

Mechanisms for Transferring Economic Terminology in the Unified Dictionary of Economics: A Descriptive and Analytical Study

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Abstract

This study seeks to identify the mechanisms involved in transferring economic terminology from foreign languages into Arabic by examining and analyzing these mechanisms in the Unified Dictionary of Economics, one of the specialized dictionaries that has contributed to standardizing Arabic equivalents for economic terms and facilitating their use within the Arab economic domain. The study approaches the economic term as a linguistic and semantic unit associated with a specialized concept, which makes its transfer into Arabic a process that goes beyond direct lexical equivalence to take into account the concept itself, its specialized context, and the characteristics of the target language.

Keywords: Economic terminology; terminology transfer; translation; Arabization; word formation; Unified Dictionary of Economics.

Introduction

Language is an essential tool for communication and the transmission of knowledge, and its importance increases in scientific and specialized fields that require precision and clarity in expressing concepts. Among these fields, the economic domain stands out as one that relies on an extensive system of specialized terminology embodying its concepts and theories. This makes attention to economic terminology a scientific and linguistic necessity to ensure effective communication among researchers and specialists. The transfer of economic terms from foreign languages into Arabic is one of the major terminological issues, given the rapid development witnessed in the economic field and the emergence of new concepts that require accurate and standardized Arabic equivalents. For this reason, linguists and terminologists have adopted a number of mechanisms, including translation and Arabization, with the aim of preserving accuracy of meaning, keeping pace with scientific development, and respecting the characteristics of the Arabic language.

The study of translation and Arabization cannot be separated from the study of the form adopted by a term in Arabic. The Arabic equivalent may consist of a single word, or it may be composed of two or more elements. Hence comes the importance of composition in the present study, not as an independent mechanism for transferring terminology, but rather as a linguistic structure that may be adopted by a translated or Arabized term. A translated term may therefore be either simple or compound, and an Arabized term may likewise appear in either a simple or compound form.

The importance of this distinction is particularly evident in the economic field, because many modern economic concepts are characterized by specialization and complexity. This makes the terms denoting them in need of structures capable of representing the relationships embodied in those concepts. Examples include: exchange rate, balance of payments, economic policy, financial market, economic growth rate, and other terms consisting of more than one linguistic element but collectively performing the function of naming a single economic concept.

From this perspective, the present study examines the mechanisms for transferring economic terminology in the Unified Dictionary of Economics, with a particular focus on translation and Arabization, and then investigates the nature of the structures adopted by the transferred terms in terms of simple and compound forms. The significance of selecting the Unified Dictionary of Economics stems from the fact that it represents a specialized terminological corpus through which the methods of dealing with imported economic terminology can be identified, as well as the choices adopted in providing Arabic equivalents. Furthermore, the statistical and analytical study of these equivalents makes it possible to move beyond general description toward identifying the predominant trend in transferring economic terminology into Arabic.

Accordingly, the study seeks to answer a number of questions, the most important of which are:

What mechanisms did the Unified Dictionary of Economics adopt in transferring economic terms into Arabic?

To what extent does translation occur in comparison with Arabization?

What type of structure do translated and Arabized terms adopt: are they simple or compound?

What can the statistical percentages reveal about the terminological orientation adopted by the dictionary?

What linguistic and terminological factors may explain the predominance of a particular mechanism or structure?

To answer these questions, the study adopts the descriptive-analytical approach. The descriptive aspect consists of classifying the terms according to their transfer mechanisms and structures, while the analytical aspect is concerned with interpreting the results and relating them to the nature of economic terminology, the characteristics of the Arabic language, and the requirements of terminological standardization.

Thus, the study does not seek to investigate the mechanisms of creating Arabic terminology in their broad sense, nor does it aim to examine all methods of generating terminology in Arabic. Rather, it is limited to studying how imported economic terminology is transferred into Arabic, particularly through translation and Arabization, while examining composition and simple forms as two structural manifestations of the term resulting from the transfer process.

