

## Arabization of Neologisms in the Context of Technological Innovations in Light of the Dominance of Foreign Languages: Challenges, Opportunities and Strategies

**Awadh Nasser Munassar Awadh**

*Assistant Professor of Translation Studies*

*Amran University, Yemen*

[Awadhnasser83@gmail.com](mailto:Awadhnasser83@gmail.com)

**Najeeb Taher Almansoob**

*Assistant Professor of English Language and Translation*

*Aljanad University for Science and Technology, Yemen*

[najeeb.almansoob@just.edu.ye](mailto:najeeb.almansoob@just.edu.ye)

[najeebium@gmail.com](mailto:najeebium@gmail.com)

How to cite:

Awadh, A. & Almansoob, N. (2025). Arabization of Neologisms in the Context of Technological Innovations in Light of the Dominance of Foreign Languages: Challenges, Opportunities and Strategies. *International Journal of Linguistics and Translation Studies* 6(3).122-132. <https://doi.org/10.36892/ijlts.v6i3.615>

### ARTICLE HISTORY

Received:

10/07/2025

Accepted:

28/07/2025

### Keywords:

Arabization;  
Neologisms;  
Technological  
Innovation;  
Challenges;  
Opportunities;  
Strategies

### Abstract

*The Arab world has a rich history of scientific and technological contributions, yet, it has faced challenges in maintaining its competitive edge in these fields. The Arabization of technology represents a vital step to bridge the gap between global innovations and local needs. This research seeks to explore the Arabization of innovations and neologisms, focusing on the challenges and opportunities that emerge during this process. It also determines the strategies used for Arabizing generally and Arabizing of neologisms particularly. To achieve these objectives, the researchers employed both analytical and descriptive methods, including the development of two data collection instruments: a questionnaire and interviews. The questionnaire focused on challenges of Arabization of neologisms. Additionally, it was distributed to 40 scholars, university professors, and translation experts to identify such challenges. The challenges were classified into several categories related to linguistic and cultural issues, Neologisms themselves, Mass media, Strategies, Arab academies and Dominance of foreign languages. Addressing these challenges requires collaboration among linguists, educators, and experts to create effective strategies for Arabizing neologisms. Developing standardized guidelines and fostering public acceptance will be crucial in enhancing the Arabization process. On the other hand, interviews were conducted with 10 experts to determine strategies used in Arabizing neologisms and shed light on the opportunities to activate the Arabization movement. Finally, various statistical tests were performed on the collected data to derive meaningful insights.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

There is no doubt that the new terminology has influenced many current events and created its own reality and views, especially in the fields of modern sciences, which is characterized by rapid development under continuous new discoveries. This phenomenon began to raise a fundamental question about the capabilities of the Arabic Language in keeping up with this current reality. Hamshi, and et al (2019) confirmed that without doubt at all the efficiency of the Arabic language and its structural system which has been chosen by the Lord of the universe to be the tongue of His revelation, but to question the effectiveness of the efforts

made by scholars to develop this language, and in the forefront of these efforts so-called Arabization.

Arabization is critical for the scientific advancement within the Arab world, especially in light of the ongoing technological revolution and increasing discoveries across various fields. As scientific progress continues, the demand for Arabization intensifies, necessitating efforts to promote Arabic terminology and reduce reliance on foreign languages. This phenomenon is not new, as historical evidence shows numerous Arabized terms in contemporary Arabic dictionaries, reflecting a long-standing civilizational need for the language to evolve alongside scientific developments. The process of Arabization has evolved, and it is now essential for fostering understanding and communication across linguistic borders.

Conducting a study on Arabization field is very important. To the best of the researchers' knowledge, there are a few studies such as Al-Shbiel, (2017), Hamshi., Rosnan. and Shafri. ( 2019), Al-Ajrami. (2015), Awadallah (2014), and Strengolt, (2009) among others, that have dealt with the problems pertinent to Arabizing in the arab world but they focused only on Arabizing without highlighting on the challenges that Arabizing faces and the strategies they follow in this line. Therefore, this study is significant since it attempts to fill a gap in an important area in the literature related to Arabizing of neologisms and it may motivate other researchers to conduct more studies on the same line. Besides, it is useful also for scholars, Arabization institutes, teachers, curriculum designers, and other concerned people and entities. Also, the researchers argued for a renewed focus on Arabization due to its significance at linguistic, global, and civilizational levels. Embracing this process is vital for future generations, as it is instrumental in achieving modernization and development goals across various domains. Thus, this study examined challenges and opportunities of Arabization, offering a thorough analysis of its effects on Arabizing of innovations and neologisms in the region.

### 1.1.The Questions of the Study

1. What challenges are encountered in the processes of Arabizing neologisms into the Arabic language?
2. What strategies are commonly used for the Arabization of neologisms?
3. What opportunities exist for Arabizing neologisms in light of recent technological advancements?

