**Introduction**   
the purpose of accounting is to provide the information that is needed for sound economic decision making.   
  
**Financial accounting**   
the main purpose of financial accounting is to prepare financial reports that provide information about a firm’s performance to eternal parties such as investors, creditors, and tax authorities.   
  
**Managerial accounting**contrasts with financial accounting in that managerial accounting is for internal decision making and dos not have to follow any rules issued by standard setting bodies. Financial accounting, on the other hand, is principle (GAAP) guidelines.  
  
**Accounting standards**in order that financial statements report financial performance fairly and consistently, they are prepared according to widely accepted accounting **accounting standards.** These standards are referred to as generally Accepted Accounts principles, or simply GAAP.  
  
**Identifying**keeping a long transactions and events measured in dollars and classified and summarized in a useful format.  
 **Communicating**  
Means preparing accounting reports such as financial statements, and analyzing and interpreting these.  
  
  
  
  
  
  
**Search elements**   
  
1- definition of accounting  
2- users of financial accounting  
3- basic accounting equation   
4- أهم المصطلحات باللغة العربية و اللغة الإنجليزية

**Search content** **1-Definition of accounting**   
Accounting:-is the language of business and is called this because all organizations set up an accounting information system to communicate data to help people make better decisions.  
  
Accounting:-is a system that   
Indentifies-Records-Communicate  
Relevant, reliable, and comparable information about an organization’s business activation.  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
**2-Users of financial accounting**   
  
**External Information Users**   
External Users:-are NOT directly involved in running the organization.  
Examples: shareholders (investors), lenders, directors, customers, suppliers, regulators, lawyers, borkers, and the press   
  
External users have limited access to an organization’s information.  
  
Eternal user’s business decisions depend on information that is reliable, relevant, and comparable.  
  
 These financial statements are called general-purpose financial statements.   
  
**a.Lenders (creditors)**  
  
Loan money or other resources to an organizations.   
they look for information to help them assess whether an organization is likely to repay its loans with interest.  
Examples: banks, savings and loans, and mortgage and finance companies.   
  
**b.Shareholders (investors)**  
  
Owners of a corporation.   
Use accounting reports in deciding whether to buy, hold, or sell stock.  
  
**c.Board of Directors**  
Oversees stockholders interests in an organization.  
  
**d.External** (independent) Auditors  
Exmine financial statements to verify that they are prepared accourding to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAB/IFRS).  
  
**e.Employees and Labor Unions**  
  
Use financial statements to judge the fairness of wages, assess job prospects, and bargain for better wages.  
  
**f.Regulators**Often have legal authority over certain activities of organizations.  
IRS who requires organizations to file accounting reports computing taxes.  
Utility boards use accounting information to set utility rates.  
  
**g.Contributors**   
  
Use accounting information to evaluate the use and empact of their donations.   
  
**h.Suppliers**  
Use accounting informations to judge the soundness of a customer before making sales on credit.

**3-Basic Accounting Equation   
  
Assets=Liabilities+Aquity**This model has been used since the 18th century. It essentially states that a business owes all of its assets to either creditors or owners, where the assets of a business are its resources, and the creditors and owners are the sources of those resources.

**4-أهم مصطلاحات باللغة العربية و باللغة الإنجليزية**1-Accounting محاسبة 2-Adjustmentالتسوية   
3-Accountant محاسب   
4-Account حساب   
5-Accounting cycle دورة المحاسبة   
6-Debit مدين  
7-Credit دائن   
8-Transactionعملية مالية   
9-General journal اليومية العامة   
10-journal entry قيد اليومية   
11-Adjusting entry قيد التسويق   
12-Closing entry قيد الاقفال   
13-Ledger دفتر الإستا   
14-Postترحيل   
15-Trial bala ميزان المراجعة   
16-Cashنقدي   
17-On creditعلى الحساب   
18-Depositإيداع   
19-Withdrawسحب   
20-Borrowاقتراض   
21-Trade discountخصم تجاري   
22-Incame ststementقائمة الدخل   
23-Purchases المشتريات   
24-Bondsسندات   
25-Paymentدفع   
26-Servicesخدمات   
27-Capitalرأس المال   
28-Investmentالاستثمار  
29-Withdrewالمسحوبات   
30-Depositedإيداع  
31-Purchaseمشترى   
32-Cash purchaseمشتريات نقدية  
33-Accounts puayable الدائنون  
34-Assets الأصول   
35-Board of directors مجلس الإدارة   
36-Bondsالسندات   
37-Bonds discountخصم إصدار السندات   
38-Bonds premiumعلاوة إصدار السندات   
39-Book valueالقيمة الدفترية   
40-Branchesفروع   
41-Budget موازنة تقديرية   
42-Business Entityالمنشأة الاقتصادية   
43-Business Trinsactionعملية تجارية   
44-Call provisionشرط الاستدعاء   
45-Capital رأس المال   
46-Capital Accountحساب رأس مالي   
47-Capital Expanditureمصروف رأسمالي   
48- Capital Expanditures النفقات الرأسمالية   
49-Capital Gains مكاسب رأس مالية   
50-Capital Losses خسائر رأسمالية   
51-capital Maintenance Concept مفهوم المحافظة على رأس المال   
52-Carrying Value القيمة الدفترية   
53-Cash النقد   
54-Cash Basis of Accounting الأساس النقدي المحاسبي   
55-Cash Budget الموازنة النقدية – الميزانية التقديرية للنقدية   
56-Cash Equivalents ما يعادل النقدية   
57-Cash Flow from Operations التدفقات النقدية من العمليات التشغيلية   
58-Cash flows التدفقات النقدية   
59- Cash flows Statement قائمة التدفقات النقدية   
60-Cash Inflowsالتدفقات النقدية الداخلية   
61-Cash outflows-use of cash التدفقات النقدية الخارجية 62-Chartered Acountant محاسب قانوني   
63-Classification التصنيف   
64-Coding ترميز   
  
**The conclusion**At first I wrote about “Accountant”, then I wrote about the users of financial information, and about “the basic equation”, at the end I wrote about most important terminologies in Arabic langguage and English language .

**References**-from the university book  
  
The introduction:-pages 5/6  
Definition of accounting:-page 6  
Users of financial accounting:-pages 7/8/9  
Basic accounting equation:-page 19  
أهم المصطلحات باللغة العربية و باللغة الإنجليزية:- صفحة189/190، و بعض الكلمات من الكتاب