Linguistic Preparation and the Development of the Arabic Language

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Abstract:

Linguistic preparation (or aménagement linguistique is a new science. However, its origins go back to the Prague School linguists and the owners of the Sociology School of Linguistics. It is still developing. This science is used in the field of terminological needs associated with technological advancement.whose goal is to develop languages. It is particularly concerned with the creation or regulation of the Basic Law of Languages, which includes other types of laws such as constitutional law, and regulatory law, that is: concerned with the use of a language and its actual and real presence in Public life, in administrative life, and in the educational field, and using them in exams... etc. This scientific article sheds light on this new science in order to introduce it, by showing its fields, most important objectives, foundations, methods, and results.

 Keywords: Linguistic preparation - sociolinguistics - linguistic use - idiomatic needs - technological progress - Arabic language

Introduction:

Linguistics is a relatively recent science. This science is still known for its research and studies many manifestations of renewal, diversification, and enrichment as a result of the successive and rapid developments that it knows, and its division into many schools and diverse branches with different curricula and results. Among the most important of these new and advanced branches is what is known as linguistic preparation or discipline linguistics " aménagement linguistique ".

First: The concept of linguistic preparation :

The word "aménagement" is usually used to express the idea of preparation, organization, discipline, or to manage something. The term also reflects more complex and complex social and economic realities of our time, such as urban planning, traffic planning, or forest planning. In any case, the idea is the

same, it is about placing value on a place or surroundings in such a way that it is viable, useful, and productive for each group of living organisms. The same principle applies to linguistic preparation (1).

Second: Linguistic preparation in modern linguistic studies:

The linguistic preparation (or linguistic organization or linguistic refinement "aménagement linguistique" is a new science and its origins are old, a science in the process of development. The beginnings of this science date back to the emergence of artificial languages "Volabek" and "Esperanto", and then to the functional languages "Basik English", that is: the creation of new languages that are substitutes for languages with ancient cultures for use in a specific context. This science was then used in the field of terminological needs associated with technological development :(for the development of languages). This science has known in the sixties of the last century a theoretical debate between scientists interested in linguistic refinement, especially philosophers and linguists "instrumentalistes" who are characterized by rationality, pragmatism, and implementation in the treatment of linguistic problems in fact by taking advantage of all sciences such as "P.S.Ray" and "V. Tauli" and scientists applying the theories of modern linguistic sociology at the time such as "Einer Eugen" Who was very much insisting on the need to maintain the strong links between the refinement of the linguistic material (or linguistic code) "corpus" and the refinement of the basic private law "statut", by reintroducing the sociolinguistic standards, contrary to the automatic linguists who had a tendency to take them out and banish, and who relied – also – in his studies of refinement on the tongues of the Prague school and on the owners of the school of linguistic sociology. The Prague School is the nucleus of this science. We find it after the Prague School in the descriptive studies of the multiple cases confirmed by the psychosocial and sociolinguistic dimensions of the importance of learning languages, especially the mother tongue in the educational system. The concept of linguistic preparation still varies, and multiplied, and renewed, and can be defined - comprehensively - as the science that is concerned with the preparation of the basic law of languages, and it includes types of laws such as constitutional law, human rights law, and organizational law: the use of language or languages and their actual and real presence in public life, and in administrative life And the educational field, and in its use in exams... etc (2) .

Third: Origin:

The history of discipline linguistics (or organizational, planning, or developmental) has been linked to the problematic development of European languages in order to address the linguistic issues of the newly independent countries that are characterized - almost always - by "multilingualism" on the one hand, and on the other hand by the issues of traditional linguistics (classical) itself that encourage the taking into account the inputs of other sciences and their courses such as political, economic, or legal sciences that propose mechanisms (or tools) for thinking and reflection. Study, ways of action, and means of procedural and executive policy. This brief historical overview shows us that refinement linguistics, such as linguistics, has gone through – and may still be – with challenges that were related to

the basic special law of discipline linguistics as an independent scientific discipline characterized by scientific character and formulation, rapid response and intervention in the use of motivation, coercion, and the importance related to the refinement of linguistic material (or linguistic code) "corpus" and And the basic private law "statut" in the arms of this scientific discipline. Interventions on language can be considered to have enough common points between them in order to be able to create abstract degrees and understand refinement linguistics as an activity that includes a theoretical aspect that allows access to the basic general characteristics that characterize each science. All obstacles and difficulties - especially fraudulent steps - do not prevent this scientific discipline from properly addressing the problems of interventions in an effective and effective scientific manner.

Fourth: The subject of linguistic preparation:

Linguistic preparation is concerned with many linguistic issues with psychological, social, and cultural dimensions, and among these issues we mention:

1- It is concerned with making the people of the same country proud of their linguistic and cultural identity, and proud of their language, and preserving it in An original cultural space open to the world, connecting them to the media and cultural products that reflect Their nature, their truth, their authenticity, their identity.

2- Concerned with linguistic materials (or linguistic codes) and the basic special law " statut", which it see as two main opposite aspects, and complementary. It believes that all operations aimed at modifying the linguistic material (or linguistic code) must to affect the Basic Law , and vice versa.

3- Interested in the process of linguistic evaluation , linguistic addition , and trying to create new in the language.

It is concerned with modifying the writing system of the language based on the legalization process and formalizing it.

 4- It seeks to build a language with its various basic laws (national language, regional language, educational language).

5. Seeks to formalize the process of linguistic refinement and the process of standardization between languages or dialects.

6. Aims to facilitate language or make the use of language possible and effective in records in cases and functions the new one set for it.

7. It is concerned with the process of creating a terminology in order to facilitate its use in new situations , such as technological innovations .

8- Attention to solving the problem of relations between language and educational systems .

9- Concerned with attempts to instill a language in a country or eradicate and remove a language .

10- Attention to linking language with computing and informatics, or adapting a language with computational , informatics and technological means.

11. Pay attention to banks providing data that can be accessed in a language.

12- Attention to strengthening relations between discipline linguistics and political authority in addressing some social and political linguistic issues, such as addressing tensions and tensions between national groups and geopolitical blocs, as well as searching for balances between ethnic groups or social classes, because negotiations with the authority are - always - present - prominently at the heart of this activity - and linked to the future of human groups and city life (3) .

13- Attention to the development of basic official laws on language, because many countries - at the present time - have decided to establish urgent and strict linguistic procedures, and strict and special legal provisions in their constitutions in order to protect their languages from all factors threatening intensive, strong and successive migrations, economic integration, and the expansion and globalization of cultural models. A good example of this is that many countries have constitutionalized and ordained their languages, including France, which decided in 1992 to record in its constitution that the language of the French Republic is French in order to preserve its official and constitutional character.

14- Paying attention to the official decisions of the political authority in a country, to generalize the use of language in various private and public social spaces, such as homes, streets, and in various administrative, cultural, economic and political bodies, especially in educational institutions such as schools, academic institutes, and training centers, in order to refine, improve, strengthen, and develop, maintain their vitality and luster, and ensure their transmission to generations sound and strong in order to meet all urgent and emerging needs. It keeps pace with the latest scientific and technological developments at every stage of the life of human civilization (4).

15- Attention to the preparation of the linguistic code of languages from the point of view of linearity, such as trying to create new writing , and creating writing lines , And create a system for writing and blogging, and change writing from one type to another... In other words, linguistic preparation is concerned with modifying the phontic , phenological, spelling, and morphological systems of language, refining it, facilitating it, developing it, and improving its verbal and semantic functions.

16- Attention to linguistic and semantic development in language by linguistic means: such as derivation, measurement, generation, borrowed from other languages, metaphor... etc., and by non-linguistic means, such as mental maturity, civilizational advancement, social change, educational development...

