

Justify the Use of Techniques in Learning Arabic Language

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Article Info	Abstract
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1. Introduction

It goes without saying about the importance of the Arabic language, its characteristics, and advantages, and its role in preserving the Arab identity. Being the mainstay of the Arab existence; It is the nexus between the Arabs and the Islamic people who participated in the flourishing of Arab and Islamic culture. It is the language of the Holy Quran, Arab, and Islamic culture. Hence, the great importance of strengthening the status of the Arabic language, and working to spread and teach it, even to non-native speakers of the Islamic people, because this is to protect the cultural and civilizational security of the Arab and Islamic nation.

Statement of the Problem

This paper tries to reveal the reality of learning the Arabic language when all powerful countries are making huge scientific and material efforts in order to spread their languages globally as well as to consolidate those languages locally. As such, this paper will try to answer a set of questions as follows:

- Is developing the Arabic language through the use of modern methods and techniques in teaching a necessity?
- What is the role of technical means in learning Arabic language?
- How does technical progress contribute to the development of Arabic language learning and the importance of its media?
- Is our Arabic language suitable for the era of technology, science and education?
- How do we face the twenty-first century in linguistic education?
- What are the impacts of the technology revolution, globalization, and the open world in our Arabic language and its teaching?

The history of using educational technology means has a long tradition in which its roots go back to the early ages of mankind. The engravings, sculptures, drawings, and pictures that primitive man and people of ancient civilizations carved on the facades of temples and rocks are considered rich and expressive educational methods that recorded and preserved the history of those nations by teaching its members the methods of expression, dealing, and the art of war and professions. The call for the use of teaching aids in education began clearly in the European Renaissance.

In spite of the call for the use of methods and their use in education, it did not enter the world of education in its capacity as modern technology and its intended systematic use only in the first half of the twentieth century. A limited number of American schools have started using some types of educational, audio, and visual methods, such as pictures, slides, and films, but after the Second World War, the media became an essential part of the different educational institutions and its curricula.

There are various designations for teaching methods: including audio-visual media, educational aids, visual aids, educational technology, or instruction-technology, optional means (enrichment) and basic-standard or intermediate means (criterion media).

In short, teaching techniques are a practical intellectual method that has an integrated base of actors, and educational aids are part of educational technologies, or educational technologies. As educators say: give the learner something to do instead of giving him/her something to learn. It is an innovative shift that gives the educational process new patterns of movement and interaction.

Significance of the Study

One of the most important modern trends in language learning that began to preach since the beginning of the twentieth century is the teaching of language as an integrated unit. There are no specific rules, no literature, and no separate reading. Rather, all branches are completed to form the language, and to learn it as a unit, until its functions are fully clarified.

On this basis came recent trends in teaching national languages. Focus on receptivity, recognition, integration, and function. The function means that language has two aspects the former represents speaking and writing, and the perceptual side, or the receiving side that includes listening and reading. Teaching the language on the basis of these two aspects enables it to perform the function that it is supposed to perform, which is facilitating the communication process: (functional education of language - the unit method - the integrative method).

Therefore, research and studies resulted in a changing the whole thinking about language learning, as they dedicated for this thinking its own philosophy that is based on the concept that language resembles a tool of communication, i.e. language education should be based on its life function, and if we know that a language is spoken or written, a basic function is to facilitate the communication process between human groups, we realized that taking this function into account in the process of teaching it as it is considered as the correct inescapable path to follow.

Methods and Procedures

This research is based on the descriptive and analytical approach, which is based on induction and then deduction, and seeks to describe the phenomenon - the subject of the research - and to shed the lights on its most prominent causes, and the reasons that led to its emergence, followed by analyzing and explaining its effects and consequences. In conclusion, attempting to develop solutions and suggestions to reduce their effects, and this approved approach tries to cover the following study points:

- The importance of the Arabic language and the tremendous developments in the fields of technology and communication.

- Language and the use of modern technologies in education.

- The mechanisms for dealing with Arabic electronic content and renewing it to keep pace with the vast amount of information.

The research will attempt to answer the questions related to the reality of using technologies in teaching the Arabic language, and how to deal with these techniques, and benefits from them, while recognizing objectively and impartially that the Arabic language faces many dangers in the era of modern communication. It needs to change the features of its education, communicate them to learners, and enhance its image in the hearts of their children, while that information technology must be adapted for the benefit of the Arabic language. Given that, this technology affects the Arab learner and the time has come for those concerned in the ministries of education in the Arab world to play an effective role in restoring the luster and brilliance for this language, and to keep pace with the modern developments, by imposing the mastery of the Arabic language on everyone who practices the teaching profession, whether s/he is a specialist or someone else, to raise the level of linguistic performance, overcome linguistic errors, this is accompanied by urging students in all subjects taught in the Arabic language to use modern means of communication.