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW AND PREVIOUS STUDIES

### 2.1.Arabization

The great revolution in technology that touches almost all the facets of human life, leads to create new words or new lexical meanings for existing words, to new concepts and techniques, and to describe inventions. Therefore, these neologisms and innovations need to be translated and arabized by giving equivalents in the Arabic language. Newmark (1980) defined these new words as “newly coined lexical units or existing lexical units that acquire new sense”(p. 140). More and more neologisms and innovations can be added to any language regularly to keep up with the developments in all aspects of life.

Haj (2004) confirmed that Arabization is a national issue that requires intensive efforts to prepare in-depth studies. It also requires preserving our native language; it is the most sacred thing the Arab possesses. The importance of Arabization lies first and foremost in the urgent need of the Arab Nation to render all non-Arabic branches of science in particular and all fields of knowledge in general into Arabic Language. This is a matter of national pride in the first place. Secondly, the vast majority of the Arab people do not master any language other than Arabic. Therefore, it is their absolute right to learn about the world knowledge in their mother tongue. The importance of this is that Arabization is the gateway for them to the outside world knowledge of civilizations, cultures, sciences, and technologies. In turn, since language is a matter of identity and shapes thought, civilization and culture, Arabic qualifies them as a Nation to absorb and contribute to the human civilization more efficiently using their native language, Arabic.

## **2.2. Arabizing of Neologisms**

Arabizing new terminologies becomes necessary. To the best of the researchers' knowledge, there are a few studies such as Awadh and Khan (2020), Alawneh (2007), Hammed (2009), and Molavi (2012) among others, that have dealt with the problems pertinent to arabize neologisms in various fields; they dealt with neologisms and innovations as one type, not as the twelve various types. Therefore, this study is significant as it fills a gap in the literature regarding the Arabization of neologisms. It is expected to motivate other researchers to conduct further studies in this area. Additionally, it is useful for scholars, Arabization institutes, teachers, curriculum designers, and other entities concerned with Arabization.

Coining new terminologies is an inevitable phenomenon. Santhi (2010) stated that each language acquires about 3000 new words every year. Also, Santhi (2010) described such words as a way that reminds us that language is not something set in stone, but it is subject to adjustment, deletions, additions, and changes. Similarly, Bakhtiyorovna (2013) claimed that new science is impossible without neologisms and innovations. To reject neologisms and innovations means to reject scientific and technical developments. In the same regard, Hammed (2009) considered neologisms as a linguistic phenomenon that is very helpful for any language due to their elements that lend a language dynamism, indicative of language change, help to change the productive power of morphology of a language. Furthermore, Khan (2013) described neologisms as an important morphological process to produce new words in a language. It is used as one of the ways to generate new words in a language. Therefore, neologisms, as a linguistic phenomenon, is an urgent need to enrich any language as well as to go with technical and technological developments.

Al-Shbiel (2017) mentioned one of the most important obstacles to Arabization, including the different methods and criteria used across Arab countries. Ghazala (2012) indicated that there are several official institutions of Arabization in the Arab world, such as language academies and the Coordination Bureau of Arabization (CBA). These institutions are more than enough to meet the demands of Arabization. These institutions are more than enough to meet the demands of Arabization. However, the institutions mentioned contribute little to the overall efforts and process of Arabization due to academic, financial, and primarily political reasons. Regarding the Coordination Bureau of Arabization, it is one of the main bureaus of the Arab League, established in 1945 in Cairo. It celebrated its golden jubilee in 2011, having been founded in 1961 as an independent bureau and put into action in 1962. Until 1965, it was called the Permanent Bureau of Conference of Arabization. Then in 1970, it became one department of the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO), one of the major organizations of the Arab League. Its headquarters is in Rabat, Morocco. Since inception, its sole function has been the Coordination of Arabization in the Arab World.

ALECSO has ambitious objectives and put the whole issue of Arabization on the right track. Had these aims been achieved, they would have resolved all the problems of Arabization and settled the whole issue by now. Unfortunately, most of them have not been realized. The Bureau started in 1962 with great ambition and impetus. Several substantial steps were taken on the ground, and the progression of the functions of the Bureau was amazing. Thousands of foreign terms were Arabized; a good number of dictionaries of different specialisms were published; several symposia and conferences were staged by the Bureau and the ALECSO; and annual issues of its refereed Periodical, *Al-Lisan Al-Arabi* were published regularly (fifty issues from 1964-2001).

Several studies described Arabizing neologisms as a difficult terms. Newmark (1995), Al-Kaabi (2005), Hammed (2009), Molavi (2012), and Bakhtiyorovna (2013) indicated that the problem of Arabizing neologisms is connected to the modern rapid period of development of science and technology. Whereas Hanaqtah (2016) considered the problems related to an inability to find the right equivalents in Arabic. From the above studies, neologisms is considered as a linguistic phenomenon that helps in enriching languages generally and

Arabization particularly and associating with cultural, technical, and lexical problems. More details about each type of neologism are as follows:

### 2.3. Types of neologisms

Newmark (1988) proposes twelve types of neologisms old words, old collocations with new meanings, new coinages, derived words, abbreviations, collocations, eponyms, phrasal words, transferred words, acronyms, pseudo neologisms, and internationalism.

