

Teaching Language for Special Purposes

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Abstract

Teaching language for special purposes is one of the broadest fields of educational linguistics. Its beginnings were in teaching English. Teaching language for special purposes depends mainly on preparing courses that meet the learners' needs, aspirations and requirements according to the purposes for which they came to teach a language. Academic, medical, tourism, media, religious, kindergartens, or literacy centers must meet the necessary needs of the learners. Moreover, teaching Arabic for special purposes must be done through texts from the Holy Qur'an.. The honorable Sunnah of the Prophet, and the eyes of Arabic poetry, so that the learner can know something about Arab culture, and thus facilitate the process of communication with Arabic speakers.

Introduction

The research deals with the interest in teaching language for special purposes, as it is one of the broadest areas of educational linguistics, and aims to achieve communication with its speakers, and to get acquainted with their ideas and cultures, and these purposes differ from one learner to another, some of them came to achieve communication, and others learn it in order to obtain a job or work. What, it is a type of educational course that is based in its design on the specific linguistic needs of a specific group of learners, aimed at satisfying their linguistic needs, and is based on defining the purpose of teaching the language, defining the specific language as Arabic, English or French, and selecting language skills. The appropriate, in addition to the activities that the learner needs in using the language, and all this requires the allocation of the educational material for it, and the containment of the curriculum that guarantees the provision of methods that are valid in the first place, and are able to teach the language better. The research has dealt with the most prominent sections of this field, which are: Academic, medical, tourism, media, religious kindergarten, and literacy.

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- educated students, and it is learned by non-students in government schools and universities. for purposes Especially, the subject of interest to many experts in linguistics and educational Language in the present, it is a process conscious specific; Because she directed To a fully educated learner Linguistic in his mother tongue, the purpose of teaching the language for special purposes differs from one learner to another, some came to learn it ; To achieve communication with native speakers and knowledge of their culture, and others learn it in order to get a job or work, and in this field, Dr. Abdul Aziz Kurdi believes that teaching the Arabic language differs according to the needs and purposes for which they learn the language. Some of them came to learn Arabic as a second language. Others learn it in a foreign language, while others demand it in a

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specific, limited circumstantial communication language. Its advantages are that it is flexible and subject to modification, whether it is related to content or related to teaching methods and teaching aids.

The field of teaching languages for purposes especially from modern fields, It crystallized first in language education English for purposes Especially, when he rose Applied linguists analyzed the linguistic fields in different professions, and found that each field has its vocabulary, rules, and methods that differ from one field to another, and it has resulted in different fields, including language teaching for religious purposes, academic purposes, and tourism purposes... It included various professional fields.

The historical roots of language education Arabic for purposes Especially, back to the pre-Islamic era, according to the narrations contained in the sources, and the scattered news in the history books, that some of the Romans and Persians mastered the learning of Arabic speaking and listening for a special purpose, and signs of this trend appeared with the advent of the call Islam, and the spread of the new religion over large areas in non-Arab countries, has resulted in an increase. The numbers of Muslims who want to learn the principles of the Islamic religion, and thus the Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH □) instructed a number of his glorious companions to carry out the tasks of education, and for this reason the purposes that prompted the learners to learn Arabic can be considered purposes particular and specific.

If we want to know the concept of language teaching for special purposes, we will be faced with several definitions of this field, some of them define it as ((an entrance that deals with language learning for functional purposes, and for special groups, whose work requires a certain amount of foreign language that can be employed in these works, such as doctors, businessmen, engineers, and others)), so he learned the language for purposes Especially limited to the need that learners require knowledge of the language in a specialization.

There are those who indicated that teaching the Arabic language for special purposes is that ((the language course is built Depending on what the learners need to learn the language, the learner may need the language Arabic for purposes commercial or religious or Medical purposes, and these purposes differ from what we find in the general purposes of language education, where situations and topics are general of interest to all language learners, regardless of their own purposes)) (, the language that the learner learns for special purposes performs the learner's special functions, and creates for him the communicative ability In life in particular, it is limited to the specialization or the field in need of it, as the nature of the discourse is limited to a limited category in a special form.

Educational linguistics lays down a clear strategy for teaching languages for special purposes, which is a set of qualitative programmes, which all adhere to, belong to the same nature, and are united by one need. The types of these programs may be multiple, including Arabic for purposes Academic, Arabic for purposes functional, and Arabic for businessmen, including Arabic for men of education.

These educational programs are not developed except according to a comprehensive or in-depth study of the special purpose trainees, or the actual need for their training, and this is what Walid Ahmed Al-Anati believes, as it is carried out according to ((the curriculum whose courses were determined mainly according to a prior analysis of the needs rhetorical for the learner, and not on the basis of the preference of the teacher or the educational institution in which he works for a particular approach in teaching the language, and thus the focus is on the learner, and on the objectives the specific language for which they are learning the foreign language, so the study program is based on this concept. for purposes Private, where it aims to provide aid and assistance to non-Arabic speakers.

The field of teaching languages for special purposes can be viewed as: a type of educational course whose design is based on special language needs, in a category Certain learners belonging to different fields of knowledge, this type of course aims to satisfy the linguistic needs of the learner, so that he can acquire the ability to use the language, and good communication in functional and professional situations, for which he learns the language, so teaching the language Special purpose is based on determining the purpose of language instruction, language identification Own for this purpose, the choice of language skills appropriate, as well as the activities that the learner needs in using the language.

This area emphasizes overwriting linguistic to writing communicative purposes specific, stemming from the learner of the language, his needs, and the purposes for which he learns the language, because the ultimate goal of teaching the language for special purposes is to help non-Arabic-speaking learners to be able to communicate effectively with native speakers, or to help those who speak Arabic to adjust some of its rules, to employ them. In practical matters, or specific or professional needs.

The essence of special purpose language teaching, according to David Wilkins, is “the consistency between the language training given, the needs of the learner, ... The justification for any special purpose language instruction is that it means and works for the predictable, not for the unpredictable.” to)).

