JILTECH: Journal International of Lingua and Technology, 1(1) - April 2022 78-89



Utilization of Visual Media in Arabic Teaching

Muhammad Rahmad ¹, Alex Joe ², Reiza Ino ³

- ¹ Universitas Islam Negeri Mahmud Yunus Batusangkar, Indonesia
- ² University Otago, New Zealand
- ³ Universidad del Pacífico, Peru

Corresponding Author: Muhammad Rahmad, E-mail; muhammadrahmad@gmail.com

Article Information:

Received April 2, 2022 Revised April 19, 2022 Accepted April 26, 2022

ABSTRACT

Learning media is needed by teachers to help a teaching in education. This discussion intends to determine the use of media in learning Arabic. In addition to using books or lecture methods, media is also a tool used in teaching and teachers are also expected to have different learning media and according to the material and circumstances of each student. Everyone is relied on to understand technology as a support for all existing activities, as well as in the realm of education because considering the increasingly rapid and advanced technological developments. Teachers and students can take advantage of technologybased learning media, including the Canva application. Canva is an online-based design application that provides all the attractive designs such as templates, features, and categories that we can use in it. By utilizing the Canva application, teachers can show information, innovations, and abilities that will be obtained by students by utilizing attractive designs in the Canva application, so that this media can support the learning process so that it is not boring and can also be used in various areas of life. So with this learning media, the interest of students will increase in learning and help teachers to motivate students towards more enjoyable learning. With the existence of learning media, the learning process will be much more efficient and increase students' insight into learning through information and communication technology.

Keywords: Arabic, Learning Media, Visual Media

Journal Homepage https://ejournal.staialhikmahpariangan.ac.id/Journal/index.php/jiltech/

This is an open access article under the CC BY SA license

https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/

How to cite: Rahmad, M., Joe, A & Ino, R. (2022). Utilization of Visual Media in Arabic Teaching.

ournal International of Lingua and Technology, 1(1), 78-89.

https://doi.org/10.55849/jiltech.v1i1.62

Published by: Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Al-Hikmah Pariangan Batusangkar

INTRODUCTION

In the millennial era the progress of data and correspondence innovation is very fast and this development also affects the world of education today because teachers are required to be more creative in presenting learning materials so that learning today is more enjoyable (American Diabetes Association, 2020). But unfortunately there are still many teachers and students at this time who have not been able to operate or take advantage of the current technological developments especially in the education sector, so that there are still many schools that still use conventional methods or still make educators the main source of learning and learning media.

Therefore, it is necessary to have changes that lead to the development of technology at this time so that the teaching and learning process becomes more enjoyable and so that learning objectives become more effective and efficient (Ritonga dkk., 2020), so that learning goals can be achieved better (Lalmuanawma dkk., 2020). In this era, teachers must be more active, which used to be just teaching, so in this era teachers must also be facilitators for the smooth running of learning in the classroom (YiĞiT & Işik, 2020). It has been proven that with information and communication technology-based learning can make understanding and skills improve in achieving the desired learning competencies.

All of these things will be realized if innovative, creative, and fun learning is accommodated with a facilitated learning style (Szczepek Reed dkk., 2020). Therefore, it is necessary to have learning media to support and support the teaching of teaching materials so that more effective learning objectives are achieved, because considering that technology is more advanced and all practical, because students tend to feel bored with the old learning methods (Zhang dkk., 2019), so that by using technology teachers can deliver teaching materials in Arabic with learning media such as animated videos, animated images, and etc. so that learning becomes more exciting even though the learning process lasts a long time.

To obtain it all, there must also be the creativeness of a teacher and shrewdness in applying the application of the learning media in question (Szczepek Reed dkk., 2020). In this study, researchers focused on learning media for Arabic language learning in grade 12 of The Darul Funun El Abbasiyah Private Aliyah Madrasah, where learning Arabic requires learning media in the form of audio to listen to direct language speech from the native speaker (Althagafi dkk., 2021), namely the native Arabs, as well as videos to see the cultures of the Arabs which are also needed for learning Arabic (Dahou dkk., 2019), therefore there must be a medium to support the learning of Arabic which is more likely to be practical.

