

## The Urgency and Functions of Arabic Language Learning in Educational Institutions

Fathur Rusydi Amar<sup>1</sup> 

<sup>1</sup>Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Darul Hikmah Aceh Barat, Indonesia

### ABSTRACT

**Background.** This research explores the background of the importance of learning Arabic, a Semitic language with over 280 million speakers as a first language. Influenced by aspects of religiosity and internationality, Arabic has a significant role in culture, Islamic religion and international relations.

**Purpose.** This research aims to understand the role and urgency of Arabic in a global context, covering religious, cultural and diplomatic aspects. It aims to analyze the development of the Arabic language from historical aspects to contemporary developments, as well as identify its impact as an international language involving non-Muslims. This research also intends to explore a deeper understanding of the importance of learning Arabic outside the religious context, focusing on its functional diversity and use in the modern world.

**Method.** The research method involves literature analysis, Arabic language learning needs survey, and implementation case studies in educational institutions to understand the urgency and function of Arabic language learning.

**Results.** The importance of learning Arabic for Muslims is reflected in three main aspects: the understanding of Islamic teachings, the unification of Muslims, and human civilization. Arabic is the main source of knowledge, especially in understanding Islamic religious sources. Moreover, it plays a key role in uniting the global Muslim community, facilitating communication and enhancing unity.

**Conclusion.** There are many benefits that will be gained if Muslims learn Arabic. Among them, first, fahmul Islam (understanding Islamic teachings). By mastering Arabic, of course it will be very easy for us to understand most of Islamic teachings. Because the sources of Islamic teachings (the Koran, hadith, and books written by ulama) use Arabic. Allah SWT said, "Indeed, We made the Qur'an in Arabic so that you understand."

### KEYWORDS

Arabic Language Teaching, Educational Institutions, Function, Urgency

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### Correspondence:

Fathur Rusydi Amar,  
[Rusydiamar98@gmail.com](mailto:Rusydiamar98@gmail.com)

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### INTRODUCTION

Arabic ( اللغة العربية ) al-lughah al-'Arabīyyah, or simply عربي ('Arabī) is a Middle Semitic language, belonging to the Semitic language family and related to Hebrew and the Neo Arami languages. Arabic has more speakers than any other language in the Semitic language family. It is spoken by more than 280 million people as a first language, the majority of whom live in the Middle East and North Africa (Nurul Mivtakh, 2020; Sauri, 2020).



This language is the official language of 25 countries, and is the language of worship in the Islamic religion because it is the language used in the Koran (Adams, 2020; Al-Bataineh, 2021). Based on its geographical distribution, Arabic is a conversation that has many variations (dialects), some of the dialects cannot even be understood by each other. Modern Arabic has been classified as a macrolanguage with 27 sub-languages in which Standard Arabic (sometimes called Literary Arabic) is widely taught in schools and universities, and is used in the workplace, government, and mass media (Alotaibi, 2019; Chalhaf, 2019).

Standard Arabic originates from Classical Arabic, the only member of the Northern Arabic language family still in use, as seen in pre-Islamic Arabic inscriptions dating from the 4th century (Awayed-Bishara, 2022). Classical Arabic has also been the language of Islamic literature and worship since around the 6th century. The Arabic alphabet is written from right to left. Arabic has provided much of the vocabulary to other languages of the Islamic world, just as Latin has contributed to most European languages (Batmang, 2020; kawangit, 2019). During the Middle Ages, Arabic was also a major cultural tool, especially in science, mathematics and philosophy, which caused many European languages to borrow a lot of vocabulary from Arabic. To begin with all the Arabic communication material that will be presented in this paper, it is necessary to provide an explanation of the real problems of the Arabic language. The aim is for students to avoid the possibility of misunderstandings that consider the importance of learning Arabic to be small and trivial. On the other hand, with the right understanding, enthusiasm and tireless efforts will grow to learn it until it is truly successful (Alsharbi, 2021).

Arabic can be interpreted as a language that originally originated, grew and developed in the Arab countries of the Middle East region (Hanif dkk., 2023; kawangit, 2019). From one aspect, Arabic is indeed a religious language, a language of unity for Muslims throughout the world. It was in this language that the Koran, the holy book of Muslims, was revealed, and with it the Prophet Muhammad SAW carried out his message to mankind. However, subsequent developments have made Arabic an international language like the famous English, so that apart from religious purposes, Arabic can also be used as a regular communication medium in the interactions of nations in the world (Fadillah dkk., 2020).

