



A Pragmatic Approach to the Editorials of Issues 36 and 50 Argumentative Value in the Editorials of Majallat al-Lugha al- ‘Arabiyya.

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Abstract:

This study takes a pragmatic approach to the concept of argumentation as an aspect of pragmatics in modern linguistic studies. The editorial is considered a rhetorical practice that aims to influence the intellectual and emotional stance of the readership and bears significant cultural and conceptual responsibility. Due to its importance, editorials frequently occupy the forefront of intellectual discourse in journals and newspapers. This research therefore aims to unveil the manifestations of argumentative achievement and its linguistic techniques in issues 36 and 50 of the Arabic Language Journal, exploring the strategy employed to enhance the argumentative potency of the discourse. The study examines how the author utilises various mechanisms and persuasive tools to embed coherent arguments, either visibly or subtly interlinking them, thereby ensuring the realisation of the discourse's primary objective.

Keywords: argumentation, editorial, pragmatics, Arabic language.

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INTRODUCTION

Human beings live in linguistically, culturally and socially diverse societies, and this has led them to develop means of communication. Language is one of the primary tools for understanding and interacting with others, enabling individuals to strengthen social bonds and exchange ideas and information. Language serves as an effective intermediary within communities and faithfully carries cultural heritage. Language has attracted significant interest since ancient times, and the proliferation of print, audio and visual media has undoubtedly played a vital role in reviving and promoting the Arabic language. It has developed and evolved rapidly. The overwhelming influx of written journalism in the Arab world has contributed to the increased use of Arabic, enriching its content and meanings. Arabic has transformed into an active authority and an influential force among

the masses, establishing a unique style aimed at shaping public opinion and persuading the target audience.

Contemporary critical theory has witnessed a shift with the advent of writing, which has transformed the nature of texts that were previously oral. Writers have sought to create written alternatives to the situational aids that accompany texts, such as gestures and intonation, which can significantly modify human cognitive beliefs. This is because, regardless of the type of literary text, it always covertly or overtly urges its reader to adopt a particular stance, with an intensity that can strengthen or weaken this stance. However, readers retain the right to engage with or dismiss the presented arguments, and can either join the ongoing discussion or turn away from it¹.

Furthermore, Ahmad al-Aqad attributes 'news communication through mass media' to 'a propositional, inferential structure that adheres to a logical, argumentative sequence and semiotic, textual hierarchy'². This is particularly evident in editorials, which utilise everything that compels a person to persuade, leading to firm beliefs and affecting many linguistic components, such as words, structures and images. The nature of the text plays a fundamental role in imbuing its language with an argumentative dimension, or lacking such a dimension³.

Published by the Higher Council for the Arabic Language in Algeria⁴, the Arabic Language Journal encompasses issues related to the Arabic language⁵, critical studies, and poetry and prose research. This study will focus on editorials by Professor Abdallah al-Ashi⁶.

Based on this, the following questions are posed for discussion: How do the editorials in issues 36 and 50 of the Arabic Language Journal highlight awareness of the importance of the Arabic language? What linguistic rhetorical mechanisms transform these editorials into discourse that achieves the goals of persuasion and guidance? To what extent are these mechanisms effective in changing language behaviour in ways that serve the issues of the Arabic language in the contemporary context? This article aims to answer these questions by adopting a pragmatic approach, which is considered the most suitable for linguistic research.

1- The editorial:

As a powerful tool for shaping public opinion and directing dialogue around prominent issues, the editorial contributes to clarifying the newspaper's stance on current events. We will therefore present its most important definitions, a brief overview of its origins and its sources.

1-1 Definition:

Many definitions of the editorial have been provided by journalists and media scholars. It is also referred to as the main article or leading article. Abd al-Latif Hamza defines it as follows: "The main article of the newspaper, possessing a unique style of formulation. Its foundation is explanation and interpretation, using logical and emotional arguments to persuade the reader."⁷ The editorial expresses the newspaper's institutional opinion and

clarifies its stance on a current event, issue or phenomenon. Often published without the author's signature, it is usually found in a fixed location within the journal and addresses a topic related to the content and themes of other articles in the same publication. Its primary aim is persuasion. Relying on evidence, arguments, statistics and data, the editorial attempts to establish its reasoning through various methods and diverse techniques, in order to sway the reader and gain their support for the subject presented by the author.

1-2 Origins and importance:

As previously mentioned, the emergence of editorials is linked to the inception of journalistic articles. When the first newspapers appeared, journalistic articles began to take their place, as papers in the 17th and 18th centuries often contained only one main article. Given the unclear concept of journalism at that time, writers expressed their opinions in a detailed and extensive manner. Vladimir Hudits notes that this type of writing had become firmly established in journalism by the mid-nineteenth century, particularly after political parties began owning newspapers to express their views⁸.

