

The Impact of Language Planning, Terminology Planning, and Arabicization, on Military Terminology Planning and Translation

Dr. Mohammad Alshehab
Jadara University, English and Translation Department
Jordan_1948@yahoo.com

Abstract

The Arab military armies have been suffered from the lack of accurate Arabic equivalents for the abundant new military terminology. This is crucial because modern Arab armies have been modeled in their structure, branches, weaponry, and ranking according to modern Western and Eastern Armies. Consequently, they need a new revival of older terms to meet the fresh requirements of a modern army along with Western design. This paper aims at investigating the impact of Language Planning (LP), terminology planning, and Arabicization on the policy of military terminology and translation. It provides guidelines for the applications of language planning on military terminology at the national level in Jordan. This paper deals with the five types of LP (purification, revival, reformation, standardization, and modernization) as classified by Nahir (1977).

Keywords: Language Planning, Arabicization, Terminology Planning, Military Terminology Translation

Introduction

Regarding the development of science and technology, there has been an increasing demand for understanding English language in the developing countries. Therefore, to keep abreast with scientific developments, Jordan as a developing country adopts English as a second language. Recently, Nida (1964) indicates that new English words are used to express new concepts, techniques, and inventions that come into existence. These words have developed more rapidly during the last decades that cannot be captured by the dictionaries. He adds that this development has brought to Arabic serious linguistic problems. These problems are represented by the ever-expanding wave of newly found concepts and techniques for which no equivalents in Arabic exist. To face a huge bulk of English scientific terminology, the processes of coinage, borrowing, transliteration, and other means of transfer are made.

1. Background

LP is characterized by a variety of visions across decades by a variety of scholars. Some scholars such as (Haugen 1969; Das Gupta 1973; and Wenistin 1989) focus on LP as language forms and standardization issued by language academies. Other scholars like (Rubin & Jurnud 1971; Karam 1974; and Jurnud & Das Gupta 1971) describe LP as a change in the language code system. They focus on problem solving through the procedure of formulation and evaluation. Similarly, Fishman (1974) and Wenistin (1980) indicate that LP is outlined as problem solving within the context of the national language. On the other hand, Tauli (1974) maintains that LP is needed to improve languages and to create new ones at various levels. Finally, Cooper (1989) describes LP as a proposed effort to control behavior of others without authorized agencies.

In sum, LP is a process dealing with improving language and moderating new concepts and terminology to meet the era's requirement of science and technology. Its function is not only in coining new terminology, but also in reviving archaic terms and expressions to save our culture and religion.

Types of LP

Nahir (1977) and Eastman (1991) view that LP is a decision-making that is geared towards purifying, reviving, reforming, standardizing, or modernizing languages to enhance communication within and between nations, and to encourage the feelings of unity and solidarity. For more details, a light ought to be shed at the following types of LP:

a. Language Purification

In general, purifying language is an attempt by LP agencies to set down "correct usage" to defend and preserve the purity of the language (Fishman 1971). However, purification is specifically a plan that precedes modernization. A regional and national policy for purifying the Arab language ought to be adopted by all the academies in the Arab world. Because Arabic is the mirror of the Islamic-Arab civilization, the academies' function is to oppose changes in the orthography, grammar, and vocabulary of the Arabic language. On the contrary, language purification *per se* is becoming a type of language planning that is being to take a more moderate position with regard to the technological era and modernization.

b. Language Revival

Language revival is an attempt to bring back a language that once was but no longer is "a normal means of conversation and communication" among people (Nair 1977: 110).

c. Language Reformation

Nahir (1977) indicates that languages need to be reformed and purified. New policies should be made by decision makers to purify a language of foreign words that have been used and acquired during the period of a foreign power in a country.

d. Language Standardization

Nahir (1977: 115) states, "Language standardization is defined as a process whereby one language or dialect spoken in a region (usually a single political region) becomes accepted as the major language of the region for general usage."

e. Language Modernization

Nahir (1977: 117) points out "plans to modernize a language's lexicon generally deal with efforts to update vocabulary and special terminologies."

