

Arabic communication skills course plan for foreigners

The plan includes a comprehensive, advanced and integrated curriculum (according to the language needs of the students), where the curriculum starts from teaching the foundations of the linguistic alphabet to the student who does not have any knowledge of the Arabic language, and promotes the student to an advanced level. level. The student can do the following:

- a) Proficiency in Arabic language skills to a level close to that of Arabic speakers.
- b) Communicate in Arabic both in writing and in conversation.
- c) Taking Arabic as a language for study and research.
- d) Understand many verses of the Noble Qur'an and the Noble Hadith.
- e) Learn about Arab history and Arab culture.

The plan consists of core language materials and supporting materials. The basic materials aim at forming and developing the linguistic faculty, and the supporting materials aim at deepening the learner's knowledge of the Arabic language and training him to apply what he studied, as well as aiming at knowing the Arabic culture.

As for the presentation of the educational material, it is according to the following principles:

1. The interaction between the teacher and the learners, through the optimal preparation of lessons by both parties.
2. Encouraging cooperation among learners through classroom group learning or prior preparation of lessons.
3. Encouraging active learning, by engaging university students in the Arabic language, and learning outside the classroom, by making field visits to some tourist sites or visiting public libraries or some restaurants ... etc., and then preparing a report on that.
4. Providing feedback through some language games using the computer and paper clips.
5. Provide adequate learning time through varied, repetitive and structured tasks.
6. Diversity of ways to deliver lessons. This method allows active learning, and this learning can be done through traditional learning and technological learning using educational technology in all its aspects and field learning.
7. Holding the midterm and final exams in addition to the semester work.

Learning is nothing but an interaction between the learner, his teacher, and the subject of the lesson. Therefore, we will strive to achieve successful interactive education using the best modern technologies and the most appropriate teaching methods in education via electronic platforms so that the educational process is possible in all circumstances and conditions. Therefore, the learner can learn by meeting directly with his teacher, or by using an interactive educational program connected to the Internet within the university under the supervision of the teacher. He can also self-learn through CDs or traditional books upon his return home.

Plan content:

The plan is divided into two levels as follows:

1. First level: Beginner level
2. Level Two: Intermediate to Advanced

The expansion between the two levels is done gradually, and vocabulary is expanded by an average of 400 new words for beginners with the start of the midterm exam.

The plan aims to create an inclusive learning environment that meets the different requirements of learners. The program revolves around:

1. Arabic language lessons.
2. A complementary cultural element, by selecting texts that include the cultural dimension to show the link between language and culture, talk about the different Arab-Islamic civilization, and provide useful linguistic information related to the origin and development of the language.
3. A complementary religious component, related to the Qur'an and hadith, provides learners with educational tools in a religious environment, and this will be for students of the second level in this plan.
4. The keyboard, so learning Arabic using technology requires the learner to be familiar with the Arabic keyboard.

First: Arabic language lessons: This is the basic part of the plan, and it includes a number of lessons, and each lesson is generally divided into three parts: (Introduction and explanation / exercises / games) and each of these parts includes more accurate ones. section, focusing on different language skills (reading, writing, listening and speaking.)

Second: The cultural component: a complementary component at all levels to fully cover the language, culture and history, and to familiarize learners with the civilization of the Arab world, the Arab mentality, cultural influence, religious civilization, geographical location, and politics.

Third: The religious component: it includes a number of verses from some surah and some short surah at each level so that the learner becomes familiar with the classical language (the language of the Noble Qur'an) and the content of the Qur'an. Verses and hadiths of the Prophet and their role in building Arab culture. Note (This item will be at the end of the semester for first level students)

Fourth: The Arabic keyboard: It is a tool that helps the learner with writing skills in the Arabic language, and encourages him to learn the language.

The first level for beginners: This level is for those who have no knowledge of Arabic at all. They learn the alphabet + 400 words, through ten lessons, two of which are revision.