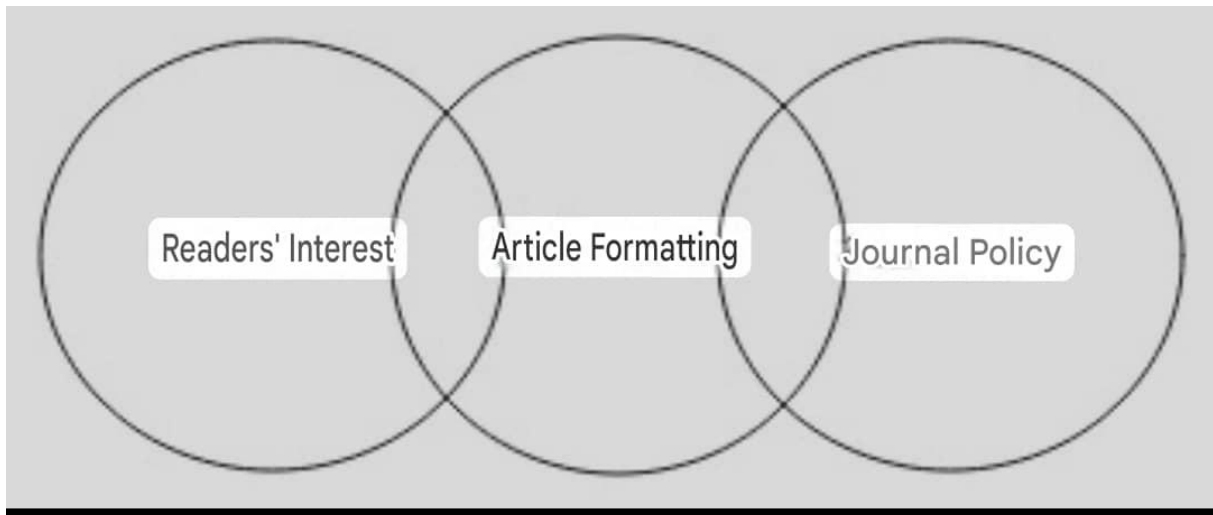
This type of writing is called an editorial or main article because it is the first thing the reader encounters. Daniel Defoe, the English publisher of *The Review* in London in 1704, was the first to give it this name (Letter Introductory)⁹. His articles appeared at the top of the newspaper, engagingly discussing political or social issues and commenting on current events. The scope of the editorial expanded to encompass all aspects of life, with essayists such as Addison, Steele and Johnson contributing.

The most notable Arab editorial writers of the past century include: Muhammad Abduh, Adib Ishaq, Ibrahim al-Muwailihi, Ahmad Lutfi al-Sayyid, Abdul Qadir Hamza, Ibrahim al-Mazni, Hassanain Haykal, Ihsan Abdel Quddous and Anis Mansour.

The editorial is of significant importance as it occupies the forefront of the journal. Written by the publisher, chairman of the board or editor-in-chief, its presentation method and style differ from other journalistic genres such as reporting or commentary. Editorials contain:¹⁰

1. Discussion of a single topic, focusing on one simple idea without delving into others.
2. The style should be straightforward.
3. Use correct language.
4. Avoid rare or obscure words to ensure the reader does not feel they do not understand the content, nor that the author is positioning themselves as a teacher or advisor.

Journalism scholars emphasise the necessity for editorial writers to embody three intertwined elements in their work, each of which influences and relies on the others.



Source: Outline created by the researcher

1–3 Sources for writing editorials:

The sources for writing editorials are diverse and varied. They include:¹¹

1. News issued by local, Arab and international newspapers and broadcast by news agencies, radio and television. Sources may also come from periodic and specialised publications or via the internet.
2. Data found in scientific, historical and literary books, as well as publications issued by various local and international research bodies.
3. Information and statistics, as well as personal and private conversations with high-ranking officials, help to highlight, disseminate and interpret news and events.

2. Argumentative discourse:

Argumentation is a linguistic and human activity aimed at persuading and modifying the behaviour of the recipient¹². It requires an understanding of the subtleties of arguments and what influences others intellectually and emotionally¹³. It relies on a high level of cultural capital, which the arguer draws upon to achieve this in an atmosphere of freedom. Given the significant importance attributed to arguments at this stage, several researchers have endeavoured to contemplate them, exploring the characteristics of argumentative structure in discourse.

A number of international conferences have been held on argumentative theory, which has emerged as a distinct linguistic and philosophical field, separate from rhetoric and debate. This has been achieved by reinterpreting the Greek legacy through the lens of contemporary linguistics. These conferences have established a conceptual framework for contemporary argumentative studies, addressing the questions of our era. They have created independent branches in some countries, issued journals and forged connections with various fields, including linguistics, sociology, psychology, economics and philosophy.

In the second half of the last century, argumentation solidified as a fundamental area of study, with notable contributions to research from scholars such as Chaïm Perelman and Lucie Olbrechts-Tyteca in their work *Traité de l'argumentation: la nouvelle rhétorique* (Treatise on Argumentation: The New Rhetoric), and Michel Meyer in his research *Questions de rhétoriques*.

Building on this theoretical groundwork, a pragmatic analysis of the editorials in issues 36 and 50 of the Arabic Language Journal provides valuable insight into the underlying argumentative values of the issues under study.

The editorial occupies a pivotal position within the structure of the Arabic Language Journal due to its long-standing importance. In his editorial, Professor Abdallah al-Ashi discusses prominent intellectual and cultural opinions and debates relevant to the linguistic community and capturing the attention of Arab readers. He accompanies his discussions with analysis and clarification of the implications contained within. The journal relies on the editorial to attract and sway readers, with the primary aim of persuasion and influencing public opinion.

