.
- al-Alsuniyya.

- Ilm al-Lugha.
- Ilm al-Lisan.
- al-Lughawiyyat.

This multiplicity reveals a stage in the formation of modern Arabic terminology in which disagreement concerned not only the expression itself, but also the conception carried by the term.

The term al-Lisaniyyat, for example, is based on the Arabic root lisan, "tongue," and denotes the science that takes language as its object, whereas Ilm al-Lugha tends to emphasize the objective dimension of language as a phenomenon open to study.

Abd al-Salam al-Masdi argues that the crisis of Arabic terminology is connected to a deeper crisis, namely the crisis of knowledge transfer, because terminology represents a point of intersection among language, science, and culture (Al-Masdi, 1984, p. 18).

2.4 Mechanisms for Constructing Arabic Linguistic Terminology

Arab researchers have relied on a range of means to address the problem of terminology. The most important may be identified as follows:

2.4.1 Translation

Translation is the most widely used means of transferring linguistic terms, but it is not a mechanical process, because the translator transfers not only words, but also concepts that arose within particular scientific environments.

Literal translation may therefore be insufficient and may sometimes produce a term that does not accurately express the original concept. Successful scientific translation requires understanding the term within its theory and then seeking an Arabic equivalent that performs the same function.

2.4.2 Derivation

The derivational capacity of Arabic is one of the most important resources that have facilitated the production of modern linguistic terms. A number of terms have been constructed from Arabic roots, including:

- lisaniyyat (linguistics).
- sawtiyyat (phonetics).
- sarfiyyat (morphology).
- dalaliyyat (semantics).
- tadawuliyya (pragmatics).

These terms are characterized by their capacity for expansion, since they allow the generation of new derivatives, which makes them more compatible with the nature of Arabic.

2.4.3 Arabization

Arabization involves transferring a foreign term into Arabic while subjecting it to linguistic adaptation. This tendency has appeared especially in the case of terms for which it is difficult to find an Arabic equivalent.

Arabization, however, has remained a subject of debate among researchers. Some regard it as necessary for keeping pace with scientific development, whereas others believe that excessive reliance on it may weaken Arabic's capacity to produce its own terminology.

2.5 Linguistic Terminology between Standardization and Multiplicity

The standardization of terminology remains one of the greatest challenges facing Arabic linguistics. The existence of more than one term for a single concept may create difficulties in communication among researchers and students. At the same time, it reflects the vitality of research and continuing efforts at scholarly judgment.

Terminological standardization does not mean imposing a single term administratively. Rather, it requires scholarly agreement among researchers based on conceptual clarity and precise choices.

Accordingly, the value of any terminological project is measured not only by the number of terms it proposes, but also by its ability to establish a stable relationship between term and concept within the scientific community.

This is what gives the study of Mustapha Harkat's project particular importance, because it forms part of multiple Arab and Algerian attempts to construct a modern linguistic discourse possessing its own conceptual and terminological tools.

Translation, derivation, and Arabization have constituted the principal mechanisms adopted by Arab researchers in constructing terminology, yet the multiplicity of choices has remained an ongoing challenge.

From this perspective, Mustapha Harkat's project derives its importance from representing an Algerian attempt to contribute to the construction of a terminological system serving modern Arabic linguistics. The following section examines this contribution through a study of his scholarly trajectory and linguistic project.

2. Mustapha Harkat and His Trajectory in Constructing Arabic Linguistic Discourse

3.1 Mustapha Harkat's Presence in the Algerian Linguistic Landscape

Modern Algerian linguistics emerged within an intellectual context marked by an effort to move beyond traditional linguistic description and to engage with modern linguistic approaches that developed in the West during the twentieth century. A number of Algerian researchers contributed to transferring these

approaches into the Arab intellectual sphere through teaching, authorship, and translation. Among them was Mustapha Harkat, whose work focused on presenting linguistic concepts and making them accessible to the Arab reader.

Harkat's project cannot be understood apart from the transformation experienced by Arabic linguistic studies, in which increasing attention was directed toward the need for conceptual and terminological tools suited to the nature of modern sciences. Terminology was no longer merely a matter of naming; it became part of theory construction and one of the conditions for the circulation of knowledge (Al-Qasimi, 2008, p. 267).

From this perspective, Mustapha Harkat approached general linguistics through a conception that sought to combine pedagogical clarity with scientific precision, which gave his writings a notable presence in the university context.