Language is a vital and essential tool for communicating and interacting with anyone in the world and with the existence of language we can also convey ideas and our thoughts and feelings are quickly conveyed to others (Chengaiyan dkk., 2020), a great many dialects are created, to make it easier for us to communicate and interact with others. Language is impossible to separate from human life, because humans need language to interact.

The Arabic language has its own advantages, namely the literary value of high value for those who study it and arabic is the language of the Quran which is the kalam or word of ALLAH SWT, and it proves that Arabic is a special language (Abdi dkk., 2019). In learning Arabic, we need to learn various kinds of sciences such as nahwu, sharf, maharah kalam, maharah istima', maharah kitabah, maharah qiroah, and others (Z. Li dkk., 2019). So to support this learning in this discussion, the researcher gave

examples and a little way how to use one of the online-based learning media applications, namely the Canva application and the researcher focused on utilizing the application for teaching Arabic.

The Canva application is an online-based design application that can be accessed by all groups (Botero dkk., 2021), both teachers and students, and we can use this application via mobile phone (android) or laptop (Ting dkk., 2019). With this application (Züst dkk., 2019), teachers can make the teaching material to be taught more interesting by utilizing the templates that have been provided in the Canva application, just how the teacher edits or designs the templates according to the wishes of the teacher and the interests of students.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The method used in this review is a development research strategy and a qualitative descriptive approach methodology (Jatmiko dkk., 2024). This methodology outlines and describes the information obtained according to what happens in the field and cannot be achieved using statistical techniques or through quantification (Levine dkk., 2020). These methodologies define philosophically different, inquiry strategies, and data collection strategies, analyses, and interpretations geared towards creating or utilizing applications (Jatmiko dkk., 2024). The application used in this study is the Canva application as a utilization in Arabic language learning (Ardoin & Bowers, 2020). The method used in this test is through the collection of information by concentrating on writing and describing the components in the Canva application, and how this application can be utilized for learning media (Bruggeman dkk., 2021). Arabic, particularly in one example of a private Madrasah Aliyah level subject.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Arabic Learning Media

The influence of technology in the field of education is very necessary for the advancement of education (Rashwan, 2023). Therefore, teachers must play an active role in developing media that will be used in a learning (Tlili dkk., 2022), by looking at the situation and conditions of students and their schools and teachers are also encouraged to choose and use learning media that is in sync with students and the material to be delivered (Giordano dkk., 2019). Media is a medium or intermediary (Aubrey dkk., 2022). Media is an instrument in the distribution of messages or learning information that the source of the message wants to convey to the recipient of the message (Hwangbo dkk., 2019). The implementation of teaching media can help achieve learning success (Ferjan Ramírez dkk., 2020). Everything that is physical and technical in the learning process that is able to help and make it easier for educators to explain teaching materials to students is called learning media and with the use of appropriate learning media (Pinquart & Ebeling, 2020), we are able to obtain learning targets that have been formulated better.

The various media divide the main categories of learning media as follows:

- 1. Presentation media is media that is able to present information, including:
 - a. Graphics, printed materials, and still images

- b. Silent project media
- c. Media audio
- d. Audio ditambah silent visuals
- e. Live images (movies)
- f. Televise
- g. Multimedia
- 2. The medium of a three-dimensional object is an object that contains information. It can be actual objects such as natural and artificial objects, or substitute objects such as artificial that resemble actual objects (Moseley, 2020).
- 3. *Media interaktion* is the medium used to interact.

The development of technology and knowledge is increasingly rapid, so learning media functions as follows:

- 1. Provide a more realistic experience.
- 2. Facilitate learning for students and also facilitate teaching for teachers.
- 3. More attracting the attention and interest of students in carrying out learning.
- 4. Attracting the attention of learners is greater.
- 5. All the senses of the learner can be activated.

The learning process has these five components: teachers, learning materials, learning media, learners, and learning objectives (Antony-Newman, 2019). While the learning media itself is a tool, material, or teaching material that has been arranged regularly which is used by teachers and students in the learning process. Therefore, learning media is a unity in the learning system that cannot be separated (Ribeiro dkk., 2021). If there is no learning media, then the learning process is unlikely to be carried out properly (Paico Campos dkk., 2023), at least there is a need for a medium to teach the teaching material. There are several functions that exist in learning media, namely (Rosowsky, 2019); something planning to arouse students' interest in exploring the lesson, a medium that connects between the teacher and the student, material that displays the delivery of the teacher.