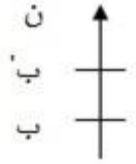
The editorial typically appears in a specific location within the journal, often on page 9 under the consistent title 'Word of the Issue', followed by the subject title of the article to make it easy to identify. This may align with the policy of defining the character and identity of the journal in terms of its form and content.

3- Linguistic argumentative mechanisms in the editorials of issues 36 and 50 of the Arabic Language Journal:

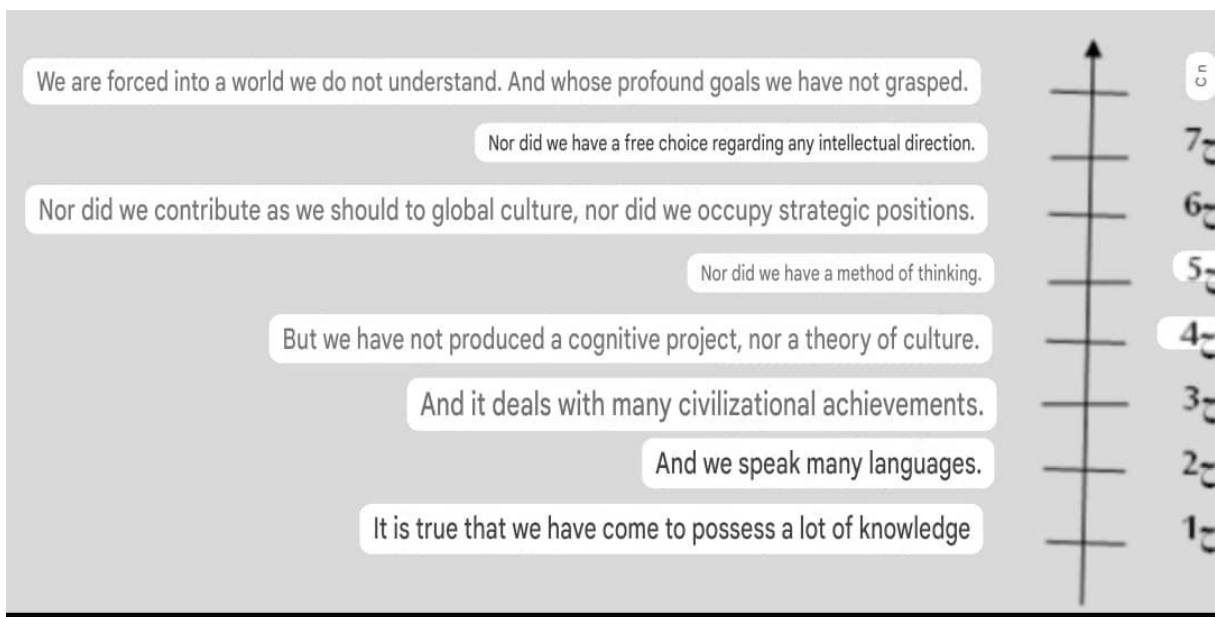
This approach focuses on the argumentative nature of language and its persuasive power, which extends beyond the laws of logic, reasoning and proof. 'Argumentation in Language', a collaborative study by J.C. Anscombe and Oswald Durcot, presents a linguistic theory from a pragmatic perspective. It starts from the idea that language inherently carries an argumentative function. The focus of their research is 'the expression of pragmatic meaning (as opposed to descriptive factual meaning) registered in the structures of language, and clarifying the conditions for its possible use¹⁴'.

3-1 Argumentative Scales:

The theory of argumentative scales is based on the correlation between arguments and conclusions. Arguments (B) and (B') belong to the same argumentative value, forming the same argumentative scale and supporting a single conclusion. However, B and B' differ in their argumentative strength: B' is stronger than B on the scale of arguments. Therefore, argumentative scales are governed by strength and weakness rather than truth and falsehood¹⁵.



Among the examples where Abdullah al-Ashi employed argumentative scales, we can cite his statement in issue 36: 'It is true that we now possess a wealth of knowledge, speak many languages and engage with numerous civilisational achievements. Yet we have not produced a cognitive project, a cultural theory or a method of thinking. Nor have we contributed as we should to global culture. Nor have we occupied strategic positions. Nor have we had a free choice in any intellectual direction. We are reluctantly engaged in a world we do not understand, and we have not grasped its profound purpose.¹⁶'