Arabicization Planning

Arabicization means only transliterating a term into Arabic. The verb form of this word is "to arabicize" which means to transfer into Arabic. Different linguists have defined Arabicization "*ta'reeb*" **تعريب** differently. Each linguist has defined it from his point of view, reflecting the linguistic situation within which he is embedded. Numan (1981) views the concepts of Arabicization as a mean of liberation and modernization to achieve the goal of national, cultural, and political independence of the Arabs. Saydi (1982) focuses on two ideas of Arabicization; firstly, is adopted by the East Arab countries, it focuses on lexical expansion. This involves the rendering or coining of new words either from existing roots or through translation of foreign terms. In addition, existing words through borrowings from foreign languages are taken into consideration, followed by reviving and revitalizing words of older usages in the same language. Secondly, Arabicization embraced by the North African Countries which attempts to introduce Arabic as a replacement for the foreign languages being used in different walks of life. The focus is on making Arabic the only language in administration and daily life. They reject all those who are against Arabicization, they obliged themselves on making Arabic the language of the heart and soul.

Many Arab scholars and writers tend to use the term "Arabicization" or Arabization as a synonym for the term *translation*. Hence, it is necessary to distinguish between them. Translation focuses on the meaning and style of one language when transferring to another. Arabization, however, concentrates on using Arabic letters to form foreign terms that is called transliteration. For example, the English term *Computer* in Arabic is *kumputer* "كمبيوتر". Another example, *Shoulder-held Redeye*, which means in Arabic "صاروخ ريد اي المحمول على الكتف" "الكتف". Here the military term *shoulder held* is translated into Arabic "المحمول على الكتف", while the term "*Redeye*" is transliterated in Arabic characters (arabicized).

As mentioned above, it could be seen that Arabicization is a way of expressing liberty and modernization; it leads to patriotism and national identity. It is actually a language planning movement.

Terminology Planning

Sager (1990) indicates that terminology is the study and the field of activity related to collecting, describing, processing, and producing terms regarding specialized domains to use one or more languages. Sager adds that terminology has a double function which is represented throughout lexicographers and dictionaries to serve language users. Terminology planning, generally, is the decision making done by authorized bodies to carry out the intents, purposes, and goals of specialized fields

Baldauf & Kaplen (2003) define terminology planning as a process which refers to activities and deliberate efforts to plan for: corpus, status, and acquisition of terms as follows:

a. Status Term Planning

Al Abd Alhaq (1996) indicates that status planning refers to the distribution of terms to given functions. Status planning is set up as a result of authoritative decisions to maintain and extend the range of functional terms in a particular setting.

b. Acquisition Term Planning

Baldauf & Kaplen (2003) indicate that acquisition term planning is mainly concerned with teaching, learning, and gaining of newly coined terms. Acquisition terminology is a process that deals with increasing the users or the uses of the specialized terminologies. When planning is directed towards a term's use, it falls within the title of status term planning. But when it is directed towards increasing the number of users such as (speakers, listeners and readers), it falls within acquisition planning.

c. Corpus Term Planning

Cooper (1998) points that corpus term planning refers to purely linguistic issues such as coining new terms, and reforming their spellings and adopting them. It refers, in short, to the creation of new forms by word coinage process, the modification of old ones, and the selection from alternative form in a spoken or a written code. Accordingly, term cultivation, reform, standardization, selection, codification, elaboration and modernization represent instances of corpus term planning.

At the regional level, Al-Abed Al-Haq and Smadi (1996) investigate the status of English and Arabic in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Historically, they describe the status of the English language from 1940-1990, they investigate the factors and domains shaping the status of English and Arabic in KSA. The findings of the study reveal that there are many factors that influence the status and functions of English in KSA. The most important is the rapid economic alteration, which leads to an increasing demand of English. They find that the external factors and forces do not impose this need. Helpfully, religiously-committed people distinguish English as an instrument for religious and non-religious purposes. They do not view English as danger to the national identity and unity of KSA and the Arab world. Furthermore, they indicate that it is not a threat to the Arabic language in KSA.

Suleiman (1999) examines the interaction between language and society in the Middle East and North Africa. He emphasizes the linkage between Arabic language and Arab-Islamic identity. Thus, the linguistic and cultural identities should be taken into consideration in language policy making. Another study by Suleiman (2003) that discusses the role of Arabic in the formation of national identity in the Arab Middle East. The study contributes to the understanding of nationalism as one dimension of the language. Furthermore, the study focuses on the importance of language links with national identity, as national language is a well-known nationalist practice. He adds that the well-known and the prestige of Arabic language in the World are ascribed to its role as the language of Quran. Accordingly, he continues, it is an important factor to underline the fact that Islam turns Arabic into the language of a larger culture that leads to the Arabicization in many communities. Hence, the position of Arabic is enhanced and the Arab nation will be combined.