### 2.4. Previous studies

This section introduces a brief review of the major studies related to the Arabization of neologisms. These studies were conducted in different parts of the world. The researchers have focused specifically on the objectives, the methodologies, and the results of each study. Moreover, the studies are presented in chronological order from latest to oldest.

#### 2.4.1. Previous studies related to Arabization:

Hamshi, Rosnan, and Shafri (2019) conducted a study entitled "Challenges of Arabization in Contemporary Terminology". The study aimed to investigate the issue of Arabization in contemporary terminology and the challenges it represents. The study was based on a descriptive analytical method by following up the scientific material on the definition of Arabization and terminology at the linguistic level, then addressing the problems that arise around them at the theoretical level. The study also focused its views on the methodology of the old and modern scholars in Arabization and the challenges that hinder this process. Scholars concluded that the challenges of Arabization came from two main axes: an internal axis, which is the incompatibility of the linguistic institutions in uniting their efforts in Arabization, as well as the unfortunate reality that the language of Arabic has suffered from both classical and colloquial duplication. The two elements that paved the way for the colonization of the cultural intellectual by the enemies of the Arabic language to limit the role of this language in the Arab society in particular and the Islamic community in general.

Al-Shbiel (2017) conducted a study entitled "*Arabization and its effect on the Arabic language*". Her study aimed to explore the phenomenon of Arabization from foreign languages into the Arabic language. The study defined the concepts of Arabization in language and terminology, outlined the history of the concept through the history of human civilization, discussed images of Arabization through three axes, namely: language borrowing, figurative translation, bending and compounding, and their impact on the development of the contemporary Arabic language, identified the conditions of Arabization and referred to the efforts of the Academy of the Arabic Language in developing the Arabic language to cope with the modern scientific development.

Al-Ajrami (2015) conducted a study entitled "The dilemma of Arabicization in the Arab World: problems and solutions". The study discussed the issue of Arabicization in the Arab World. It also looked through the obstacles that affected the Arabicization process such as the existence of colonialism and the borrowing of foreign words into Arabic. Finally, the study focused on the solutions the Academies have made to activate the movement of Arabicization. Another study was conducted by Awadallah (2014). It is entitled "Obstacles and challenges facing the process of Arabization in the pure sciences, and ways to overcome them". This study discussed the obstacles and challenges facing the process of Arabization in the pure sciences, and ways to overcome them. These obstacles were divided into three main sections, namely: psychological and intellectual, political, and technical obstacles. The solutions to address these constraints have also been reviewed in detail by the researcher.

Ghazala (2013) conducted a very important study entitled "Arabization Revisited in the Third Millennium". The boundaries of his study covered the major questions and aspects of the big issue of Arabization: the legitimacy of Arabization and background issues; scientific terminology and Arabization: The ultimate objective of this study was to argue for the urgent necessity for Arabization in the Third Millennium, not only as a matter of national pride but also for teaching, educational, academic, socio-political, socio-religious and socio-cultural reasons. Its use, usefulness, validity and feasibility are remarkable linguistically, semantically as well as heuristically.

It represented a challenge as the right and the duty to be taken up by Arab academics and specialists to meet the Arab Nation's urgent needs for education and knowledge in native Language, Arabic, by means of Arabization.

Strengtholt (2009) conducted a study entitled "Arabization policies in Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia". The study explained the importance of the Arabic language policies in Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia, and its oppressive impact on the linguistic minorities of those countries. To do this within a proper context, the paper first discussed the Arabic language in general. Because Classical Arabic in its modernized form, Modern Standard Arabic, is the language of literacy of Islam and Arabic nationalism, leaders of Islam and nationalism have fiercely resisted language reforms. As the vernacular forms of Arabic continued to develop in all Arab countries, this led to a situation of diglossia in the Arab World. Only a minority of Arabs can handle the literate form of Arabic comfortably. This has a great impact on the educational situation and illiteracy in the Arab World. This situation is complicated by the existence of large minorities in the Arab World that use non-Arabic languages as their vernacular. The study showed how such an issue impacts Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia, before the issue of language rights would be raised in the conclusion.

#### **2.4.2. Previous studies related to neologisms:**

Bakhtiyorovna (2013) conducted a study entitled "Semantic and Functional Characteristics of Neologisms in Modern English". The study aimed at identifying the causes and results of nomination processes in English and examining the influence of globalization on creating neologisms. A descriptive and analytical method was used in conducting the study. The data of the study was collected from various English and American periodicals, magazines, mass media, Internet sites, and dictionaries .

On other the hand, Ashqar (2013) examined the problems of equivalence in rendering English technological terminology into Arabic and the reasons behind such difficulties. The study used both descriptive and analytical tools. Specialists in translation and Arabization also were interviewed to discuss the current complicated situation of technological translation and possible strategies to be adopted to keep an uninterrupted flow of information. The study concluded that a translator must be aware of the function of promotional texts to attract the customer.