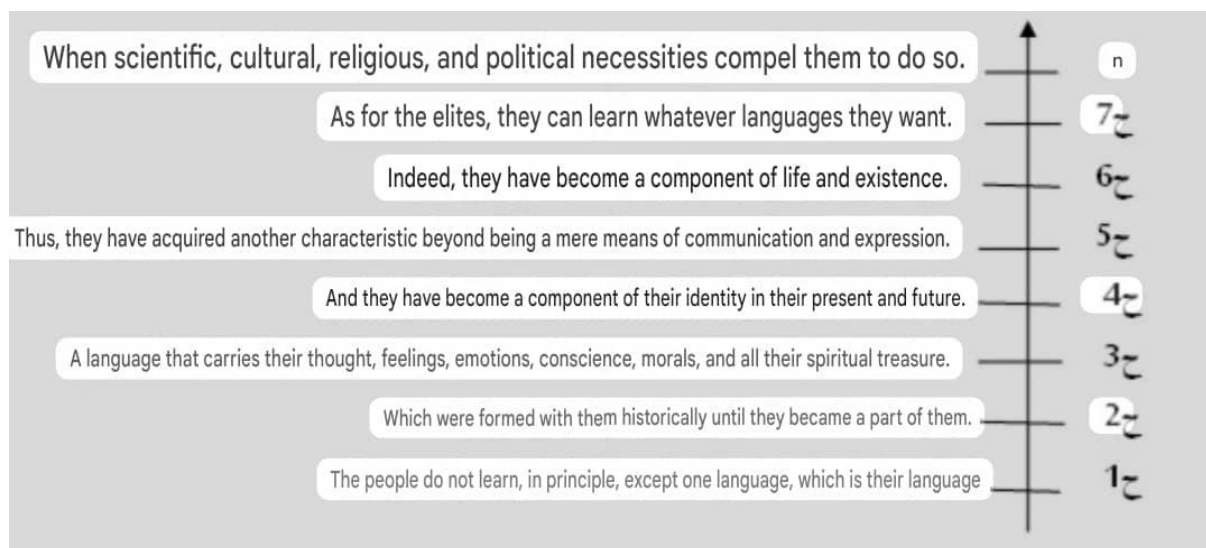


Upon closer examination of this statement, we find that it contains a series of arranged arguments presented in ascending order and directed as follows:

The argumentative scale helps to sequence ideas in a way that allows the reader to follow them step by step. Each idea builds on its predecessor and influences the subsequent one, leading to the final conclusion. The argument starts with the weakest idea and culminates in the strongest. The scales range from learning foreign languages and how this facilitates openness and communication with diverse global cultures, thereby contributing to a broader understanding of intellectual horizons. However, this cultural advancement has not brought about radical changes to the intellectual and cultural environment. Rather, it has led us into a maze that threatens our cultural identity.

In issue 50, he states: 'People do not fundamentally learn more than one language — their own language, which has formed alongside them over time and become part of them — a language that carries their thoughts, feelings, emotions, conscience, ethics and all their spiritual wealth. It has thus become a component of their present-day identity and destiny,

acquiring another characteristic beyond being merely a means of communication and expression. It has become an integral part of life and existence. As for the elites, they may learn whatever languages they wish when scientific, cultural, religious and political necessities compel them to do so.¹⁷



In the editorial of issue 50, the author raises the issue of learning foreign languages and their role in shaping identity. He clarifies that people learn only one language — their mother tongue — which transcends mere communication to become an integral part of their history, thoughts and emotions. Language is deeply rooted in an individual's life and existence — it is part of their destiny. The author justifies linguistic diversity among elites as a choice rather than an imposition, necessitated by scientific, religious, political and cultural demands, as well as the need for knowledge. The influence of foreign languages on the elite is less pronounced than on the general population. He presents these ideas on a gradual scale, distinguishing between those who learn their mother tongue as part of their cultural and existential formation, and those who learn it for external purposes, serving various interests.

3-2 Argumentative Connectors:

The study of argumentative connectors is directly related to argumentative analysis, and researchers have given considerable attention to this issue by delving into the fundamental differences these connectors create in meaning due to the distinctions they make. The connectors referred to here are pragmatic argumentative connectors, not merely grammatical conjunctions. They are 'linguistic signs that link two linguistic actions within the utterance itself'¹⁸.

Since language has an argumentative function, there are specific linguistic indicators of argumentation, on which both Durcot and Anscombe have focused, emphasising their persuasive value. They distinguished between two types of linguistic component that fulfil this function. The first type consists of argumentative connectors that link statements through grammatical elements such as conjunctions ('and', 'for', 'but', 'if', etc.), connecting two or more semantic units.

The second type occurs within a single statement and involves elements that affect the assertion, such as exclusivity and negation, as well as lexical components that often imply indirect references, such as 'since' (the temporal adverb), 'approximately', 'at least', and so on. These are called argumentative operators. Durcot first introduced the concept of the argumentative operator in his 1983 article "Note sur l'argumentatif et l'acte d'argumenter", which translates as "Argumentative Operator and Argumentative Aim"¹⁹.

We observe a strong and intensive presence of specific linguistic indicators of argumentation within the editorials of the Arabic Language Journal. In our study, we will highlight some of these indicators' argumentative uses. Connectors establish argumentative relationships (e.g. conditional, causal, entailment, inference and opposition) between arguments and conclusions. In this model, evidence leads to a conclusion, which then leads to further evidence. These relationships form a general argumentative programme, linking the speaker, the recipient and the conditions of the communicative and social context.

Attempting to identify the most significant argumentative relationships reveals them to be robustly present within a single statement. For instance, in issue 36, Abdullah al-Ashi states: 'We can summarise the answers to the previous questions by saying that development is a civilisational condition, but it begins with developing self-awareness, not awareness of others as is happening now.' In other words, development starts from the inside, not the outside; the outside is subordinate. Currently, we are undergoing modernisation in form, but the driving force behind that is an 'outside' force, not our own; we are following the 'outside' of the 'other' to the inside.²⁰ The connectors used here are: 'that', 'but', 'and', 'for'.

