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MODERN TECHNOLOGY AS A SOLUTION TO TEACH DIVERGENCE IN MEANINGS OF HOMONYMOUS WORDS IN TURKISH AND ARABIC LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

The present study aims to highlight homonymous words in Arabic and Turkish languages by using modern technology in education such as e-books, educational games, videos, and social media. Especially these technologies make words and sentences easy to learn and promote individual learning and use of advanced communication technologies in education, which help teachers to infuse their students easily. Many studies have been done on the similarities and differences between Turkish and Arabic words, but this study focuses on the homonymous words such as the word "*Şarap*" means in Turkish "wine" but in Arabic it means "beverage"; and "*Hurma*" means "date palm" in Turkish whereas "woman" in Arabic language. Sounds play an important role in communication. Teaching how to pronounciate is a significant part of teaching a foreign language. Nonetheless there are a lot of common words in Turkish and Arabic. Some words have common pronunciation and different meanings. That is why it is very natural for the students having some problems in learning. By means of these issues, this study is going to disclose the effective use of technology in education that changed the traditional discourse of education. As a result, by using these new technologies teachers should focus on the differences of the homonymous words and help their students to overcome their struggle of understanding the divergence between these words.

STRUCTURED ABSTRACT

Introduction

The topic of this paper is the problems related to the teaching of the homonymous words between Arabic and Turkish languages. During the Ottoman Empire which lasted more than six hundred years, the Turkish language flourished as the language of the administration, the language

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was then named Ottoman Turkish, but nowadays, we have modern Turkish language, the teaching of the modern Turkish language with Arabic language began when Arab countries and Turkey began to have closer relationships, "*Translation activity between Turks and Arabs has been going on for centuries. Translation from Arabic to Turkish, starting from the axis of religious texts, today also constitutes an important place in literary translations*" (Dağbaşı, 2017) and with the development of bilateral political relationships, came military and commercial relationships, the need to know a foreign language is a must and a fact that is inevitable. The teaching of the Turkish language was an important instrument in the relationship between Turkey and the Arab countries, and also the of the Arabic language, so, the study deals with the influence of Arabic on Turkish and vice versa.

There is no doubt that the language of the Holy Quran has influenced non-Arabic speaking Islamic peoples in many aspects, among the most significant ones is learning Arabic to understand the teachings of Islam. in Turkey, the teaching of Arabic is recognized by such institutes, universities, educational centers and schools, and, similarly the teaching of Turkish in Arab Countries is recognized by such institutes, universities, educational centers and schools.

This study aims to make a list of homonymous words between Arabic and Turkish languages, and highlighting the how far the modern Turkish language is influenced by the Arabic language after former writing system shifted to use Latin alphabets form its original Arabic scripts, to help Turkish speaking students learn Arabic as a second language, and help Arabic speaking students learn Turkish as a second language, and offer a guide to teach these lists. The study will also cast light on the influence of Arabic on the Turkish language specifically during the era of the Ottoman Empire as it is assumed that naturally Turkish would have some influence on Arabic since it was the official language of the Empire. The study concludes that there are many aspects of which the Turkish language is influenced by Arabic most notably are: Turkish borrowed Arabic words while preserving the meaning, Turkish borrowed from Arabic with alteration of meaning, plural form of Arabic became singular in Turkish without any change in meaning. Some of these borrowed plural words would later also be added the suffix (lar) in Turkish to mark it as plural like "*tüccar*", "*tüccarlar*", "*evlat*" and "*evlatlar*". Some of the Arabic borrowed plural form became singular in Turkish without any change in the meaning.

Purpose and Method of Research

There is no analysis study independently conducted for the homonymous words. Therefore, in our study, it is purposed to give lists of homonymous words. Beside these, this paper discusses the challenges of these words with language learning. And also, a study into the ways teachers can solve those problems considering the common European framework of languages (CEFR), Especially that "*most colleges do not have a reference framework (59.9%), and a large percentage of those with a reference frame of their educational goals are not associated with it. Moreover, most colleges did not train lecturers in the frame of reference or*

how to use them (66.7%), and in most colleges (60.8%), the students do not know the required materials" (Elhadky ve Şimşek, 2017).

The method of identification was followed in this study. The results show that there are serious deficiencies in homonymous words in Arabic and Turkish languages. Technology is a part of language learning throughout the world at all various levels.