17- Paying attention tothe creation , modernization , updating, refinement, facilitation, mitigation, or development of grammar...

18- Attention to the creation of lexical materials , and the development of various dictionaries , especially linguistic, evolutionary, and terminology.

19- Attention to the development of specialized terminology, the development of general languages , the coordination of social site names ... etc., and preparing the passage of languages in printing departments , publishing, radios, televisions, and boards Advertising, advertising banners ...

20. Attention to the description of linguistic aunts, their study, and development, and the proposal of solutions, means, and tangible media in order to address linguistic problems of different natures.

21. It aims to influence the linguistic behaviour of speakers at the level of the linguistic community when employing a language or a group of languages or phonetic, spelling, grammatical, morphosynthetic, lexical forms of linguistics...

22. Attention to the development of all means and possibilities in the study of linguistic phenomena such as: legislation, laws, reference devices, publishing and media, such as dictionaries, dictionaries, manual means, education, the media, and academic institutes.

23- Paying attention to the process of restructuring society more broadly, by benefiting from the support and assistance of a social authority that follows up and governs, in order to reduce grievances, strengthen national unity, modify differences, reduce tensions and tensions between groups, and rebirth of a language... (5).

Fifth: Conditions for the success of the linguistic preparation process:

In order for the linguistic preparation process to be successful, tangible, effective, and successful, it must contain four basic levels:

1- The level of evaluation of the situation (identification of problems at the beginning).

2- Determining the degree of effectiveness of the procedures followed at various stages, to the final evaluation.

3- Politics (questioning of goals, or strategy in order to reach such and such).

4- Planning (programming in time, forecasting, resource management and management), and actions (are concrete processes that are part of the intervention on language or on a linguistic situation). These levels are not always clearly and accurately achieved, but in all cases, at least clear and precise, are present under the guidance of each action in linguistic material.

5- To include - in general - the theoretical side and the applied side, so that the theoretical side includes the descriptive study (sancroni) and evolutionary study (diachronism) taking advantage of other scientific disciplines,

While the applied aspect includes linguistic policy, linguistic planning, and linguistic works (linguistic acts) (6).

Sixth: Features of linguistic preparation among Arabs in the pre-Islamic era and Islam:

Anyone who is familiar with the subtleties and details of the ancient linguistic heritage of Arabs and Muslims will find many features of linguistic preparation. One of these features is that the need required Arabic scholars, at the behest of Arab and Muslim caliphs and rulers - throughout all stages of the history of Arab-Islamic civilization - to create a kind of linguistic preparation in the Arabic language in order to renew it, develop it, and give it more vitality, by injecting new blood into its arteries, to revive it, and make it a young woman, and very bully, elegant, and attractive. The beginning was in this - in the past - the first scientific linguistic attempts to maintain the eloquence and integrity of the Arabic language by fighting the phenomenon of melody by Abu Al-Aswad Al-Du'ali and the scholars who came after him, and the subsequent attempts to collect the Arabic language from the places of eloquence, codification, and extrapolation, and the development of linguistic laws and phonetic studies, morphology, grammar, semantic, and lexicography, and the subsequent branching and diversity of Arabic grammar schools, and the prosperity of translation and the transfer of science and knowledge from other languages to Arabic by Translation and localization. One of the features of linguistic preparation in the Arabic language in our time is the official attempts to develop laws aimed at protecting, developing and expanding its use, such as educational, educational and academic institutions, linguistic scientific councils, linguistic academies.... (7).

Conclusion:

The linguistic preparation, although it is a new science is one of the most important branches of modern linguistics, but its origins are old when Westerners go back to the tongue of the Prague school and the linguists of the school of linguistic sociology, as it has features in the Arabic linguistic lesson old and new. It is a science that, like language planning, is very interested in language development. Arab researchers can benefit greatly from it in studying, refining, codifying it, developing it, and upgrading it more and more in writing, in order to make it a more vibrant and more widely used language in the era of globalization and technological and information development.

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