1-The Dictionary: Linguistically and Terminologically

1-1-Linguistically

In Arabic, the term mu‘jam (dictionary) derives from the verb ‘ajama. In Maqāyīs al-Lughā by Ibn Fāris, it is stated: "The letters ‘ayn, jīm, and mīm have three basic meanings: one denotes silence and speechlessness; another denotes hardness and strength; and the third refers to a man who does not speak clearly, who is described as a‘jam, while a woman is ‘ajmā’, clearly characterized by indistinct speech. As for their saying al-‘ajam, referring to those who are not Arabs, this derives from the same analogy, as though, because they did not understand their speech, they called them ‘ajam. They are also referred to as ‘ujm."ⁱ

2-1-Terminologically

A dictionary is a book that brings together the words of a particular language, explains them, clarifies their meanings, and arranges them according to a specific system. This type of book is called a mu'jam either because it is arranged according to the letters of the alphabet, or because any ambiguity or obscurity has been removed from it. Thus, it is a mu'jam in the sense that whatever ambiguity or obscurity it contains has been eliminated.² Accordingly, the terminological meaning does not depart from the linguistic meaning, as both converge in the concept of ambiguity and obscurity.

3-1-Specialized Dictionary

Specialized dictionaries are dictionaries that provide terms specific to a particular branch of knowledge. They are also called terminology dictionaries because they are concerned with compiling the terms of a particular science or an established field of art and explaining the meaning of each term according to its use by its practitioners and specialists.³

2-Mechanisms for Transferring Economic Terminology

Specialists have relied on two mechanisms for transferring terminology in general, and economic terminology in particular, from foreign languages into Arabic: translation and Arabization. This study will examine these two mechanisms while highlighting the terminological structures adopted by economic terms after their transfer into Arabic, namely simple and compound forms, as well as the proportion of each within the dictionary.

1-2-Translation⁴

1-1-2-Definition of Translation

Translation is the process of providing a foreign word usually a scientific term with its previously established Arabic equivalent.⁵

2-2-2-Commercial Translation

Commercial translation is carried out in contracts and commercial texts, as well as in all related papers, documents, correspondence, applications, certificates, and records. It is also associated with the translation of local and international agreements and commercial accords relating to the economy, the stock market, and the stock exchange. It also plays a role in naming products in other languages.⁶

1-2-2-2-Fields of Commercial Translation

The fields in which commercial translation is used include:

Banks: Commercial translation represents an important intermediary between a seller in one country and a buyer in another. A bank cannot perform its role without relying on the translation of the seller's language for the buyer and vice versa.

Commercial institutions and organizations and government bodies: This also includes the private sector, whose activities are based on importing from and exporting to other countries around the world, despite the differences among their languages.

Companies and factories: Companies and factories resort to this type of translation during import and export operations.⁷

2-2-2-2-Classifications of Commercial Translation⁸

1-2-2-2-2-Free Summarizing Commercial Translation

This involves the translator understanding what the paragraph states and then translating it into their own language.

2-2-2-2-Standardized Technical Semantic Translation

In this type of translation, the translator first identifies the author's intended meaning and line of thought, and then proceeds with the translation.

3-2-2-Methods of Translation

1-3-2-2 Translation through Composition

This method has played a prominent role in translating economic and commercial terminology compared with individual lexical items. Sometimes, it is used to render compound terms in the source languages, such as "limited cheque" as an equivalent of the French term "Chèque Limité"⁹, and "limited convertibility" as an equivalent of "Convertibilité partielle".¹⁰

At other times, it is used to render a single-word term in the source language, as in "liquid assets" as an equivalent of "Liquidités"¹¹, and "patent holder" as an equivalent of "Patenté".¹²

1-1-3-2-2-Definition of Composition

Composition is one of the most important means of forming Arabic terminology. It refers to translating the elements constituting a compound European term into Arabic and forming an Arabic construction consisting of more than one word that conveys the meaning of the European term.¹³ It is also defined as joining one word to another so that they become a single lexical unit with one concept. The two words constituting the newly formed compound retain all their consonants and vowels.¹⁴

2-1-3-2-2-Types of Composition

Compound terms in modern Arabic can be classified according to their components into several types, including:

Arabic Blended Composition: This is a type of composition in which two words are joined together to form a single word. This type differs from other forms of composition in that the two original words lose their independence and merge into one word. It differs from blending by contraction (naḥṭ) in that the two original words do not lose any of their consonants or vowels.¹⁵ Among the patterns of this type of composition in economic and commercial terminology are:

lā + verbal noun: such as decentralization .

shibh + verbal noun: such as quasi-monopoly, quasi-money, and quasi-rent.¹⁶

‘adam + verbal noun: such as market imperfection¹⁷, and non-convertibility of money¹⁸ .

ghayr + derived genitive: such as non-convertible pricing .¹⁹

Genitive Composition: This type of composition consists of two words, in which the first is annexed to the second, forming a single lexical unit with one concept.²⁰ Among the patterns of genitive composition in the economic and commercial field are wholesale prices²¹ and wage freeze²².