Results

In our essay it is dealt the sources meanings of homonymous words in Arabic and Turkish languages under primarily title. The second main title is "Between Arabic and Turkish". Under this title the study talks about words that currently using in Arabic and Turkish language in common pronunciation, languages frequently borrow new vocabulary from other languages, although a lot of Arabic words having been replaced by Turkish equivalents in the last century. Another title is "Use of Technology in Educate Homonymous Words". This title talks about new media in language learning, and hoe it is necessary step to competencies needed for living and working in the knowledge society. Final title is "Social Media and the Classroom". Under this title the study talks about new technologies and how it play an important role in children's learning. And investigated what advantages contributions the computer and multimedia devices may provide for teaching a foreign language.

Based on the results of the research, by using new technologies teachers should focus on the differences of the homonymous words in order to be able to help their students to overcome their struggle of understanding the divergence between these words, the importance of preparation of a syllabus was evaluated and some suggestion on its preparation for non-native language speakers were offered, the school masters should foster and support teachers who have been using information and communication technologies in addition to that, for further research, it has been suggested that a more detailed and comprehensive study should be conducted in various class levels throughout the country, the new technology has improved teacher productivity and student learning, Modern technology help students keep up with their classmates. Teaching the frequently used homonymous words will increase the understanding of the texts given in that language.

In the conclusion of this study it is clear to observe that teachers must have shown positive attitude in taking courses on communication technologies by joining training programs, it should be explained that, each session should contain a dialog, vocabulary, the written text should be read, and exercises should be carried out for vocabulary expansion.

The research suggests a framework program for the field of assessment and evaluation at the level of administrators, teachers, students and faculty. And so, on essay aimed to give suggestions to solve these problems.

Keywords: Homonymous Words, Phonetics, Arabic and Turkish, Promote Individual Learning, Modern Technology in Education.

TÜRKÇE VE ARAPÇADAKİ TELAFFUZLARI AYNI ANLAMLARI FARKLI OLAN KELİMELERİN ÖĞRETİLMESİNDE BİR ÇÖZÜM YOLU OLARAK MODERN TEKNOLOJİ

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada e-kitaplar, eğitici oyunlar, videolar ve sosyal medya gibi eğitimde modern teknolojiyi kullanarak, Türkçe ve Arapçada telaffuzları aynı anlamları farklı olan kelimeleri tespit edip dil öğrenimi sürecine olumsuz etki eden bu durumun nasıl aşılacağını açıklamayı amaçlıyoruz. Özellikle bu teknolojiler kelimelerin ve cümlelerin öğrenimini basitleştirmekle kalmayıp bireysel öğrenmeyi desteklemektedir ki bu da öğretmenlerin öğrencilerine yönelik olarak gelişmiş iletişim teknolojilerinin kullanımını kolaylaştırmaktadır. Türkçe ve Arapça sözcüklerin benzerlikleri ve farklılıkları üzerine birçok çalışma yapılmıştır. Ne var ki bu çalışma özellikle Türkçede alkollü bir içki türü anlamına gelen *şarap* (Arapça: Alkollü ve alkolsüz tüm içecekler için kullanılır) ve Türkçede bir meyve ismi olan *hurma* (Arapça: kadın anlamına gelir) gibi telaffuzları aynı fakat kullanıldıkları dillerde farklı anlamlar ifade eden sözcükler üzerine yoğunlaşmaktadır. Bu noktada sesler önemli rol oynamaktadır. Doğru telaffuz yabancı dil öğreniminin önemli bir parçasıdır. Öte yandan Türkçe ve Arapça birçok ortak sözcük vardır. Bunun yanında bazı sözcüklerin telaffuzu aynı olsa dahi anlamları farklıdır. Bu türden sözcükler nedeniyle öğrencilerin öğrenme sürecinde bazı sorunlar yaşaması doğaldır. Bu konuları ele alarak yaptığımız çalışma ile geleneksel yaklaşımın, teknolojinin etkili kullanımı ile değişebileceği açıklanacaktır. Sonuç olarak, bu yeni teknolojik yaklaşım sayesinde öğretmenlerin, telaffuzları aynı kullanıldıkları dildeki anlamları farklı olan sözcükler arasındaki ayrıma odaklanarak bu sözcüklerin anlaşılması sürecinde yaşadıkları sıkıntıları aşmasına yardımcı olacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Telaffuzları Aynı Anlamları Farklı Olan Kelimeler, Türkçe ve Arapça, Bireysel Öğrenme, Eğitimde Modern Teknoloji.