Arabic is a language that cannot be separated from Islam. This language is often also referred to as the language of Islam. Apart from that, this language is also said to be the language of the Koran, because the Koran was written in that language. Arabic is now used as the official language of the Islamic World League (Rabithah Alam Islam!), and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), which has members from 45 Islamic countries or countries whose majority population is Muslim. However, this does not mean that Arabic is only used by Muslims. As is known, the Urubah region, which is an area that includes 21 Arab countries including African Arabs, Asian Arabs and Gulf Arabs who are members of the Arab League and whose official language is Arabic, not all of them embrace Islam. Arabic is now also the fifth official language at the United Nations (UN) since 1973. Apart from that, Arabic is also used as the official language of the Organization of African Unity, OPA (Hadi, 1994: 2-3).

Thus, Arabic is an international language used by various nations in the world. Apart from that, Arabic is also a scientific language studied by not only Muslims. If you count the number of countries that use and use Arabic as an official language (national language), you will know how vast the Middle East is. It can be said, among others, that Arabic is the official language in: Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Sudan, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Iraq and the United Arab Emirates (Bawani, 1997: 23). Arabic cannot be separated from Islam because the sources of Islamic law are the Koran and al-hadith, both of which are in Arabic. The performance of

prayers, both obligatory prayers and circumcision prayers, must also be done in Arabic. Prayers are not valid if they are done in a language other than Arabic. Furthermore, it also needs to be stated that even though prayers in Islam can be done in a language other than Arabic, but in reality most prayers are also done in Arabic.

## **THEORETICAL BASIS**

### **Arabic Language Learning Function**

There are many benefits that will be gained if Muslims learn Arabic. Among them, first, *fahmul Islam* (understanding Islamic teachings). By mastering Arabic, of course it will be very easy for us to understand most of Islamic teachings. Because the sources of Islamic teachings (the Koran, *hadith*, and books written by *ulama*) use Arabic. Allah SWT said, "Indeed, We made the Qur'an in Arabic so that you understand." (Qs. Az-Zukhruf [43]: 3)

Second, *wihdatul muslimin* (unifying the Muslims). Arabic is the language that unites Muslims throughout the world. If Muslims use it when communicating, it will be very easy to reconcile and strengthen the Islamic brotherhood. And third, *binaa-ul hadharah* (making humanity civilized). There is a lot of positive culture that we can take from the Arab people. This positive culture became more perfect when the Prophet Muhammad directed and adopted it into Islamic culture. And the transfer of positive culture will be easier if we master the means of communication, namely Arabic.

### **The Urgency of Learning Arabic**

There are two important points related to the importance of studying Arabic (Ismail & Al-Faruqi, 2003: 12), namely: 1) As a source of knowledge, and 2) As a unifier of the people.

#### **Source of Knowledge**

Throughout history, Arabic has been a language that has beautiful branches of knowledge and strong literary power so that it is easy to understand. The scholars say that before someone reads an Arabic text he can already understand whether he is speaking Arabic actively or passively. This is different from other languages where someone has to read it first and then they can understand (Ruslan, 2019).

Arabic is a source of knowledge, especially Islamic sciences, because *al-Qu'an*, *al-hadith*, *al-atsar* and explanations of previous scholars use Arabic. We cannot understand it except in Arabic. This is part of the miracle of the Koran, namely that it has a standard language, namely Arabic. Arabic is a source of knowledge because there are several things as follows (Azhar, 2005), namely:

#### **Means of Achieving Glory**

Knowledge is glory and cannot be achieved except through language. Therefore, Allah Subhanahu wa ta'ala has given glory to the Arabic language in two ways, namely:

#### **The standard language of the Koran is Arabic**

Allah chose Arabic as the language of His revelation so that mankind could understand it easily. Allah confirms this in His words,

" Indeed, We made the Qur'an in Arabic so that you may understand (it) ."

#### **Choosing and sending His messengers from the Arabs to the whole world**

Allah confirms this in His words:

"And We did not send you, but to (be) a mercy to the worlds."