Besides, modernizing the methods of teaching the Arabic language, and alienating from the traditional inherited system in the educational process by focusing on the functional side of the language, developing language skills, particularly writing, and relying on modern texts and modern technical means that reflect the environment in which the learner lives, while preserving Language constants that cannot be overlooked.

First, the Need for Developing Language by Using Modern Techniques in Teaching

The use of dry methods in teaching language lead to the alienation of the young generation in our era, the age of science, technology, and informatics, language has become the existence it self.

Such existence has become linked to the transmission of linguistic presence on the Internet. In this regard, in the past Socrates told his partner: (Speak until I see you), while today, the slogan is: (talk from a distance until others see and you see them, and then you see yourself that is either away from you, or close to you, in an era in which the following questions of identity: who am I? and who are we? remain pressing on the large scale. Rather, there must be technologists and technicians in the field of computers, scientists of various disciplines, economists, academic politicians, and those working in the fields of creative writing beside them. To gain access to sound, accurate, scientific, and practical Arabic structures, terms and vocabulary as well, work on bringing the computer closer, not just Arabic translation, and to take care of talented young people who have incredible potential in understanding the technology that we have, and who have important experiences in its realm by using technology in laboratories, tools, equipment, and computers to stimulate the motivation of the learners. Thus, they accept the subject with every satisfied soul, and they find pleasure in learning the

language. In addition, the libraries' enrichment of various resources, books, and magazines that satisfy the tastes, interests, and preferences of people and meet their needs. All of which, attract learners and draw their interest.

As a result, we find that information technology must be adapted for the benefit of Arabic language. Given that these technologies affect the Arab youth and are considered as a double-edged weapon, while youth should be encouraged to participate in the field of information technology in its various branches, we must not forget that attention must be paid to the tendency of young people to use the English language at the expense of the Arabic language.

The best way to control the scientific and technical gap between the west and us is manifested in resorting to a wide movement of translation and Arabization in which its basis is embodied in developing scientific and technical terms equivalent to those in which globalization is plunging us, and this presupposes a deep and accurate knowledge of the languages of science with a universal nature.

Today we find ourselves confronted with a large amount of explosive information dispersed by interlocking communication channels. Thus, they are organized into new sciences, from which new disciplines are branching out, with a smaller and smaller space in each science, such as physics, chemistry, medicine, and so forth. This is in addition to innovative sciences that are perfectly modern, such as cybernetique, informatics, and space sciences.

Second, benefiting from Global Techniques in Improving the Language:

These sciences require high levels of linguistic knowledge. To gain an understanding of their constituents in their languages, before considering the production of the terms require transference into Arabic. Recent years have witnessed extraordinary breakthroughs in the ability of modern technologies to make information flow at a tremendous speed, such as satellite channels, and the global network have made access to information and knowledge quickly. This era is the era of media, communication, computers, the Internet, and satellite television, and the younger generation is the most interacting with these tools.

This shift imposed by the development of high-tech technology has affected the outlook for the future, which should also affect the leaders, scholars, and intellects with the younger generation such new changes must be taken in the crystallization of a new vision. It is only possible to deal with the younger generation with the present tools, and with a live and effective culture towards a new horizon. Therefore, new horizons and a new strategy must be found, based on balancing the constants and variables, exploring future horizons, and creating opportunities for young people for working, giving, and being effective.

In our Arab societies, we need to change, develop, and renew. The most important of which is related to education issues. Thus, it must belong to the information and communication era, and it must fit the labor market. Therefore, it is imperative to establish a new discourse directed at youth, and a new strategy based on variables, understanding the needs of young people, and working quickly towards investing their energies and potentials, and expanding their role in making the future.

It is necessary to rely on the data of modern technology. To this end, let us arrange teamwork with concerted efforts in order to accelerate the catch-up of the global scientific movement.

The first step in this path is to confirm the completion of the linguistic repertoire by means of a computer program that is classified according to the scientific fields. To take advantage of terms that were developed by the early scholars, and to be prepared to meet the needs of modern Arabization, after developing or measuring it, and then limiting the total currently circulating terms among the different sciences in a computer program. As such, a computer network will be created that connects workers in each branch of modern science. Its purpose is to create a database for approved and suggested scientific terms in each discipline. This allows to see what has been agreed upon, and also to benefit from the immediate retrieval to complete the research.