In issue 50, the author also states: 'Betting on language as a condition for progress is a misguided gamble, as no country that has achieved a civilisational leap has relied solely on language.' Neither Japan, China, the countries of South Asia nor any other country has considered this linguistic condition. Rather, they have likely established a more important condition: starting from the subjective condition as a principle for moving towards universality. Therefore, it is not reasonable to pursue this arbitrary solution; rather, one should search for something deeper.'²¹

This statement contains many argumentative connectors, beginning with 'and', which is evident in both issues under study and serves a causal function. It also avoids redundancy and prevents the text from becoming disjointed. The argumentative connectors used here are: 'that', 'since', 'not', and 'but'.

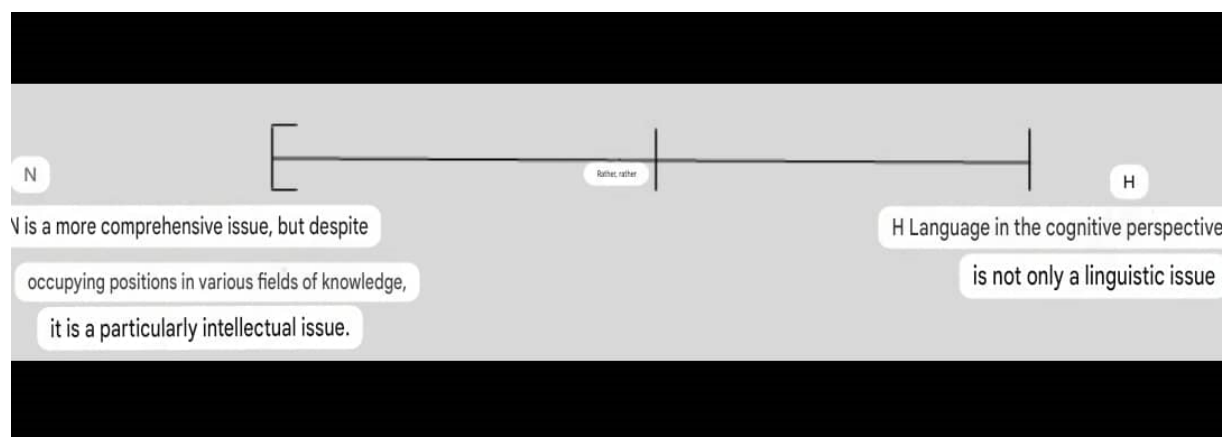
The term 'but' is considered a conjunction of opposition, meaning it links two opposing arguments. It introduces a counter-argument to the previous claim and notes that both arguments lead to the same conclusion, albeit with varying degrees of argumentative strength. The speaker begins their presentation by asserting that relying solely on language as a condition for civilisation is misguided, and it is unreasonable to make language a decisive factor in achieving progress. They remind us that countries that have

made significant civilisational advancements did not promote a specific language as a primary condition for their development. Instead, they established other conditions, drawing from their unique contexts and relying on their cultural authenticity. The arguments that follow 'but' are stronger and occupy a higher position on the argumentative scale. Here, the author calls for moving beyond arbitrary solutions and focusing on more fundamental factors.

3-3 Argumentative Operators:

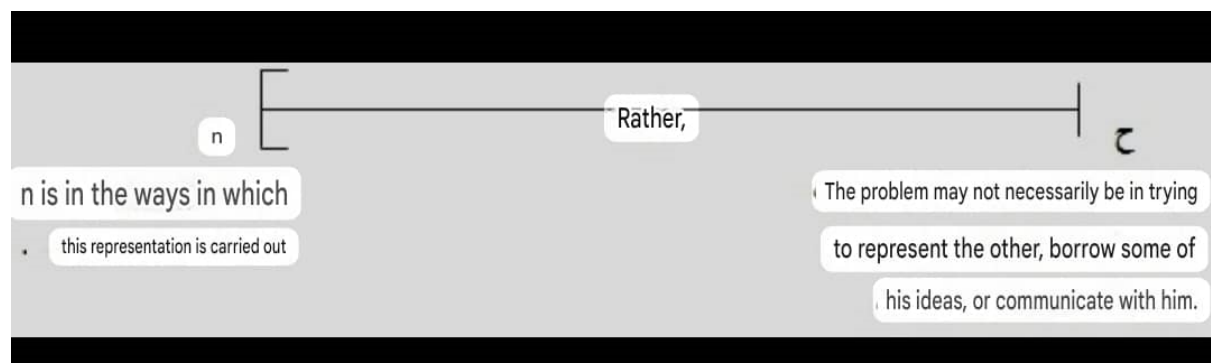
Durcot first introduced the concept of the argumentative operator in two articles: "Note sur l'argumentatif et l'acte d'argumenter", published in 1983; and "Opérateur argumentatif et visée argumentative"²².

These connectors have a strong and intensive presence in the editorials of the Arabic Language Journal, and in our study, we will highlight some of their uses in argumentation. These connectors establish argumentative relationships, guiding the writer's discourse in accordance with their intentions.



Source: Outline created by the researcher based on Abdullah al-Ashi, '*Arabic and the Battle of Modernisation*', Issue 36, p. 12. Arabic and the Battle of Modernisation, Issue 36, p. 12.

This diagram illustrates the effectiveness of the argumentative operator 'not...but' in Issue 36, and how it contributes to linking the argument with the conclusion.



Source: Outline created by the researcher based on Abdullah al-Ashi: 'Choice and Necessity in Learning Languages', Issue 36, p. 10.