In Arabic language learning, the role of teachers, students, and learning media is very helpful in the teaching and learning process in Arabic lessons, and the most important thing is also learning media that is adapted to the teacher or student, and must also be adjusted to the lesson and students' interest in learning media (Zhu dkk., 2019). Therefore, this era requires teachers to choose learning media that is appropriate for their students (C. Li dkk., 2019). In this discussion, researchers discussed one of the learning media, namely the Canva application (Alnahdi, 2019). This application can be used via hanphone (android) or laptop (Serevina & Hamidah, 2022). Here's a review of canva's application in Arabic language learning.

Canva in Arabic learning media

In the Canva application there are many features or benefits for education (Toivonen dkk., 2019), Canva is a supporting tool or design platform for all the creativity needed in the classroom. with growing collaborative creativity will make visual learning and communication more effective (Ghani dkk., 2019), efficient and enjoyable.

- 1. Millions of drawings, create designs with millions of photos, and illustrations, can even upload images yourself.
- 2. Icons and line shapes. We can use icons, shapes, and elements easily, by choosing from thousands of elements that have been provided for user design, or we can upload our own elements as desired.
- 3. Photo filters. Edit photos using ready-made filters.
- 4. Hundreds of fonts. We can also access a variety of cool fonts that are suitable for each design we are going to create.

The name of an application, of course, there are advantages and disadvantages that exist in the Canva application. Here are the advantages and disadvantages in this application:

The advantages of the application Canva:

- 1. Make it easier for users to create ideal designs, for example; creation of posters, certificates, infographics, video templates, presentations, and more presented in the Canva application.
- 2. Because this application already comes with a variety of contemporary and attractive templates, it makes it easier for someone to create designs with the templates that have been given, just change them as you like.
- 3. It's easy to use, the Canva app isn't difficult to use, and it's easy to get through Android, just by downloading it. If you use a laptop, you just have to open the Canva web via chrome without having to download.

Disadvantages of the Canva application:

- 1. The Canva application depends on an adequate and stable internet network, if there is no internet or quota on the phone (android) or laptop, Canva cannot be used.
- 2. In the Canva application there are templates, stickers, illustrations, fonts, and etc. for a fee. However, this is not a problem because there are many other attractive and free designs. Exactly how users can design something interesting and take advantage of their own creativity.
- 3. There are times when the design we choose has a uniform uniform compatibility with others, be it templates, images, colors, and etc..

Benefits of Canva for teachers and learners

As a technology-based application, Canva provides a learning space for each user to do learning. Media that presents a format that is more templated to attract the attention and interest of students in the learning process (Sharif Matthews & López, 2019). There are many models that educators can use in the Canva application to present to students, one of which is a variety of interesting *templates* to use in power points (Amin & Badreddine, 2020). Microsoft Office Power Point is an office application program in the form of a slideshow (worksheets that are alternating objects) that is used to introduce ideas and opinions that you need to show to others.

Usually a teacher in delivering and explaining material both offline and online, educators can use learning media to introduce material in the learning system and this is also more efficient for the delivery of teaching materials (Yoon dkk., 2020). In addition,

in order to interest students in the learning process, the educator must cleverly explain the explanation interestingly (Abdrakhmanova dkk., 2021). The Canva application is a supporting variable in creating attractive formats, providing colors, images, letters, and etc. to make them more attractive (Deiri, 2023). The trick is to select the search menu then type "presentation" then an attractive and different template will appear automatically, and after finishing the design results that we have made can be moved to PowerPoint.

The use of *templates* in Canva is not only for teachers, but it can also be for students if they want to deliver material that requires using media such as Power Point. Furthermore, in addition to Power Point, teachers can also create certificates for students to give when there is an event or competition, in Canva certificate designs are also provided with a variety of options (Karlsson dkk., 2020). Furthermore, namely *templates* for videos, generally a teacher presents videos for examples, references, or explanations to students (Chekroud dkk., 2021). With Canva, teachers can also use *templates* with attractive colors and other additional fonts to beautify the video *background* when displayed.