It is necessary for these national networks to be linked to global networks that feed them with new developments in every science in order to keep pace with scientific development in the world. Ultimately, the issues that have been agreed upon by the national networks in the field of terminology must be presented to the decision centers of the linguistic councils for translating and Arabizing texts of modern science.

There is great optimism on the potential of information and communication technologies to enhance economic and social development. It is expected that in the case of the effective use of new tools for information and communication technologies, they will affect all cultural structures of society, including schools and educational institutions, and all these capabilities will lead to the emergence of the so-called (information society).

Third, the role of technical methods in education:

There are various designations for teaching methods and technologies: including audio-visual media, educational-aids, visual aids, instruction-technology, optional means (enrichment) and basic-standard or medium means (criterion media).

It is clear here that educational media and technologies are: materials and tools that are partially or fully employed in education; To engender the learning process. The educational institution, the teacher, the spoken word, the book, the picture, the sample, the film, the computer, and the expert, etc., constitute important educational tools and techniques for guiding and producing formal education for students.

Teaching techniques are a practical intellectual method that has an integrated base of actors, and educational aids are part of educational technologies, or educational technologies. As educators say: give the learner something to do instead of giving him/her something to learn. It is an innovative shift that gives the educational process new patterns of movement and interaction. The educational technical means entail possessing an important role in the teaching and learning process, such as:

- Sensory perception to clarify the existed and new information.
- Embody the process of understanding.
- The learner's ability to think quickly.
- The ease of learning the intended skills either by focusing attention or by imitating patterns.
- Work on forming positive values such as cooperation and sound trends such as honesty.
- Raising the interest of learners and stimulating their self-activity.
- Taking into account individual differences between learners by diversifying the means of education from the teacher.

If we look at the reasons driving the use of technical means in education, we find that there are many, the most important of which are: the explosion of knowledge, demography, low educational efficiency, individual differences between learners, the development of the quality of education, the learner's excitement in learning, and the quality of teaching methods.

In an effort to identify educational technology, we find that it is a process whose indicative is not limited to the mere use of modern machines and devices, but it mainly means the methodology of thinking for developing educational system i.e. to follow a style and a method of working, that proceeds according to organized steps, using the capabilities provided by all technology, in accordance with modern teaching and learning theories, such as: human resources, educational materials, financial allocations, time required, and the level of learners, in order to achieve the goals of the educational system.

The interest in the entire educational process, from its inception, was to define educational goals until evaluation, while making use of the element of feedback constantly. This development in the concept of educational means has resulted in designations that are called by educators. Possibly, the most prominent names are: programmed technological means for education, educational technology, and multimedia.

Third, the role of teaching techniques in educational communication:

Constructive education and purposeful human behavior regardless of its simplicity or complexity is a system. Communication as a directed behavior is itself considered as a system, consisting of a series of factors and processes that are linked together by structural and functional relationships that ultimately lead to the realization of an intended humanitarian or educational purpose. However, students, teachers, administration, classroom education, and the educational environment embody the most important components of educational communication. Such communication as a system actually depends on providing the following elements:

- 1-Learning, teaching, or educational communication purposes.
- 2-Teachers and administrators as they are considered as senders for educational communication.
- 3-Students as they are considered as receivers for educational communication.
- 4-The content of learning and teaching from knowledge and experience – a message of educational communication.
- 5-The methods of educational communication- methods and teaching techniques.
- 6-The methods of feedback concerning the effectiveness of educational communication or the extent of achieving it for the proposed purposes.

It should be noted that the prevalence means of communication in learning and teaching are embodied in printed curricula, local experts, local environmental sites, applications, practical lessons, samples, models, drawings, pictures, maps, blackboards, newspapers and magazines, materials, and audio equipment, stationary and animated films, transparencies, slides, video, television, computers, calculators in general, and various teaching methods.

Thus, all the means of communication are types of educational means and techniques that have a great role in the human educational communication of students or in human perception, which consider as an inner psychological process that occur in the individual's mind, creating what is called learning. This is done through the related processes: attention, perception, and processing perception.

Also, the learning that occurs to the student easily and with a high degree, whenever it was used for the purpose of achieving educational means find as much as possible the real life and its experiences.