At the academic level, in Jordan, Al-Abed Al-Haq and Al-Masaeid (2009) refer LP in Jordan to deliberate efforts that influence the behavior of speakers with regard to the acquisition, structure, or functional allocation of their language codes. They add that the need for Jordanians to have a language policy is emphasized by LP. This policy could provide the Jordanians with a linguistic awareness. They conclude:

“The research in language policy and language planning, roughly from the mid-1980s to the present day, is still in its formative stage, and therefore difficult to characterize. Nonetheless, several important themes and issues have been established in the literature”(p.277)

Al-Abed Al-Haq and Al-Olaimat (2003) examine the role of decision-makers in LP. The ground of authority was investigated by the Jordanian Academy of Arabic, universities, and decision-makers for Arabicization of the specified English terminology. The study reveals that Arabicization is viewed as the means to revive the Arab identity and heritage in science, literature, and art. Although foreign language use in technology, business, industry, trade, and tourism, but it is not shown as a signal of progress. Consequently, Standard Arabic is not viewed as an obstacle for technology communication and progress.

Some efforts have been carried out to cope with the scientific progress by Arab Language Academies in general, and the Jordanian Academies in particular, e.g., the Jordanian Academy of Military (JAM). Their attempts are made to find out the exact Arabic equivalents for the foreign scientific and military terms as quickly as possible. The academy deals with Military Language Planning regarding military terminology for all military branches. Its significant role is to find the suitable equivalence in Arabic for the English foreign terms and expressions, or in resorting to other types of equivalences when they do not find the suitable Arabic terminology. They can borrow the English terms and Arabicize them to be used by the military personnel. Consequently, these terms become a part of Arabic language that could be dealt with. These procedures are sited within the policy of LP.

At the academic level, Al Shehab (2009) carries out a study that aims at investigating translation problems by examining the ability of military personnel involved in translation work in the Jordanian Military Academy. They were asked to translate terms and expressions within the context of military texts from English into Arabic. An English text containing 30 military terms and expressions was presented to a sample of 100 military personnel. It was found that despite having followed a few courses in translation, a fair level of translation competence was observed for the military personnel. The bulk of their problems when translating from English to Arabic was lexical in nature. Similarly, Al-Smady (1998) conducts a study that aimed at investigating two sets of 50 military terms. The first was accomplished and arabicized by the Academy of Arabic Language in Jordan, and the other was proposed by the users in the Jordanian Armed Forces. The results indicated that the items proposed by the users were more acceptable than the items arabicized by the Academy of Arabic Language in Jordan. On the other hand, Jalabneh (1991) deals with studying the major issues and problems of translation according to the various models (grammatical, syntactical, cultural, and lexical) utilized in military translation.

In total, Military Translation (MT) is considered a type of technical translation as it has its own universal terms in both the Source Language (SL) and Target Language (TL). It deals with denotative meanings as the military terms within the text lacks aesthetic values, and focus on their limited equivalents in the TL. Language Planning played and still plays a significant role in coping with all fields of terminology. LP provides successful insights for military terminology planning. Planning of military terms can satisfy the needs of military personnel in dealing with military life. It could be seen that plans are made to utilize military terms to express new scientific

and technological ideas by using new technical terms. As Arabic equivalents are not always available, coining new terms or Arabicizing takes place at the institutional level to find the exact equivalents for these terms.

1.1 The Problem of the Study

In Jordan, offering translation courses in various languages at the Military Academy occupied the optimal goal of its plans. In spite of its annual translation courses during the last two decades, there is a lack in empirical and analytical military research, particularly in the field of scientific and technical military translation. Research within LP has been neglected by researchers and other scholars. They do not have a background and the access to search within this field. As a professional in military terminology, the researcher found the need for shedding the light upon this rare subject, which is ignored by most researchers at the national level. Only a few number of related studies were conducted in this realm, such as the study of (Jalabneh 1991; Al-Smady 1998; and Al Shehab's (2009). In spite of the obstacles in dealing with this subject, it is hoped that this research can make a few contribution to military knowledge.