Likewise, posters, infographics, resumes, flyers, and etc. can be used (Abbas dkk., 2021). Again, not only teachers can use it, students can also do so, teachers can provide teaching using this Canva application to their students, if the teacher recommends making a video, presentation, poster, and etc. that contains explanations, tutorials or others (Saada & Gross, 2019). Students are expected to be able to operate and make an attractive design. The advantage obtained is that, in addition to gaining knowledge in learning, students also learn to be skilled, creative, and innovative in developing a lesson or material (Dong, 2021).

Examples and Benefits of Using Canva in Teaching Arabic in Grade 12 MAS Darul Funun El Abbasiyah Padang Japang.

Darul Funun is a pesantren founded in 1854 under the name Surau Gadang Padang Japang (Abdullah A Afifi1, 2020), with its shaikh, sheikh Abdullah Dt Jabok. Initially, darul funun boarding school ran with a halaqoh system in a surau then this system was later changed to a class system in 1910 and the one who changed this system was sheikh Abbas Abdullah who later became known nationally because of his efforts. In 1960 there was a national crisiswhich had an impact on the sluggish economy and the priority of the people to survive, to maintain people's literacy. Finally, Darul Funun turned into a madrasa, an isla school under the Ministry of Religious Affairs with the level of Tsanawiyah Madrasah and Aliyah Madrasah. In 1970 Darul Funun had already held a learning process in a building, and its alumni were intended or distributed to build literacy in Indonesia, especially in West Sumatra, and this year the dormitories in Darul Funun were for students who came from afar.

Even though there was also a national crisis this year, Darul Funun still maintained its leadership activities with all the existing limitations. There are also problems in padang japang society such as large educational inequality, because the educated are overseas, until the community is infected with social diseases such as crime, narcotics, illegal drugs, gambling, juvenile delinquency, prostitution, and etc.. In

the end, the foundation deed was updated with the chairman of Buya Dr.H. Afifi Fauzi Abbas, and the chairmen of Buya Bermawi Mukmin BA, Datuk Adli Fauzi BA, and etc.. In 1997 the learning psoses at the level were devoted and prioritized to foster children affected by economic and social problems who decided not to continue schooling anymore. In 2002, the learning process for Madrasah Aliyah was opened. Until now, the satri at darul Funun El Abbasiyah Islamic boarding school has thousands of students, with affordable cost options, and orphanages for underprivileged children and scholarships provided by the Islamic boarding school.

In this discussion, the researcher took an example of Arabic material taught in grade 12 MAS Darul Funun El Abbasiyah, which a time when the students have reached the final level in advanced education. So it is necessary to have the right media to support the lesson so that the lesson to be achieved can be achieved as desired. Researchers take a material, namely learning muphrodat (vocabulary) by means of object recognition, for example a teacher gives an Arabic mufrodat but does not show the meaning of the mufrodat orally or does not tell the meaning with words, but tells the meaning of the mufrodat with a picture. For example, the Arabic Apple (iblash) then the meaning is presented in the form of an apple, and the learner will recognize the meaning of the mufrodat without notified by the teacher directly.

In addition, teachers can also present Arabic audios, so that students are familiar with Arabic because they hear directly from speakers (Zurqoni, 2020). So to support it all, we can take advantage of this Canva application and design teaching materials as creatively as possible and be able to attract the attention of students and make learning more interesting and fun, so that learning goals can be achieved properly. Based on the above, it is hoped that the reader can get acquainted with simple instructional exercises to obtain and use the Canva application in learning or in other needs, these instructional exercises are introduced using a laptop.

Steps to use the Canva app

The Canva application can be used or used via an Android phone or laptop. In a technology, of course, there are procedures that we must do so that we are not wrong in applying an application and so that we can get the maximum results and as we want, therefore the researcher wants to describe a little how the initial use procedures on the Canva application, How to use it is also not too difficult, so that it can make it easier for people and teachers and students to take advantage of it, here are the procedures for how to use the Canva application using a laptop.

1. Log in to Canva Web via chrome

The trick is to enter google chrome then type "Canva" in the google chrome search then the Canva web will appear, then next click on it and we will go directly to the Canva web.