Concerning strategies, Molavi (2012) conducted a study aimed to identify strategies applied in rendering neologisms from English into Persian in economic texts. To fulfill this aim, seventy neologisms were gathered from four books about the economy categorized based on Newark's classifications of neologisms. The applied translation strategies were also identified according to Newmark to identify the frequency of the use of each strategy. The researcher concluded that the most frequently used strategy in translating neologisms applied by the translators was the strategy of applying functional equivalents.

In the same line, Hammed (2009) conducted a study entitled "Coping with Neologisms in English/Arabic Translation". The purpose of the study was to examine the strategies Arab scholars use in dealing with neologisms. Two different tools were employed; a survey study and a test. The survey was used to determine the actual strategies used in translation while the test was used in examining English texts translated into Arabic for various types of neologisms and translation strategies. The sample was seven translators who were also M.A. students at the American University of Sharjah. The neologisms were taken from online sources. The study concluded that the derivation and metaphor were used more often than Arabization and omission strategies .

To sum up, after reviewing the primary previous studies related to the Arabizing of neologisms in the technological field, the researchers gained good benefits from the studies that helped in conducting this research and coming up with possible solutions. One of these benefits was their emphasizing the obstacles of Arabizing generally. Another benefit was providing the present study with an excellent background about Arabizing neologisms with their formation and translation. Therefore, according to the researchers' knowledge, the present study is considered as the first study in this field, at least in Yemen.

### 3. METHODOLOGY

The study followed an analytical descriptive approach for collecting the required data.

#### 3.1. Population and Sample

The study population consisted of 40 Arabization scholars, university professors, and translation experts from various countries in the Arab World.

#### 3.2. Data Collection instruments

To collect data, a questionnaire and an interview were designed and administered. The questionnaire aimed to gather information regarding the challenges associated with the Arabization of neologisms in the Arab world. Five experts were asked to assess its validity and reliability and to review the questionnaire items. Additionally, Cronbach's alpha was utilized to evaluate reliability and to enhance the internal consistency of the questionnaire items. Furthermore, an interview was conducted with 10 experts in Arabization and translation in various Arab world countries. This interview has addressed strategies used while Arabizing neologisms with identifying the opportunities that can facilitate and strengthen the Arabization movement, particularly concerning the Arabization of neologisms. For statistical analysis, the SPSS program was employed to process the data.

### 4. DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

This section presents the answers to the questions of this paper that aims at investigating the challenges that Arabization movement face when Arabizing neologisms. It also includes a short discussion of the findings in the light of the reviewed literature. To answer the questions of the study, the researchers analyzed collected data of two instruments (questionnaire and interview) as follows:

#### 4.1. Results and Discussion Related to the First Question

A close-ended questionnaire was given to the participants in order to answer the first question, which is about the challenges that specialists face while Arabizing neologisms, from the perspective of the participants themselves. The data collected through the questionnaire were coded and entered into the SPSS program for the sake of statistical analysis based on 5 Point-Likert Scale as follows:

**Table (1): Verbal Evaluation for SPSS Output of the Agreement Degree**

Degree of Agreement	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
Mean Range	Less than 1.80	1.80-2.59	2.60-3.39	3.40-4.19	4.20-5
Percentage Range	0%- 36%	37%-51%	52%-67%	68%-83%	84%-100%

The values shown in Table (1) help in quantifying and reading the analysis of the data and interpreting the achieved results. Means and standard deviation are used to interpret the data analysis of the questionnaire. Table (2) below shows the participants' responses related to the challenges that specialists face when Arabizing neologisms from English into Arabic.

**Table (2): Participants' Responses Related to the challenges of Arabizing Neologisms**

Challenges Related to:	Rank	Number of items	Mean	S. D	Result
Linguistic and cultural issues	3	7	3.92	0.73	Agree
Neologisms themselves	2	6	3.96	0.53	Agree
Mass media	5	3	3.87	0.74	Agree
Strategies	6	5	3.74	0.80	Agree
Arab academies	1	4	4.22	0.77	Strongly Agree
Dominance of foreign languages	4	4	3.90	0.64	Agree
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>29</b>	<b>3.93</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>Agree</b>

Table (2) shows the overall mean ( $M=3.93$ ) and S.D (0.70) which indicate that the majority of the participants seem to agree that the listed challenges are reasonable of Arabizing neologisms. The challenges related to Arab academies were ranked first ( $M= 4.22$ ). However, the challenges related to the strategies were ranked last ( $M= 3.74$ ). The rest challenges fall in agreement among participants too. However, there is not much difference between the means of these sets of challenges since they all fall with the mean range of 3.74 and 4.22.

After calculating and analyzing the overall data for all the sets of the challenges of the questionnaire, as shown in the table above, the researchers analyzed the data for each set of challenges moving from the highest agreement to the lowest:

#### **4.1.1. Challenges Related to Arab Academies**

The researchers intend to identify the challenges related to Arab academies in Arabizing of neologisms. The participants were asked to express their opinions in relation to 4 main points in this respect. Table (3) shows the participants' responses to challenges related to Arab academies.