Introduction

The topic of this paper, is the problems related to the teaching of the homonymous between Arabic and Turkish languages students. The study deals with the influence of Arabic on Turkish and vice versa. There is no doubt that the language of the Holy Quran has influenced non-Arabic speaking Islamic peoples in many aspects, among the most significant ones is learning Arabic to understand the teachings of Islam. This study aims at highlighting the how far the modern Turkish language is influenced by the Arabic language after former writing system shifted to use Latin alphabets form its original Arabic scripts. The study will also cast light on the influence of Arabic on the Turkish language specifically during the era of the Ottoman Empire as it is assumed that naturally Turkish would have some influence on Arabic since it was the official language of the Empire. The study concludes that there are many aspects of which the Turkish language is influenced by Arabic most notably are: Turkish borrowed Arabic words while preserving the meaning, Turkish borrowed from Arabic with alteration of meaning, plural form of Arabic became singular in Turkish without any

change in meaning. Some of these borrowed plural words would later also be added the suffix (lar) in Turkish to mark it as plural like "*tüccar*" "*tüccarlar*" "*evlat*" "*evlatlar*". Some of the Arabic borrowed plural form became singular in Turkish without any change in the meaning. and This paper discusses the challenges this with language learning. And also, a study into the ways teachers can solve those problems, and will give us an idea of the ways we can overcome the problems as well.

Between Arabic and Turkish

The roles of Arabic in Turkish are very similar, regardless of the fact that Arabic and Turkish come from unrelated language families, whereas Turkish is a member of the Altaic family of languages, there are many people at present who are interested in the Turkish and Arabic languages. and interested in Turkish and Arabic culture, politics, and literature "*The relations between the Arabs and the Turks have a deep and long history. Throughout the centuries, the two nations have been almost intertwined in the cultural and social spheres with the influence of Islamic religion. One of the most important factors in the formation of cultural ties between the two nations is the translation. Although translation from the Arabic to the Turkish language has started from the religious texts, today literary translation has an important place.*" (Dağbaşı, 2017). So recently, private tutoring has become more and more common.

Languages frequently borrow new vocabulary from other languages, although a lot of Arabic words having been replaced by Turkish equivalents in the last century[1] but we still have a lot of words that have been passed down from Arabic.

The study talks about words that Currently using in Arabic and Turkish language in common pronunciation

When Turk citizen is spoken many words are derived from Arabic root words, Turkish borrowed from Arabic with alteration of meaning, for example plural form of Arabic became singular in Turkish without any change in meaning. Some of these borrowed plural words would later also be added the suffix (lar /ler) in Turkish to mark it as plural, and below is a small list of words.

Table (1)

List of Terms With Phonetic Equivalence But Different Meaning

(Singular and Plural)

No.	Turkish Word and its Transliteration		Meaning in Arabic	Meaning in Turkish
1	Akraba	أقرباء	Relatives	Relative
2	Akrabalar		----------	Relatives
3	Enbiya	أذ ب ياء	Prophets	Prophet
4	Enbiyalar		----------	Prophets

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[1] Like "öğretmen" and "üstad". There are generational differences in vocabulary preference. While those born before the 1940's tends to use the old Arabic-origin words (even the obsolete ones), younger generations commonly use the newer expressions. Some new words have not been widely adopted, in part because they failed to convey the intrinsic meanings of their old equivalents. Many new words have taken up somewhat different meanings, and cannot necessarily be used interchangeably with their old counterpart.

No.	Turkish Word and its Transliteration		Meaning in Arabic	Meaning in Turkish
5	Evlat	أولاد	Boys	Boy
6	Evlatlar		----------	Boys
7	Evliya	أولياء	Guardians of God	Guardian of God
8	Evliyalar		----------	Guardians of God
9	Talimat	تعليمات	Instructions	Instruction
10	Talimatlar		----------	Instructions
11	Tüccar	تـ جار	Merchants	Merchant
12	Tüccarlar		----------	Merchants

Some of the Arabic borrowed plural form became singular in Turkish without any change in the meaning.

Beside these below is a small list of words commonly used in daily life, this section consists of 44 words and roots, which could share a homonymous. The Table give an overview of the major differences between homonymous words in Arabic and Turkish language.