Jack Richards indicates that the desire to make language courses more relevant to the needs of learners is the reason for the emergence of the movement of teaching languages for special purposes. He mentioned a number of needs in teaching language for special purposes, including increasing the number of students who want to study English from non-English backgrounds, As well as the need to teach English for use in their jobs such as doctors, nurses, and engineers from non-English backgrounds, or for businessmen and immigrants.

Hutchinson mentioned _ Waters The sixties of the last century marked the beginning of language teaching for special purposes, as well as confining it to two fields: the professional field and the academic field.

Significant development has led to the field of teaching languages in recent times Last to create global variables And Arabic in the efforts made in the field of teaching languages for special purposes, Dr. Rushdi Taima has indicated And Mahmoud Al-Naqah refers to these variables, including: the expansion of interest in teaching Arabic in general, especially after the end of the Cold War between America and Russia, the increase in interest in the region economically, and the movement of employment immigrants from European countries to Gulf region, especially on sectors such as oil companies, the automotive sector, and health, as well as shifting attention from the issue of education to The issue of learning, preserving the right of the individual in front of the group movement, and the feeling of non-Arabic-speaking expatriates That they do not need to learn Arabic for life, as much as they need to learn it for special purposes, as well as the emergence of new trends in linguistic studies as an effect of meeting the special needs for language learning.

Some researchers argue that language education Arabic For special purposes, it is an extension of the economic approach to language education, as it is an approach that links the language teaching process with vital situations and communicative in (and consider this form In practice, the concepts of the communicative approach to the language are embodied... The good evaluation in language education programs for purposes Especially an evaluation that is completely related to the tasks that the learner is already going through, and through which he needs to communicate with the language)).

Hutchinson confirmed That teaching English for special purposes is an input and not an educational output, and that it is a course, not a curriculum or study plan, and that it is not

a method of teaching or teaching procedures, it stands with the approaches to language education such as the communicative approach, the human approach, and the audio-oral approach, as it includes three approaches. According to Rushdi Tuaima, it is represented by the linguistic approach, the skill approach, and the educational approach, and he believes that the latter approach is the best approach to teaching the language for special purposes, as the learner has a distinct position. In it, as it is the focus of attention in the course design stages.

The field of language education for purposes especially Specificity in language education is the specificity of the motives for language learning. As it differs from one learner to another, the motivations of learners for different purposes. Professional differ from educated for purpose Academic, as well as language specificity in terms of subject matter and cultural content, each field has its own vocabulary and methods, as well as the specificity of design, so the design of a course for special purposes has a specificity that differs from its design for general purposes that is commensurate with the characteristics of learners in all its elements, as well as the specificity of teaching, as it stems from One of the purposes and needs of the learners, as it is a course directed to a special audience with specific specifications that determine the program and thus oblige officials to follow a special scientific methodology when designing a course for special purposes.

also characterized by selectivity in subjects, so language teaching is in the light of what the learner needs, so it should ((focus on quality, avoiding cognitive tautology ; in anticipation of profitability in education based on linguistic acquisition in a holistic and not fragmented framework of components, because each learner has a specific purpose, so the media person looking for language for purposes Informational, and for diplomatic purposes Political, and doctor for purposes Healthy... Arabic speakers from non-native speakers do not need to waste time on things that do not serve their purpose in matters of morality and civilization)) The learner of the language for special purposes needs to learn simple vocabulary, beautiful styles, and short sentences, which make it easier to memorize, and use it to communicate with native speakers.

Teaching Arabic as a second language aims at the ability to communicate with it, and to achieve this goal, the learner of the Arabic language needs to know the situations. There is no doubt that defining these attitudes will benefit in many matters, whether in terms of preparing the curriculum, or in terms of writing textbooks, or in terms of designing aspects of linguistic activity, or in terms of teaching method, or in terms of thinking about evaluation tools and methods.).

In the same context, Charles Bouton believes that it is a trend worthy of attention, which is called the term teaching specialized tongues, and is not limited to empowering the learner with the ability in the field of reading only, but also obtaining the foundations of effective verbal competence that achieve communication, which in turn leads to understanding and comprehension through my speaking skills. and write.

Thus, teaching language for special purposes revolves around the learners, that is, based on their needs, where the focus is on grammar or lexicon to practice specific activities, so the amount of education is according to these needs. And it became an order This is a deliberate and widespread practice now as a basis for building the curriculum, and striving to apply it in practice It has also become a realistic matter, and this interest has led to the emergence of the trend of learning languages for special purposes and not in general.

This is confirmed by Jack Richards That studying the needs and purposes of the learners is one of the important principles in language teaching. The purposes for which the learner needs the language should be used in designing language teaching programs for special purposes. Each learner has different language needs, so education should be limited to Only what they need, so those concerned agreed on its importance when

designing any content for special purposes, as it enables us to define the purposes of language teaching and the means that achieve that education.

for special purposes course consists of vocabularies, structures, and different formulas, and these are not chosen randomly, but rather by using criteria, including frequency, and in this regard, Dr. It is indispensable in language education, and it is not possible to imagine a linguistic content without being preceded by this study, because it provides an objective measure for it. For what is known as controlling vocabulary, as well as other morphological and grammatical phenomena, and it turns out that we cannot teach the language by extracting from it as we like, or according to what coincidence leads to it, but rather an objective choice must be based on an objective comparison within the language first.

This does not mean that teaching language for special purposes is limited to teaching vocabulary and sentences only, but rather goes beyond teaching texts and understanding them correctly, which in turn leads to improving the level of linguistic communication with speakers of the learned language. Because it will help to link language learning with the goal of learning it, which is linked In some field (economic, political, media, religious...) as well as the fact that the students have previous knowledge of the language, which makes them able to receive the texts, and deal with them well, unlike the students who study the language for life).

There is no doubt that the goals of developing content for special purposes are related to the needs and purposes of the learners. In this regard, Dr. Abduh Al-Rajhi believes that the goals must be clearly defined when choosing the linguistic style, and then they are divided into educational, behavioral, and performance goals. All of them affect the choice of content, as the content of special purposes focuses on patterns specific to its purposes, including a course for teaching the language of medicine, engineering, philosophy, etc. As for the behavioral and performance goals, we define the tasks that every learner must master according to the field for which he learns the language.

