THE TERMINOLOGICAL STRUCTURE IN AL FALAH APPROACH IN DEFINITION AND TERMINOLOGY BY
AHMED NUZHAT AL- RAHAWI AL- QUSTANTINI (DIED 1192 AH)

PJAEE, 19 (2) (2022)

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to describe the formal nature of the terms contained in the lexicon tagged with: The Terminological Structure in Al Falah Approach in Definition and Terminology by Ahmed Nuzhat Al- Rahawi Al- Qustantini (died 1192 AH) which is one of the specialized dictionaries of various sciences or fields. The research plan consisted of an introduction, a preface, two chapters, and a conclusion.

INTRODUCTION

Praise be to Allah, Lord of the Worlds, and blessings and peace be upon our Prophet Muhammad, and upon all his family and companions.

As for what follows: The Arab Islamic nation has made a clear contribution to the march of scientific human civilization, and one of the evidence that highlights the civilized role of this nation is the manufacture of dictionaries that contain words associated with the nation's civilization, which are called: specialized or specialized dictionaries, and among these dictionaries: The farmer's approach in definition and terminology by Ahmed Promenade _ Constantinople (died 1192 AH), one of the dictionaries of multiple sciences or fields, that is: his lexicon is not limited to the terms of one science, but rather a collection of terms from various sciences.

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In this research, I chose to study the terminological structure in this lexicon, I mean: presenting the form in which the terms appeared in his lexicon.

The nature of the research required that it be divided after this introduction into a preface and two sections that dealt in the preamble with a statement of the concept of the terminological structure and its images, and mentioned in the first section the singular structures, and explained in the second topic the complex structures, and concluded the research with a conclusion in which the most prominent findings were mentioned, and the search was appended with a glossary of infinitives and references which I benefited from. Allah grants success.

Preface: The Concept of The Terminological Structure and Its Types

Terminological structure means: the form of Arabic terms. As for the images of the terminological structure, the terminology of Arabic sciences appeared in two forms: singular and compound, and the reason for the appearance of the compound structure; Because the concept is sometimes not understood by a single word, so linguists have resorted to the method of structure, and accordingly the terminological structure of Arabic terms can be divided into two parts:

First: Singular structures: Linguists have relied on infinitives and derivatives to find singular terms, so they created many terms by these two means.

Second: Compound structures: They consist of two or more linguistic structures, the terminological structure has appeared in two forms, namely:

A. The simple structure, and it has forms, including: the descriptive structure (the participle), the auxiliary structure, the inflectional structure... and others.

B. Complex structure.

The details of that are as follows:

Section One

Singular Structures

In finding singular terms, linguists relied on the origin of the derivatives, that is: the infinitives, and on the derivatives that absorbed the most singular structures, so they created many terms in these two forms. The following is an explanation for a number of examples of terms that came in two forms in the book "Minhaj Al Falah" as follows:

Topic One

Infinitive Terms

The infinitive: "It is every noun that denotes an unknown event and time, and it is of one word, and the verb is derived from the infinitive".

The main significance of the infinitive is the event abstracted from time and place and everything related to the action, and it is my hearing from the trio except for some weights that scholars have tried to set standards for their control, and a standard of the four and the five. Because of the general significance of the infinitive, most of the names of sciences have been coined by the Arabs since the beginning of their codification, such as interpretation, hadith, jurisprudence, grammar, presentations, writing, philosophy, engineering...etc.

For this reason, the terms that benefit the general came in the infinitive, while those that are specific and belong to the general term came as a derivative.
The Al-Falah Approach dictionary contains many terms that came in the infinitive form. I will just cite some examples:

Infinitives Of Triple, Quadruple, Pentagonal, And Hexagrams Verbs.

Examples of infinitives of triple verbs are:

1.   Shirk.
2.   Laughing.
3.   Gentleness.
4.   Falling.
5.   Loyalty.

Examples of infinitives of quadruple verbs include:

1.   Substitution.
2.   Delay.
3.   Tweeting.
4.   Consensus.
5.   Monitoring.

Examples of five-factor verbs are:

1.   Diligence (Ijtihad)
2.   Turbulence.
3.   Consideration.
4.   I'tikaf.
5.   Conjugation.
6.   Acquisition.

Examples of infinitives of hexagrams are:

1.   Exception.
2.   Istihsan.
3.   Association.
4.   Interrogative.
5.   Reception.

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1-   The infinitive of the time: it is a infinitive that is formulated to indicate that the act occurred once, like: a session, death, and kill, it is formulated from the triple verb and others.