1.2 Objectives of the Study

The foremost purpose of this study is to shed light on the types of LP, Arabicization and Terminology planning on Military Terminology Planning (MTP). It also aims at analyzing the translation of military expressions from English into Arabic within the previous processes.

1.3 Questions of the Study

To be more specific, the study seeks to answer the following question:

How do Language Planning (LP), Arabicization, and Terminology Planning influence Military Terminology Planning and Translation?

1.4 The Significance of the Study

This study is the first attempt to investigate the impact of LP on MTP at the national level. It highlights the role of LP types in encouraging MTP and their equivalents in Arabic. This study is very important for military and academic scholars, educators, and decision makers. This research is expected to give a significant background about MTP in translating English military terms and expressions into Arabic. It will benefit postgraduate students and scholars in carrying out similar research and studies. It is hoped that the analysis of this study may provide those who are with the future vision for military teaching and learning.

1.5 The Limitations of the Study

The study is an initial step in investigating MTP and translation for military expressions within the previous processes. The list is limited to 40 English military expressions and terms to be translated into Arabic and their analysis.

2. Methodology

This paper deals with LP and its types. These types could make a contribution on military terminology towards enhancing the communication process in the military field. Military terminology was analyzed and investigated within the types of LP. The procedures were followed as:

Data Collection

In order to enrich the discussion with military examples, a list of 70 military terms and expressions were chosen from the dictionary of 'Military Terminology'. Two military professionals were asked to choose the suitable terms and expressions from the list. They were asked to translate the chosen military expressions into Arabic. The expressions with similar translation were chosen, while others were ignored. Consequently, the final validated version includes 40 military terms and expressions as in Appendix A.

Data Analysis

Qualitatively; the analysis of military terminology was used within LP types, Arabicization, and Terminology Planning. Each type was investigated, and the suitable English military examples and their Arabic translation were posed

3. Results and Discussions

For answering the study's question: *How do Language Planning (LP), Arabicization, and Terminology Planning influence Military Terminology Planning and Translation?*

The military terminology are investigated with regard to the five types of LP, and the three types of terminology planning, as follows:

a. Language Purification

Recently, regarding the military terminology, the academies are dealing with the new concepts of purification as there are a lot of military terms had been eliminated as a result of canceling the old weapons from the service, for example, "almanganeeq" "المنجنيق", it is an ancient *Artillery Gun* that used stones as bombs, The military expression *Tiger Cat Missiles* that was arabicized as "صواريخ تاجر كات". It is an old type of *Anti-air Craft*. It was

canceled from the military service, so it was lost from the military pamphlets and dictionaries. Consequently, new military terms are created to be used in the military field. These military terminologies could face the development in the military field. For example, the English expression, *Heavy Machine Guns* "المدفعية الثقيلة" instead of "manganeeq", The English expression, *Anti Air Craft Sam*, or *Shellca Missiles* "او شيلكا سام, او شيلكا صواريخ سام" instead of the English expression, *Tiger Cat Missiles*. On the other side, the English military term *Sam*, *Shellca* سام, شيلكا are arabicized and used as loan words in Arabic. Thus, the military terms should be evaluated to follow the suitable progress with the new technological devices. Consequently, the modernization is needed for a lot of new military terms, not a purification of the old terminology.

b. Language Revival

No revival procedures were taken except unifying some of the military terms within Arab countries. Revival procedures were in use in the Arab academies. They unified the military terms to all military personnel in the Arab world, as Arab possess various dialects. In the field of military terminology, (Alshehab 2009) indicates that the Arab Military Academies including institutes and private organizations have issued pamphlets and compiled dictionaries for military terms-*the unifying military dictionary issued by Dr Ibraheem Bayumy* in 1970, *the Security General of Arabic Language Academy in Cairo* - that are used in every army across the Arab countries. For example, the expression *combat team* has different equivalences in Arabic, in Jordan, the Arabic equivalence is "فريق المعركة". In Iraq, it means "مجموعة القتال". In the unified Arabic, its rendering is "زمرة القتال". Another example, the English term *Drone* has many renderings in Arabic. In Jordan, its rendering is "طائرة بدون طيار", in Iraq "طائرة مسيرة". The unified rendering is "مركبة موجهة آليا أو عن بعد". Alshehab adds that because of the significance of military terminology, efforts were taken by military experts to investigate, and when necessary, to purify the military terms that are issued by military experts at the Arab Military Organizations..