**Table (3): Participants' Responses Related to Arab Academies**

Number of items in questionnaire	Item	Mean	S.D	Meaning
22	Lack of cooperation between Arab world academies in producing and unifying Arabic equivalents of neologisms.	4.30	0.94	Strongly Agree
23	Some Governments don't provide any kind of support, either financially or morally to activate the movement of Arabizing neologisms	4.15	1.03	Agree
24	There is often a lack of training for scholars and educators in effective translation and Arabization practices.	4.20	0.89	Strongly Agree
25	The inability of some Arab academic institutions to keep pace with technological progress, which is full of foreign terminology	4.25	0.98	Strongly Agree
<b>Mean</b>		<b>4.22</b>	<b>0.77</b>	Strongly Agree

As shown in the above table, there is a common agreement among the participants that challenges related to Arab academies are the most serious challenges in respect of Arabizing neologisms. That is probably because some Arab academies seem not to cooperate with each other ( $M = 4.30$ ) to produce and unify Arabic equivalents of neologisms. This challenge has been ranked as the first challenge, among the challenges related to Arab academies, in particular, and the first one, among all the other challenges, in general. Similarly, these institutions struggle significantly to keep up with technological advancements due to the need to Arabize new terms. ( $M=4.25$ ). Furthermore, some governments do not provide any kind of support, either financially or morally, to activate the movement of Arabizing neologisms ( $M=4.15$ ). *Therefore*, Some studies like Hazza (2013) confirmed that Arabizing and translating new terms into Arabic needs institutional rather than individual work to have unified Arabization for such terms. Ashqar (2013) also confirmed that the late of Arabization efforts are one of the main challenges in the Arab world.

#### **4.1.2. Challenges Related to Neologisms themselves**

These challenges have to include the challenges related to neologisms themselves in respect of arabizing such terms. The participants were asked to express their opinions in relation to 6 main points in this respect. Table (4) shows the participants' responses to challenges related to neologisms themselves.

Table (4): Participants' Responses to Challenges Related to Neologisms

Number of items in questionnaire	Item	Mean	S.D	Meaning
8	The complex structure of neologisms complicates arabization process	4.21	0.81	Strongly Agree
9	Various types of neologisms require varied linguistic approaches	3.95	0.85	Agree
10	Abbreviations can be challenging due to lack of Arabic equivalents	3.90	0.81	Agree
11	The constant emergence of new neologisms demands ongoing adaptations in the arabization process.	3.95	1.02	Agree
12	Ambiguity of neologisms leads to misinterpretations	4.00	1.00	Agree
13	Resistance to neologisms hinders their acceptance in Arabic	3.80	0.83	Agree
	<b>Mean</b>	<b>3.96</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>Agree</b>

As shown in Table (4), the challenges related to neologisms came in the second rank among other challenges. The participants agreed that the complex nature of neologism is one of the important challenges in respect of Arabizing neologisms. ( $M = 4.21$ ) That is because specialists may face a challenge in respect of Arabizing neologisms, in general, and Arabizing abbreviations and acronym types of neologism, in particular, such as *malware*, *MOOC*. The second challenge in this set is the ambiguity of neologism ( $M = 4.00$ ). This reason is considered as one of the main challenges. That is because specialists may face several difficulties associated with arabizing such ambiguous neologisms which have more than one meaning such as "burn"" is related to 'fire' or a new technical term means "copy". Kinyanjui (2014) confirms that the ambiguity and complex structure of neologisms themselves cause challenges in Arabizing such terms.

#### 4.1.3. Challenges Related to the Linguistic and Cultural issues

This group of challenges (1-7) related to linguistic and cultural issues with their role in Arabizing neologisms. The participants were asked to express their opinions in relation to 7 main points in this respect. Table (5) shows the participants' responses to challenges related to such issues.

Table (5): Participants' Responses to Reasons Related to Linguistic and cultural issues

Number of items in questionnaire	Item	Mean	S.D	Meaning
1	Absence of direct Arabic equivalents for English neologisms	4.09	0.95	Agree
2	The absence of unified linguistic standards for Arabizing neologisms	3.98	0.91	Agree
3	Cultural nuances of some terms may not align with Arabic contexts	4.05	0.84	Agree
4	Community resistance to newly coined Arabic terms due to familiarity with foreign language	3.74	0.92	Agree
5	Complexity of newly Arabized terms pose challenges for practical use	3.90	0.97	Agree
6	Incorporating foreign terms into Arabic morphology may create awkward or unnatural forms	3.95	0.93	Agree
7	The unfortunate reality is that the Arabic language struggles with the coexistence of both classical and colloquial forms, leading to confusion and duplication	3.93	0.88	Agree
	<b>Mean</b>	<b>3.92</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>Agree</b>