One of the most important basic characteristics that control language teaching for special purposes is ((focusing on linguistics such as grammar, vocabulary, methods, and language skills appropriate for special purpose and specific activities)), it focuses on the learner's need for vocabulary, structures, and any language skill. It may be limited to two skills only, especially the skills of listening and speaking.

The issue of choosing grammatical structures is a fundamental issue in choosing content for special purposes, and the choice is not made except after statistical studies, after which lists of basic grammatical structures are established ((as grammatical structures must move away from useless concepts, as the doctor, engineer, and diplomat do not concern them... The solid verb or the built verb and the Arabized verb. that they need to be aware of communicating with the Arabs with simple vocabulary and structures that do not go into grammatical depth)).

The first step in teaching any foreign language is focused on designing a course that reflects the learners' needs and demands, and that the term needs, as mentioned (Brown), is a term that refers to ((activities that are carried out in collecting information that can be the basis for To build a curriculum that meets the learning needs of a group of students, and these needs are related to language programs in the language itself)) , teaching language for special purposes focuses on paying attention to this education as one of the important and special branches in teaching non-Arabic speakers for special purposes, as it contributes to providing learners with experiences, means, and competences specific to the language ; To be able to manage his speciality to the fullest.

The course of teaching languages for special purposes is directed to a learner whose linguistic proficiency is complete in his mother tongue. The second difficulty is the

weakness of the linguistic knowledge that he needs to build upon what he will learn in the course Language learning for special purposes).

This was seen by Khaled Irfan, the possibility of using the theory Interactivity in language teaching for purposes In particular, which ((makes language teaching focus on that interactive in all components of the language education program for purposes Especially, especially in a way teaching and activities educational)).

Despite the great interest in this field in many languages, the one who is familiar with what has been written in the field of language education Arabic for purposes Especially, aware of the lack of follow-up its developments And that what was written in it did not go far beyond the aspect of definition in it, and this is due To some of the problems and difficulties facing this field of education, including: Not activating the policy Linguistics in the Arab world, and discouragement of the local community to teach Arabic for purposes Especially, few Language education specialists Arabic for purposes Especially, the lack of special curricula or books for teaching the language Arabic for purposes Especially, the backwardness of research studies in this field and their confinement to personal efforts, and finally the problems that the field of language education suffers from. Arabic itself, which is of course reflected in the field of teaching Arabic for special purposes.

Teaching Arabic differs according to the purposes, and these purposes include what is academic, medical, tourism, informational, religious, or kindergarten, literacy, and others.

1- Teaching language for academic purposes:

Language education for academic purposes comes in the light of helping students in their university studies according to specializations, and in the simplest definition of this type of education says Tony Dudley Maggie: means to teach the language for purposes Academy that kind of teach English for purposes Studying, English learners who do not speak English need help with two things: the language in which they study their specialized courses, and the study skills that should be acquired in order to fulfill the requirements of the study. Academically, learning will be according to what they need in terms of a language that performs the job and fills the need to them.

Dr. Nawari Saudi Abu Zaid says in defining language teaching for academic purposes: ((It is a branch of language education Arabic for purposes Especially, directed in turn to non-sons Language, and this branch aims to provide the learner with the abilities, skills, and linguistic competencies that make him master of his specialization, familiar with the subject of his field of work, integrating In his academic environment, he is able to articulate the issues he is thinking about, or communicating about, in a manner Sound as a minimum, and high performance as an aspiration to be achieved)) i.e. developing the linguistic performance of the learner. for purposes Academy offered to groups with a background Linguistic precedent So general language education becomes Arabic Life is a prerequisite for its study Academically, because the learner's goal is to learn the language Academically so that he can do it well to complete his studies and major in it.

The academic field is almost one of the broadest fields in Arab universities, where foreigners study the language Arabic in ((Arab Universities). Because they had studied it in their country in the educational stages Previous, and their goal is to enroll in Arab universities, in addition To the pursuit of many scholars, educated, and foreign intellectuals to Studying the Arab heritage in literature, music, and science, with a desire to learn about the culture Arabic, as well as a desire to translate it into their mother tongues, in order to benefit from it in their research and studies)) , and here language education is Arabic for a special purpose is to study in Arab universities that provide learners with Arabic sciences And Islamic, which helps these learners to know the culture Arabic Islamic, describing the language Arabic is the cultural and civilizational absorber that carries ideas Heritage, as well as the religious heritage, where these learners are able

to acquire the skills and competencies that enable them in the language, which makes them able to be familiar with this field, and to integrate into the academic community.

It is the teaching of language skills in purposes Academy of things Basic, very Importance versus purpose Others who do not need knowledge of language skills All together, therefore, it must be complementarity Language activities related to language skills Basic: In addition to Hearing associated with word of mouth, attention and focus should be given to reading and writing, all connected With the faculty of understanding)) , the academic learner has a need for language skills, because if he is unable to possess these skills, he will also be unable to possess others, which are more difficult and more in need of effort.

The motive of language teaching for purposes An academy that stems from excellence, and obtaining and mastering language skills is a prerequisite to complete Studying in the academic field and ((teaching writing is part of the social interaction in the academic community, knowing the expectations of that community, and trying to approach them with writing. Members of the academic community evoke the standards of academic discourse and the conditions for success in its practice in the appropriate context)) , the language learner for academic purposes is required to write on the grounds that he is a researcher entrusted with the completion of a report, research or thesis, and this is in the language that is taught.

And what is related to building a program for special purposes An academic, according to one researcher, is not random, but rather ((recourse to friction Learners slide to identify the needs for which they engage in learning... and lies The benefit of defining needs is that it is the starting point, from a communicative and functional perspective, in defining teaching objectives and teaching methods, in order to link the process of forming learners with their requests expressed explicitly or implicitly)) And filling the need for which the motive of education was formed, and thus the direct communicative method plays the functional role in achieving the goals The selected studies are achieved in an academic setting that is beneficial to non-Arabic speaking learners.