Table (2)

List of Terms With Phonetic Equivalence But Different Meaning

No	Turkish Word and its Transliteration		Meaning in Arabic	Meaning in Turkish
1	Acele	عجلة	Bicycle	Quickly
2	Adam	آدم	Name of the first man	Man
3	Akis	عكس	Reverse	Eko
4	Amel	عمل	Work	Good deed
5	Aptal	أبـ طال	Champions	Foolish
6	Ateş	عطش	Thirst	Fire
7	Ayyaş	عيّاش	Alive	Drunkard
8	Cephe	جـ بهة	Front	Face
9	Cinsiyet	جنسيّة	Nationality	Gender
10	Dar	دار	A house	Tight
11	Elma	الـماء	Water	Apple
12	Evrak	أوراق	Papers	Official papers

No	Turkish Word and its Transliteration		Meaning in Arabic	Meaning in Turkish
13	Fen	فنّ	Art	Sciences
14	Gurur	غرور	Ego	Pride
15	Halk	حلق	Throat	Nation
16	Hap	حب	Loved	Tablet treatment
17	Hazine	حزينة	Sad lady	Treasure
18	Heyecan	هيجان	Bustling	Excitement
19	Hisar	حصار	Siege/ Embargo	Fortress/Castle
20	Hurma	حرمة	Lady	Palm
21	İbne	ابنة	Daughter	Homosexual
22	İhanet	إهانة	Insult/ Affront	Treachery/ Betrayal
23	İnkılap	إنقلاب	Coup	Revolution
24	Lazım	لازم	Needed	Must
25	Maaş	معاش	Retired pay	Salary
26	Mal	مال	Money	Goods/ Large animals
27	Memleket	مملكة	Country	The place where someone grew up
28	Memur	مأمور	Officer	Employee
29	Misafir	مسافر	Traveling	Guest
30	Mücâdele	مجادلة	Controversy	Struggle
31	Mürekkep	مركّب	Composition	Ink
32	Müsâde	مساعدة	Help	Available
33	Nar	نار	Fire	Pomegranate
34	Sarraf	صرّاف	Employee in the bank or exchange	Gold seller
35	Seccâde	سجّادة	Carpet	Praying carpet
36	Sene	سنا	Flare	Year
37	Sevda	سودة	Black	Beautiful
38	Surat	سرعة	Speed	Face
39	Şarap	شراب	Drink	Vintage
40	Şehir	شهير	Renowned	City
41	Tahta	تحت	Under	Blackboard

No	Turkish Word and its Transliteration		Meaning in Arabic	Meaning in Turkish
42	Tuz	طز	Salt	Not important
43	Ustura	أسطورة	Legend	Razor
44	Yabani	ياباني	Japanese	Wild

From the table we note that there are a lot of words between Turkish and Arabic that have common pronunciation but a different meaning,

Almost every language has exchanged words, but in Turkish a lot of words have common pronunciation and different meanings. So, it is very natural for the students having some problems in learning.

The study is going to disclose the effective use of technology in education to solve this problem.

Use of Technology in Educate Homonymous Words

New media in language learning is a necessary step to competencies needed for living and working in the knowledge society. *"Information and communication technology (ICT) has become, within a very short time, one of is a basic building blocks of modern society. Many countries now regard understanding ICT and mastering is a basic skills and concepts of ICT as part of the core of education a long side reading, writing and numeracy"* (Anderson, at al., 2002). Nowadays the world has changed, that changed the traditional discourse of education.

With the change in learning styles, the role of the teacher is changing too, in class. The use of technology in the classroom can enhance learning. *"Ubiquitous connectivity has led to a range of more or less genuine operations offering to connect teachers and learners for private tuition. Tertiary distance learning has a long tradition of text-based courses, which clearly do not lend themselves to modern communicative spoken language learning. Video conferencing would have offered a reasonable step up if the technical requirements were not so expensive and complex. One advantage of this is that an environment is created where"* (Cunningham, 2015) tools, including games, for teaching can be collected and used. There's a whole world of tools online that allow teachers to provide more skill-building knowledge than ever before. Now we are in the information age, today's generation of students are growing up in a digital world, so new information and communication technologies and their role in language learning processes are the most important in this modern age.

Learning how to use a computer can provide even the youngest students with early knowledge of necessary job skills, from typing and basic research, to learning from e-books, educational games, videos, and social media. Especially these technologies make words and sentences easy to learn and promote individual learning.

Computer skills allow a student to become exposed to new ways of thinking, with the help of various applications for distance education, the Internet, teachers, and students themselves, they see the advantage of educational technology. the more time a student spends using various technological tools at school, the more experienced and creative they become according to research.