Table (5) confirms that the challenges related to linguistic and cultural issues are one of the most important challenges in respect of Arabizing neologisms ( $M=3.92$ ). The first challenge related to linguistic and cultural issues is absence of direct Arabic equivalents for English neologisms, which

#### Arabization of Neologisms in the Context of Technological Innovations in Light of the Dominance of Foreign Languages: Challenges, Opportunities and Strategies

cause difficulty in Arabizing neologisms. Some studies have similar results, such as Molavi (2012) who mentioned that Arabizing still has difficulties related to linguistic issues, such as acronyms, abbreviations, proper names of people, organizations, and places. On the other hand, culture is an umbrella for any language and translation. Thus, culture problems associated with foreign terms are essential challenges of Arabizing neologisms (M= 4.05).

#### **4.1.4. Challenges Related to Dominance of foreign languages**

The participants were asked to express their opinions to challenges related to dominance of foreign languages in respect of Arabizing neologisms as table below.

**Table(6): Participants' Responses to challenges Related to dominance of foreign languages**

Number of items in questionnaire	Item	Mean	S.D	Meaning
26	A preference for foreign languages influences the acceptance of Arabic terms and restricts their usage in everyday life	4.03	0.92	Agree
27	Globalization leads to increasing the use of foreign terms.	3.95	0.90	Agree
28	Educational curricula focus on foreign languages, weakening the ability to Arabize new term	3.90	0.98	Agree
29	The imposition of the colonizer's language (such as English and French) as the language of education and administration, which reduced the use of Arabic	3.95	0.97	Agree
30	Western cultures dominate information and knowledge, resulting in the prevalence of foreign terms in various fields	3.85	0.95	
	<b>Mean</b>	<b>3.93</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>Agree</b>

A preference for foreign languages influences the acceptance of Arabic terms and restricts their usage in everyday life achieved the highest value (M= 4.00) which indicates that most of the participants agree that the challenge is a very crucial challenge in respect of Arabizing neologisms. Banjar (2008) mentions that some neologisms are still new and are not accepted or only used by a limited audience. Younnis (2010) considers neologisms as not very spread in the common language. As a result of that, most of specialists face real difficulties in Arabizing neologisms and that let the door is open to dominance of foreign languages.

#### **4.1.5. Challenges Related to Mass Media**

The researchers intended to identify the role of mass media in Arabizing neologisms. The participants were asked to give their opinions in relation to 3 main points in this respect. Table 7 shows the participants' responses to challenges related to mass media.

**Table (7): Participants' Responses to Challenges Related to Mass Media**

Number of items in questionnaire	Item	Mean	S.D	Meaning
14	Arabic equivalents of neologisms are not used in mass media programs.	3.80	1.04	Agree
15	The use of foreign neologisms on social media platforms enhances the spread of foreign terms, affecting the Arabic language.	3.93	0.94	Agree
16	Lack of media programs which serve Arabizing neologism directly or indirectly.	3.90	1.21	Agree
	<b>Mean</b>	<b>3.87</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>Agree</b>

Table (7) shows the challenges of Arabizing neologisms related to the mass media. The result indicates that mass media do not play a positive role in spreading Arabized neologisms from the participants' views (M=3.93). It means most of participants consider the mass media as one of the main reasons behind the challenges of Arabizing neologisms.

This reason clearly became as a phenomena and a feature for most Arabic channels nowadays. However, this result disagrees with Khan (2013) and Younnis (2009) who consider the role of mass media is very positive to introduce neologisms and other new words in any language. However, the study is in consistence with Younnis (2009) in respect of the absence of encouraging Arabic equivalents and spreading foreign neologisms by mass media.

#### 4.1.6. Challenges Related to the Strategies

The following table shows the challenges of Arabizing neologisms in respect of strategies and their role in facilitating the process of Arabizing from the participants' perspective.

**Table (8): The Participants' Responses to Reasons Related to Strategies**

Number of items in tool	Item	Mean	S.D	Meaning
17	Inappropriate Arabization strategies can diminish the unique expressive power inherent in Arabic root	3.90	1.01	Agree
18	Borrowing terms without careful consideration can introduce ambiguity into the meanings of words in Arabic dictionaries.	3.59	1.03	Agree
19	Inconsistent Arabization practices can make it challenging to standardize and control newly Arabized terms.	3.77	1.20	Agree
20	Improperly adapted foreign words can violate the established morphological rules of the Arabic language.	3.80		Agree
21	Lack of clarity in the criteria used to select appropriate terms can lead to variations in translation and Arabization among different academies	3.66		Agree
<b>Mean</b>			<b>3.74</b>	<b>0.80</b>
<b>Meaning</b>				<b>Agree</b>

Table (8) shows that, inappropriate Arabization strategies can diminish the unique expressive power inherent in Arabic root, achieved ( $M=3.90$ ). This indicates that some of the participants agree that some strategies do not help in giving the proper equivalence of neologisms. Similarly, the use of inappropriate strategies in Arabizing neologisms, such as a transcription method, also causes difficulty and may lead to inaccurate Arabization. Therefore, some of the specialists resort to use unhelpful strategies in Arabizing neologisms, such as literal and transcription strategies. Hazza (2013) has a similar result related to this reason that many entities are unaware of when and how to use various strategies, which are related to translating or Arabizing new terms. The following question sheds light on the strategies used in Arabizing neologisms.