Fourth: The role of educational technologies in achieving educational goals:

The means and techniques of education might achieve the following goals in education:

1. Enhancing sensory perception.
2. Increasing understanding or awareness.
3. Raising the student's ability to transfer his knowledge from one form to another, according to the need or the educational situation.

4. Assisting in the memorization or recovery.
5. Providing the student with feedback that often results in increasing the education whether in quantity or quality.
6. Organizing the educational material and presenting it to the student in an interesting and useful way, which, in turn facilitates learning it.
7. Developing the desire and interest to learn the academic material and turnout for it.
8. Improving positive tendencies among the student by experts, visits, trips, films and audio-visual recordings.
9. Increasing verbal fluency and strengthen it through continuous listening to films, audio recordings, and the additional readings that entails.
10. Enhancing student's creative intellectual or procedural capabilities.

It can therefore be informed from the foregoing, that techniques are deduced in: the science concerned with improving performance, practice, and formulation during practical application. It is essential to prepare an educated person who is capable of conducting conscious practices of the various life activities that affect and lead to change the life for better, but attention must be paid to educational technology and teaching technology because both of them are considered as the modern business style.

Educational technology includes everything in education from curriculum development to teaching methods, setting classroom schedules by using the computer. In this regard, Robert Janet defined educational technology as: developing a set of structured methods accompanied by scientific knowledge; to design, evaluate, and manage the school as an educational system). Also, the American Educational Technology and Communications Association defined it as a compound word that includes several elements, such as human beings, machines, various equipment, ideas, opinions, work methods, and management methods for analyzing problems, devising, and implementing solutions to those problems that are included in all humanitarian education affairs.

After studying the various opinions and concepts of technology, educational technology, learning technology, and educational aids the following indicators are concluded:

1. Educational technology is concerned with making educated, active, people who are interacted with life either by changing it or being changed with it towards the better.
2. Learning technology is concerned with improving and developing the learning and teaching process, through: raising the level of the education, improving the conditions of the teacher, improving methods of education, and increasing the capacity of the teacher and the learner to interact with the educational process.
3. Teaching and learning methods are intellectual and practical practices that aim at improving the teaching process, raising the level of teacher performance, saving effort and time for the learner, and increasing his/her perception and understanding capabilities.

There seems to be a consensus that educational technology is a "way of thinking".

As a result, the importance of information technology emerges in that it contributes to provide diversity within the framework of the unit, and uniqueness of learning within one group. For example, computers will give students the opportunity to make modifications to the educational material, allowing them to follow somewhat different paths, and learn according to their own performance rates.

Each student will be able to receive a detailed education according to his/her standards and the nature of his/her abilities. Teachers and technicians, in a specific field of work, will be able to follow up the developments in technologies in their fields of work from time to time.

Rather, the increased flow of information will stimulate the testing and selection capabilities of learners, and learning will gradually become self-directed, and computers and the Internet will provide the best books written by educators, methodologists and psychologists, and teachers will be able to rely on this material.

It will also provide opportunities for students to explore new educational materials, in an interactive and appropriate time, and will help provide educational opportunities for individuals who have not had the opportunity to enroll in school. It has become certain that IT equipment would assist teachers in evaluating, following up, and directing their students.

There is no doubt that information technology will facilitate the process of designing, experimenting with, and measuring the degree of efficiency and development of educational curricula that will help teachers discover various colors of teaching methods and students to obtain appropriate educational materials to their various and different abilities and talents.

Fifth: the role of language in the communication process:

Language is the main mean for communication between individuals and groups, and there is no doubt that it consists of two main elements, namely:

The first: the sound component, which is related to speech, hearing, and affecting on the ear.

The second: the element of meaning, which is related to the perception of meanings and affecting on the action.

Although a person can read similar writing for his writing, he cannot comprehend its significance whenever s/he hears any language other than his/her own. To clarify, s/he hears sounds without realizing their meanings.

Accordingly, knowledge of language is related to understanding its meanings for the average person and deciphering its writing for the reader.

Spoken or written language regards as the main source of all communication processes, in both individuals and groups lives. The ability of a person to use it with ease and skill gives him/her the competence in performing the role of a good sender in communication operations, regardless of their different goals and objectives.

Six: the role of teacher in communication process

Some researchers believe that the use of educational technology, especially technological innovations, eliminates the role of the teacher, as the learner can receive his/her lessons directly without the need for it. In the light of educational technology, the teacher's role changes from a tutor to either a director or mentor and guide to education, through planning the educational position within the framework of the systems approach, choosing learning resources that are commensurate with the planned goals, and recording his/her observations about the learner's progress and then directing him/her.