Descriptive Composition: This type of composition consists of two or more words, with the second word and any words following it functioning as descriptions of the first. Each word in the construction retains its independence.²³ Examples include domestic market²⁴, direct tax and²⁵, foreign economic policy.²⁶

Genitive-Descriptive Composition: This is a combination of genitive and descriptive composition.²⁷ It consists of three elements: (annexed noun + genitive noun + adjective).²⁸ Examples from the economic and commercial field include macroeconomic policy²⁹ and self-financing rate.³⁰

2-3-2-2-Translation through Simple Forms

This refers to an equivalent corresponding to a single-word term, which is considered the first choice for specialists when transferring terminology, in pursuit of simplicity, avoidance of

complexity, and ease of deriving other forms from it when necessary. However, practical reality necessitates resorting to composition for several reasons, perhaps the most prominent being a characteristic of the languages from which terms are transferred, namely their agglutinative nature.

The applied section of this study will show the extent to which the Arabization Coordination Office was influenced by this characteristic when transferring economic and commercial terminology, as well as its proportion within the corpus.

Note: What is stated here regarding the translation mechanism also applies to the Arabization mechanism with respect to this issue. Thus, we find Arabization through composition, just as we find Arabization through simple forms.

2-2-Arabization³¹

1-2-2-Arabization and Arabized Terms

1-1-2-2-The Term "Arabization"

1-1-1-2-2-Definition of Arabization

Al-Jawhari defined it as follows: "Arabizing a foreign name means that the Arabs pronounce it according to their own linguistic pattern. One says: the Arabs Arabized it and made it Arabic as well."

³²In Al-Muzhir, Al-Suyuti states: "It is what the Arabs have used of words originally assigned to meanings in a language other than their own."³³

From these two statements, it can be concluded that both Al-Suyuti and Al-Jawhari acknowledged the phenomenon of the Arabic language borrowing from other languages. However, Al-Suyuti did not distinguish between the Arabized term and the foreign word incorporated into Arabic, as evidenced by his considering everything that entered Arabic to be Arabized. Al-Jawhari, on the other hand, stipulated that such an adopted word should conform to the patterns of Arabic; otherwise, it would not be considered Arabized. In this way, he excluded the foreign word incorporated into Arabic from the category of Arabized terms and distinguished between the two. He also introduced the term foreign, corresponding to what Al-Suyuti referred to as "in a language other than its own."

In Al-Taqrīb, Al-Tahir Al-Jazairi defined Arabization as follows: "It is the transfer of a word from a foreign language into Arabic."³⁴

2-1-1-2-2-The Ruling on Arabization

Arabization is the last resort employed in the transfer process when there is no Arabic word with which the foreign word can be translated, nor can a noun or verb be derived from it, nor can it be used metaphorically, nor can a new expression be formed from it through *naḥt*. In such a case, the person undertaking the transfer is in the position of one compelled by necessity, who resorts to difficult means when circumstances require it, and there is no objection to doing so at that point.³⁵

2-1-2-2-The Term "Arabized Term"

1-2-1-2-2-Definition of the Arabized Term

Al-Tahir Al-Jazairi defined it as follows: "It is the word that has been transferred from a foreign language into Arabic, whether or not any alteration has occurred in it. However, Arabization generally does not take place without some modification of the word."³⁶ The alteration may also occur without any fundamental change. Ahmad Isa likewise defined it as: "That which the Arabs have used of words originally assigned to meanings in a language other than their own."³⁷

2-2-1-2-2-Conditions for Applying the Term "Arabized" to a Word

In the introduction to his critical edition of Al-Mu'arrab, Abd al-Rahim outlined the conditions for applying the term "Arabized" to a word. He states that, based on the writings of linguists, an Arabized word must meet two conditions in order to be designated as such. These are:

The foreign word transferred into Arabic must have undergone changes in its letters and modifications in its structure until it became consistent with Arabic. He supports this with Al-Jawhari's statement: "Arabizing a foreign name means that the Arabs pronounce it according to their own linguistic pattern," as well as Sibawayh's statement: "When they wanted to Arabize it, they made it conform to the structure of their speech, just as they make letters conform to Arabic letters."