1. The first unit: the letters (a, b, t, th)
2. The second unit: the letters (J, H, Kh)
3. The third unit: the letters (d, r, z)
4. Fourth unit: the letters (s, sh, z). Review after the fourth unit.
5. The fifth unit: the letters (z, t,)
6. Unit Six: The letters (F, Q, K, L)
7. Unit Seven: The letters (m, n, e)
8. Unit Eight: The letters (w, y, e hamza). Review after unit eight.

At this level, the learner deals with language skills as follows:

Reading, writing and speaking skills:

1. Singing and pronouncing letters in long and short vowels and writing them at the beginning, middle and end of a word, whether these letters are connected or single
2. .Displaying a number of sentences through paper clips, and identifying the intended letter where it appears in the word by placing a circle on the desired letter or coloring it.
3. Displaying a number of pictures and writing a part of the word that shows the picture by placing two letters or a letter from the word. The learner must know the missing letters and write them.
4. Provide many vocabulary for each group of letters of the alphabet and how to read and write them.
5. Entering two columns, the first of pictures or words in English, and the second of Arabic words, and the student links between the picture or the English word and its meaning in Arabic. In order to increase the vocabulary of the learner.
6. .A game to activate memory, the teacher displays the pictures on the computer, and the student must know the meanings of the displayed pictures, in order to increase the number of his vocabulary.
7. Use vocabulary in short sentences and conduct a dialogue between students.

Listening skill:

1. Pronouncing words with movements, the teacher pronounces the words in the students' ears, and the student writes them as he hears them. 2. Record short sentences on the recording device and listen to the students and write them as they heard them
2. Record a short dialogue and listen to the students, ask questions after listening and answer them.

Grammar skill

1. Parts of speech (nouns, verbs, objects)
2. Classification of nouns (singular, dual and plural), (knowledge and indefinite) and (masculine and feminine).
3. Specific substance (the)
4. Solar and lunar globes and what letters come with each of them
5. Denotes feminine and masculine nouns.
6. Sentences in Arabic (nominative sentence and idiomatic verb)
7. Interrogative letter Hal and Hamza
8. Ignorance and Knowledge (Tanween for Unknown Names)
9. Features
10. Adjectives and Conditions
11. Conjunctions between sentences
12. Negation of the nominal sentence and the verbal sentence
13. Prepositions
14. Types of sentences
15. Verb tenses
16. Interrogative Nouns

colloquial dialect

1. A conversation with the taxi driver.
2. A conversation in the restaurant.
3. In the market
4. At the airport
5. At university

The second level contains different texts that include vocabulary, grammar and cultural information. The focus will be on functional writing, how to write sentences in the correct linguistic form, leading to writing correct texts from errors. The reading lesson is the starting point for identifying writing, speaking, listening and grammar topics

Reading skill:

1. Read the texts and questions after the texts for comprehension and comprehension.
2. New vocabulary in each lesson
3. Isolated sentences that the student rearranges.

Writing and speaking:

1. The student writes on a topic that corresponds to the topic of the reading lesson in order to use the vocabulary and structures that he tested in the reading lesson. and corrects his mistakes.
2. The student talks about a topic that carries the idea of the reading lesson, and we do not interrupt it and do not correct his mistakes during his speech.

Listening skill:

Record texts that agree with the reading texts, listen to the students, and ask questions after listening. There is audio and visual listening. Students listen to some information or news in audio and video with a computer and a projector.

Cultural issues are presented for both levels, including:

1. Types of fonts (copy and patch)
2. Common names among Arabs for males and females
3. The work of the Arab woman and the society's opinion of her in the past and the present
4. The nickname: addressing a man in the name of his son and not in the name of his daughter, even if the girl is the eldest.
5. The number of Arabic speakers in the world.
6. Sweet drinks (such as juices) and non-sugar drinks (such as coffee) and their occasions
7. Specifications of beauty in Arab women
8. Formal and informal occasions in which Modern Standard Arabic and the spoken dialect are used
9. The etiquette of councils and the etiquette of hadith in Arab culture.

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