The teacher must have a mature intellectual orientation in order to be able to rationalize, develop inquisitive thought, and intellectual renewal. This is one of the most prominent features of the professional growth of all those working in the learning field. The teacher is the savior of humanity from the darkness of ignorance, crossing them into the fields of science and knowledge. As for its preparation, it includes his/her adherence to the principles of the profession and the constitution of its ethics by belonging to the profession and applying its principles.

As for educational technology jobs they can be summarized in the following points:

- Enhancing human experiences, providing purposeful and meaningful knowledge, and preparing learners to face rapid technological changes without feeling alienated from them.
- Changing from teacher-mediated teaching to learner-mediated learning and from stability to constructive dynamism in educational programs.
- The expansion in providing educational services that are represented in making education a continuous process by providing non-formal learning opportunities. For achieving the principle of flexibility by expanding adult education and dealing with pre-school children.
- Making education more private and productive by equal educational opportunities, and connecting training, education, and the labor market.
- Improving the quality of education, by increasing the range of experiences the learner is going through, confronting the shortage in the quantity and quality of teachers, encouraging self-activity and self-learning, shifting from teaching to teacher-centered learning to learner-centeredness, and shifting from responsive behavior to the positive behavior, and the independence in Education.
- Increasing the efficiency of the educational process by the multiplicity of knowledge resources, achieving educational goals at all levels, meeting individual differences between learners, and emphasizing learning and remaining its impact.
- Shifting from short-term education to life-long learning, and from learning with a culture of authoritarianism in presentation, remembrance, and recall, to a culture of participation and innovation.
- Meeting the demand of the increase need for good considerations in which the learner evaluates by moving to educational outcomes, to address processes, and to shift from a minimalist culture to a culture of mastery, quality, and increasing the learner's confidence in his/her well performance.
- Promoting scientific research by increasing the fields of research and study, and providing research methods for facilitating the access to information and developing higher thinking skills.

Seventh, The Effects of Technology Means on Teaching Arabic Language:

There is no doubt that the use of technical means in developing Arabic education in the face of the challenges of the times contributes to modernize Arabic language teaching methods (educational technology) and its activities. It contributes to achieve educational goals, raising the level of teaching, improving teaching and learning processes, and increasing student achievement. The means of communication and technology cannot fully perform their functions unless they become an integral part of the educational process, and we must demonstrate the integrated approach in using technological means let us invest its potentials successfully.

Owing to the fact that language is a symbolic system, it expresses in limited symbols for infinite things. Therefore, it has become one of the pillars of modern cultural thought in its various schools, and it has established close relationships with all factions of human knowledge, including philosophy, scholars, jurists, and even engineering after it had a branch of engineering of its own, namely, language engineering since language is no longer considered as a tool for communication, or just a symbolic system within other symbolic formats. Rather, it has become the most important science that nourishes information technology, and accordingly:

- How can we prepare our Arabic for the demands of the information age?
- How can we revitalize this great language, in terms of understanding, learning, and using?

- How can we liberate it from the monopoly of some of its specialists and its endowment over that elite?
- How do we get it out of the circle of specialists' interest only to the broader and comprehensive circle, especially after modern linguistics has become based on mathematics, geometry, statistics, logic, biological, physiological, psychological, sociology, computer science, and information systems?
- How do we pay attention to the automatic processing of the Arabic language, Arabize operating systems and generalize Arabic programming languages, and preparing it to enter the era of machine translation by means of the Arabic language?

We must generalize the principles of programming in the Arabic language to all students of all ages due to the close relationship between programming and thought on the one hand, and between thought and language on the other hand. As a result, we wonder how young people acquire the mother tongue?

In this regard, Ibn Khaldun says that after the period in which the linguistic education of the queen was of course and sound ended, the linguistic climate must be deliberately artificially created, and the means must be taken that lead to the queen's linguistic mastery. He says: "The direction of education for those who seek this queen and intend to attain by memorizing their (Arab) old words that are existed on their methods from the Qur'an, hadith, the words of the predecessors, and the speeches of the Arabs their poems, and the words of the births also in all their arts, so that for the large number of people their memorization of their words is revealed from the sound and scattered place for anyone grows up among them ... then s/her will acquire that by this use, and its abundance will grow stronger ... and this is how it must be learned.