The word must have been transferred into Arabic during the period considered valid for linguistic evidence. This is supported by the statements of lexicographers after mentioning the Arabized term: "The Arabs have used it."³⁸

3 -Composition and Simple Forms in the Transferred Term

In this study, composition does not represent a mechanism independent of translation and Arabization; rather, it represents a structural form of the term resulting from the transfer process. Accordingly, the classification of terms into simple and compound forms comes at a later stage, following their classification according to the transfer mechanism. Thus, we may speak of a "simple translated term" or a "compound translated term," as well as a "simple Arabized term" or a "compound Arabized term."

This classification is more precise than considering "composition" an independent mechanism, because it maintains the following methodological sequence:

Transfer mechanism: Translation, Arabization

Structure: Simple form, Composition

Accordingly, studying composition reveals the manner in which Arabic has reconstructed the transferred economic term, without this implying that composition should be included among the fundamental mechanisms of terminology transfer.

4-An Applied Study of the Unified Dictionary of Economic Terms

1- Introduction to the Corpus

The dictionary was prepared by a working team under the supervision of the Faculty of Legal and Economic Sciences at Mohammed V University in Rabat. It was approved by the Fourth Arabization Conference, held in Tangier in 1981. It was published in 2000 and consists of 404 pages and 2,039 terms. It is a trilingual dictionary (English, French, and Arabic).

2-Description of the Corpus

Title	Unified Dictionary of Economic Terms
Year of Publication	2000
Entry Language	English
Type of Dictionary	Trilingual
Total Number of Terms	2,268 terms, representing 100%
Number of Compound Terms (Tr., Ar., Mix.)	Composition: 2,031 terms, representing 89.55% (1,986 + 0 + 45) (97.78% + 0% + 2.21%)
Number of Simple Terms (Tr., Ar.)	Simple Forms: 237 terms, representing 10.44% (229 + 8) (96.62% + 3.37%)

Number of Translated Terms (Tr., Sim.Tr.)	Translation: 2,215 terms, representing 97.66% (1,986 + 229) (89.66% + 10.33%)
Number of Arabized Terms (Sim.Ar., Tr.Ar.)	Arabization: 8 terms, representing 0.35% (8 + 0) (0.35% + 0%)
Number of Mixed Terms (Tr.Ar.)	Partial Arabization: 45 terms, representing 1.98%

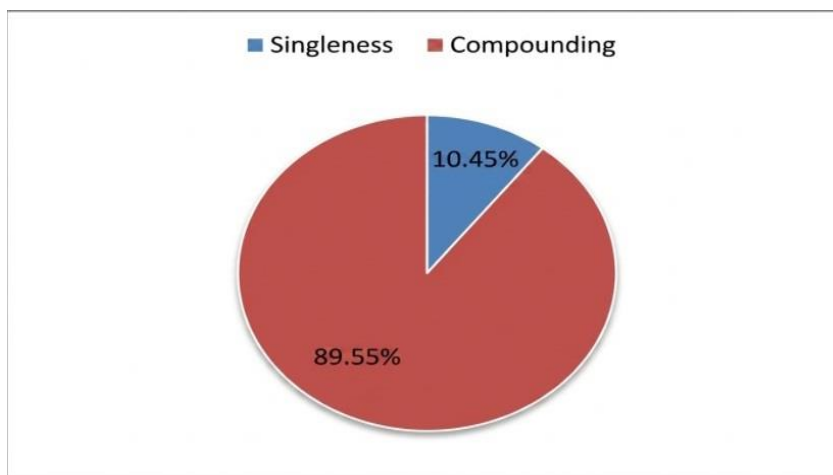


Figure (1): Composition versus Simple Forms

The first figure shows that composition accounts for the largest proportion of the terms under study, reaching 89.55%, compared with 10.45% for simple forms. This result reveals a clear tendency to adopt compound structures in the formation of transferred economic terms. This can be attributed to the nature of economic concepts, which are characterized by complexity and specialization and require linguistic forms capable of defining the concept and delimiting its semantic boundaries. Thus, composition appears to represent the most prevalent structure in transferred economic terminology, as it provides the possibility of combining several linguistic elements to specify the concept and refine its meaning. Simple forms, by contrast, remain limited in occurrence, although they have the advantage of brevity and economy in naming.