c. Language Reformation

Regarding the military terms, there is no need for this process as Jordan depends on the West for building its army. Thus, they focus on English expressions to deal with the names of these weapons. This reformation takes place in two stages, opposite to its original concept, as new military terms are added by translating them into Arabic. The other stage falls under the control of Arabicization. For example, *Anti tanks Tow Missile* "صاروخ" "التاو المضاد للدبابات". This English expression is added to the military field as a borrowed word transliterated regarding morphological and phonological Arabic characters. The term "Tow" which is a name of weapon is Arabicized, while the term *Missile* is translated into Arabic as "صاروخ" (*saruukh*) or قذيفة (*qathifah*). This weapon is known as *anti-tanks*.

d. Language Standardization

A higher committee in the Academy of Jordan and others in the Arab countries organized dictionaries such as "the Unifying Military Dictionary" issued in 1970 by "the Military Committee for Unifying the Military Terminology", and "the Dictionary of Military Terminology" written by *Mohammad Fathi Ameen*. These dictionaries are implementing many military terms and words collected from all military fields in the Arab countries. The military terms and expressions eventually need to be the same in meaning all over the Arab countries (standardized), e.g., *Mission Report* that means in Arabic "تقرير المهمة", *Military Mission* "مهمة عسكرية", *Defense Plan* "خطة دفاعية", and *Fire Plan* that means "خطة الرمي". The unifying meaning could enable personnel in the Arab Armies to communicate easily and confidently, without relying on loan words.

e. Language Modernization

Regarding military terms, lexical modernization in the Military Academy in Jordan could be created by codifying, where many new military words in the academy are devised to be revived and reformed to fit new scientific and technological aspects, e.g., *Anti Air Craft Sam Missiles* "صواريخ سام المضادة للطائرات", *Tiger Cat Missiles* that means in Arabic "صواريخ تايجر كات". Language modernization in the Military Academy starts with reviving, reforming, and unifying the existing military terminology. Plans were setup to utilize these terms to express new scientific and technological military terms such as *Technology*, *Electrotechnics*, *Radio* that mean in Arabic تقنية, التقنية الكهربائية, تقني respectively. These military terms will be utilized in communication through military messages. Decision-makers and experts in the Military Academy are informed to observe and evaluate the usage of new military terms. The modernization here for military terminology goes along with Arabicization as indicated below.

Arabicization Planning

Regarding the military terms, the topic of Arabicization planning is very important to be mentioned here. Its importance derives when discussing language planning and terminology planning in the Arabic culture. When foreign military terms are planned by decision makers and specialized academies to find the exact equivalent in Arabic, they translate these foreign military terms into Arabic. They add these equivalents to the specified dictionaries and pamphlets to be used by military personnel in all Arab armies. It is not easy to find an Arabic equivalent for every foreign term; therefore, decision makers resort to different kinds of coinage, or Arabicizing. For example, the previous expression *Shoulder-held Redeye*, "صاروخ ريداي المحمول على الكتف", *Redeye* is

arabized as "ريداي". The English expression *Dragon Medium Antitank Missile* "صاروخ دراجون المضاد للدبابات", the term *Dragun* could not be translated, so it is Arabized as *Dragon* دراجون. On other hand, the technological terms are transliterated, e.g., *Rotary axis* that means in Arabic المحور الدوار. *Axis* is pronounced as اكسس in both Arabic and English. Also, the English terms *Filter* مرشح is pronounced in Arabic as فلتر. The English expressions, *Technology* is Arabized as تقنية, *Electrotechnics* is Arabized as التقنية الكهربائية, similar to their pronunciation in English. Moreover, the English expression *Chaparral Missile* is arabized as صاروخ شابرال *Saruukh Shapral*.

Terminology Planning

As indicated above, military terms are treated as similar as other technical terms when they are planned. Terms that are planned are altered in some way (purified, reformed, standardized, revived, modernized) to enhance communication within and between Arab armies. Moreover, the planned military terminology involves term choice, term policy formulation, term policy codification, term policy elaboration, term policy implementation, and term policy evaluation. Such a code of military terms, for example was issued through military pamphlets and unified Arab dictionaries. As an example, old and recent terms are compiled into Arabic-English, Arabic-French, and Arabic-Russian dictionaries to accommodate the development of military inventions, equipment, and weaponry within this field.