Accordingly, the argumentative operator 'not...but' plays an active and effective role in strengthening the argumentative power of the statement. The issue is not merely about openness and interaction with others and representing their cognitive models, but also how ideas are imported and borrowed — whether through unconscious imitation or critical reconfiguration to align with our needs, suit our reality, and address our questions.

3-4 Recurrence:

Recurrence has been addressed in textual linguistics as a form of lexical cohesion and a manifestation of textual coherence, as it contributes to the construction, development, and growth of the text. Various definitions have been provided, one of which is by Jamil Abdul Majid, who states: "The term recurrence here refers to the repetition of two words with the same reference. Such recurrence is considered a form of anaphora, meaning that the second word refers back to the first, thus creating a connection between them, and consequently between the sentence or paragraph containing the first element of the recurrence and the sentence or paragraph containing the second element."²³

In this short statement, Abdullah al-Ashi uses the term 'development' four times to emphasise the importance of this topic and ensure it remains at the forefront of our minds. Replacing the word 'development' each time with another term would weaken the argument considerably. These repeated lexical units represent the major issues the author wants us to reconsider, as they cannot be postponed.

We support this with Abdullah Al-Ashi's statement in Issue 50: 'Learning a foreign language means adding culture to our culture and experience to our experience.' Knowing a language means replacing it, and anyone who knows a language other than their own is necessarily a follower. Even worse is when proficient researchers are asked to write their research in another language to keep up with civilisation. Is this alignment with civilisation or subservience to a local language tied to cultural, ideological, political, economic and security institutions?²⁴

In this statement, the author highlights a critically important issue: the choice and necessity of learning languages. He attempts to convince us that culture is a significant factor in establishing a renaissance. The modernisation that benefits the Arab nation occurs while preserving the uniqueness of Arab culture amidst the challenges of globalisation.

In issue 36, he states: 'We summarise the answer to the previous questions by saying that development is a civilisational condition, but it begins with the development of self-awareness rather than awareness of others, as is happening now.' In other words, development starts from within, not from without; the outside is a follower. Currently, we

are undergoing modernisation in form, but the driver responsible for this is the 'internal' other²⁵.'

Abdullah Al-Ashi uses the term 'development' four times in this short statement to highlight this issue, thereby strengthening its presence in our minds. Replacing the word 'development' each time with another word would weaken the argument considerably. It is noteworthy that these repeated lexical units, albeit in varying proportions, represent the major issues that the author wanted to persuade us to reconsider, as they cannot be postponed.

Conclusion:

Our study of the argumentative value of the editorials in issues 36 and 50 of the Arabic Language Journal has led us to make several findings, summarised below:

The editorials, in terms of their persuasive role, are synonymous with argumentation affecting many linguistic components, such as words, structures and images. Professor Abdullah al-Ashi utilises everything that could influence the reader, persuading them through his effective use of various linguistic argumentative mechanisms that cater to the diverse mentalities of the audience. His aim is to exert intellectual influence that drives conviction akin to a firm belief.

The argumentative scales in the editorials of issues 36 and 50 of the Arabic Language Journal, published by the Higher Council for the Arabic Language, form the basis of persuasion and are integral to the argumentative process. They gain acceptance and endorsement from their audience. Professor Abdullah al-Ashi's awareness of the hierarchy of these scales within his editorials is more important than the arguments themselves, as he carefully selects arguments that impact readers and lead them to accept his statements. This reinforces the idea that language is an integral part of people's identity and existence; it is the vessel of awareness and thought, transcending communication to become an authentic entity and stable essence.

In the editorials of issues 36 and 50, Abdullah al-Ashi employed various means and different media to convince his readers, using argumentative connectors such as 'and', 'for', 'but', 'because', 'not...except', 'consequently', 'if' and 'then', as these fulfil pragmatic functions that go beyond mere grammatical linkage. They also establish argumentative relationships (e.g. opposition, causality, condition, entailment, justification and inference) to create a logical sequence by moving from cause to result. These linguistic connectors contributed significantly to the cohesion and coherence of the editorials, intensifying our conviction about the undesirable effects of translation on the Arabic language. These effects include terminology chaos and the simplification of vocabulary, which diminishes the richness of the mother tongue. Excessive reliance on translation leads to a decline in linguistic creativity and the homogenisation of linguistic patterns and structures.

Abdullah al-Ashi employed various methods and diverse approaches to establish his arguments and craft his reasoning in order to engage and captivate readers. Most of the

connectors serve a causal linking purpose, such as: 'because', 'but', 'even' (and, and, for) causality. They therefore act as distorted formulas and masks, representing the author's desire to instil a culture of justification in the Arab environment, and to avoid irresponsible positions and the arbitrary acceptance of matters. The linguistic analysis of these connectors revealed that the editorials are largely argumentative.

Abdullah al-Ashi used repetition to emphasise that learning foreign languages or modernising our mother tongue may be seen by some as a sign of development and an enrichment of knowledge and cultural capital. However, this can be perceived as cultural dominance and the marginalisation of our presence, creating new methodological issues that hinder our path to progress and prosperity. Modernisation must stem from an internal awareness of ourselves, and emphasising the importance of our mother tongue is vital for preserving cultural authenticity.