Language teaching for purposes Academy On the principle of j necessary, conceptual, and then gradation. According to the first principle, ((the beginner level for academic purposes is an initial level in receiving specialized knowledge, including concepts and terminology, standing on the intersections of science)) According to the principle of gradualism, educational linguists say: Then the inclusion of doses of didactic grammar associated with the methods In order to stand on the effect of structure on aesthetic differences, and this includes the secrets of introduction and delay, omission and implicit, and inverting the wording. Or contrasting functions between conflicting formulas and between articles and letters)) The gradient in the presentation of the article Linguistic from levels suitable for beginners, and then moving to the intermediate level to advanced levels in educational subjects, where the selection is according to a selection process selected for its academic purposes, so the selection of texts is The occasion, which benefits specialization in the field of study, and is often selected from the Noble Qur'an and the Noble Hadith, as well as the texts of Arabic literature, in which the image of Arabic speech is clearer and has a direct impact on the learner.

2- Teaching language for medical purposes:

Language education for purposes medical sun Types of language teaching for purposes Especially, represent purposes medical status Significant in our lives in general, and the patient's life in particular, has been increasing interest in language education Arabic for purposes medicine in Arab societies Because of the large number of foreign expatriates working in the health sector, including doctors and nurses, and these need to communicate with patients and their families who speak Arabic, or on the contrary, Arabs learn the language of some areas famous for medicine.

Teaching language for medical purposes is “ the set of linguistic information needed Non-Arabic speaking doctors and nurses, to achieve good linguistic communication with native speakers, in common situations in the medical field such as: the stage of inquiry about the main complaint, and the story pathogenesis, the stage of diagnosing the disease, prescribing the medication, communicating with co-workers, etc.)) The condition the patient finds himself in, who in turn conveys to the doctor what he feels of pain or harm, as understanding between the two contributes to diagnosing the condition. with a picture Correct, it seeks to provide learners with language skills Basic in proportion to the needs of those educated in the medical field ((Doctors and nurses need only The skill of listening to absorb what the Arab patients say, and they also need the skill of speaking to communicate with the patient verbally)).

And in the matter of choosing a linguistic style he says Dr. Abed Al-Rajhi ((The course that is developed for the purposes of Especially as teaching Arabic for doctors Foreigners who work in Arab countries must choose its content from the dialects used Because the goal here is the integrity of the linguistic communication between the doctor and the patient, who naturally expresses himself in his dialect)) , that is, choosing a dialect from the colloquial dialects.

Among the educational steps in the field of the special purposes of the language is what is being done by composing dictionaries and carrying out the process of preparing dictionaries for the purposes of the language. Linguistic Especially placed in the hands of learners, through which they set goals What is expected from their study of this language for this purpose or that, and this ((does not mean absolute limitation of educational materials, there are common rules, and general linguistic characteristics, but the difference lies in the field of focus, teaching the language for the purposes of A policy in which the focus differs from language teaching for goals Therefore, each learner finds his own dictionary that facilitates communication in his field.

Field studies confirmed the need for the doctor to deal with the patient in his mother tongue, that is, in Arabic for Arab patients in health institutions in which foreign doctors work. Knowing the psychological state is the focus of modern medical studies, which confirmed the need for this knowledge to be available in the patient’s own language, to facilitate the identification process. Treatment that is appropriate to the human condition.

The importance of teaching Arabic in the medical field to learners does not stop at the limits of communication in a sound language, but rather goes beyond that to ((the need to know it in a manner that enables them to write in the correct Arabic language in medical fields, translate books into Arabic, and Arabize health terminology, And the names of medical tools and medicines that increase with the progress of science and the development of culture (technology), and not be limited to their foreign names)).

Available on request In the reality of linguistic communication between medical workers, including doctors and nurses, and patients in the Arab countries, there is a clear weakness in this communication, and the reason lies in the non-obligation of expatriates to teach the language. Arabic, so we find it difficult to get in the way of the patient during his visit to the hospital, and his lack of understanding of the instructions he receives from the doctors, and despite the presence of some translators only The correct understanding between the doctor and the patient is the basis processing Correct, translation cannot replace mastery of the language Arabic, and unless I am familiar with it.

3- Teaching the language for tourism purposes:

Language education is centered for purposes tourism about the role of the state in meeting the needs of tourists to Arab countries in the tourist centers frequented by tourists in Arab countries, if they are directed to Non-native speakers of the language Arabic, on the one hand, and on the other hand, if it is directed at foreigners working in tourist centers in countries frequented by Arabs for tourism.

The direction of learning Arabic at the present time is limited to performing Her job role, which focuses on the fate that tourists need him to achieve their desired goals Tourism, as tourism is a real permanent wealth that can be invested in developing the language use of the foreign tourist, because it has become a necessity. An inevitability that must be taken care of and placed at the forefront of development planning for the language Arabic, and one of the most important manifestations of development the language Arabic, developing tourist dictionaries sophisticated specific to each country Arabic carried in her laptop names food, drink, clothes, places, customs and traditions)) , the Arabic language is one language in all Arab countries, being a language The Quran However, the standard language that the Holy Qur'an came with, and the Chosen Prophet, may God's prayers and peace be upon him and his family and those after him, spoke in the early ages of Islam, did not follow the same path. That is, classical Arabic, where most Arab societies tended to the colloquial dialects of the language, which requires countries to develop programs related to language education Arabic for purposes Tourism is commensurate with the needs of non-Arabic-speaking learners and is consistent with the needs and fulfills their functional purposes in this field.

Teaching language for tourism purposes from a linguistic point of view is ((a linguistic activity based on the appearance of influence Being influenced by natural languages, and a process of contact and communication between the people of the receiving country and a foreign tourist, is a major factor in the growth of linguistic relations. and culture between nations).

And if we look closely at tourism, we find that it is open to a number of things The economic, social and cultural ties that are linked to the tourist on the one hand, and the country or place of destination for tourism on the other hand. What the tourist receives from language courses Arabic for purposes Tourism that is equally intense for foreign workers in the tourist centers that Arab tourists are accustomed to, or Non-Arabic speaking foreigners when they come to Arabia for tourism, or Work in hotels, tourism companies, and resorts.