Examples of it in this dictionary are the following:

1.   The step.
2.   The return.
3.   The stroke.
4.   Absence.

3- The infinitive of the shape: It is a infinitive formulated to indicate how the verb occur, like: sitting, stop, and it is formed from the triple verb, and fewer of non-triple verbs.

Examples of it in this dictionary are the following:

1.   Al-Jireya.
2.   The sermon.
3.   Apostasy.
4.   The tremor.
5.   The Fitrah.

4 - The name of the infinitive: it is "the noun of the sex transferred from its subject to represent the act, such as speech". It is like the infinitive in denoting its meaning but it contradicted it by being devoid of wording and estimation without declaring some of what its verb denotes. The following is mentioned in this dictionary in the form of the infinitive name:

1.   Stability.
2.   The bid.
3.   Knowledge.
4.   Speech.
5.   Ablution.

5- The meme infinitive: a standard form formulated from the original infinitive of the triple and non-triple verb accompanies the singular and the masculinization, and leads to what this original infinitive performs to indicate the abstract meaning of the work, but it is superior to it in the strength of indication and confirmation of it. It comes from the abstract triple according to (mafal) steady analogy like (maqtal), and from others on the accusative of the object like (mukhraj and mustakhraj).

Examples of it in this dictionary are the following:

1.   Al-Majaz.
2.   Doctrine.
3.   Al-Manas.
4.   Maqam.
5.   The ritual.
6.   Logic.

6- Synthetic infinitive: It is every inanimate or derivative word, a noun or something else, with stressed ya added to its end, after it comes tied feminine

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ta' to indicate an abstract meaning that is the sum of the attributes of that word, and this meaning intended to denote is not known before the coming of the infinitive on this form. Only if conditions are met: it is not described according to most scholars, but if it is described, then it is one of the ascribed names that are attributed and followed by ya' Alnasab, and after that the feminine extra Ta' for this purpose.

The synthetic infinitive keeps pace with the development in science, and is a witness to the development of language as well. The synthetic infinitive is one of the structures of the language, and its meeting the requirements of science is evidence of the flexibility of language in generation, and its ease of use.

Examples of what is mentioned in this dictionary in the synthetic infinitive form are the following:

1.   Eligibility.
2.   Sadiqiyah.
3.   Quantity.
4.   Stubbornness.
5.   Necessity.

Topic Two

Derived Terms

Derivation has an important role in generating scientific terms, and since the beginning of the Arab scientific civilization, the Arabic language has known many singular terms that came from this way.

Derivation was defined as: "taking one form from another with their agreement in meaning and an original substance, and the form of its syntax, to indicate by the second the meaning of the original, with a useful addition, for which they differed letters or forms, as a beater of beat".

Al -Jurjani defined it by saying: "The small derivation is that between the two words there is a proportionality in letters and arrangement, like: beat of beating".

Derivation is a means that allowed the Arabs a great space in enabling words to understand what they find of concepts, so they managed the word in more than one way, to come up with terms they use to denote concepts in their studies, and they identified each form of a specific type of concepts, and this generation of words can be called the Terminological derivational families, as all the terms are related to one phonemic root.

All kinds of derivatives are mentioned in the Al-Falah approach, and I will give examples of them as follows:

1- The participle noun: what was formed from a infinitive that balances the present to indicate the subject, and is not valid to add to it as (beater) and

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(Mukrim and the extractor), and acts like its verb if it is not in the past and it comes after a question or negation.

Several terms have been mentioned in this dictionary in the form of the participle of the triple and above the triple, examples of which are the following:

1.   The aspirant.
2.   The mujtahid.
3.   Necessary.
4.   The ruler.
5.   The suitable.

2- The noun of the object: what indicates the event, the occurrence, and the same object, such as (the killed) and (the commanded). It does not differ from the noun of the subject except in denoting the described, for in the subject noun it denotes the same subject, and in the object denotes the same object .