3.2 General Linguistics and Issues of Arabic and the Construction of Linguistic Terminology

The book General Linguistics and Issues of Arabic is one of the works that reveal Mustapha Harkat's approach to linguistic terminology. His aim was not merely to present linguistic theories, but also to construct an Arabic discourse capable of accommodating new concepts.

The importance of this book lies in the fact that it appeared at a stage when Arabic linguistics needed works that combined the introduction of concepts with the presentation of their Arabic equivalents. The problem was not merely a lack of linguistic knowledge, but also the difficulty of establishing a stable terminological system that would allow such knowledge to circulate.

Researchers in terminology studies have emphasized that a specialized term succeeds only when it satisfies the requirements of precision, clarity, and acceptance within the scientific community (Hijazi, 1993, p. 11).

From this perspective, Harkat's terminological choices can be read as inseparable from his pedagogical objective. They were connected to an effort to construct an Arabic scientific language capable of expressing modern linguistic concepts.

3.3 Terminology in Mustapha Harkat's Work: From Transfer to Assimilation

One of the most important features of Mustapha Harkat's treatment of terminology is that he did not view it as a process of automatic transfer from a foreign language into Arabic. Rather, he regarded it as a process requiring an understanding of the concept and its reformulation within a new linguistic context.

Unlike ordinary terms, linguistic terms are connected to a theory and a method. Their transfer therefore requires an understanding of the epistemic

background that produced them. Abd al-Salam al-Masdi noted that the crisis of Arabic terminology is, in essence, a crisis in the transfer of concepts rather than merely a crisis of words (Al-Masdi, 1984, p. 17).

Accordingly, the value of a terminological choice does not lie in its formal similarity to the foreign term, but in its ability to perform the same scientific function.

3.4 Principles Governing Mustapha Harkat's Terminological Choices

A number of principles governing Mustapha Harkat's choices can be inferred:

3.4.1 Connection to the scientific concept

In the construction of a term, the concept precedes the expression. The choice of a term should therefore proceed not merely from linguistic similarity, but from an understanding of its scientific meaning.

For this reason, translating a linguistic term requires knowledge of the theoretical context to which it belongs, because terms are not units independent of theories (Hijazi, 1993, p. 13).

3.4.2 Drawing on the resources of Arabic

Harkat tends to make use of Arabic's capacity for derivation, because this allows the production of terms that are consistent with the Arabic linguistic system.

With its rich morphological system, Arabic is capable of accommodating a large number of modern concepts by generating new expressions, which explains the prevalence of forms such as lisaniyyat, sawtiyyat, and dalaliyyat.

3.4.3 Attention to the pedagogical function

The pedagogical dimension is clearly evident in Harkat's project, as he seeks to present terms in a way that helps students understand concepts rather than merely memorize Arabic equivalents.

This dimension is consistent with the nature of the period in which his project emerged, when there was a substantial need for Arabic references that could prepare students and researchers to understand modern linguistics.

3.5 The Value of Mustapha Harkat's Project in Arabic Linguistic Scholarship

Mustapha Harkat's project can be assessed at three levels:

- The cognitive level: He contributed to disseminating modern linguistic concepts within Arab universities and made them more accessible to researchers and students.

- The terminological level: He contributed to consolidating the use of a number of Arabic linguistic terms while ensuring that they remained connected to their concepts.
- The methodological level: He presented a model that drew on Western linguistics while preserving Arabic's capacity for scientific expression.

Nevertheless, his project was not free from the problems that confronted Arabic linguistic terminology, especially the multiplicity of equivalents and differences in researchers' choices.

4. Mechanisms for Constructing Linguistic Terminology in Mustapha Harkat's Writings

4.1 Linguistic Terminology in Mustapha Harkat's Work between Translation and Indigenization

The construction of linguistic terminology in Mustapha Harkat's work represents an attempt to reconcile the necessity of openness to global linguistic scholarship with the preservation of Arabic's capacity to produce scientific terminology. He does not treat the term as a linguistic element detached from knowledge; rather, he views it as part of the process of assimilating a concept and reformulating it within the Arabic context.

This view is based on the premise that transferring a term from one language to another cannot succeed merely by finding a lexical equivalent, because a scientific term is connected to a theoretical history and a specific conceptual structure. Linguistic translation therefore requires understanding the concept before searching for its Arabic equivalent (Al-Qasimi, 2008, p. 273).