The linguistic argumentative mechanisms in the editorials served to persuade and demonstrated the logical progression of arguments in the two journal editorials. This confirms the author's scientific and methodological orientation, his representation of the values of our era, and his desire to change Arab mentality to make it more objective.

The editorials in issues 36 and 50 of the Arabic Language Journal reflect the evolution of the argumentative discourse of the Higher Council for the Arabic Language in Algeria. The argumentative mechanisms vary between emphasising identity and achievements, and calling for adaptation to the digital age. The central goal remains to enhance the status of the Arabic language in Algerian society through discourse balancing rationality and emotion, authenticity and modernity.

Appendices:

Appendix 1: Summary of the content of issues 36 and 50 of the Arabic Language Journal editorials.

Journal Title	Issue Number	Its title	Content
Arabic Language Journal	36	Arabic and the Battle of Modernization"	In his article, Abdullah Al-Ashi begins by questioning the hypothesis that learning languages and using them in academic research is always for scientific or cultural reasons. He suggests that it may also have political or cultural objectives linked to the dominance of global powers. He argues that language is not merely a neutral tool, but encompasses ideological and identity systems that can influence learners and their behaviour. He discusses the importance of protecting the mother tongue, emphasising that it is more than just a means of communication

			and connecting it to identity. He calls for the modernisation of the Arabic language and criticises its marginalisation in administrative and scientific fields. He also warns against unconsidered engagement in foreign language projects under the guise of modernisation. Rather than borrowing from other languages, he argues for investing in Arabic, establishing it as the language of science and innovation.
	50	Choice and Necessity in Learning Languages	In his editorial, the author asks what motivates the continuous increase in language learning. Is it driven by scientific and civilisational reasons, or is it merely a political, economic or military reaction? He goes on to explain how learning a new language can contribute to modernisation and cultural openness. However, it can also impact community identity and expose it to cultural hegemony, as seen historically with the dominance of the French language. He then questions whether this will apply to English and Chinese as well. Al-Ashi illustrates that progress is not solely dependent on foreign languages, but is also influenced by intrinsic motivation and ethical considerations. He cites the experiences of countries such as Japan, South Korea and South Asian nations, which do not associate modernisation with a particular language. The author concludes by emphasising the profound relationship between language and cultural identity, and the importance of preserving one's native language in the face of global challenges.

Source: Table created by the researcher based on the editorials in issues 36 and 50 of the Arabic Language Journal.

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⁴⁻ Arabic Language': A quarterly, peer-reviewed journal published in Arabic and issued in June and December each year by the Supreme Council for the Arabic Language in Algeria since 2005. The journal focuses on issues related to the Arabic language and its scientific, cultural and intellectual domains. It includes original research aimed at enhancing the Arabic language in various domains.

The articles are distributed across the following scientific themes:

- Traditional and contemporary linguistic studies.
- Literary and critical studies, cultural studies and translation studies.
- The use of technology in analysing linguistic phenomena.
- Terminology science, dictionaries, educational sciences and comparative linguistics.

The journal aims to promote the Arabic language and its usage in scientific and knowledge fields, thereby achieving the objectives of the Supreme Council for the Arabic Language.

⁵⁻ The Higher Council for the Arabic Language: A central body dedicated to promoting and enhancing the status of the Arabic language and consolidating its position. It is affiliated with the Presidency of the Republic and is designated by Presidential Decree No. 98-266 dated 17 Rabi' al-Awwal 1410 AH (July 11, 1998 AD). It is structured as follows:

The Council includes the following bodies: a President, a General Assembly, a Bureau, three (3) General Committees, and an Administrative and Executive Secretariat headed by a Secretary-General. The Higher Council has broad powers, including:

- Coordinates between the various bodies overseeing the process of generalizing the use of the Arabic language, promoting it, and developing it.
- Evaluates the work of the bodies responsible for generalizing the use of the Arabic language, promoting it, and developing it.
- Examines the suitability of the deadlines related to certain higher education specializations stipulated in Article 7, amending and supplementing the second paragraph of Article 36 of Law No. 91-05 dated January 16, 1991 AD.
- Contributes to the preparation and proposal of practical elements that form the basis for developing national programs within the framework of the general policy for programs to promote the Arabic language.

- Supports the actual implementation of national programs.
- Promotes and protects the use of the Arabic language in public administrations and facilities and ensures its integrity.
- Studies and expresses its opinion on sectoral action plans and programs related to the promotion of the use of the Arabic language.

Organizational Decrees, Arabic Language Magazine, Issue 1, March 1999, pp. 222, 223, 224, 226.

Prominent Algerian academic figures have served on the Council, including:

Dr. Abdelmalek Mortad (1998-2001).

Dr. Mohamed Ould Khalifa (2001-2012).

Poet Ezzedine Mihoubi (2013-2015).

Dr. Saleh Belaid (2016-).

See: Ali Al-Qasimi (2018), The Blessings of the Supreme Council for the Arabic Language on My Academic and Literary Career, in the book *Renewed Continuity, Celebrating the Twentieth Anniversary 1998-2018*, Dar Al-Khalduniya for Printing, Publishing and Distribution, 1st ed., Algeria, p. 83.