The form of the object from the triple verb is brought on the form of (maf'ul) by analogy, and if we want to generate the noun of the object from a verb of more than three letters, we bring it according to the noun of the subject, but we put (Fatha) instead of (kasrah) and that is at the last letter but one like: fighter, awaited. Examples of it in this dictionary are the following:

1.   Al-Majzoub.
2.   Al-Mudraj.
3.   The series.
4.   The preserved.
5.   Al-Mat'un.
6.   Al-Ma'alul.
7.   Al-Majmu'a.

3- Exaggeration of the noun of the subject: It is what was transformed from the noun of the subject to exaggerate into Fa'ul, fa'al, mifa'al, fa'eel and fa'el, and most of its conversion from the abstract triple, and its construction was abnormal from afa'al it gives: mihwan and mi'ta'a .

Examples of it in this dictionary are the following:

1.   Al-jabbar.
2.   Dajjal.
3.   Al-Shakur.
4.   Al-shaheed (The martyr).
5.   Patient.

4- The likened adjective to the noun of the subject: they are nouns that describe, as the noun of the subject, and they are masculinized and feminized, include (alif and lam), pluralized with (waw and nun) like the subject and the noun of preference, as well as the pronoun in the verb. If the adjective includes all or some of these things, it is likened to the noun of doers (subjects) like: Hasan is likened to darib (beater), and beater is likened to beat.

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Forms of the likened adjective have been mentioned in this dictionary, and examples of that are the following:

1. Al-Azhar.
2. The original.
3. Al-hasan.
4. Al-khabeeth.
5. Al-danee'.

5- The nouns of time and place: they are two derived nouns that indicate the time and place of the occurrence of the action, and they are formulated from the triple verb on the form of (mafa'l) by putting fatha on the letter (ayn) like (maktal) if its (lam) is generally mu'tal (ends with a vowel) or is not mu'tal but the (ayn) of its present has no (kasrah). If it is not mu'tal with (kasrah) under the (ayn) like: yadrib (beat), a (fatha) is put on it when it is root and a (kasrah) is put when it is for time and place.

Among the names of place and time mentioned in this dictionary are the following:

1. Al-Mahfaal.
2. Al-Marsa.
3. Al-Ma'rad.
4. Al-Manat.

6- The noun of preference: a description on (afa'al) that is formulated to indicate that two things shared an adjective but it is stronger in one than the another like: figs are sweeter than grapes, or they did not share one adjective, and one of them increased in its adjective, over the another in its adjective, like: Honey is sweeter than vinegar.

Examples of its use in this dictionary are the following:

1. The best hadeeth.
2. The top.
3. The greatest derivation.
4. The most severe.

7- The name of the instrument: a noun begins with an extra "m" to denote what the action took place with, and it is derived according to (mife'l), like: mikas (scissors), and (miftap). And the (meem) has (kasrah) to denote the difference between the name of the instrument, and the meme infinitive (infinitive ends with letter m) and the nouns of time and place . Scissors (mikas), for example, is used for cutting while (makas) with (fatha) is a meme infinitive and a noun of time or place. The name of the instrument has two parts: a non-standard part, and a standard part. The first part: the non-standard instrument nouns are not derived from the verb, and do not denote its meaning, or the instrument with which it occurs, like: cup, comb.

The second part: standard instrument names, which are derived names denoting the event instrument and its tool, and more than one standard morphological form has been found for them.

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Examples of what is mentioned in this dictionary on the forms of the name of the instrument are the following:

1. The sink.
2. Mithqal.
3. The probe.
4. Al-materah.
5. The key.

Section Two

Complex Structures

They are formed from two linguistic structures, and the reason for the emergence of compound structures is due to the fact that the singular structure does not suffice to accommodate all concepts, and that is why scholars resort to the method of synthesis, which is like a single word in denoting one concept out of many concepts, and these formulas achieve what is called Syntactic system, which enables the generation of lexical units in their systems into additional compounds or adjectives.

The terminological structure is defined as: a term consisting of two or more words, and denotes a new idiomatic meaning composed of the sum of the meanings of its elements. The formation of this type of terminology is based on the inclusion of two or more singular structures, within one of the relationships imposed by language systems such as the relationship of addition or the relationship of the adjective...etc.