This method is evident in Harkat's treatment of basic linguistic terms. He tends to present a term together with an explanation and a specification of its function within the theory, thereby making terminology an instrument of understanding rather than merely a label.

4.2 Derivation as a Means of Producing Linguistic Terminology

The derivational capacity of Arabic is one of the most important resources on which Arab researchers have relied in constructing modern terminology. Mustapha Harkat made use of this feature in dealing with a number of linguistic terms.

Derivation allows new expressions to be produced from Arabic roots while preserving the language's morphological and semantic coherence. Terminologists emphasize that a language's capacity for derivation is a fundamental element of its ability to keep pace with scientific development (Hijazi, 1993, p. 54). Examples that have become established in Arabic linguistic scholarship include:

- **lisaniyyat:** denoting the scientific study of language.
- **sawtiyyat:** denoting studies concerned with speech sounds.

- **dalaliyyat:** denoting the field concerned with the study of meaning.

These terms reveal an attempt to construct a terminological system that does not rely solely on external transfer, but also draws on the internal resources of Arabic.

The spread of the term lisaniyyat, in particular, was associated with the desire to find an Arabic equivalent capable of representing the concept of linguistics while preserving the connection to the Arabic root lisan (Al-Masdi, 1984, p. 45).

4.3 Translation and Its Role in Transferring Linguistic Concepts

Translation occupies a central place in Mustapha Harkat's project because it represents the primary means of dealing with terms that emerged within Western linguistics.

For Harkat, however, translation is not based on literal transfer, because literal transfer may lead to the loss of the concept's scientific meaning. The linguistic translator must combine knowledge of the source language with knowledge of the scientific field to which the term belongs. This is evident in terms associated with the structural conception of language, such as:

the signifier and the signified, the linguistic sign, language and speech.

These terms cannot be understood outside the theoretical framework established by Ferdinand de Saussure, because their value lies not only in their expressions, but also in the conceptual relations that organize them.

Al-Masdi noted that the problem of terminological translation does not lie in finding a linguistic equivalent, but in ensuring the accurate transfer of the concept (Al-Masdi, 1984, p. 19).

4.4 Arabization and Its Limits in Linguistic Terminology

Alongside translation and derivation, Arabization constitutes another mechanism for constructing scientific terminology. It refers to introducing certain foreign expressions into Arabic after adapting them phonologically and morphologically.

Mustapha Harkat's project, however, reveals a clear tendency to reduce reliance on Arabization when an Arabic equivalent can be found, in order to preserve the autonomy of the Arabic terminological system.

Reliance on terms derived from Arabic makes it possible to create a network of interrelated terms, whereas excessive Arabization may introduce expressions that are disconnected from the semantic system of Arabic.

Al-Qasimi observes that a successful term is one that achieves a balance between scientific universality and the linguistic specificity of the community that uses it (Al-Qasimi, 2008, p. 281).

4.5 Applied Examples of Linguistic Terminology in Mustapha Harkat's Work

4.5.1 The term "lisaniyyat"

The term lisaniyyat is among the most prominent terms reflecting Harkat's orientation in constructing a terminological system. It is derived from lisan, which gives it a connection to the Arabic linguistic heritage, while at the same time enabling it to function as an equivalent of the Western term linguistics. The importance of this choice lies in the fact that it does not rely on borrowing, but instead reconstructs the concept within the Arabic linguistic system.

4.5.2 The term "linguistic sign"

This term exemplifies the relationship between terminology and theory. A sign in general usage differs from a sign in linguistics, where it refers to a unit composed of two interrelated components: the signifier and the signified.

The success of the term is therefore linked to its ability to convey this theoretical conception, not merely to its linguistic translation.

4.5.3 The terms "competence" and "performance"

These two terms clearly illustrate the necessity of linking terminology to its theoretical context. They do not refer to the general meanings of the two words, but to two specific concepts in generative linguistics. Their use became established in Arabic because the Arabic equivalents were able to preserve the conceptual dimension of the original terms.

5. A Critical Reading of Linguistic Terminology in Mustapha Harkat's Work

5.1 The Specificity of Mustapha Harkat's Terminological Experience

Mustapha Harkat's experience in the field of linguistic terminology cannot be viewed merely as an attempt to translate Western terms into Arabic. Rather, it should be understood within a broader project aimed at constructing an Arabic linguistic discourse capable of accommodating modern concepts. For Harkat, a term is connected to the scientific conception it carries. Its selection is therefore governed not by linguistic considerations alone, but also by cognitive and methodological considerations.

