

Words Are the Topic of a Significant Amount of Research and Development at The Academy of Persian Language and Literature (APLL), Which is Located in Iran.

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Abstract

This article provides a thorough examination of the jargon framework used by the Academy of Persian Language and Literature (APLL). However, there are occasions when the author discusses more complex matters, highlights discrepancies in the text, and suggests solutions that depend on established language. The initial section of the essay chronicles the inception of the Persian Academies in Iran spanning a period of seventy-five years. The major content of the essay follows this introduction. The following is an elaborate account of the present operational procedures of the Academy's terminology department. The first portion of this section provides a comprehensive overview of the product organization. The second component comprises a variety of tasks, including seminar preparation, training plan implementation, and the application of an outsourcing strategy. The third component comprises various organizations, such as terminology groups, a technical committee, a coordination council, and a terminology council. 4). The fourth component primarily focuses on the procedural elements of terminological activities within the aforementioned components. The data for this study was obtained from a 2008 publication titled "Faerhaeng-e Vaeha-ye Mosvvh-e Frhngestan 1997-2006" (A Collection of Terms: Approved by The Academy), as well as from reliable sources and archives of terminology. The study's conclusions suggest that inconsistent employment of terminology in terminological activities can be attributed to a deficiency in standardised terminology planning. Another significant discovery from the study is that a substantial number of opportunities were not taken advantage of.

Introduction

A little over a hundred and thirty years ago, Naser al-Din Shah Qajar initiated the first official efforts to translate foreign terminology into the Persian language (Rustae, 2006). This was a pioneering project that was undertaken by Naser al-Din Shah Qajar. In the year 1935, the initial establishment, which came to be known as Faerhaengestan-

e vvl, was established. The individuals in question delivered a complete explanation of the concepts and mechanisms that underlie the process of word formation in the year 1937. Several academics believe that the Academy's rejection of puritanism was the impetus for the adoption of a moderate attitude, which, in turn, was a factor in the popular acceptance of the majority of its authorized counterparts. This view is supported by the fact that the moderate posture led to the widespread acceptance of the majority of its approved counterparts. By the year 1941, a total of two thousand equivalents had been approved and had been sent on to the King for final authorisation after having gained approval. The information that I was able to glean from the website of the Academy after having it translated into Persian suggested that the Academy ceased functioning in the year 1953. The second Academy, also known as Frhngestan-e dovvom, was in existence from 1969 to 1979. During that time period, the formation of new words was the primary focus of the Academy. The primary purpose of the project was to track down or produce adequate counterparts for foreign terminology in each of the Iranian languages and dialects that are now being used in communication. Up until the year 1972, a total of 6650 analogues were given the go-ahead for use. In the year 1970, the Academy established four research centers that were devoted to the fields of grammatical analysis, word selection and collecting, old and middle Iranian language grammar, and word study. In spite of the fact that widespread adoption of the majority of acceptable options within the target audience was hampered by the rigorous devotion to purist ideas displayed by certain individuals, it is essential to recognise the achievements in linguistic research that were made. After a brief period of existence in the years following the Islamic Revolution, the Academy eventually amalgamated with eleven other educational institutions and organizations in 1981 to become what is now known as the Institute of Cultural Studies and Researches. This material originally came from the official website of the Academy, and I have translated it from Persian into English. Established in 1980, the business that goes by the name Iran University Press (IUP) is active in the field of terminological work at the present time. Following the Cultural Revolution in Iran, the Iranian University Press (IUP), a governmental publishing agency, was established. This establishment has had a significant impact on the scientific language used in the country. The vast majority of credit for this impact is given to the publication of academic textbooks, which are subjected to painstaking editing by literary editors and subject matter specialists. In

Mansouri (1988, pages 176–177), the author explains a terminology effort that he undertook and discusses the several stages that are involved in the process of standardizing physics vocabulary. The Vaegan database contains a comprehensive compilation of 22,960 English physics phrases and the 30,220 Persian terms that match to them. A total of 120 publications that were released between the years 1950 and 1980 were combed through in order to extract these phrases. According to the research that was conducted by Mansouri in 1996 (page 401), the Vae-nameh dictionary also functions as a standardized multilingual resource. In addition, the Frhng dictionary takes a descriptive approach, presenting definitions that are derived from the McGraw-Hill Dictionary of Science and Technology (page 401). According to the author, potential users have agreed that a considerable majority of the phrases created by this approach, namely more than 90 percent, are established scientific terminology (p. 398).