As for the language teacher for tourism purposes, he should be linguistically proficient and familiar with the tourism field, and have knowledge months the places the tourist attractions frequented by tourists, and the nature of the services they need in the sense of being able to contribute to the design of a program that meets the purposes of its learners.

Teaching the Arabic language for tourism purposes must include special courses In educational terms, it includes the curriculum, or the method in which foreign students are acquired the language Arabic for purposes In particular, they study tourist terminology, or that a foreign tourist needs in the Arab country when he comes for purposes Tourism, language education Arabic depends on the degree Basis on purposes own by tourism ; For the language to be the guide that contributes to the leadership of these learners To their destinations to which they go, the foreign tourist ((needs a language in which he communicates with the other, in order to express his needs and purposes in various situations, and all of this needs linguistic uses that are organized in linguistic dictionaries. Arabic tourism for Developing the tourist's knowledge balance, and the lexicographer in the language Arabic on the one hand, and serve the language Arabic and its development by activating it and increasing its usefulness, and spreading it, which makes it a language international).

This must include teaching the language for tourism purposes within educational planning, and explaining the need for tourism to have a dictionary specialized in tourism in its cultural and civilizational dimensions, dedicated to a specific country and society, as the ingredients for the success of the process of teaching Arabic for purposes Tourism has crystallized on the availability of government efforts supporting To learners in this field, including research centers, and material and moral support.

4- Teaching language for informational purposes:

There is no doubt that the growing media role in the modern era constitutes an important pillar in imparting its effects on people in general, and their language in particular, and in light of the progress made in the media, communications, and technology, the world has become more like a small village, and therefore media An enterprise that deals with lives It covers wide sectors that care about people's needs. There is political media, religious media, literary media, etc. Each of these media forms has its own vocabulary, terminology, and methods.

And the media is :((The objective expression of the mentality, spirit, inclinations, and attitudes of the masses at the same time)) , the mission of the media person from the media message is to provide the masses with news, information, and facts that are consistent with the perceptions and attitudes of the masses, and this media has a language of its own, called the media language, and it can be defined as: ((Functional language, which is a link between people and media institutions, as it is based on a social practical pattern)).

The recent events in the Arab world in general and the Middle East In particular, it was converted into region His family b events political, starting with the events of September 2001 and over The Arab Spring in 2011 and the aftermath of the emergence of ISIS, these events made media institutions in non-Arab societies pay attention to the language Arabic than what is needed To staff, media professionals who are fluent in the language Arabic ; to work in these institutions media, which constituted a motive for language education Arabic for non-native speakers.

Many foreign journalists seek to learn Arabic in order to communicate with media and systems Arabic media in workplaces and places of study, as ((the language to be learned is a language Especially in the field of media, and there is an increasing demand for media professionals who are proficient in Arabic to work in their newspapers and magazines, which have become a daily specialty. fringe well for translated texts that are concerned with the issues of the Arab and Islamic world, and what they focus most on under this purpose is the acquisition of competence Linguistic skill Reading, listening, speaking)) , and knowing the meanings of semantic vocabulary that carries a rhetorical suggestion leads the recipient to expand the meaning.

It is known as a n The media is directed to an audience that has its own language, needs, and traditions. When the media person works to send his media message, he must know the audience and its perceptions. Dr. Amari is an important ruler Audience Study ((The concept of audience is one of the basic concepts and intrinsic component For the media, this is the audience that is supposed to be studied before you broadcast to it any Information news Or others, the public is a phenomenon Sociological as old as human gatherings)) , that is, to be aware of the language and its audience for which he writes the media message and to make every effort to serve the Arabic language and the public.

Language represents whether or not it is spoken m written _ A m audible, media container Most importantly, media researchers have unanimously agreed ((The language of Communication is mainly spoken signals or written or Pictorial, through which the message passes Informative To the public where only full information is done If the media man finds The language required by the situation to express the nature of information, ideas, or scenes and events)) , the media language is appropriate with the nature of The events that the journalist works to convey are not fixed and have no face, and each event that is transmitted has its own vocabulary and style, some of which are social, cultural, and political.

is in the first place system Phonetically, each language has its own phonetic system, and for the learner to be successful in teaching the language for purposes informative to be perfect for votes Arabic so that the media message can be delivered in the correct manner,

and this happens by focusing on the skills of listening and speaking, which bring the Arabic voice closer to the learner, and by achieving good vocal performance and ((by teaching the exits of letters, their characteristics, and the method of performance, as these phenomena have a semantic and deliberative effect, especially when stressing on a sound, stopping it, tilting it, or controlling its performance)) , i.e. the correct pronunciation of the sounds Arabic, and differentiate between short movements And the long While speaking, use appropriate intonation while speaking.

Linguists rejected the prevalence of colloquialism in learning a language The media, and the reason for their refusal, as Dr. Muhammad Al-Bakka sees that The vernacular does not work to be a language informative Being poor in its vocabulary, styles, and meanings, as well as incomprehensible, as each dialect differs from the other in some vocabulary, semantics, and colloquialisms that do not lead to the unification of the Arab countries, for Al-Fusha is able to fulfill the requirements and goals of the media, which stem from the goal, clarity, and brightness.

The basic characteristic of journalistic writing, according to the French journalist Philippe Gaillard, is the integrity of the language, and this safety is represented in writing spelling Correct spelling has a role in conveying the message Informative, as well as knowing the rules of morphology, grammar, ie Knowing the subject from the object and others, and the good choice of vocabulary, to be within the event or The idea that is being conveyed to the audience, so the language learner must To be familiar with the writing system and spelling For example, the differentiation between the two hamzat al-qat' and al-wasl, and between al-taa' al-marbatutah and al-ta'a al-masbutah, and al-dhaad and al-dhaa '.