Social Media and the Classroom

Educational technology is a systematic and organized process of applying modern technology to improve the quality of education, at this point, preparation of a well designed and an applicable syllabus can be a good start for an effective teaching. We can easily use the images in

teaching new words. To create text, choice of words and to express what they see, even they expand them.

The new generations of students come ready to work with these modern technologies, which play a significant role in children's learning, and acquiring various cognitive knowledge, so that Audio-visuals should be supplied for listening and seeing, and educational technology must be incorporated into future curricula.

With the help of modern technology comes an explosion of learning and receiving new information, especially on mobile devices, e-books, educational games, videos, and social media. "*Because students may be anywhere in the world when they look at cartoons they can find anything from them and can express their thoughts according to their level*". (Şeref ve Yılmaz, 2015). So, the time spent for preparing a syllabus will have farreaching benefits for the course or lesson.

And it is the learners' responsibility to synthesize the linguistic units. Analytic syllabi, on the other hand, "are organized in terms of the purposes for which people are learning language and the kinds of language performance that are necessary to meet those purposes." (Wilkins, 1976). Technology has helped in the growth of mobile learning and longdistance learning, so teachers have been using new technologies inside and outside the classrooms, thus, teachers must have the ability to use educational technology and whether the school is sufficiently equipped with all modern technical means.

The use of internet technology has enabled teachers to reach students across borders "*Technology is no longer simply contributing machinery or making authentic material or more resources available that teachers can use; it also provides learners with greater access to the target language. As a result, it has the potential to change where and when learning takes place*" (Freeman and Anderson, 2011) students from developing countries have used internet technology to subscribe for advanced educational courses.

Students Can Attend Classrooms During Their Free Time

It is well known that developing a curriculum and planning of the course are two basic factors in teaching foreign languages successfully. So, we can say that teachers can use technology to cater for each student's needs in the classroom or outside of the classroom, we can create a draft, show it to others and, based on feedback, can make changes to improve the text. The tools can also help us by showing that our spelling or grammar needs work, too. Technology makes this much easier, and makes it more likely that learners will engage with the editing process to produce the highest-quality text that they can. This writing can then be displayed for others to look at and comment on, and we can link classroom's around the world, using tools such as video conferencing, it could give a reason for a learner to ask a question and then try to understand the response.

It might also provide support for the teacher, too. The technology mediates the process, getting language out there and giving feedback that shows whether someone has or hasn't understood what you have said. Teachers and learners can write or speak about what they have discovered, telling others in the class or other classes elsewhere in the world.

So, we can see how technology can be effectively used to support the language development process.

For many students, especially those in rural and remote areas, online and distance learning can offer access to courses, especially that "*Language teaching and use is an initiative that begins in the family since infancy and continues in the integrity of life.*" (İlhan, 2017). A lot of Educational Images and posters are available on the Web, and the most of them are free, and It is important for new and similar words.

and teachers they might otherwise never be able to find. Such opportunities can also benefit advanced and highly motivated students and those with unusual schedules and travel requirements, and be a useful tool to keep schools running during snow days.

Technology is very much part of language learning throughout the world at all different levels. It is also enabling individuals to increase their socialization and academic success, to conduct effectively.

In turn, these skills prepare students for better job opportunities, which is so important for areas hit by natural disasters, whose economies will continue to need help over the coming years. teaching language to non-native speakers will organize student at the first hand, although it is requiring effort and experience, preparing a well-designed syllabus will help Teachers, there are plenty of examples of case studies of teachers doing these kinds of activities, so you can see how technology can be effectively used to support the language development process.

Result

Teaching languages to non-native speakers is very sophisticated and timeconsuming work. And by using new technologies teachers should focus on the differences of the homonymous words and help their students to overcome their struggle of understanding the divergence between these words.

As a visual tool in the development of Turkish,

- Lots of Educational Images and posters are available on the Web, and the most of them are free, and It is important for new and similar words.

- The new technology has improved teacher productivity and student learning.

- Modern technology help students keep up with their classmates.

- Teachers must have the ability to use educational technology.

- Audio-visuals should be supplied for listening and seeing.

- The school is sufficiently equipped with all modern technical means.

- Teachers have been using new technologies inside and outside the classrooms.

- Learning a foreign language by feeling the necessity and importance of learning the language by technology is very important.

-Teaching the frequently used homonymous will

increase the understanding of the texts given in that language.

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