The Society for the Study of Persian Language and Literature

The third Academy, renamed Faerhaengestan-e sevvom after it opened in 1990, officially opened its doors that year. This institution has taken on the role of nomenclature authority as evidenced by the establishment of the Academy. In the future, it needs to take care of the following tasks: Listed below are some of the goals: Goals include: 1) maintaining Persian's status as an integral part of Iranian identity and as the Islamic world's secondary language; 2) creating a literary and scientific language; 3) encouraging widespread adoption of the language and its literature; and 4) expanding Persian's domestic and international use. a) Maintain Persian's status as the second language of the Islamic world and an integral part of national identity. b) To develop a vocabulary that makes it easier to discuss abstract ideas in literature and science. c). There are numerous divisions within the Academy, such as the Terminology Division, the Lexicography Division, the Grammar Division, the Iranian Languages Division, the Comparative Literature Division, the Contemporary Literature Division, the Literary Research Division, and the Subcontinental Persian Language and Literature Division. The terminology division was established in 1995, and in 1997 it released the first book of a compilation that featured recognized alternatives to wide foreign phrases. The books were assembled so that people might use them as a resource. Hebrew "abzn" and "abshuyeh" mean "jacuzzi" and "siphon," while "azmudn" and "azmun" mean "test" in their noun and verb forms, respectively. Twenty-five thousand

equivalents have been approved as of this moment. The department's efforts to promote collaboration among terminology groups are especially helpful to the Terminology Council, the Coordination Council, and the Technical Committee. The department will be able to achieve its goal and complete its mission with this.

Terms and phrases

In addition to the organizations that are a part of the outsourcing endeavor, the Academy is in charge of managing thirty terminology groups, as stated by Faerhaeng-e Vaeha-ye Mosvvvb Frhngestan (2008). A group comprising a number of seasoned professionals and a delegate from a reputable educational establishment has been assembled. A group of persons who possess academic degrees in a variety of subjects of study, including dentistry, biophysics, and the arts, have been accepted into the department. The persons who are serving as representatives are more frequently known as researchers, and the majority of them have earned advanced degrees in linguistics, such as a Master of Arts (MA) or Doctor of Philosophy (PhD). However, some of these people also have Bachelor of Arts (BA) degrees in translation, making up a subgroup of their educational backgrounds. A small number of the researchers are fluent in Arabic, French, and German respectively. The assignment of responsibilities to groups includes the collecting of data, the editing of terminology files, and the submission to the coordination council of a thorough inventory of synonymous and polysemous terms together with their corresponding equivalents.

Putting in records for terms

The next step entails completing a glossary database. The first term is often written in English, followed by translations into French, German, Arabic, and sometimes Spanish and Italian, depending on the availability of appropriate materials. Two excellent reference tools are Eurodicautom and Le Grand Dictionnaire Terminologique. This information illustrates the multiple meanings of adopt, adapt, and create in several languages. Due to the dictionary's generalizations and the lack of a termbank managed by respected academic terminologists, the results aren't always up to snuff. Color science is referred to in Arabic by the following terms: ettesagh, ensejam, taesavogh, taetabogh, tvafoogh, motabeght, movafeght, monasebt, and mowzuniyyt. The concept of the targeted group is not being represented clearly. Acronyms can be difficult for terminology groups to use. Vector-to-raster conversion (V2R) is a term used frequently in the field of cartography to describe the transformation of vector data into

raster format. A mobile blog is also known as a mobile web log or, more specifically, a *vebnegash*-e *syar* in the field of computer science. Unfortunately, there are no perfect analogs to be found. To refer to electronic warfare, or "*jnghay*-e *electróniki*" as it is formally named, the term "*Jngal*" is commonly used in common vernacular. Sometimes knowing where a word came from is useful; for example, the chemical term "chelation" comes from the Greek word "*khêlê*," which means "pincer." Similarly, a pincer is also known as a "*changalesh*" in Persian. Protonation, wherein a proton is added (from the Greek *prôton*, "first"), is a process that occurs inside the same field but is not helped by this. Examining and researching related terms, synonyms, antonyms, and compounds is an integral part of the terminology recording process. The term "image" is often used in the visual arts, but the terms "imaginable" and "imager" have no relevance. Specialized groups often fail to take into account other members of their own language family, leading to inconsistencies between general and specialized languages. If the group were to take on decision-making responsibilities, it would face a significant problem in establishing efficient coordination between these two lists. Something happens. By methodically examining a term in its various compound forms, terminologists can reduce the morphological obstacles involved with building analogues. As a result, in order to complete their projects, terminology groups require access to a corpus, or a collection of texts. However, corpora are not used by the Academy. Clusters of related concepts that carry the same meaning are called conceptual clusters. A horizontal link is established by the above described shared meaning, whereas vertical differentiation is achieved by many distinctions. The objective is to stay away from synonyms when possible. Political scientists use terminology like "dictatorship," "despotism," and "totalitarianism" to describe regimes in which one person holds unchecked authority. Each of these terms, however, has its own meaning and function that should not be confused with the others. Coating, cladding, and plating are all terms used to describe different ways of protecting an object's surface from the elements, just as they are in the field of color science. Dispersion, diffusion, and diffraction are also used to describe the scattering phenomenon in this context. However, the weather-related terms that come next have no obvious bearing on one another: While relative humidity and humidity are sometimes used interchangeably, they are not always related. Degradation and deterioration are hallmarks of food spoilage, but enzymes and bacteria play negligible