And it is involved in the field of language education for media purposes, as it asks media professionals who speak Arabic and non-Arabic speakers the adverbs of speech, Arabic vocabulary, its semantic images, and rhetorical suggestions, so that they have the ability to understand the true meaning of the news and its significance when it is broadcast.

The semantic level is one of the most important levels in the media study. The media person aims to gain public support when presenting the media message, and this happens through the audience's understanding of this message, and with a lack of understanding, the message loses its value ((The communicative process between the media person and the recipient does not take place unless the recipient realizes the semantics of the words he selects The media product from the environment revolving around it (MA)) , then human contact It is done through words, whether they are spoken or written, and these words, when chosen for the informational text, must have common connotations between the media person and the recipient, so they are clear and easy, and avoiding the use of Western and modern expressions. Or an opinion, or a certain idea by means of linguistic symbols, and if these symbols are not clear for the recipient, then the communicative process fails to achieve its goals)) , so it is limited to vocabulary with real connotations, and moving away from metaphorical meanings, as well as the lack of need for words Contrasting because the learner does not need to know that the word (john) refers to white and black, and (behind) refers to front and back.

Teaching the Arabic language for special purposes is limited to performing its functional role, which focuses on the extent that the learner needs and needs to achieve their purposes of teaching the language. Abd al-Aziz Sharaf: ((The desired dictionary of meanings for the media language should avoid al-Hawshi from profanity, and eliminate the antagonism of vocabulary known as opposites. And that is by deleting from the meaning of the word one of the antagonistic meanings... Likewise, not diminishing the meanings of common words, by eliminating their strange meanings, or their rarely used ones, which the Arabic language does not need due to the presence of other words that it performs)) , so the journalist must When choosing vocabulary, it should be simple, clear, and avoid affectation, because the informational text is directed to an audience of different orientations and perceptions.

Those working in the field of language teaching for media educational purposes believe that the media language should be different, according to the quality of the media provided, i.e. audio, visual, and print, but if we look mainly at the goal behind this media language is its endeavor to prepare the recipients to persuade ((through information, facts, numbers, and statistics, so the media approach in language is a scientific method used to describe the process of media communication in a description Objectively and organizedly, on a quantitative basis for the apparent content of communication, that is, for the set of meanings that appear through the symbols used in the communication process)), the language of communication among the public, which is used in all media, is based on technical and scientific suggestions aimed at capturing people 's minds. And to win over the public to accept what follows them from this speech, especially when it arouses their emotions.

5- Teaching the language for religious purposes:

As it is one of the duties of Islam. It is obligatory for a non-Arabic-speaking Muslim to know how to pronounce Arabic, and to perform religious duties and rituals in Arabic. From the call to prayer and the iqamah with some of its words, rather the prayer itself is not complete except with the Qur'an, and there is no Qur'an in a language other than Arabic, and so is the pilgrimage and the rest of the Islamic rituals)).

And one of the foundations upon which teaching the Arabic language for religious purposes depends is ((adherence to Islamic culture, because it greatly helps to know how to deal with the learner according to the educational, social, psychological, mental, and functional characteristics that are due to the specificity of the motives and purposes of language learning)).

The souls of many Muslims in different parts of the world who speak non-Arabic yearn to study and learn this language as a means of communication and communication, while understanding the principles of religion through its language, and to get acquainted with the Islamic religion, starting from the Noble Qur'an to knowing and understanding its interpretations, as well as On guidance and guidance in the honorable Sunnah of the Prophet, especially since many non -Arabic-speaking Muslims were unable to learn Arabic in their countries, which prompted the need for them to go to Arab countries for the purpose of learning the Arabic language. As a language, he understands the fundamentals and principles of religion, and gets to know Islamic culture.

For example, the teaching of the Arabic language in Turkey is witnessing a wide turnout, due to the presence of religious motives, which is one of the important reasons that urge the Turks to teach the Arabic language, to understand the texts and verses of the Holy Qur'an on the one hand, and then to know and absorb what is found in Islamic religious books on the other hand. This is the biggest reason. Behind ((the turnout of the Turks and their eagerness to learn the Arabic language... Among the most important institutions that study the Arabic language within its curriculum, we find on top of them the secondary schools of imams and preachers that are spread throughout Turkey, and whose main objective was to prepare and educate those who are about to work in mosques and religious institutions imams, preachers and preachers).

Also, we can count the teaching of the Arabic language in religious schools, religious institutions, and religious seminaries as part of the models for teaching the language for special purposes, as it aims to master the Arabic language and be able to enter it in areas in which language is the basis for its learning. For example, in seminary education, A learner who knows only reading and writing can join studies in religious seminaries, because according to the educational curriculum in the seminaries, it starts with the student from scratch until he reaches the stage of ijthad. Thus, the curriculum in the seminaries differs from the scientific curricula in modern schools, as it is by its nature divided It is divided into three stages: the introductions stage, the surfaces stage, and the ijthad stage or the external stage, and each stage has its own books, which are:

In the introductions stage, the student studies the necessary information that qualifies him to understand the Qur'anic texts and reliable hadiths. In order to learn a subject in the principles of jurisprudence, such as the topic of profanity, he must have introductions to grammar and morphology, in which he studies some books, for example, *Al-Ajrumiyah* by its author Abi Abdullah Al- Sunhaji T. 723 AH and the book "Qatar al-Nada wa Bel al-Sada" by Ibn Hisham d. 761 AH, as well as *Alfiya Ibn Malik* d. 672 AH on the explanation of Ibn Aqil d. 769 AH. Some of them also study the book *Mughni al-Labib* also by Ibn Hisham al- Ansari to expand the study of grammatical terms.

Also, non-Arab students study some textbooks in the Arabic sciences, including the book *Al-Imthal*, which is special in the science of morphology of the Arabic language, by Mr. Sharif Al-Jurjani 816 AH.

Also, the *Book of Conjugation* and the *Book of Syntax Factors* discusses the grammatical rules in a brief manner by its author, Mirza Muhammad bin Suleiman Al-Tankabani 1302 AH, and other books on grammar, morphology, and rhetoric.

One of the most important goals that religious seminaries seek to achieve is to qualify a generation of mujtahids who are able to derive legal rulings. to the judging stage.