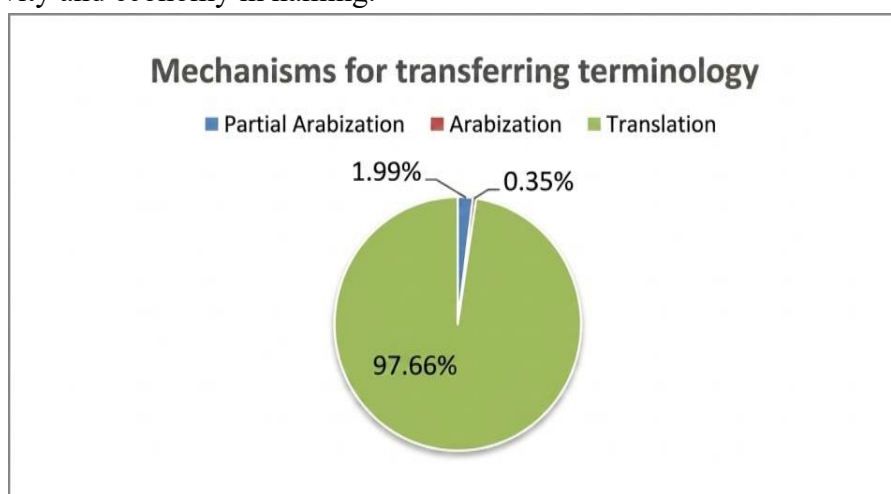


Figure (2): Translation Mechanism versus the Two Types of Arabization

The second figure reveals the overwhelming dominance of the translation mechanism in transferring economic terminology, accounting for 97.66%, while the proportion of Arabization did not exceed 0.35%, and partial Arabization recorded 1.98%. These findings indicate that translation represents the primary choice for transferring economic terms into Arabic. This reflects a tendency to convey the economic concept and provide an Arabic equivalent that fulfills its semantic and terminological function, rather than merely reproducing the phonetic structure of the foreign term.

This tendency can be explained by the nature of the economic field, which receives a large number of newly developed concepts and terms within foreign-language environments. This necessitates the creation of Arabic equivalents capable of accommodating these concepts and incorporating them into the Arabic terminological system. The limited use of Arabization and partial Arabization indicates that phonetic or formal borrowing is not the predominant option for transferring economic terminology in the corpus under study.

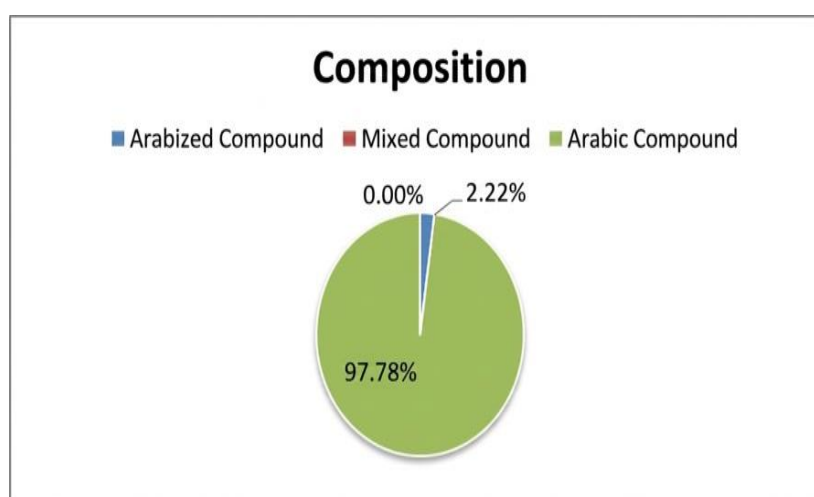


Figure (3): Types of Compound Terms

The results presented in Figure (3), which concerns the types of compound terms, demonstrate a clear predominance of the Arabic compound, which accounts for 97.78%, compared with 2.22% for the mixed compound, while the Arabized compound recorded no occurrence, with a percentage of 0%.

These findings confirm that composition, which emerged as the predominant structure of transferred economic terminology, is in most cases based on the use of purely Arabic components. This reflects the ability of the Arabic language to draw upon its internal resources in constructing specialized terminology. The high proportion of Arabic compounds also reveals a clear tendency toward achieving harmony between the terminological structure and the Arabic linguistic system, in addition to making the term clearer and more readily integrated into specialized usage.