2. Create a Canva account

After entering the Canva web, the next step we have to do is to create a Canva account, after opening the Canva web, there will appear registration via google, Facebook, or continue with email. Teachers and learners can click on that option to create an account on Canva, and follow the steps shown.

3. Create a design through Canva

After creating an account on Canva, teachers and students can already use Canva as needed. The uses of this Canva application are very many and varied to create a design, namely video designs, posters, logos, business cards, Instagram stories, photo collages, invitations, labels, advertisements, promotions, and etc.. *An attractive template* is already provided on the Canva web, teachers and learners can use that *template* simply by changing the writing or image according to needs. We can also create our own designs according to what we want.

4. Save the design results

After we finish the design, then the last step is to save the design that we have made, how to save it is to click the downward arrow located in the upper right corner, after clicking it, our design will be automatically saved in our file.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the presentation above, it can be concluded that learning media is very necessary to support and help teachers in a learning process. The media presented at this time prioritizes technology and communication to be implemented in the realms of education, one of which is the Canva application which is implemented in Arabic language learning. How learning media provides tools in the form of science, which can make the learning flow more fun and less boring and hone the creativity and skills of students in learning at school.

If we get all of these things then it would be good for us to change the conventional teaching system towards technology-based teaching, for example by using the Canva application. Canva is an online-based application that has a variety of *templates* and features that can be accessed to assist teachers and students in completing technology-based learning, creativeness, and other advantages. Teachers can attract students' attention and interest by presenting teaching materials or interesting materials, namely by presenting audio and video in Arabic and attracting students' interest in learning (Barr, 2019). To find out the benefits and other effectiveness in using the Canva application as a medium for learning Arabic, further research is needed to support the achievement and success in using Arabic learning media.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The researcher hereby expresses his gratitude to the Madrasah Aliyah Darul Funun El Abbasiyah for allowing the researcher to conduct research on him Madrasah Aliyah Darul Funun El Abbasiyah.

REFERENCES

- Abbas, J., Wang, D., Su, Z., & Ziapour, A. (2021). The Role of Social Media in the Advent of COVID-19 Pandemic: Crisis Management, Mental Health Challenges and Implications. *Risk Management and Healthcare Policy*, *Volume 14*, 1917–1932. https://doi.org/10.2147/RMHP.S284313
- Abdi, A., Shamsuddin, S. M., Hasan, S., & Piran, J. (2019). Deep learning-based sentiment classification of evaluative text based on Multi-feature fusion. *Information Processing & Management*, 56(4), 1245–1259. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ipm.2019.02.018