He also believes that the texts chosen for study and memorization should include language and grammar issues. Thus, the student becomes acquainted with them through the most important laws of Arabic, and confirms that the queen is not brought up through conservative texts without understanding. The queen does not emerge as a result of memorization without understanding.

But how the transition in learning a language from an artificial situation to a naturalistic one happens? How can we convert language learning by indoctrination through the teacher to self-learning by practicing listening, speaking, reading and writing? This is a big question, and it definitely needs major transformations, the most important of which are:

- We need legislation on the use of non-Arabic in our education and learning in our official correspondence, our media, our arts, and our literature, and this may precede the holding of an Arab national conference in order to choose the most appropriate linguistic models to meet the demands of the Arabic language, in terms of theorizing, teaching, programming and automatic processing.
- We need to reconsider the teaching of the automatic language by the teacher, and focus on self-learning for the language that contributes to push the individual to continuous lifelong learning, and to meet the demands of renewed linguistic knowledge.
- Self-learning and lifelong language learning via the Internet require extensive efforts in the field of psycholinguistics, curriculum preparation, and educational software design. We need Arabic language teaching software and smart learning software that use artificial intelligence methods that are based on automatic Arabic language processing systems, such as automatic exchange, automatic parsing, automatic drafting, summary systems, and automatic indexing.
- Transferring awareness of the importance of language from the elite level to the general level, and this must be done in coordination with radio, television, the press, websites, the role of the family, and the school.

Language plays a major role in the information society for the following reasons:

- It considers as the centrality of culture in the community system and the centrality of language in the culture system. It has been proven that culture has become the focus of the development process in the information society, and thanks to the information variable, language has been confirmed as being the focus of the culture system, and as a result, language processing has become automatic by computer is the focus of information technology, especially since language is the natural source from which this technology draws the foundations of its artificial intelligence, and the pivotal ideas for improving programming languages.

The Arabic language combines many of the characteristics of other languages, at the level of all its linguistic branches in terms of writing, phonology, morphology, grammar, and lexicon.

Also, spoken Arabic is also characterized by a delicate balance, and a calculated fraternity between the different branches of the language.

From the perspective of processing human languages automatically by computer, Arabic has proven its value as a cosmopolitan language due to its linguistic mediation that facilitate the adaptation of the programming models designed for the Arabic language to meet the demands of other languages, especially English because Arabic language is Linguistically and electronically are regarded as a higher category in which many other languages fall.

Conclusion

Language occupies a prominent position on the humanitarian knowledge, in which its importance increases every day. The language has recently established a close relationship with engineering by artificial intelligence engineering that computational linguistics makes a great contribution. It is also use a dense network of cognitive relationships.

Its unique position on the humanitarian knowledge confirms that it is a fundamental pillar of all kinds of knowledge, as it is considered as an indispensable means for understanding the history of the humanitarian intellectual development, analyzing its present aspects and anticipating its future.

In summary: wherever your place is in the world of knowledge, search for language that is regarded as the summit of the humanities, companion of the natural sciences, the pillar of philosophy through the centuries, the association of the art nodes, the central of information technology, its knowledge engineering, and its programming languages.

- The importance of the role of language in the information age.

- The tenses of our language.

-Our linguistic heritage.

-The method of employing language in our daily life, or what is called language guidance.

- The place of Arabic language on the map of world languages.

- The effect of learning in a language other than Arabic on the Arabic brain-drain.

- The effect of learning in a language other than Arabic on thinking and creativity.

- The automatic systems of the Arabic language.

- The relationship of language to the various creative arts.

- The relationship of language to belief, morals, and social organizations.

The era of globalization demands Arabs to be more aware of what is happening around them in terms of rapid transfer of information and a wide exchange of cultures. Our language has - with the richness and breadth God has given it - what qualifies it to keep pace with this explosion of knowledge and information, For the success of this technology with our language, we have to modernize education by developing its curricula. To keep pace with the era of modernity while preserving our authenticity in religion, language, and heritage, and developing the teacher's aptitude for technical education, Developing the learner and qualifying him/her for the requirements of his/her age and its challenges by thinking and creativity, while mastering computer culture with its Arabic programs, and this requires us to fortify our Arab home from the inside first ... and enabling the learner from his/her Arabic language, its basic skills and functional methods, while serving the new information society, confronting the open world, and the technology revolution with conscious thought, a big heart, and a clear Arab tongue. Language is the tool that enables talented and creative people in every nation to highlight their talents and creativity. To be the nation's leaders, thinkers, and scholars.

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