The terminological structure has appeared in two forms:

First: the simple structure, which is consisting of two linguistic structures, such as: (present tense).
Second: a complex structure, which i made up of two or more simple structures, such as: (a verb whose subject is not named).

The following are examples of a number of simple and complex compound terms in Minhaj Al-Falah book, as follows:

Topic One

Simple Structure

Simple Structure

There are forms for simple structure, and these forms are the following:

First: The Descriptive Structure (Adjective):

The adjectival structure is based on a relationship between two nouns, in which the second explains the first and shows it.

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Examples of it in this dictionary are the following:

1. Inactive verbs.
2. Temporal progression.
3. Simple ignorance.
4. Complete envy.
5. Hadith Qudsi.
6. Good livelihood.
7. The sharp angle.
8. The likened adjective.
9. The mental image.
10. Absolute necessity.
11. The major comma.
12. Al-Fath al-Mubeen.
13. The reassuring soul.
14. The red ruby.

Second: Additional Structure:

The addition was defined as: "the attribution of a noun to another noun. The second is attributed to the first as being Tanween".

Examples of this are the following:

1. The noun of the object.
2. Ahl al-Usool (The people of assets).
3. Ahl al-Haqq .
4. The ingenuity of initiation.
5. The House of Wisdom.
6. Overlap of the two numbers.
7. Similarity of the parties.
8. Coordination of adjectives.
9. Tankeeh Al-Manat.
10. letters of meanings .
11. Saad Al-Saud.
12. Tahir Al-badan.
13. The science of Al-Badee'a.
14. Fasad Al-Agyar.

Third: Conjunctional Structure:

Conjunctional structure consists of two nouns separated by a conjunction, and the second noun may be different in meaning from the first one.

Terminology examples that are compound conjunctly include the following:

1. The noun of the time and place.
2. black and red.
3. Al-Ta'alul wa Al-I'tilal.
4. Training and exercise.

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5.   Thu al_akli wal ayn.
6.   Al-zalzala wa Al-zilzal.
7.   Al-laf wa Al-nashr .
8.   Al-lahu wa Al-luhya.
9.   Distinction and Excellence.

Topic Two

Complex Structure

Complex Structure: The Term Consisting of Two Simple Structures:

This term was found to express those terms in which there were many words until they became equal to a linguistic phrase, and therefore the description of this structure as being complex comes from being out of the simple structure. Its components are equivalent to the definition of many terms, it is similar to the explanation of the term, and does not agree with the characteristic of the terminological form, the number of its words expressing a concept is equal to the number of words for the definition of many terms.

The following are mentioned in this dictionary of this type:

1.   Bodies of different natures.
2.   Self-secured objects.
3.   Explanation in the text.
4.   Assigning what is unbearable.
5.   The allowed probable of existence and non-existence.
6.   The integral part.
7.   The arc cosine.
8.   Enumerate the part and append it to the whole.
9.   Preserving the covenant of lordship and servitude.

CONCLUSION
In conclusion, I will mention the most prominent findings of the research as follows:

1.   The Al-Falah Approach lexicon contains a lot of diverse scientific terms.
2.   The terms are presented formally in this dictionary in two forms: singular and compound.
3.   The singular terms predominant over compound terms in this dictionary.
4.   The emergence of complex structures is due to the fact that sometimes the concept is not captured in a single word.
5.   Linguists have created many terms through infinitives and derivatives.
6.   There are various forms of singular terminological structures in this dictionary.
7.   The infinitive terms that are included in this lexicon took all kinds of infinitive, and they vary in terms of oligarchs and abundance.

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8.   The terms that came in the form of triple, quadruple, pentagonal and hexagonal infinitives ranked first among the infinitive terms, and they vary in terms of oligarchs and abundance.

9.   The terms contained in this lexicon took all kinds of derivatives, and they vary in terms of oligarchs and abundance.

10.   The terminological structure was mentioned in this dictionary in two forms: the simple structure and the complex structure. The simple structure prevailed in the number of terms, while the complex structure provided few examples in this dictionary.

11.   There are three forms of the simple structure in this dictionary, which are the descriptive structure (adjective), the extra, and the conjunctional, and their examples in the dictionary vary in term of oligarchs and abundance.

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