- Abdrakhmanova, M., Kuzdeuov, A., Jarju, S., Khassanov, Y., Lewis, M., & Varol, H. A. (2021). SpeakingFaces: A Large-Scale Multimodal Dataset of Voice Commands with Visual and Thermal Video Streams. *Sensors*, 21(10), 3465. https://doi.org/10.3390/s21103465
- Alnahdi, G. H. (2019). Rasch validation of the Arabic version of the Teacher Efficacy for Inclusive Practices (TEIP) scale. *Studies in Educational Evaluation*, 62, 104–110. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.stueduc.2019.05.004
- Althagafi, A., Althobaiti, G., Alhakami, H., & Alsubait, T. (2021). Arabic Tweets Sentiment Analysis about Online Learning during COVID-19 in Saudi Arabia. *International Journal of Advanced Computer Science and Applications*, 12(3). https://doi.org/10.14569/IJACSA.2021.0120373
- Ameliola, S., & Nugraha, H. D. (2015). Perkembangan Media Informasi dan Teknologi Terhadap Anak dalam Era Globalisasi. *Perkembangan Media Informasidan Teknologi Terhadap Perkembangan Anak*, 2, 400.
- American Diabetes Association. (2020). 13. Children and Adolescents: *Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes*–2020. *Diabetes Care*, 43(Supplement_1), S163–S182. https://doi.org/10.2337/dc20-S013
- Amin, T., & Badreddine, D. (2020). Teaching science in Arabic: Diglossia and discourse patterns in the elementary classroom. *International Journal of Science Education*, 42(14), 2290–2330. https://doi.org/10.1080/09500693.2019.1629039
- Anggraeny, F. T., Wahanani, H. E., Akbar, F. A., Raharjo, M. I. P., & Rizkyando, S. (2021). Peningkatan Ketrampilan Kreativitas Desain Grafis Digital Siswa SMU Menggunakan Aplikasi CANVA pada Ponsel Pintar. *Journal of Approriate Technology for Community Services*, 2(2), 86–91. https://doi.org/10.20885/jattec.vol2.iss2.art5
- Annisa, N. (2021). Pengembangan Media Pembelajaran Berbasis Website Pada Materi Sortasi Dan Grading. *Edufortech*, 6(1). https://doi.org/10.17509/edufortech.v6i1.33290
- Antony-Newman, M. (2019). Parental involvement of immigrant parents: A metasynthesis. *Educational Review*, 71(3), 362–381. https://doi.org/10.1080/00131911.2017.1423278
- Aubrey, S., King, J., & Almukhaild, H. (2022). Language Learner Engagement During Speaking Tasks: A Longitudinal Study. *RELC Journal*, *53*(3), 519–533. https://doi.org/10.1177/0033688220945418
- Bondy, B., Klages, U., Müller-Spahn, F., & Hock, C. (1994). Cytosolic free [Ca2+] in mononuclear blood cells from demented patients and healthy controls. *European Archives of Psychiatry and Clinical Neuroscience*, 243(5), 224–228. https://doi.org/10.1007/BF02191578
- Botero, U. J., Wilson, R., Lu, H., Rahman, M. T., Mallaiyan, M. A., Ganji, F., Asadizanjani, N., Tehranipoor, M. M., Woodard, D. L., & Forte, D. (2021). Hardware Trust and Assurance through Reverse Engineering: A Tutorial and Outlook from Image Analysis and Machine Learning Perspectives. *ACM Journal on Emerging Technologies in Computing Systems*, 17(4), 1–53. https://doi.org/10.1145/3464959
- Brosh, H. Y. (2019). Arabic language-learning strategy preferences among undergraduate students. *Studies in Second Language Learning and Teaching*, 9(2), 351–377. https://doi.org/10.14746/ssllt.2019.9.2.5
- Bruggeman, B., Tondeur, J., Struyven, K., Pynoo, B., Garone, A., & Vanslambrouck, S. (2021). Experts speaking: Crucial teacher attributes for implementing blended