⁶⁻ Supreme Council for the Arabic Language: A central authority dedicated to enhancing the status of the Arabic language. It was established under Presidential Decree No. 98-266, dated 17 Rabi' al-Awwal 1410 AH (11 July 1998). It comprises a president, a general assembly, an office, three general committees and an administrative and executive secretariat, which is managed by a secretary-general.

The council has extensive powers, including:

- Coordinating various bodies that oversee the promotion and development of the Arabic language.
- Evaluating the work of organisations responsible for promoting the Arabic language.
- Reviewing the appropriateness of deadlines related to certain higher education specialisations.
- Contributing to the preparation and proposal of elements for national programmes aiming to promote Arabic.

Supporting the effective implementation of national programmes.

Promoting and protecting the Arabic language in public administrations and facilities.

Dr Abdullah Al-Achi: He has taught at several Algerian and Arab universities since 1981. He obtained a doctorate in literary criticism and theory in 1992 and became a professor at Batna University in Algeria. He has supervised numerous theses and participated in various national and international conferences. He is the author of several works on literary criticism and theory.

⁷⁻ Abdul-Latif Hamza, *The Art of the Article*, Dar Al-Fikr Al-Arabi, Cairo, Egypt, p. 76.

⁸⁻ Rafid Ajeel Flih (25/03/2025), 'Definition of the Editorial', available at: [Startimes] (accessed 26 June 2025).

⁹⁻ Abdul-Aziz Sharaf (2000), *The Art of Journalistic Writing*, Dar Quba for Printing and Publishing, Cairo, Egypt, p. 57.

¹⁰⁻ Hussein Al-Audat (2000), 'The Editorial', *Journal of Humanities (Journalism and Media)*, Arabic Encyclopedia, Damascus, Syria, Vol. 2, available at: Arab Encyclopedia (Accessed: 12 June 2025).

¹¹⁻ Ismail Ibrahim (2001), *The Art of Journalistic Writing: Theoretical Foundations and Practical Applications*, Dar Al-Fajr for Publishing and Distribution, 1st ed., Cairo, Egypt, pp. 84-85.

¹²⁻ Nasima Zamali, 'Discourse pragmatics in high gear: Karen Kneissl's speech in Arabic at the United Nations as a model' (pragmatic approach), *Tabna Journal of Scientific and Academic Studies*, University Centre of Martyr Si Lhwas, Batna, Algeria, Vol. 1, No. 4, 2021, p. 750.

¹³⁻ Abdul-Ghani Triki, 'Argumentative Techniques According to Perelman and Tyteca and Their Pragmatic Objectives', *Apollus Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 9, Mohammed Sharif Messaadia University, Souk Ahras, Algeria, 2022, p. 297.

¹⁴⁻ Shukri Al-Mabkhout (no date), 'The Theory of Argumentation in Language', in *Major Theories of Argumentation in Western Traditions from Aristotle to Today*, University of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences, Monastir, Tunisia, p. 351.

¹⁵⁻ J. Moeschler and A. Reboul (1994), *Encyclopedic Dictionary of Pragmatics*, Seuil, Paris, 281 pp.

¹⁶⁻ Abdullah Al-Achi, 'Arabic and the Battle of Modernisation', *Arabic Language Journal*, Supreme Council for the Arabic Language, Algeria, No. 50, Vol. 22, Second Quarter 2020, p. 10.

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- ¹⁷- Abdullah Al-Ashi, 'Choice and Necessity in Learning Languages', Arabic Language Journal, Supreme Council for the Arabic Language, Algeria, No. 36 (n.d.), Second Quarter 2017, p. 11.
- ¹⁸- Jacque Moeschler and Anne Reboul, *Encyclopedic Dictionary of Pragmatics*, p. 282.
- ¹⁹- Aboubakr Al-Izawi (2006), 'Argumentation and Argumentative Meaning', in *Argumentation: Its Nature, Fields, and Functions*, coordinated by Hamou Al-Naqari, 1st ed., Faculty of Arts and Humanities, Casablanca, Morocco, p. 64.
- ²⁰- Abdullah Al-Ashi, 'Arabic and the Battle of Modernisation', p. 12.
- ²¹- Abdullah Al-Ashi, 'Choice and Necessity in Learning Languages', p. 10.
- ²²- Aboubakr Al-Izawi (2006), 'Argumentation and Argumentative Meaning', in *Argumentation: Its Nature, Fields, and Functions*, edited by Hamou Al-Naqari, p. 64.
- Text linguistics: Also known as textology, it has achieved significant development in its first twenty years, leading to a fundamental understanding of text construction and coherence in extended relationships. It has also surpassed strict linguistic boundaries and expanded the field of linguistics in different directions. Even his critics accuse him of developing towards a comprehensive science. Wolfgang Heine and Dieter Vihweger: *Introduction to Textual Linguistics* (1991), trans. Faleh bin Shabib Al-Ajmi, Scientific Publishing and Printing, 1st ed., King Saud University, Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, p. 7.
- ²³- Jamil Abdul-Majid (1998), 'Rhetoric in Arabic Rhetoric and Text Linguistics', 1st ed., Egyptian General Book Organisation, Egypt, p. 79.
- ²⁴- Abdullah Al-Ashi, 'Choice and Necessity in Learning Languages', pp. 11–12.
- ²⁵- Abdullah Al-Ashi, 'Arabic and the Battle of Modernisation', p. 12.