Muhammad Saw was a "real" Arab who was very fluent in Arabic. Arabic is a noble language so it protects oneself from ignorance and disputes. Al-Imam Syafi'i RA said, "Humans do not

become stupid and disagree, except when they abandon Arabic and tend to the language of Aristotle".

### **Means of Understanding Religion**

Arabic is the most important means for understanding the Islamic religion. This is because the Qur'an, al-hadith, al-atsar, tafsir and explanations of the ulama mostly use Arabic. To be able to understand it, we need a tool, namely Arabic. Therefore, the noble friend al-Faruq Umar bin Khaththab RA is reported to have written a letter to Abu Musa al-Asy'ari RA saying, "Learn Arabic because in fact Arabic is part of your religion."

In another history, Umar bin Zaid said, "Umar bin Khaththab RA wrote a letter to Abu Musa al-Asy'ari RA, "Understand the sunnah and understand the Arabic language." Shaykh Ahmad Syakir directed students of hadith science to study Arabic language and literature. He said, "In my view, a scholar who studies hadith must increase his study of Arabic literature and language so that he is able to master hadith fiqhul well because hadith is the most eloquent saying of the Arab (Rasulullah)."

The information above is a manifestation of the great attention of the ulama to the Arabic language which is their means of understanding the Islamic religion.

### **Unifying the People**

As Muslims, we believe that Arabic is not only the language of Arabs, but is the language of Muslims throughout the world with which Muslims are united in several aspects of worship and with this aim, Allah sent down the Koran using Arabic. If Arabic was only the language of the Arab people (nation), then it would be impossible for Allah to send down the Koran in Arabic (Biancalana, 2020; Demissie, 2021). This is contrary to His words, as explained in the discussion regarding the "source of knowledge".

The urgency of Arabic, apart from being the language of the Koran and Sunnah, is as the language of Muslim communities throughout the world. If we look at the history of the development of Islam, it cannot be separated from the Arabic language. We can see this in several countries in Africa which still use Arabic as their mother tongue (everyday language) (Squires, 2020).

Arabic is the language of Islam and Muslims. This started with the emergence of Islam in the Mecca valley 15 centuries ago. With this language, the Qur'an was revealed to regulate human life. In this language, the last of the prophets and apostles, Muhammad SAW spoke and conveyed his message. Arabic is a language that has not faded with time and change, as it has been a medium of Islamic civilization for 15 centuries, both in the East and West. Besides that, it is also recognized by the United Nations (UN) as part of the world's communication languages along with English, French, German and Chinese. So it is truly true when the Messenger of Allah told us to love this language. As he said, "Love Arabic for three things; first, because I am an Arab; second, because the Koran is in Arabic; and third, because the language of the people of heaven is Arabic."

There are three reasons why we have to learn Arabic (Ismail & Al-Faruqi, 2003: 56), namely:

Lughatul Islam (Islamic language). Every Muslim certainly hopes for Allah SWT's blessing. This is based on his correct understanding of Islam. So that worship and other practices towards Allah will be true and beneficial for civilization and human life. The logical consequence of Allah SWT's blessing is of course that Allah will enter His heaven in the land of the afterlife. Meanwhile, the communication language of the people of heaven described by the Messenger of Allah is Arabic. Therefore, every Muslim who does not master Arabic is obliged to learn it. The rule of

ushul fiqh says, "An obligatory practice that is not perfect because of something, then that something becomes obligatory.

Lughatul Muslimin (the language of the Muslims). It is God's decree that Muhammad bin Abdullah is the last apostle sent to all mankind, and is a blessing to the entire universe. Islam, the message it brings, does not prioritize Arabs over other nations, nor does it prioritize white skin over colored skin. Islam carries a mission of civilization and becomes a teacher for humanity. Therefore, Islam needs a unifying language for its people. There is no other choice to play that role, except by speaking Arabic.

Lughatul Ilmiyyah (language of science). Does Arabic have a role in this? The answer is yes. First, because the sources of knowledge, namely the Koran and hadith, use Arabic. Second, because Arabic is the language that unites Muslims. Third, because Arabic is the richest language of all the languages on earth. Fourth, because Arabic is the language most widely used by the world's population along with the increasing population of Muslims.