Terminology planning within military field is investigated regarding the classification of Baldauf & Kaplen (2003) as follows:

a. Status Term Planning

Regarding military terms, deliberative efforts are encouraged to influence the distribution of functional terminologies among military communities. Therefore, coining of specialized terms in different functions is an initial target for status planning in the military field. Consequently, Military Academy in Jordan issued specified pamphlets and booklets for military terms. Military terms are classified into *tactical* التكتيكية, *legal* قانوني, *administrative*, *communicative*, and *maintenance* that are translated into Arabic as الإدارية، والتواصلية، والصيانة respectively.

b. Acquisition Term Planning

In order to understand military terms, military courses are given to military personnel at all levels in the military academies and in their military units. They are taught regarding their specified branches at the military field. For example: *Artillery* "مدفعية", *Air force* "سلاح الجو", *Infantry* "مشاة", *Armor* "دروع".

c. Corpus Term planning

The processes of corpus terminology are dealt with military terminology. These processes focus on coining, reforming...and coding new military terms. Military terms and expressions for military specific purposes were elaborated in military pamphlets for each military branch or field. For example:

- Artillery "مدفعية": *Electron gun* مدفعية إلكترونية, *Quick-firing gun* مدفعية سريعة الطلقات, *Artillery Firing* قذف بالمدافع, *Antiaircraft Artillery* المدفعية المضادة للطائرات
- Air force "سلاح الجو": *Airdrop* إنزال جوي بالمظلات, *Anti-aircraft* مضاد للطائرات, *Manned and guided aircraft* طائرة معدة حربية للطائرات, *Tactical aircraft* طائرة تكتيكية
- Infantry "مشاة": *Strategic Weapon* سلاح استراتيجي, *Bear Arms* حمل السلاح, *Light Arms* اسلحة خفيفة, *White Arm* السلاح الأبيض
- Armor "دروع": *Heavy Tanks* دبابات ثقيلة, *Tank Gun* مدفعية دبابة
- Technology "تكنولوجيا": *Radar Transmitter* جهاز إلكتروني لمراقبة الطائرات, *Rotary axis* المحور الدوار, *Filter* مرشح, *Technology* تقنية, *Electrotechnics* التقنية الكهربائية, *Radio technology* تكنولوجيا اللاسلكي

4. Recommendations and suggestions

In the light of the discussed above, the researcher recommends the following recommendations to build up students characters for their national loyalty:

- Installing samples of military texts at English textbooks for students at all educational stages in Jordan.
- Giving students basic military courses to enhance their military knowledge at the Jordanian universities.
- Adopting an English textbook in Military Translation for English language students at the Jordanian universities.
- An interdisciplinary approach for military translation should be adopted within the Jordanian English curricula. Selecting and integrating a set of units including different types of military translation could accomplish this approach.
- The Military Academy in Jordan should increase efforts to get better pamphlets by updating military terms, expressions, loan words and their equivalents.
- Encouraging the cooperation between the Jordanian Military Academy and Jordanian universities. So, translation processes within the military field will be improved.

The researcher suggested the following research:

1. Conducting more research papers in the military field, dealing with translating military texts, and the language issues that faced translators.
2. Carrying out more research to examine students' ability in translation for military terms and expressions.
3. Developing military tools for collecting data, e.g., questionnaires, content analysis, and tests.

5. Conclusion

As mentioned above, the military terms are planned and arabicized through various stages. They are utilized precisely and confidently to express new scientific and technological ideas related to the military subjects. In addition, using new technical terms at various military fields makes a fair openness to cope with different branches in the Jordanian Army. Although this article has not managed to deal with all scientific and military terms, the discussions done within the military field have been indicative and suggestive. While there still remain yet many military fields that need further explanation, I hope that this article has made at least a small contribution to the vast field of military terminology.