6- Language teaching in kindergarten:

It is one of the areas of teaching language for special purposes, its purpose is to prepare the child, and prepare him to accept a stage The study is new, as it is intended for children who have not reached the legal age for admission to basic schools, and their ages range between three and five years.

Kindergarten is an important stage in a child's social life in general and linguistic In particular, it is a starting point for his entry into the educational process, so that he is prepared for education for the subsequent stages, and aims to prepare him, prepare him, develop his linguistic abilities, and build his personality, which is what is called childhood. Early childhood, whose characteristics include the ability to use language, as ((the child is expected at this stage to acquire proficiency Linguistic represented in the richness of his linguistic dictionary, and his ability to produce linguistic structures similar to those he heard from adults, and it is expected that the child's sentence will be long ; to ARRIVE TO, TO GET TO four items on average)) , so that The language of the child at this stage is characterized by rapid growth and one of the most important stages of linguistic and verbal development for him.

The activity of oral expression is one of the most important linguistic activities that the child performs in the kindergarten stage, so the kindergarten teacher should pay attention to this linguistic activity to make the child able to communicate with others, and to speak in a language sound without stuttering, and this ((depends to a degree Great for setting up an environment Rich in linguistic stimuli, in addition into existence female teacher Understanding of her leadership role activities Language... The conversations between them and the children, the discussions on topics of interest to the children, arouse in them a desire to participate in the conversation, all of this helps the children to use the language to express their ideas, which develops their language)) (), so it must be the language of the adults who are in contact with the children Sound language so that the child can hear it, understand it, and take it as a linguistic model When he expresses his thoughts, it is possible to apply the game of representation and role- playing, which provides valuable opportunities for them to practice the language of speech, because it is the participation and cooperation of more than one individual to perform the acting work, as well as developing the skills of listening and speaking in children, including re-enacting situations that have significance in their lives.

The child is in the kindergarten stage To the drawing, drawing is a form of writing and one of the stages of writing is the kindergarten stage, which is considered by scholars

phase Initialization and readiness to write And start drawing randomly to The child becomes able to draw the letters before their image is integrated in his mind.

Vocabulary is an essential element in the educational content. In the kindergarten stage, teaching vocabulary precedes reading, and in this regard ((Lens believes that there are two common benefits in teaching vocabulary before a new activity, namely: helping to understand the activity or Read the lessons, and further The probability of acquiring children For the word already, and in reading lessons with children the biggest age, vocabulary can not be taught in advance)).

Reading is an important part of any daily program within the kindergarten. Through reading, children come into contact with printed words. For example, stories and songs are among the topics that attract the attention of the child, especially If these topics Interesting, from the child's environment and reality, and containing colorful pictures And attractive that will make the child more receivability ; Because the child at this stage suffers from a lack of concentration, and with these pictures the child can be directed to the correct activity, so the picture is ((a case intermediate between language Spoken and the external world, on the one hand it conveys in a quasi-wishful way the world, and it also shares with language Linguistics on the job communicative ; Because linguistics is based on a principle The arbitrariness between the signifiers and the signifieds, and as for the image, it is not like that, as there is a relationship Clear between them)) , the picture is more Realistic in the child of profanity Abstracts that express what is being told from the stories and words as well as provide support sensory by linking words and images, the The most important characteristic of this stage is ((the child's ability to mentally retain things Through the pictures, where he can take them out without the need To its existence, we find the child draws the circle without the need to picture Circle In front of him thanks to language acquisition The so-called representational play based on imagination)).

used activities of the child in the kindergarten stages ((where the language is captured Easily ; Because stories contain repeat making entries Linguistic more Clearly, she also helps children Also on acquiring words and phrases, by heart, this is very useful. Songs, rhymes and stories contain quickly connected speech. Reasonable in language Arabic children love it, and they tend to it spontaneously, and they want to join in Parts of it)) , it contributes to teaching the child the articulation of sounds, and the use of correct pronunciation when repeating these songs and stories, and thus develops his listening and speaking skills.

In the same context, Professor Abdul Qadir Sharif sees ((One of the ways a teacher can Kindergarten To develop children's speaking skills, reading and discussing stories and making them available opportunities For children to tell it in their own style and language, and make stories out of things Illustrated voices logically similar).

It is known that the child at this stage loves to play a lot, tends to it, and spends most of the time practicing it, so it should be used to develop the child's language skills by integrating study into play ((The assistant Children to express themselves and their ideas through play activities, art, and imaginative games, all of which form the basis by which the child approaches Gradual, towards an understanding of the symbolic systems, which are considered language In one of its forms, the child is thus able to understand language as a symbolic system with a function important in our life)) , the language can be taught through play, so the game of letters and words connects the letter and the word that begins with this letter, this game develops the skill Reading and recognizing linguistic symbols, and then recognizing the Arabic letters and their positions in the word by linking these letters to each other.

7- Language learning and literacy:

Illiteracy is the survival of a person in the way his mother gave him birth, or what he was in the days of childhood of heedlessness and naivety, and the inability to face things.

Illiteracy is one of the heaviest burdens and the most dangerous inherited by societies throughout the ages, and one of the obstacles that stand in the way of development and progress, so we must Confrontation problem Illiteracy, which has become larger in developing countries, including the Arab world.

Ibn Khaldun referred to the nature of teaching the illiterate in his discussion of calligraphy and writing, which distinguishes man from animals, and this is acquired through education, as he says: of them or wrote, so the calligraphy is short, and its reading is ineffective)).

Dr. Abdul Ghani Abboud defined illiteracy as ((ignorance of reading). and write or inattention And ignorance, resulting from lack of knowledge reading and write, the inattention And the ignorance that is distinguished by the illiterate is not distinguished by it as a result of non-existence know it By reading And writing in and of itself, but as a result of what leads to his lack of knowledge of them in terms of the inability to identify the reasons that lead to Developing his human personality and thus turning between them and heedlessness and ignorance)).

It becomes clear that the fight against illiteracy is the duty of the specialist in language, because the fight against illiteracy is to a high degree in order to learn to read and write, and these are two subjects of the language.