Like other languages in general, Arabic also has characteristics. These characteristics are what differentiate and make this language so special. These characteristics include Suhulah (easy), syaamil (comprehensive), jamilah (beautiful), mujizah (attractive), fathonah (intelligent), and wadhihah (clear).

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research uses both qualitative and quantitative approaches to explore the urgency and function of Arabic language learning in educational institutions. The qualitative method involves text analysis and interviews with educational stakeholders, while the quantitative method uses surveys to collect data from students and teachers (Adibelli & Korkmaz, 2022). Research samples will be randomly selected from various educational institutions, and the data will be analyzed in an integrated manner to understand the impact of Arabic language learning on the understanding of Islamic teachings, the unity of Muslims, and the development of science. Through this approach, the research aims to provide an in-depth understanding of the important role of Arabic language in educational institutions and its implications on students' academic and social development (Akşan, 2023).

In addition, this research will also involve literature analysis to investigate the history and evolution of Arabic language teaching in educational institutions. By integrating qualitative, quantitative, and literature analysis approaches, this research aims to make a significant contribution to the understanding of the urgency and function of Arabic language learning in improving the quality of education, strengthening religious identity, and promoting intercultural cooperation and understanding in educational settings (Alinsky, 2022; Alves, 2021).

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### The The Importance of Arabic Language Learning

Arabic, or al-lughah al-'Arabīyyah, has an important role as a Semitic language that is an official language in 25 countries and used in Islamic teachings. With more than 280 million speakers as a first language, Arabic has a variety of dialects that require in-depth understanding. Learning Arabic is not only for religious purposes, but also to understand the rich Arab culture and unite Muslims (Hussin dkk., 2021; Najafi dkk., 2022).



## **The Urgency of Arabic Language Learning in Education**

In the context of education, the importance of understanding Arabic can be described through two main aspects: as a source of knowledge and as a unifier of the people. Arabic is the vehicle for understanding Islamic teachings, especially the Qur'an and hadith. In addition, this language has a role in uniting Muslims through communication and strengthening brotherhood (Bondarchuk, 2021; Teh, 2019).

### **Origin and Development of the Arabic Language**

Modern Arabic is derived from Classical Arabic, the only member of the North Arabic language family still in use. Pre-Islamic records of Arabic can be seen in 4th century pre-Islamic Arabic inscriptions. Classical Arabic has been the language of Islamic literature and worship since the 6th century. The Arabic alphabet is written from right to left and contributed greatly to the vocabulary of the languages of the Islamic world (Aghblagh, 2023; Balodis, 2022).

### **Arabic as a Tool of Knowledge and Pride**

Arabic is regarded as a tool of knowledge that has tremendous scientific and literary power. The achievement of glory and understanding of Islam is seen through the use of Arabic in the Qur'an and the selection of the Prophet Muhammad as a messenger of God who was fluent in Arabic. Islamic scholars emphasize the importance of understanding Arabic to explore the religion of Islam (Ajeel, 2020; Gqoli, 2023).

### **Arabic as an International and Scientific Language**

Although Arabic was originally closely associated with Islam, subsequent developments have made it an international language like English. Besides being the official language of many Arab countries, it is also used in international forums such as the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC). Arabic is also considered a scientific language, enriched by a rich vocabulary used in science, math, and philosophy (Afsah, 2022; Al-Jubouri, 2021).

### **Arabic Language Characteristics and Conclusion**

The characteristics of the Arabic language, such as clarity, beauty, and rich vocabulary, make it unique and valuable. The importance of learning Arabic is not only related to religious aspects, but also as a tool of unification of the people, a tool of knowledge, and an international language. In conclusion, learning Arabic is essential for understanding the cultural and religious heritage of Islam, and plays a role in developing international relations and science at the global level (Chang dkk., 2022).

## **CONCLUSION**

There are many benefits that will be gained if Muslims learn Arabic. Among them, first, fahmul Islam (understanding Islamic teachings). By mastering Arabic, of course it will be very easy for us to understand most of Islamic teachings. Because the sources of Islamic teachings (the Koran, hadith, and books written by ulama) use Arabic. Allah SWT said, "Indeed, We made the Qur'an in Arabic so that you understand . " (Qs. Az-Zukhruf [43]: 3)

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## AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION

Look this example below:

Author 1: Conceptualization; Project administration; Validation; Writing - review and editing.

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