Reference

- Al Abd Al Haq, F. (1996). Toward a Theoretical Framework for the Study of Planning Arabicization. *A Paper presented to the 13th conference on Linguistics, Literature Translation*: Yarmouk University. Irbid. Jordan.
- Al Abd Al Haq, F. (1989). Implication of Language Planning In to Arabicization in Jordan". *International Journal of Islamic and Arabic Studies*, Vol.6, No.2.
- Al-Abed Al-Haq, F and Al-Masaeid, A. (2009).Islam and language planning in the Arab world:A case study in Jordan, *Iranian Journal of Language Studies (IJLS)*, Vol. 3(3), (pp. 267-302)
- Abed Al-Haq, F., & Al-Olaimat, A. (2003). Language Politics in Jordan. In Samuel Gaysi Obeng and Beverly Hartford. (Eds). *Political Independence with Linguistic Servitude: The Politics about Language the Developing World*, New York: Nova Science Publishers.
- Al-Abed Al-Haq, F., &Smadi, O. (1996). The Status of English in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) from 1940-1990. In Joshua Fishman, (Ed). *Post Imperial English: 1940-1990 Status Change in Former: British Language Planning and American Colonies and Spheres of Influence*.
- Alshehab, M. (2009). *Issues in Translating Military Terms and Texts Between English and Arabic*. Unpublished PhD thesis. University of science and technology, Penang, Malaysia.
- Baldauf, R. B. J., Kaplan, R. B. (2003). Language Policy Decisions and Power: Who are the actors? In Ryan, P. M. and Terborg, R. (eds.) *Language: Issues of Inequality* pp.19-37. Mexico City:Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico.
- Bell, R. (2006). Ballistic Missile Threats: NATO – Russia Strategic Challenge in *Krasnaya Zvezda. NATO on –line Library* {2}, 28- 2006.
- Bentahila, A. (1983). *Language Attitudes among Arab –French Bilingualism in Morocco*. Clevedon, England: Multilingual Matters.
- Campell, R., El-Ezaby Y., &Harrison, W. (1972). *English Language Teaching in Jordan: A Preliminary Study*. Cairo: Ford Foundation
- Cooper, R. (1989). *Language Planning and Social Change*. Cambridge Cambridge University Press.
- Eastman, C. (1983). *Language Planning an Introduction*. San Francisco: Chandlerand Sharp Publishers, Inc.
- Fishman, J, Ed., (1974a). *Advances in Language Planning* .The Hauge: Mouton.Friel, P.et.al. (1974). *Dorlands illustrated medical dictionary*. London: Saunders Company.
- Harrison, W., Prator, C., &Tuker G. R.(1975). *English Language Policy: Survey of Jordan: a Case Study in Language Planning*. Arlington: Center for Applied Linguistics.
- Haugen, E. (1969). *Language Planning, Theory and Practice*. London: Longman.
- Jalabneh, M. (1991). *A study in the Issues of Military translation*, Amman, Dar-Al Khawajah.
- Jurnudd, B. & Das Gupta, J. (1971). "Towards a Theory of Language Planning", in Joan Rubin and Bjorn Jurnudd, Eds. *Can Language Be Planned? Sociolinguistic Theory and Practice for Developing Nations*. Honolulu: The University Press of Hawaii.
- Karam, F.X. (1974). Towards a Definition of Language Planning. *In Advances of Language Planning*, J.A. Fishman (Ed.), 103-124. The Hague: Mouton
- Khulousi, S. (1982). *Fan al-Tarjamma*. Baghdad: Dar Al shuun al Thaqafiyya al amah.
- Nahir, M. (1984). "Language Planning Goals: A Classification". *Language Problems and Language Planning*. 8, 3:294-327.
- Numan, A. (1981). *Arabicization: Theory and Practice in Arabic*, Algeria: The national company for publication

- and distribution.
- Rubin, J. and Jurnudd, B. Eds., (1971). *Can Language Be Planned? Sociolinguistics Theory and Practice for Developing Nations*. Honolulu: The University Press of Hawaii.
- Sagr, J. C. (1990). *A Practical Course in Terminology Processing*. Amestrdam/ Philadelphia: John Benjamin.
- Sayadi, M. (1982). "Arabicization in the Arab World" in Arabicization and its Role in Supporting the Arab Existence and Unity, in Arabic. Beirut: Center of Arab Unity Studies.
- Sirles, C. (1985). An Evaluation Procedure for Language Planning: The Case of Morocow. *Unpublished PhD Dissertation*. Norh Western University, Evanston- Illinois.
- Suleiman, Y. (2003). *the Arabic Language and National Identity: a Study in Ideology*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.
- Thuli, V. (1974). *The Theory of Language Planning*, in Joshua Fishman. Ed Advances in Language Planning.

