

**Name of Scholar : Mohammad Akram**

**Name of Supervisor : Prof. Dr. Shafiq Ahmad Khan Nadwi**

**Department : Arabic**

**Title of the thesis : Modern and Classical Medical Arabic Terminology:  
A Comparative Lexicographical Study**

As is the case with all human languages, medical Arabic terminology and lexicography have also evolved and changed from time to time. Some one, unknown to the process and timely changes, would get highly confused as is seen now days. This prompted to collect and refine the information in its logical process so that no confusion remains and Arabic medical terminological lexicography becomes meaningful and worthy.

This topic has three aspects as you may see through its wordings;

(1) Lexicology, lexicography and medical lexicons.

(2) Medical terminology and issue of its formation and compilation in Arabic language;

(3) The comparative study between the two types of medical terminologies: modern and classical.

Following findings are significant in this thesis:

The thesis deals with the fact that the concept of medicine and theory of medical sciences are almost as old as human being itself. The knowledge of medicine and therapeutics are among the very first human explorations. The medical prescriptions are considered as the earliest documentations made by mankind in the ancient history.

Abundant numbers of medical compilations were done in Abbasid era. As early as from very beginning some important physicians hasten to use and collect the basic medical words; its explanations and definitions in particular books which really may be called specialized lexicons of terminologies.

The translation work from Greek to Syriac and from Greek and Syriac to Arabic, both before advent of Islam and after it, compelled the translators to create and invent scientific and matured terminologies bearing special technical meanings.

The Research indicates that the most ancient Arabic medical documents received by the history dates back to the Umayyad period. The Arabs never underestimated the work of enriching the Arabic language and updating it with available medical sciences. There is no doubt that our ancient physicians did not become content with knowing of the translated medical inheritances of by gone nations only. But they re-looked into the translated matters and repaired its revision and went beyond this as well. So they invented in this science; innovated it and added in it a lot to the extent that medical science became pure Arabic.

Formation of scientific terminologies in its vast and wide meaning had been started since the advent of modern Arabic movement. Both the collective and individual efforts contributed to this. In the last days increased attention was observed to develop the terminological lexicography by individuals. But the crucial role in this regard was played by academies of Arabic languages in different Arab countries especially in Egypt, Syria, Iraq and Jordan. Among these the most significant role goes to Academy of Cairo and universities of Syria specially the University of Damascus.

The compilation of unified medical dictionary by Ibne Haitham Al-Khaiyat and his associates specially its last edition by WHO is a highly appreciable and valuable work.