This view is consistent with the principles of modern terminology studies, which link the term to the concept and hold that the success of a term depends on its precision and its ability to perform its scientific function within the specialist community (Al-Qasimi, 2008, p. 267).

A reading of Harkat's writings shows that he takes care to present terminology within its explanatory context. He does not merely provide the Arabic equivalent of a foreign term, but links it to the theoretical conception that produced it. This method contributes to overcoming a common problem in some

Arabic translations of linguistic works, namely the treatment of a term as a word detached from its scientific background.

5.2 Strengths of Mustapha Harkat's Terminological Project

5.2.1 Combining scientific precision with pedagogical clarity

One of the most important features of Mustapha Harkat's project is his concern to combine scientific precision with clarity of presentation. He was writing at a time when there was a substantial need for Arabic works that presented modern linguistics in language accessible to students and researchers.

This dimension is important in terminological construction because a scientific term derives its value not only from its theoretical precision, but also from its potential for circulation and use within the scientific community. Hijazi emphasized that a successful term combines conceptual precision, clarity, and the capacity to gain currency (Hijazi, 1993, p. 16).

From this perspective, the value of some of the terms used by Harkat lies not only in their linguistic origin, but also in the manner in which they were presented to the Arab reader.

5.2.2 Respecting the specific character of Arabic in terminological construction

A strength of Mustapha Harkat's project is its attention to the internal resources of Arabic, particularly in the field of derivation. Instead of relying entirely on foreign terms, he sought to draw on Arabic's morphological resources to produce expressions belonging to its linguistic system.

This is evident in a group of terms that have become part of Arabic linguistic usage, such as lisaniyyat, sawtiyyat, sarfiyyat, and dalaliyyat.

Ali Al-Qasimi emphasizes that a language's capacity for derivation and word formation is among the most important conditions enabling it to accommodate modern sciences (Al-Qasimi, 2008, p. 281).

5.2.3 Linking terminology to the Arabic linguistic heritage

An important aspect of Harkat's experience is that he did not treat Arabic as a language incapable of expressing modern concepts. Rather, he sought to benefit from its linguistic and conceptual resources. The term lisaniyyat itself exemplifies this orientation: it is based on the old Arabic word lisan, yet performs a modern terminological function connected to contemporary linguistics.

This choice is consistent with the orientation of a number of Arab researchers who maintained that terminological development should be based on interaction between the linguistic heritage and modern approaches, rather than on a rupture between them.

5.4 Limitations of Mustapha Harkat's Terminological Project

Despite the importance of Mustapha Harkat's experience, it is not without certain limitations that are primarily connected to the general nature of the problem of Arabic linguistic terminology.

5.4.1 The persistence of terminological multiplicity:

The multiplicity of terms remains one of the most prominent challenges facing Arabic linguistic studies. Even basic terms have had multiple equivalents, which has sometimes led to differences in usage among researchers and across university textbooks.

Abd al-Salam al-Masdi argues that terminological multiplicity is not merely a linguistic problem, but also reflects differences in the intellectual frames of reference and methods adopted by Arab researchers in their engagement with modern linguistics (Al-Masdi, 1984, p. 18).

Thus, despite his contribution to consolidating certain terms, Harkat's project could not by itself overcome the problem of multiplicity, because that problem is connected to scientific research institutions and coordination among specialists.

5.4.2 The need for further theoretical grounding

One limitation of some Arab projects in linguistic terminology is that attention is sometimes directed more toward presenting the term than toward studying how it is produced within the theory.

A term should not be studied solely from the perspective of its Arabic equivalent, but also through its relationship to the complete conceptual structure to which it belongs.

This points to the need for specialized studies in the "philosophy of linguistic terminology," that is, studies of how concepts move between cultures and languages.

5.5 A Comparison between Mustapha Harkat's Approach and Selected Arab Terminological Projects

5.5.1 Mustapha Harkat and Abd al-Salam al-Masdi

Harkat and Al-Masdi share an awareness of the importance of terminology as a cognitive issue rather than merely a linguistic one. Al-Masdi, however, devoted greater attention to the theoretical and critical dimensions of terminology, whereas Harkat focused more strongly on its pedagogical and applied dimensions.