Appendix A

| No | English | Arabic |
|----|---------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Airdrop | إنزال جوي (بالمظلات) |
| 2 | Anti - aircraft | مضاد للطائرات |
| 3 | Manned and guided aircraft | الطائرات الموجهة بشريا و الموجهة آليا |
| 4 | Aircraft ordnance | المعدات الحربية للطائرات |
| 5 | Tactical aircraft | طائرة تكتيكية |
| 6 | Tank Gun | مدفع دبابة |
| 7 | Electron gun | مدفعة إلكترونيات |
| 8 | Gun | مدفع |
| 9 | Bear Arms | حمل السلاح |
| 10 | Heavy Tanks | دبابات ثقيلة |
| 11 | Light Arms | اسلحة خفيفة |
| 12 | Rotary wing aircraft | طائرة الجناح الدوار |
| 13 | White Arm | السلاح الأبيض |
| 14 | Technology | تقنية |
| 15 | Electrotechnics | التقنية الكهربائية |
| 16 | Radio technology | تكنولوجيا لاسلكي |
| 17 | Mission | مهمة |
| 18 | Mission Accomplished | أنجزت المهمة |
| 19 | Mission Analysis | تحليل المهمة |
| 20 | Mission Report | تقرير المهمة |
| 21 | Military Mission | مهمة عسكرية |
| 22 | Drone | مركبة موجهة آليا أو عن بعد |
| 23 | Defense plan | خطة دفاعية |
| 24 | Rotary axis | المحور الدوار |
| 25 | Radar Transmitter | تلسكوب راداري |
| 26 | Radar | جهاز إلكتروني لمراقبة الطائرات والسرعة |
| 27 | Filter | مرشح |
| 28 | Rotary disc | قرص دوار |
| 29 | Artillery Firing | قذف بالمدافع |
| 30 | Antiaircraft Artillery | المدفعية المضادة للطائرات |
| 31 | Anti-Air Craft Shellca Missiles | صواريخ شيلكا المضادة للطائرات |
| 32 | Anti-Air Craft Sam Missiles | صواريخ سام المضادة للطائرات |
| 33 | Tiger Cat Missiles | صواريخ تايجر كات |
| 34 | Shoulder-held Redeye | صاروخ محمول على الكتف |
| 35 | Combat team | فريق القتال |
| 36 | Artillery | مدفعية |
| 37 | Armor | درع |
| 38 | Air force | سلاح الجو |
| 39 | Infantry | مشاة |
| 40 | Dragon Medium Antitank Missile | صاروخ دراجون المضاد للدبابات |

Military Expressions between English-Arabic

Appendix A
English and Arabic letters

| English | Arabic |
|---------|------------------|
| a | أ |
| b | ب |
| t | ت |
| Th | ث |
| j | ج |
| H | ح |
| kh | خ |
| d | د |
| th | ذ |
| r | ر |
| z | ز |
| s | س |
| sh | ش |
| S | ص |
| dh | ض |
| T | ط |
| Z | ظ |
| a' | ع |
| gh | غ |
| f | ف |
| q | ق |
| k | ك |
| l | ل |
| m | م |
| n | ن |
| h | ه |
| w | و |
| y | ي |
| ~ | ء |
| t - h | ة تاء مربوطة هاء |

This academic article was published by The International Institute for Science, Technology and Education (IISTE). The IISTE is a pioneer in the Open Access Publishing service based in the U.S. and Europe. The aim of the institute is Accelerating Global Knowledge Sharing.

More information about the publisher can be found in the IISTE's homepage:

<http://www.iiste.org>

CALL FOR JOURNAL PAPERS

The IISTE is currently hosting more than 30 peer-reviewed academic journals and collaborating with academic institutions around the world. There's no deadline for submission. **Prospective authors of IISTE journals can find the submission instruction on the following page:** <http://www.iiste.org/journals/> The IISTE editorial team promises to review and publish all the qualified submissions in a **fast** manner. All the journals articles are available online to the readers all over the world without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself. Printed version of the journals is also available upon request of readers and authors.

MORE RESOURCES

Book publication information: <http://www.iiste.org/book/>

Recent conferences: <http://www.iiste.org/conference/>

IISTE Knowledge Sharing Partners

EBSCO, Index Copernicus, Ulrich's Periodicals Directory, JournalTOCS, PKP Open Archives Harvester, Bielefeld Academic Search Engine, Elektronische Zeitschriftenbibliothek EZB, Open J-Gate, OCLC WorldCat, Universe Digital Library, NewJour, Google Scholar