roles in this process. Inconsistencies in terminology documents may arise if there is no standardized method for collecting related terms. Short user-provided content prevents scholarly rewriting. Selective re-semanticization, neo-etymological analysis, and neo-etymological analysis are all viable methods for locating a synonym. A thorough review of prospective alternatives requires classifying them into one of three categories. 1) Literal translations, such as when "blue tooth" is translated as "dndan-e abi" or "mushi" is used for "mouse." According to an English metaphorical mechanism, the term "mouse" has acquired new semantic and pragmatic features, while the Persian word for mouse, "mushi," has a humorous overtone. The term is used to describe infants and young children, much as the English word "sweaty" or the French phrase "petit chat." As a result, its intended audience has failed to recognize it as a Persian IT term. 2) In the field of computer science, the term "restart" is frequently used by people of varying degrees of skill, from professionals to non-experts, regardless of audience or register. However, the official synonym, the literary term bazaghazi, does not appear to be a suitable replacement for the original. For example, the word "ballistics" was derived from the Greek word "ballistes," which comes from the verb "ballizein," which means to throw. Terminologists can use this information to give the word a new meaning. Greek words like derma and dermatos, as proven by Ashouri (2007: 64), can be used to make compounds like derma-nettoyant, derma-hydrant, derma-nutritive, and derma-rotector. In contrast, the French word peau only appears in phrases dealing with skin care, including "cleansant," "hydratant," and "nutritive." The military science word for a barrage jammer is "ekhtelalgr-e saddi." This word is a compound noun made up of the parts "ekhtelal" (a noun), "gr" (a prefix denoting action), "sad" (another noun), and "-i" (a suffix denoting completion). What kind of morphological process a language uses can be inferred from its observable morphological patterns. Another effect is the rate of occurrence of the process within each cohort. The terminology team must give proof that this usage pattern accurately represents the Persian language. Unfortunately, the offered definitions aren't precise enough to be included in a dictionary. However, they accomplish their intended function of explaining related concepts more thoroughly. Students in the Bachelor of Arts program are provided with straightforward explanations of key concepts. There are a total of 12 pages devoted to the introduction in "Frhng-e Vaeha-ye Mosvab-e Frhngestan" (2008). Dictionary entries from the target language should be used as a starting point for definitions, with

input from subject matter experts welcome. Any terminology record lacking a main resource will be rejected by the technical committee. If possible, give a phrase demonstrating the suggested alternative's syntactic behavior. Meetings, rather than written materials, are where this kind of data is created. The use of gnjvaeh, a program created by the Academy, streamlines the process of registering Persian terms. Bilingual dictionaries, Persian-Persian dictionaries, and glossary dictionaries are all included in the dataset's total of 6,400,000 entries. Learners of Persian who are not native speakers will acquire a command of the language and a vocabulary that meets Academic Quality Standards. This informational item contains a detailed catalog of meeting participant stand-ins. Members of the group vote on a permanent replacement. Expert opinion, rather than frequency of occurrence, is reflected in the preceding sentence. Participants may counter that their preferred option is the one shown. It's possible that people will want to switch out one product for another that does the same thing. Subtle scientific differences, once identified, can give a justification for redefining "equivalent." Dar al-Fonum (1851-1928) was the first Iranian institution of higher learning, and the term "qovveh/qovvt" was used during this time to denote many different things, including efficiency, power, weight, energy, force, current, and intensity. The physicists, having grasped the complexities of the topic at hand, proceeded to give each element its own unique name, as evidenced by the table compiled by Zarnikhi in 2005 (Table 3: 301).

Conclusion

Emerging nations predominantly acquire their knowledge through a continuous influx of data originating from societies that generate scientific complications. Approximately 150 years ago, Iranian intellectuals were exposed to the knowledge and developments in contemporary sciences through the process of translation. It seems to have established a basis for the later scientific pursuits. There exist countless instances within the historical records of scientific endeavors that illustrate the extensive dissemination of ideas among various cultures. The study of terminology in the Iranian educational system has not been given the appropriate level of attention it deserves. Irrespective of the underlying rationale, the initial phase entails a concentrated emphasis on infrastructure development, particularly in terms of enhancing human capabilities. In Iran, it is observed that a community of linguists and professionals who possess a keen interest in terminological matters and associated activities is emerging, despite the lack of a formal terminology training program. As to the author's assertion,

the value lies in their ability to independently acquire knowledge. An additional benefit is in the influential political standing of the leaders within the Academy, enabling them to promote terminology research in various governmental and non-governmental entities, as well as facilitate the establishment of academic programs in this domain. The potential for developing a network as a mechanism for regional contact with Tajikistan and Afghanistan, both neighboring countries with Persian-speaking populations, is not adequately considered by the Academy. Throughout the author's tenure of two years at the Academy of Persian Language and Literature, a number of inconsistencies were observed, leading to the conclusion that the root cause of all these issues lies in the absence of a comprehensive plan for terminology development and a cohesive policy that establishes connections between the Academy, businesses, academic institutions, and the media. The technique for data collecting and the development of specialist dictionaries at IUP was discontinued, for example. The Academy lacks knowledge regarding the full extent to which the allowed terms have been ingrained. Consequently, both the Academy and the linguistic community are experiencing adverse effects, and the terminology department has had challenges in rectifying its shortcomings.

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