- learning in higher education. *The Internet and Higher Education*, 48, 100772. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iheduc.2020.100772
- Chekroud, A. M., Bondar, J., Delgadillo, J., Doherty, G., Wasil, A., Fokkema, M., Cohen, Z., Belgrave, D., DeRubeis, R., Iniesta, R., Dwyer, D., & Choi, K. (2021). The promise of machine learning in predicting treatment outcomes in psychiatry. *World Psychiatry*, 20(2), 154–170. https://doi.org/10.1002/wps.20882
- Chengaiyan, S., Retnapandian, A. S., & Anandan, K. (2020). Identification of vowels in consonant–vowel–consonant words from speech imagery based EEG signals. *Cognitive Neurodynamics*, 14(1), 1–19. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11571-019-09558-5
- Dahou, A., Elaziz, M. A., Zhou, J., & Xiong, S. (2019). Arabic Sentiment Classification Using Convolutional Neural Network and Differential Evolution Algorithm. *Computational Intelligence and Neuroscience*, 2019, 1–16. https://doi.org/10.1155/2019/2537689
- Deiri, Y. (2023). Teaching Arabic to children and youth in the United States: Between love and indictment. *International Journal of Bilingual Education and Bilingualism*, 26(7), 817–829. https://doi.org/10.1080/13670050.2021.1989372
- Dwijayani, N. M. (2019). Development of circle learning media to improve student learning outcomes. *Journal of Physics: Conference Series*, 1321(2), 171–187. https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/1321/2/022099
- Ferjan Ramírez, N., Lytle, S. R., & Kuhl, P. K. (2020). Parent coaching increases conversational turns and advances infant language development. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 117(7), 3484–3491. https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1921653117
- Ghani, N. A., Hamid, S., Targio Hashem, I. A., & Ahmed, E. (2019). Social media big data analytics: A survey. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 101, 417–428. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2018.08.039
- Giordano, P. C., Copp, J. E., Manning, W. D., & Longmore, M. A. (2019). Linking parental incarceration and family dynamics associated with intergenerational transmission: A life-course perspective*. *Criminology*, *57*(3), 395–423. https://doi.org/10.1111/1745-9125.12209
- Hadi, I. P. (2010). Perkembangan Teknologi Komunikasi Dalam Era Jurnalistik Modern. *Scriptura*, 3(1), 69–84. https://doi.org/10.9744/scriptura.3.1.69-84
- Hapsari, Gita Permata Puspita., & Z. (2021). Analysis Of The Needs of Animated Video Media Based on The Canva Application in Science. *Pancasakti Science Education Journal*, 6(1), 22–29. https://doi.org/10.24905/psej.v6i1.43
- Hwangbo, J., Lee, J., Dosovitskiy, A., Bellicoso, D., Tsounis, V., Koltun, V., & Hutter, M. (2019). Learning agile and dynamic motor skills for legged robots. *Science Robotics*, 4(26), eaau5872. https://doi.org/10.1126/scirobotics.aau5872
- Karlsson, A., Nygård Larsson, P., & Jakobsson, A. (2020). The continuity of learning in a translanguaging science classroom. *Cultural Studies of Science Education*, 15(1), 1–25. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11422-019-09933-y
- Lalmuanawma, S., Hussain, J., & Chhakchhuak, L. (2020). Applications of machine learning and artificial intelligence for Covid-19 (SARS-CoV-2) pandemic: A review. *Chaos, Solitons & Fractals, 139*, 110059. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chaos.2020.110059
- Levine, D., Pace, A., Luo, R., Hirsh-Pasek, K., Michnick Golinkoff, R., De Villiers, J., Iglesias, A., & Sweig Wilson, M. (2020). Evaluating socioeconomic gaps in preschoolers' vocabulary, syntax and language process skills with the Quick

- Interactive Language Screener (QUILS). *Early Childhood Research Quarterly*, 50, 114–128. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecresq.2018.11.006
- Li, C., Wang, J., Wang, Y., Gao, H., Wei, G., Huang, Y., Yu, H., Gan, Y., Wang, Y., Mei, L., Chen, H., Hu, H., Zhang, Z., & Jin, Y. (2019). Recent progress in drug delivery. *Acta Pharmaceutica Sinica B*, *9*(6), 1145–1162. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apsb.2019.08.003
- Li, Z., Shen, H., Cheng, Q., Liu, Y., You, S., & He, Z. (2019). Deep learning based cloud detection for medium and high resolution remote sensing images of different sensors. *ISPRS Journal of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing*, 150, 197–212. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.isprsjprs.2019.02.017
- Paico Campos, M. M., Ramos-Cosi, S., & Andrade-Arenas, L. (2023). SAFE Mobile Application: Prevention of Violence Against Women. *International Journal of Engineering Trends and Technology*, 71(12), 299–307. https://doi.org/10.14445/22315381/IJETT-V71I12P228
- Pinquart, M., & Ebeling, M. (2020). Parental Educational Expectations and Academic Achievement in Children and Adolescents—A Meta-analysis. *Educational Psychology Review*, 32(2), 463–480. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10648-019-09506-z
- Rashwan, H. (2023). Intellectual Decolonization and Harmful Nativism: Arabic Knowledge Production of Ancient Egyptian Literature. *Interventions*, 1–38. https://doi.org/10.1080/1369801X.2022.2161054
- Rasyid, H. Al. (2017). Pengaruh Kualitas Layanan Dan Pemanfaatan Teknologi Terhadap Kepuasan Dan Loyalitas Pelanggan Go-Jek. *Jurnal Ecodemica: Jurnal Ekonomi, Manajemen, dan Bisnis, 1*(2), 210–223. https://doi.org/10.31311/jeco.v1i2.2026
- Ribeiro, L. M., Cunha, R. S., Silva, M. C. A. E., Carvalho, M., & Vital, M. L. (2021). Parental Involvement during Pandemic Times: Challenges and Opportunities. *Education Sciences*, 11(6), 302. https://doi.org/10.3390/educsci11060302
- Ritonga, M., Asrina, A., Widayanti, R., Alrasi, F., Julhadi, J., & Halim, S. (2020). Analysis of Arabic Language Learning at Higher Education Institutions with Multi-Religion Students. *Universal Journal of Educational Research*, 8(9), 4333–4339. https://doi.org/10.13189/ujer.2020.080960
- Rosowsky, A. (2019). Sacred language acquisition in superdiverse contexts. *Linguistics and Education*, *53*, 100751. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.linged.2019.100751
- Saada, N., & Gross, Z. (2019). The experiences of Arab teachers in Jewish schools in Israel. *Teaching and Teacher Education*, 79, 198–207. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tate.2018.11.012
- Serevina, V., & Hamidah, I. (2022). Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM) based Geothermal Energy Source Digital Module Assisted by Canva Application. *Journal of Physics: Conference Series*, 2377(1), 012063. https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/2377/1/012063
- Sharif Matthews, J., & López, F. (2019). Speaking their language: The role of cultural content integration and heritage language for academic achievement among Latino children. *Contemporary Educational Psychology*, *57*, 72–86. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cedpsych.2018.01.005
- Szczepek Reed, B., Said, F., Davies, I., & Bengsch, G. (2020). Arabic complementary schools in England: Language and Fundamental British Values. *Language, Culture and Curriculum, 33*(1), 50–65. https://doi.org/10.1080/07908318.2019.1569674