As for the limited occurrence of mixed compounds, which did not exceed 2.22%, this indicates that combining Arabic elements with non-Arabic elements remains a secondary option. The absence of Arabized compounds, meanwhile, demonstrates the limited reliance on Arabized elements in forming the economic compounds examined in this study.

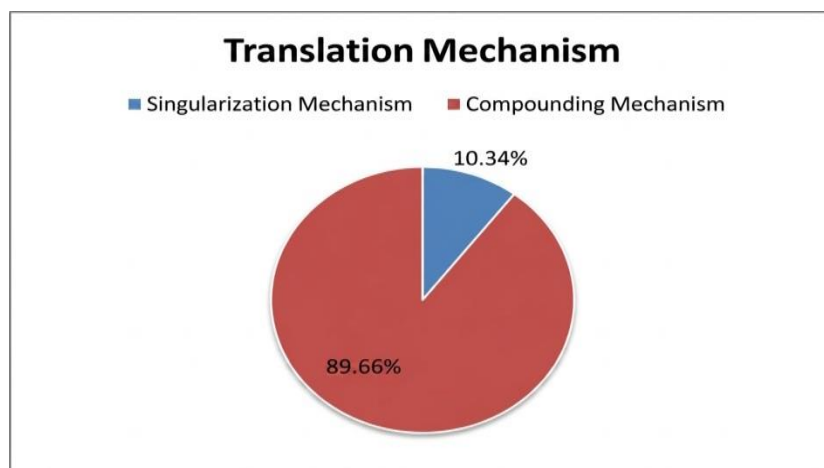


Figure (4): Translation through Composition versus Translation through Simple Forms (Types of Translated Terms)

Figure (4), which concerns the types of translated terms, reveals a clear predominance of translation through composition, which accounts for 89.66%, compared with 10.34% for translation through simple forms.

This result confirms that composition is not limited to the stage of creating the term, but also extends to constitute the predominant mechanism in the translation process itself. The high proportion of translation through composition can be explained by the nature of economic concepts, which are often characterized by specialization and complexity, making their expression in compound form more capable of conveying the semantic relationships embodied in the concept.

Translation through composition also makes it possible to provide an Arabic equivalent characterized by precision and clarity and more closely aligned with the conceptual structure of the original term. Translation through simple forms, which accounts for 10.34%, appears relatively limited and may be associated with terms whose conceptual nature allows for the creation of a single Arabic equivalent capable of fulfilling the terminological function without requiring a compound structure.

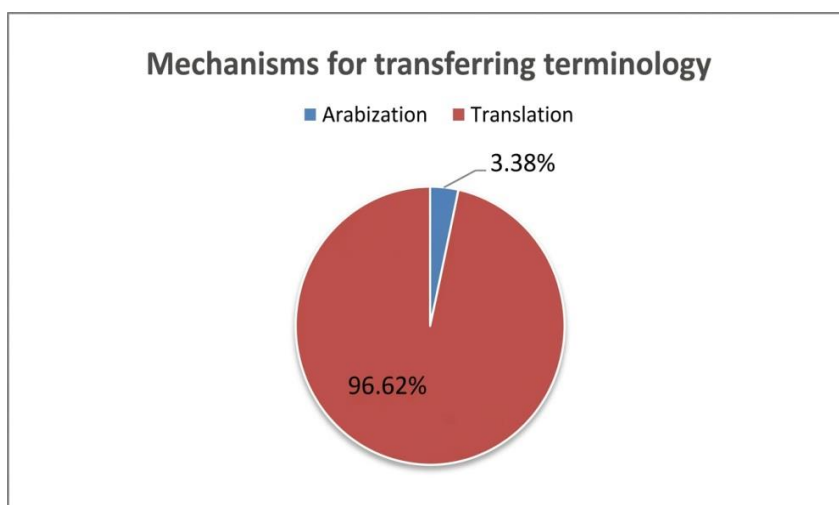


Figure (5): Translated Simple Terms versus Arabized Simple Terms (Types of Simple Terms)

The results of Figure (5), which compares translated simple terms with Arabized simple terms, demonstrate a clear predominance of translated simple terms, accounting for 96.62%, compared with 3.38% for Arabized simple terms.

This result reveals a strong tendency to transfer individual economic terms by creating independent Arabic equivalents rather than relying on Arabization as a mechanism for transferring the foreign expression and adapting it to the Arabic linguistic system. This tendency can be explained by the terminologists' desire to achieve linguistic and semantic harmony in the transferred term, as well as economy in naming when the concept can be expressed through a single Arabic word.

The low proportion of Arabized simple terms, at 3.38%, indicates the limited use of Arabized borrowing in constructing economic terminology. This reflects a preference for translation as a means capable of accommodating the economic concept and reformulating it within an Arabic framework.

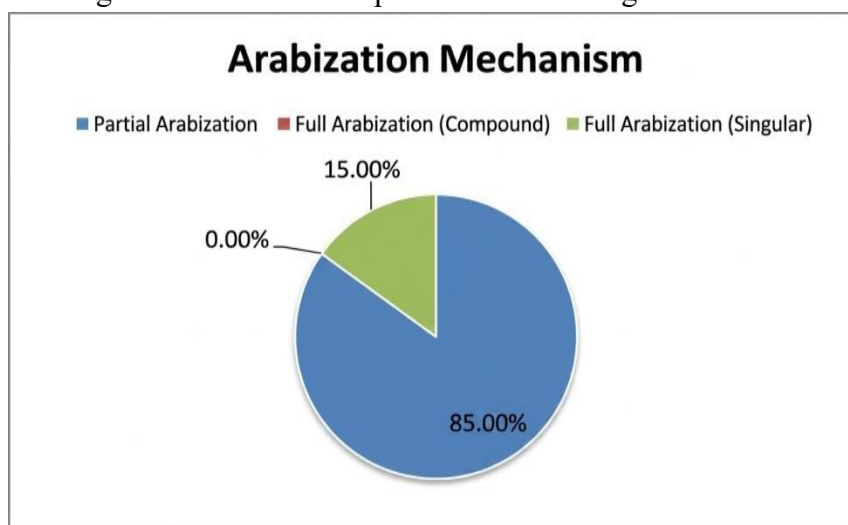


Figure (6): Types of Arabized Terms

The sixth figure, which concerns the types of Arabized terms, reveals the predominance of complete simple Arabization, which accounts for 85%, followed by complete compound Arabization, at 15.09%, while partial Arabization recorded no occurrence, with a percentage of 0%.

These findings indicate that, despite the limited presence of Arabization among the mechanisms used to transfer terminology, when it is employed, it tends toward the complete Arabization of terminological units, with a clear preference for simple forms over compounds. The high proportion of complete simple Arabization can be explained by the fact that a simple unit is more readily integrated into the Arabic lexical and morphological system than a compound structure. The lower proportion of complete compound Arabization, meanwhile, is related to the complexity involved in adapting a compound structure and integrating it into the Arabic linguistic system.

The absence of partial Arabization indicates the limited use of hybrid forms combining Arabic elements with foreign or Arabized elements. This is consistent with the general tendency toward achieving linguistic harmony in the formation of economic terminology.

Conclusion

This study sought to investigate the mechanisms for transferring economic terminology in the Unified Dictionary of Economic Terms by combining theoretical foundations with applied analysis. It focused primarily on translation and Arabization as two mechanisms for transferring terminology

from the source language into Arabic, while examining simple and compound forms as two structural patterns that the term resulting from the transfer process may adopt.

The theoretical section demonstrated that the transfer of economic terminology goes beyond direct lexical equivalence, as it first requires an understanding of the specialized concept and then the selection of a linguistic form capable of representing it in Arabic. It also became clear that translation and Arabization differ in the way they deal with the lexical material of the foreign term. Translation seeks to produce an Arabic equivalent, whereas Arabization involves adapting the foreign word and incorporating it into the Arabic linguistic system. This section also confirmed that composition should not be regarded as an independent mechanism for transferring terminology, but rather as a structure that may result from either translation or Arabization.

As for the applied section, it revealed a clear dominance of translation in the dictionary under study, with a rate of 97.66%, compared with limited proportions of Arabization and partial Arabization. This result demonstrates a strong tendency to accommodate incoming economic terminology by producing Arabic equivalents for it, rather than relying extensively on retaining the foreign term in its original lexical form.

The results also showed the predominance of compound terms, accounting for 89.55%, compared with 10.45% for simple terms. This reflects the importance of compound structures in representing specialized economic concepts. The significance of this finding becomes even clearer in light of the high proportion of Arabic compounds, which reached 97.78% of the total number of compounds, compared with the limited presence of mixed compounds and the complete absence of Arabized compounds.