#### 4.2. Result and discussion related to the second question

As the result of 40 participants' responses on the second part of questionnaire in the respect of the strategies of Arabizing neologisms, the following table shows the strategies used by specialists with the frequency and percentage of each strategy.

**Table 9: The strategies used in Arabizing Neologisms**

N	Strategy	Result	
		Frequency	Percentage
1	Translation by using Equivalence	12	30%
2	Transliteration	10	25%
3	Borrowing	6	15%
4	Naturalization	4	10%
5	Coining New Terms	4	10%
6	Semantic Shift	2	5%
7	Hybridization	2	5%

Table (9) shows that 'equivalence' has been the most common strategy in Arabizing neologisms, since it achieved 30% from participants' perspective. After equivalence, transliteration received 25%, which came as the second strategy in respect to Arabizing neologisms. However, semantic shift strategy and Hybridization strategies obtained only 5% as the last strategy used while Arabizing neologisms. Therefore, as an answer to the second question of the study, it can be stated that equivalence and transliteration are the most successful strategies of Arabizing scientific English neologisms into Arabic. However, Al-Asal & Smadi (2012) confirmed that using unsuitable strategies in Arabizing such terms is considered one of the common reasons behind the challenges of Arabizing neologisms as mentioned earlier in first question discussion.

### **4.3. Results and Discussion Related to the Third question**

To answer the third question, the researchers interviewed 10 professors in translation and Arabization. As mentioned earlier. The interview consisted of an open- ended question asking the 10 experts to identify the opportunities of Arabizing neologisms. Based on the results obtained by the interview, there are many possible opportunities to overcome the challenges of Arabizing neologisms from the interviewees' viewpoints. These opportunities, which achieved a high degree of agreement among the interviewees, are related to:

**Table (10): The Most Important opportunities from the Interviewees' Perspective**

N	Item	No. of Professors	%
1	Use available technology resources effectively such as AI.	10	100
2	Applying suitable strategies in Arabizing neologisms.	10	100
3	Updating curricula regularly to meet the huge number of English neologisms.	10	100
4	Updating available specialized dictionaries of neologisms.	10	100
5	Activating the movement of Arabizing neologisms with unified Arabic equivalents	8	80
6	Creating forums for collaboration among linguists and specialists as opportunity to enhance the arabization movement.	8	80
7	Leveraging technology can assist in the Arabization process by providing resources and tools for specialist.	8	80
8	Staying updated on evolving terminology	7	70
9	Organizing workshops on the importance and strategies of Arabization	7	70
10	Strengthening partnerships with concerned educational institutes	7	70
11	Enhance human-AI partnerships to help in Arabization process.	7	70

Table (10) shows 11 opportunities that are suggested by the interviewees. They are classified as the most important opportunities or solutions since they achieved a high percent agreement (70% plus). It is assumed that such opportunities will facilitate the arabization of neologisms. They are related to using translation resources and following appropriate strategies, updating curricula and dictionaries, and activating the movement of Arabizing neologisms with unified Arabic equivalent. These opportunities can be very helpful in facilitating the arabization process in Arab world from the interviewees' perspective at least.

### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

This research received grant no. (479/2024) from the Arab Observatory for Translation (an affiliate of ALECSO), which is supported by the Literature, Publishing & Translation Commission in Saudi Arabia.

## CONCLUSION

The Arabization of neologisms from English into Arabic is a complex process that involves navigating various challenges while employing effective strategies. By recognizing the opportunities that arise from this process and implementing potential solutions, the Arabic language can continue to evolve and thrive in a globalized world. This research underscores the critical importance of Arabizing technology and innovations to enhance the Arab world's competitive edge in science and technology. By systematically exploring the challenges and opportunities associated with the Arabization of neologisms, the study reveals significant barriers such as linguistic and cultural issues, media influence, and the dominance of foreign languages. Addressing these challenges requires a collaborative approach involving linguists, educators, and policy-makers to develop effective strategies for promoting Arabization. The findings emphasize the necessity of creating standardized guidelines and fostering public acceptance to facilitate this process. The engagement of scholars and translation experts, as highlighted by the survey and interviews, provides a foundation for understanding the current landscape and identifying actionable strategies to activate the Arabization movement. Ultimately, this research not only contributes to the academic discourse on language and technology but also serves as a practical guide for official planners and researchers. By implementing the recommendations derived from this study, stakeholders can significantly enhance the effectiveness of Arabization efforts, ensuring that technology serves local needs while preserving cultural identity. This, in turn, can lead to a more innovative and competitive Arab world in the global arena.