Belaid included literacy programs within the patterns of continuing education ; Because it aims to Assisting the team in facing cultural changes Social And technology, whether in the field of work or society, in order to achieve integration and interdependence between man and the environment in which he lives.

The design of literacy programs requires a lot of planning and organization. Because she directed To learners who differ from their peers in terms of ages, needs, and psychological and cultural characteristics. Therefore, it is considered one of the special programs.

Language is an integrated system, and its teaching aims to Develop language skills, to achieve comprehension and comprehension, as well Helping the learner to use the language in the picture Correct, sound to achieve linguistic communication, and it is only done well If the illiterate learner of my speaking skills, and writing represented in the correct pronunciation, and writing the correct structures ; Thus, reading is considered one of the most important linguistic activities that are practiced in literacy departments by devoting the largest amount of time to this activity. It is known as a n Illiterate people use speech more than writing, so the skill of speaking is among the language skills that help the learner to acquire the faculty Linguistic is a means basic to language communication.

Reading represents one of the front pillars of establishing literacy classes, and it is also one of the means that works to transfer students to the world of knowledge, and also one of the goals that the language learner seeks to achieve in literacy centers, as he aspires by learning the skill of reading to read the Book of God Almighty (The Holy Qur'an) Therefore, great attention should be given to this skill, and for this reason the skill of reading has occupied a leading position among all other linguistic activities in literacy centers. Different types: formulas, structures, dictation, oral and written expression, and this interdependence between the branches of the language is the main factor in forming the learner intellectually and linguistically, and providing him with mechanisms that enable him to scrutinize, synthesize, and analyze)).

One of the objectives of language education in literacy centers is to enable the learner to write skill, by recognizing the method of writing the alphabet in its various forms, and

knowing the positions of the letter in the word (first, middle, and the last), as well as mastering writing vocabulary with letters that are written and not Pronounced like (they went) and those that are pronounced and not written like (that) and also taking into account the characteristics of the Arabic language when writing, such as tanween, differentiating between the tied and open, (and) the sun and lunar, and the hamzat, so language learners in these centers aspire to learn the skill of writing They want to write their names, fill out documents, or write a phone number. ((The learner in literacy centers teaches some rules by writing the fatha', the tied ta', the hamzat al-qat' and the hamzat al-wasl, and the differentiation between letters such as al-Dad, al-Za', and al-Sad, letters that are pronounced And do not write, letters are written and not pronounced, and these rules are applied by the learner while writing what is dictated to him)).

The texts chosen for writing should be chosen with great care, include the needs that the learner needs, and be from simple written texts in order to help the learner acquire the ability to express in writing his thoughts and inclinations clearly and to write correctly in the areas he wishes to write about, which are as follows: We mentioned writing their names, writing private messages, requests and filling out administrative documents of all kinds.

The method of teaching in illiteracy eradication centers does not differ from the method of teaching in the early stages of primary school. On this basis, the teacher must use the best method for teaching reading. Reading can be taught in three ways: the partial method, or the synthetic method, in which the learner begins. By reading the part to move after it to the whole, i.e. from letters to words and then sentences. This method is described as slow in learning events. The second method is the analytical method from the general to the specific. The learner learns a number of words that include nouns or verbs that are in contact with the learner. In his daily life, it is by analyzing sentences through the context, and the third method is the synthesis, or interactive method, which is based on presenting the faculties after identifying the words and letters through analysis, as it combines the two previous methods, and this method is prevalent in literacy centers.

Therefore, designers of educational programs for literacy should set goals educational before building and designing any program as well as that These programs are based on linguistic theories modern In addition To research in this field, taking into account the individual differences among the learners, and to develop a book that is in line with the level of the learners and their characteristics. Through this, the learners in literacy centers can be able to control the mechanisms reading And writing, and thus we worked to bridge the sources of illiteracy and the success of the process of eradicating illiteracy.

From the foregoing, it is clear to us that language education Arabic for purposes Especially, it depends mainly on the preparation of courses that meet the needs, aspirations, and requirements of the learners according to the purposes that they specialize in, whether they are academic, religious, informational, or tourism, as they must meet the necessary needs of the learners, and the development of dictionaries for the purposes of Especially in language Arabic Besides general glossaries, in addition To the role of practice that leaves an impact An adult in learners is equivalent to a duration Study for any purpose Previous, then that learner of the language Arabic for purposes In particular, education must be done through texts from the Holy Qur'an and Sunnah prophetic Honorable and the eyes of Arabic poetry, so that these educated people can know something of culture Arabic and easy to deal with native speakers.

Results

Teaching language for special purposes, the broadest field of educational linguistics, calls for specialists to pay full attention to it. In view of the cultural and civilizational communication in addition to the scientific and knowledge development in the world

The purposes of language education are many, including what is academic, medical, tourism, media, religious, kindergarten, and literacy, which calls for specialized scholars and those interested in this field to work on presenting principles and ideas that are more effective and powerful in education, to present methods that are applicable in First place, able to teach the language better.

Teaching language for academic purposes is different from the rest of the purposes, as it stems from excellence and obtaining and mastering language skills, so that they can be familiar with this field and integrate into the academic community.

Tourism and medical purposes in teaching the language require the learner to acquire listening and speaking skills. The doctor listens to the patient's complaint in his own language and speaks to him in the language he understands. Likewise, the tourist, in order to communicate with native speakers, must learn the skills of listening and speaking in the language.

Teaching language for informational purposes is an urgent need in the modern era. Knowing the language of a nation contributes to influencing them.

Teaching the language for religious purposes is one of the duties of the Islamic religion to perform the obligations, and to qualify the learners to be able to derive rulings and absorb the sciences of language, grammar, morphology and rhetoric.

Teaching language in kindergarten prepares the child for study and emphasizes the importance of speaking and reading skills

Language teaching in illiteracy eradication centers, or what is called special language education for adults, is one of the heaviest burdens in societies, which requires the formulation of educational goals to develop educational programs based on modern linguistics.

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