- Ting, D. S. W., Peng, L., Varadarajan, A. V., Keane, P. A., Burlina, P. M., Chiang, M. F., Schmetterer, L., Pasquale, L. R., Bressler, N. M., Webster, D. R., Abramoff, M., & Wong, T. Y. (2019). Deep learning in ophthalmology: The technical and clinical considerations. *Progress in Retinal and Eye Research*, 72, 100759. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.preteyeres.2019.04.003
- Tlili, A., Huang, R., Shehata, B., Liu, D., Zhao, J., Metwally, A. H. S., Wang, H., Denden, M., Bozkurt, A., Lee, L.-H., Beyoglu, D., Altinay, F., Sharma, R. C., Altinay, Z., Li, Z., Liu, J., Ahmad, F., Hu, Y., Salha, S., ... Burgos, D. (2022). Is Metaverse in education a blessing or a curse: A combined content and bibliometric analysis. *Smart Learning Environments*, *9*(1), 24. https://doi.org/10.1186/s40561-022-00205-x
- Toivonen, T., Heikinheimo, V., Fink, C., Hausmann, A., Hiippala, T., Järv, O., Tenkanen, H., & Di Minin, E. (2019). Social media data for conservation science: A methodological overview. *Biological Conservation*, 233, 298–315. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2019.01.023
- YiĞiT, A., & Işik, Z. (2020). Applying deep learning models to structural MRI for stage prediction of Alzheimer's disease. *TURKISH JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING* & *COMPUTER SCIENCES*, 28(1), 196–210. https://doi.org/10.3906/elk-1904-172
- Yoon, Y., Cha, B., Lee, J.-H., Jang, M., Lee, J., Kim, J., & Lee, G. (2020). Speech gesture generation from the trimodal context of text, audio, and speaker identity. *ACM Transactions on Graphics*, 39(6), 1–16. https://doi.org/10.1145/3414685.3417838
- Zhang, W., Liu, Y., & Guo, Z. (2019). Approaching high-performance potassium-ion batteries via advanced design strategies and engineering. *Science Advances*, 5(5), eaav7412. https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.aav7412
- Zhu, L., Gao, M., Peh, C. K. N., & Ho, G. W. (2019). Recent progress in solar-driven interfacial water evaporation: Advanced designs and applications. *Nano Energy*, 57, 507–518. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nanoen.2018.12.046
- Züst, M. A., Ruch, S., Wiest, R., & Henke, K. (2019). Implicit Vocabulary Learning during Sleep Is Bound to Slow-Wave Peaks. *Current Biology*, 29(4), 541-553.e7. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cub.2018.12.038

Copyright Holder:

© Muhammad Rahmad et.al. (2022).

First Publication Right:

© JILTECH: Journal International of Lingua and Technology

This article is under:

