



Yahya Fares University of Médéa

Faculty of Arts and Languages

Department of Arabic Language and Literature

***"Under the supervision of the University President Mr. Jaafar Bouarouri"**

***Dean of the Faculty Chafia Ammi"**

*** Laboratory of Terminological and Lexicographical Studies**

"Conference President Dr.dJamal assam"

Organizes the National Conference entitled:

Reception of Pragmatic Linguistic Terminology in Arabic Studies - Reality, Prospects, and Challenges

Monday, November 17, 2025

Introduction:

Structuralism emerged in the last century through the work of Ferdinand de Saussure, and spread for a considerable period of time. People relied on it as a methodology for studying and analyzing languages. However, it later became evident that it was unable to solve many linguistic issues and problems, as it viewed language as a closed structure, thus neglecting the functional and practical aspects of language use. Languages are not limited to mere reporting and communication; they extend beyond these to multiple other functions, as language is an interactive action and activity. Scholars focused their research on issues related to how language is used and understood, leading to a shift in study from structural linguistics to pragmatic linguistics. Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that focuses on studying language within the context of social and communicative interaction, namely how language is used in daily interactions and how social and cultural contexts influence its usage. Hence, linguistic communication does not occur solely based on linguistic competence; rather, there are a number of non-linguistic conditions that intervene in determining linguistic performance. Pragmatics is the field concerned with studying speech acts, presupposition, and conversational implicature, in collaboration with the fields of philosophy of

language, argumentation logic, and discourse analysis. Among the most important pioneers of pragmatics, we find: Ludwig Wittgenstein, John Langshaw Austin, , Oswald Ducrot, and Jean Anscombe. Pragmatics is both a science and a methodology. It is a science with specific theories and concepts such as speech acts, context, intention, and implicatures as mentioned earlier, and it is also a methodology that provides tools for analyzing discourse, literary texts, and communication studies

It is well known that sciences and knowledge are subject to the factors of influence and being influenced among peoples, and this is manifested through examining the reality of terminology in each science.

Terminology is a tool for regulating knowledge and organizing thought, and for defining the branches that belong to a single origin. Through terminology, the boundaries are established between what is inside the science and what is outside it, and through terminology, the relationships between the universals and particulars associated with that science are also regulated. It is inconceivable for a researcher who is ignorant of the terminology of this science to resolve what was ambiguous in its issues, for terminology is the key by which doors are opened, depths are explored, and shackles are also broken.

Terminologies are a fundamental pillar in which the essence of every science is concentrated. They are what draw its personality, define its features, clarify its boundaries, and determine the circle of its affiliation. They organize its ideas and bring them closer to the reader's mind, and they are the link between scholars and the pillars for transmitting the contents of science to successive generations of the nation.

According to Ahmad Mukhtar Omar, terminology is a manifestation of the completeness, independence, and integration of a science's inventory. These terminologies may narrow and expand from one era to another, and they may sometimes overlap from one science to another, as we see in the linguistic heritage books of early scholars. With the introduction of Western linguistics, the gap of disagreement widened and terminologies diversified for a single concept between the Easterners and Westerners, and sometimes within a single country. One who follows the reality of Arabic linguistic research finds much confusion and disorder in the meaning of terminologies, and one may encounter many concepts for a single term. This multiplicity may be due to differences in context or the situation in which it is used, or to the search for the precise and correct term that the majority of researchers agree upon.

Pragmatics, like any of these sciences, has been affected by disagreement and differences among scholars regarding its terminology, starting with the naming of the science itself to the terminology it contains. It is a Western science translated from the English term "pragmatics." The philosopher **Taha Abdel Rahman** is considered one of the first Arab researchers to introduce the term

"**Tadawuliyya**" (التدالٰيٰ) as an Arabic equivalent to the aforementioned English term, basing it on the Arabic root (دٰل) which carries the meaning of alternation and exchange, thus connecting it to an Arab-Islamic characteristic. This term is considered the most common and accepted among academic researchers. However, it is not the only equivalent term for this science, as we find many other equivalents in Arabic, most importantly: (Science of Discourse by Muhammad Younis 2006), (Pragmatics by Mahmoud Farraj 1998), (Science of Linguistic Usage by Massoud Sahrawi 2005), and there are other equivalent terms such as (Instrumentalism or Instrumentalities), Science of Contexts, or Science of Contextuality, Pragmatics or Communicative Semiotics.

This terminological confusion is not limited to the term of the science itself but also includes the terminology that this science contains for various reasons as we mentioned earlier. It may be due to differences in defining terminology among researchers, or in their usage of it, or differences in context, theories, divergent cultures, or other reasons that we will attempt to address through this conference. Accordingly, the problematic of this conference is built upon this foundation.

Conference Problematic:

How did modern Arab researchers receive pragmatic linguistic terminology? What were the circumstances and contexts of this reception? What are its prospects and challenges? How do we explain the multiplicity of pragmatic linguistic terminology? Does this multiplicity relate to translation and its multiple references?

Conference Objectives:

1. Identifying the efforts of Arab scholars in establishing pragmatic linguistics terminology and issues of pragmatic thought.
2. Monitoring the movement of pragmatic terminology from its emergence in Western linguistic thought to attempts at regulating and establishing it in modern Arabic linguistic research.
3. Seeking to examine the mechanisms for regulating pragmatic terminology in Arabic studies.

National Conference Themes:

1. Pragmatic terminology: concept, genesis, development, and sources.
2. Pragmatic terminology between translation, Arabization, and generation (the problematic of pragmatic terminology multiplicity).
3. Pragmatic terminology in light of modern terminological studies (mechanisms for regulating definition).

Conference President: Dr/ djamal Assam

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Ø Conditions for Participation in the National Conference:

1. The research must be characterized by novelty and originality and must not have been previously submitted by the researcher for participation in a scientific conference.
2. The research must be related to one of the national conference themes.
3. The presentation must not be less than ten pages and must not exceed twenty pages.
4. The presentation abstract must include a brief biography of the researcher with indication in the abstract of the research objective and problematic.
5. The research must be based on known methodological standards such as quotation and documentation with commitment to including footnotes at the bottom of the page.
6. The research must be typed in (Simplified Arabic) font size 16 in the main text and size 12 in footnotes with 1.15 line spacing.
7. Abstract acceptance does not necessarily mean presentation acceptance, and the scientific committee has the right to accept or reject abstracts and presentations based on recognized scientific and methodological standards.

Ø Important Dates Related to the Conference Schedule

1. Abstract submission from August 1 to August 15, 2025
2. Response to abstracts from August 16 to September 1, 2025
3. Full presentation submission from September 2 to October 2, 2025
4. Response to presentations from October 3 to October 17, 2025

Note: Abstracts and presentations should be sent via the following email:
Tadaouliah2025@gmail.com