## REFERENCES

Al-Ajrami, M. (2015). The dilemma of Arabicization in the Arab world: problems and solutions. *Theory and Practice in Language Studies*, 5(10), 1989.

Al-Lisan Al-Arabi (1995). A Journal of Arabization published by the Coordination Bureau of Arabization, 40.

Al-Kaabi, R. (2012). Translating English Military Neologisms into Arabic. *Al-Mustansiriya Journal of Arts*, (59), 1-28.

Al-Sayyadi, M. (1980). Arabization and its coordination in the Arab World (in Arabic): Beirut: Markaz Dirasat AlWahdah Al-Arabiah.

Al-Shbiel, A. (2017). Arabization and its effect on the Arabic language. *Journal of Language Teaching and Research*, 8(3), 469.

Al-Asal, M. S., & Smadi, O. M. (2012). Arabicization and Arabic expanding techniques used in science lectures in two Arab universities. *Perspectives in the Arts and Humanities Asia*, 2(1), 15-38.

Ashqar, A. B. (2013). *The Problem of Equivalence: The Translation into Arabic of Specialized Technological Texts* (Unpublished Master Thesis). Faculty of Graduate Studies, An-Najah National University, Nablus, Palestine

Awadallah A. (2014) Obstacles and challenges facing the process of Arabization in the pure sciences, and ways to overcome them

Awadh, N. M., & Shafiull, K. A. (2020). Challenges of translating neologisms comparative study: Human and machine translation. *Journal of Language and Linguistic Studies*, 16(4), 1987-2002.

Alawneh, T. M. (2007). *Translation of Neologisms of Two Palestinian Intifadas the First (1987-1993) and the Second (2000-2006)* (Unpublished Master Thesis), An-Najah National University, Nablus, Palestine

Badinjki, T. (1994). The challenge of Arabization in Syria. *American Journal of Islam and Society*, 11(1), 108-112.

Bakhtiyorovna, R. (2013). *Semantic and Functional Characteristics of Neologisms in Modern English* (Unpublished Master Thesis), The Uzbek State World Languages University, Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

Banjar, S. (2008). *Translation Neologism*. Retrieved April 22, 2017, from Slideshare: <https://www.slideshare.net/dr.shadiabanjar/neologisms-presentation>

García-Sánchez, I. M. (2010). Shaping Practices in Translation: How Moroccan Immigrant Children and Families Navigate Continuity and Change. *Medi-Azioni, Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies on Languages and Cultures*, 10, 182-214.

Ghazala, H. S. (2013). Arabization Revisited in the Third Millennium. *Arab World English Journal*, 4.

Ghazala, H. (2012). *Arabization from A to Z: A Textbook for University Students (248 pages)*: Department of English , College of Social Sciences, Uma Al-Qura University, Saudi Arabia

Ghazala, H. (2008). *Translation as Problems and Solutions: A Coursebook for University Students and Trainee Translators* (Special ed.). Beirut, Labnan: Dar El-ilmLilmalayin.

Gopferich, S. (2008). *Translation Problems to Scientific and Technical English*. Tübingen, Germany: Narr.

Grami, G. M. (2019). Translation vs. Transliteration: Arabization in Scientific Text. *JELTL (Journal of English Language Teaching and Linguistics)*, 4(3).

Halpern, J. (2007). The challenges and pitfalls of Arabic romanization and arabization. In *Proc. Workshop on Comp. Approaches to Arabic Scriptbased Lang.*

Haj.M (2004) The issue of Arabization in the Arab world, its faltering factors, and proposals to overcome it, , Language Center - University of Jordan

Hammed, S. G. (2009). *Coping with Neologisms in English /Arabic Translation* (Unpublished Master Thesis), American University of Sharjah, Sharjah, UAE.

Hamshi.M, Rosnan.F and Shafri.M ( 2019) conducted study entitled "Challenges of Arabization in Contemporary Terminology.

Hendal, B. (2019). The Impact of Globalization, Arabization, and Englishization on Translation in the Arab World. *International Journal*, 7(2), 28-34.

Khan, M. (2013). Neologisms in Urdu A Linguistic Investigation of Urdu Media. *Language in India*, 13(6). 818-826.

Molavi, B. (2012). *An Analysis of the Most Frequently Used Strategies for Translating Neologisms in Economic Texts: From English into Persian* (Unpublished Master Thesis), Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran.

Newmark, P. (1995). *A Textbook of Translation*. London: Prentice-Hall

Rawad, A. (2023). The Alphabets of Arabic Letters between Translation Arabization and Science Fiction. *Journal of Science and Knowledge Horizons*, 3(03), 53-66.

Santhi, D. D. (2010). *Neologisms*. Retrieved October 1, 20204, from Dessy's Creative Page: <http://dessydys.blogspot.com>

Strengholz, J. M. (2009). Arabization policies in Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia.

Younnis, A. F. (2010). Word Formation: A Solution for Translating English Journalistic Neologisms into Arabic. *Adab Al-Rafidayn*, (57), 659-683