The study also revealed the predominance of translation through composition, at 89.66%, compared with 10.34% for translation through simple forms. This confirms that translation in the dictionary under study is, in most cases, associated with reconstructing the term in the form of an Arabic compound capable of accommodating the semantic relationships embodied in the economic concept.

As for Arabization, despite its limited presence in the corpus, its use showed a clear tendency toward complete simple Arabization, which accounted for 85%, compared with 15.09% for complete compound Arabization, while partial Arabization was absent from this classification. These findings confirm that Arabization performs a selective function within the corpus and does not constitute the predominant option for transferring economic terminology.

Taken together, these findings indicate that the predominant terminological orientation in the Unified Dictionary of Economic Terms is based, on the one hand, on giving priority to translation and, on the other, on the predominance of Arabic compound structures. Thus, the transfer process in the corpus under study is not limited to transferring the foreign expression or preserving its original form. Rather, it primarily seeks to transfer the economic concept and represent it within the Arabic linguistic system, while making use of Arabization in cases where the nature of the term or the particularities of its use require it.

Accordingly, the study highlights the ability of the Arabic language to accommodate modern economic concepts through its internal linguistic resources, particularly translation and compound formation, while keeping Arabization available as a complementary mechanism when necessary. The results of the dictionary under study also reveal a tendency toward achieving a balance between

conceptual precision, linguistic harmony, and the requirements of terminological standardization, thereby contributing to enhancing the usability of Arabic economic terminology within specialized discourse.

Thus, the study confirms that the transfer of economic terminology constitutes an interaction between the transferred concept, the transfer mechanism, and the linguistic structure of the Arabic equivalent. Studying these levels together provides a more precise understanding of the terminological choices adopted by the Unified Dictionary of Economic Terms.

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⁸ Ibid., p. 2.

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¹⁰ Ibid., p. 237.

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²⁴ Unified Dictionary of Trade and Accounting Terms: Arabization Coordination Office, p. 241.

²⁵ Ibid., p. 127.

²⁶ Unified Dictionary of Economic Terms: Arabization Coordination Office, p. 51.

- ²⁷ Methods and Approaches to Formulating Arabic Terms: Banahi, translated by Fouad Hammouda, Al-Lisan Al-Arabi Journal, Arabization Coordination Office, (1999), pp. 181–185.
- ²⁸ Terminology Science: Its Theoretical Foundations and Practical Applications: Ali Al-Qasimi, p. 451.
- ²⁹ Unified Dictionary of Economic Terms: Arabization Coordination Office, p. 79.
- ³⁰ Ibid., p. 119.
- ³¹ Terminology Science: Its Theoretical Foundations and Practical Applications: Ali Al-Qasimi, p. [page number not provided]; The Problematic Nature of Terminology in the New Arab Critical Discourse: Yousef Waghli-si, pp. 87–90; Al-Tahdhib fi Usul al-Ta'rib: Ahmad Bey Issa, pp. 120–129.
- ³² Al-Sihah: Taj al-Lughah wa-Sihah al-Arabiyyah: Ismail ibn Hammad Al-Jawhari, edited by Ahmad Abd Al-Ghafur Attar, Dar Al-Ilm lil-Malayin, Vol. 1, Beirut, Lebanon, 4th ed. (1990), p. 179.
- ³³ Al-Muzhir fi Ulum al-Lughah wa Anwa'iha: Jalal Al-Din Al-Suyuti, Dar Ihya Al-Kutub Al-Ilmiyyah, Cairo, Egypt, (1969), p. 268.
- ³⁴ Al-Taqrif li-Usul al-Ta'rib: Tahir ibn Al-Allamah Al-Jazairi, Al-Salafiyah Press, Egypt, (1919), p. 3.
- ³⁵ Al-Tahdhib fi Usul al-Ta'rib: Ahmad Bey Issa, p. 125.
- ³⁶ Al-Taqrif li-Usul al-Ta'rib: Tahir ibn Al-Allamah Al-Jazairi, p. 3.
- ³⁷ Al-Tahdhib fi Usul al-Ta'rib: Ahmad Bey Issa, p. 120.
- ³⁸ Introduction to Al-Mu'arrab min al-Kalam al-A'jami 'ala Huruf al-Mu'jam: Abu Mansur Al-Jawaliqi, edited by F. Abd Al-Rahim, Dar Al-Qalam, Damascus, Syria, 1st ed. (1990), pp. 13–14.