Al-Masdi views terminology within the framework of the relationship among language, thought, and the transfer of knowledge, whereas Harkat focuses

on presenting terms within a pedagogical context that facilitates the understanding of linguistics.

5.5.2 Mustapha Harkat and Tammam Hassan

Tammam Hassan's project is associated with developing an Arabic conception of linguistic issues through interaction between the heritage and modern linguistics. Harkat, by contrast, focuses more clearly on presenting general linguistics and its basic terminology.

Nevertheless, the two projects converge in their conviction that Arabic is capable of expressing modern scientific concepts, provided that its terminological tools are developed.

5.6 General Assessment of Mustapha Harkat's Terminological Experience

Mustapha Harkat's experience may be regarded as an important stage in the history of Arabic and Algerian linguistics because it contributed to disseminating linguistic terminology and making it more accessible to the Arab reader. His most important achievements include:

- Making modern linguistic concepts more accessible within the Arab university environment.
- Supporting the use of Arabic terms based on derivation.
- Linking terminology to the scientific context to which it belongs.
- Contributing to the construction of a clearer Arabic linguistic discourse.

The limitations of his project, however, lie in the persistence of some of the general problems of Arabic terminology, such as the multiplicity of equivalents and the absence of a unified Arab project for terminology development.

6. CONCLUSION

This study sought to examine linguistic terminology in the writings of the Algerian linguist Mustapha Harkat by investigating the nature of the terminology he adopted and identifying the mechanisms that guided its construction and use within Arabic linguistic discourse. The study proceeded from the central premise that a linguistic term is not merely a linguistic equivalent of a foreign term, but a cognitive construct that reflects a theoretical conception and a method for analyzing linguistic phenomena.

The study showed that the problem of Arabic linguistic terminology is closely connected to the stage in which modern linguistics was transferred into Arab culture. Arab researchers found themselves confronted with new concepts that had emerged in different linguistic and intellectual contexts. Transferring these concepts went beyond direct translation and required their reconstruction within Arabic.

It also became clear that Mustapha Harkat's project belongs to the group of Arab linguistic projects that sought to establish a modern linguistic discourse in Arabic by presenting basic linguistic concepts and linking them to their theoretical contexts. He treated terminology as part of linguistic knowledge rather than as an external label, which led him to explain terms and specify their scientific functions.

The analysis further revealed that Harkat's mechanisms for constructing terminology were based primarily on three complementary approaches:

- Derivation: by drawing on the morphological resources of Arabic to produce terms such as lisaniyyat, sawtiyyat, and dalaliyyat.
- Translation: by seeking Arabic equivalents for modern linguistic concepts while taking their theoretical meanings into account.
- Arabization: as a supplementary means when necessary to transfer certain concepts for which an Arabic equivalent is difficult to find.

The study also showed, however, that despite its importance, Mustapha Harkat's experience was unable to overcome all the problems affecting Arabic linguistic terminology, especially terminological multiplicity, differences in frames of reference, and the absence of full coordination among Arab terminological projects.

Accordingly, the value of Mustapha Harkat's project does not lie in providing a definitive solution to the problem of linguistic terminology, but in representing a serious scholarly endeavor that contributed to developing awareness of the importance of terminology and its role in constructing Arabic linguistic knowledge.

The study reached a set of findings that may be presented as follows:

- Linguistic terminology constitutes a fundamental element in the construction of linguistic knowledge because it embodies the relationship among concept, theory, and language.
- A term cannot be regarded as an independent linguistic unit; rather, it must be understood within the cognitive context in which it originated.
- The crisis of Arabic linguistic terminology is not merely a crisis of words, but a crisis connected to the transfer of concepts and theories between languages and cultures.
- In constructing his terminology, Mustapha Harkat adopted the fundamental principle of understanding the concept before selecting the linguistic equivalent.
- Derivation is one of the most important means used in Arabic linguistic discourse to produce modern terminology, and Harkat made use of this feature.

- Mustapha Harkat's project was characterized by a clear pedagogical dimension, as he sought to make modern linguistics more accessible to Arab students and researchers.
- Harkat maintained a balanced relationship between openness to Western linguistics and the use of Arabic's internal resources.
- His writings contributed to consolidating a number of Arabic linguistic terms and expanding their circulation.
- His project remained connected to the general problems of Arabic terminology, especially the phenomenon of terminological multiplicity.
- The development of Arabic linguistic terminology requires collective efforts based on coordination among universities, academies, and scientific institutions.

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