

The importance of using the World Wide Web for professors of the Arabic Language Department at the University of Baghdad

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The World Wide Web (the Internet) is considered one of the most important modern inventions, as it has radically changed the form and style of society. Information and news are always available; communication between people has become easier with low cost. It has facilitated transferring a great deal of information and sciences between research centres, universities, colleges, and libraries all over the world with ease. In some countries, access to the World Wide Web (the Internet) has become one of the human rights. Therefore, the current research aims to identify the importance of the World Wide Web (the Internet) for professors of the Arabic Language at the University of Baghdad. Questionnaire is the main tool for collecting information. It is developed, verified and distributed to the research community, which consisted of (234) professors of Arabic Language (professors, assistant professors, and assistant lecturers), from all colleges of the University of Baghdad. The research sample consisted of (100) teachers, who were randomly chosen from the colleges of the University of Baghdad that includes (24) colleges in various disciplines, for the year of 2019. Results of the statistical data analysis show that most of the questionnaire items refer to the importance of using the World Wide Web (the Internet) for professors of the Arabic Language, by comparing the degree of sharpness to the degree of interrupt (1.5). In conclusion, the researcher offered some recommendations and proposals based on the results.

Key words: *Internet, Professors Of Arabic Language, University Of Baghdad.*

Introduction

Problem of the Research

Nowadays, the use of information and communication technologies in the educational process is considered one of the most important modern trends in higher education and scientific research, as many universities and colleges all over the world adopt the idea of e- learning. Therefore, the development of education is an urgent issue due to the current challenges of the era of information and communication technology revolution.

The technology of the World Wide Web (the Internet) and its services in the field of information is a basic requirement of the present era, which the educated person has started to harness as an effective force to obtain e-information through various means of communication. This is in addition to its impact on the performance of the academic staff and learner, as it is considered as a tool for finding out various web-based information. This tool has facilitated access to books, magazines, journals, scientific research and articles and various e-information by using its search engines. It also makes information transfer process easier, as well as finding strategies to solve some educational problems (Al-Hajj, 2015, 5).

As one of the staff of this prestigious university for more than 10 years and having a close connection to the world wide web (the Internet), the researcher believes that there are obstacles and problems that prevent the faculty academic staff from utilising this service due to the lack of clarity of this subject. This raises many questions in the researcher's mind about the Arabic department professors and teaching staff's use of the advantages of the Web, which suggests that there is a problem that needed to be scientifically investigated. In that spirit, the research problem is shown to address the importance of using the World Wide Web (Internet) to develop the scientific and educational level and scientific research for professors of Arabic Departments at the University of Baghdad. At this point, the problem of the current research is clearly shown by answering the following question:

To what extent does the faculty academic staff utilise and invest the web-based information in the process of scientific research and creativity?

Importance of the Research

The tremendous development in the field of information transmission (known as the information revolution), which culminated so far with the Internet, is not an accidental or sudden event, nor created out of thin air, but it is rather a continuation of the accumulated knowledge-based efforts to which the human community contributed. This web adds great new potentials to develop and improve the scientific level of faculty members by easily obtaining and sharing information with others in an unconventional way.

The information technology revolution has brought about huge transformations at the level of scientific research, as it facilitated the scholars 'use of e-information, as well as providing updated sources of information and management and analysis information programs. Thus, it becomes a library in all disciplines that attracts a wide audience of all kinds and turns it into a fierce competitor to the media. (Al-Hajj, 2015, p. 1). The World Wide Web (the Internet) appears as one of the most important inventions that turned the world into a library without doors and a village without walls that provided its people with unlimited culture. Day after day, e-publishing takes over the areas previously dominated by the print media. This leads to the rapid disappearance of paper and drives many researchers to predict that our children's world will not know paper (Al-Hajj, 2015, p. 5), and that our contemporary world is characterised by rapid development and continuous changes.

Technology is an important and key factor that fosters education. At the end of the twentieth century, there were great technological booms in the field of communication and information that led to the emergence of the latest and most important development, the world wide web (Internet), which prevails over the world, and its concomitant leaps in e-publishing and its use in the field of scientific research and information transfer. Accordingly, information becomes accessible for all in any part of the earth, even the remote areas (Al-Hajj, 2015, p. 1).

Despite all these booms, the Arab utilisation of this information boom and its services is still slow, and perhaps limited to entertainment. They don't use this information space to develop the web-based scientific and cultural knowledge of learners, especially in the field of scientific research, which is the backbone of development and the basis of progress in all societies, especially in the information age. (Sultan, 2010, 1).

From the Arab perspective, the issue of Arab information systems' access to information space faces a set of challenges as these systems represent a sub-regional domain interacting with the regional information systems and have experienced many influences during the information revolution, starting with the use of technology and content, and ending with the goals that the Arab countries seek to achieve through information tools (Sultan, 2010, 2).

According to the above, the importance of the current research lies in the following:

- 1- Figure out how to use the World Wide Web (the Internet) in improving the scientific level of the academic teaching staff at the University of Baghdad.
- 2- Finish and add new views to the previous studies on this topic, in order to figure out how to use and know the use of the World Web in light of the features and requirements of this era.
- 3- Access to the scientific benefits of the research tool and its results in the future.

Goal of the Research

The current research aims to find out the importance and effective role of the Web (Internet) on the academic scientific level of the faculty members of the Departments of Arabic language at the University of Baghdad.

Research Domains

- 1- The human domain: professors of Arabic Language at the University of Baghdad.
- 2- Temporal domain: Period from (1/9/2019) to (1/12/2019) .
- 3- Spatial domain: University of Baghdad.

Definition of Terms

Internet: it is an English word. It is a portmanteau of two words "Interconnected Networks" (Sultan, 2010, 4).

Internet

- **Al Heila (2017):** "It is a huge computer network that extends for all countries throughout the globe. Nowadays, it is used by more than 300 million people all over the world and this number is rapidly increasing due to the enormous benefits of this network" (Al Heila, 2017, 516).

- **Shelly (2014):** "It is a set of computers and devices connected with other tools and means of communication. It represents all interconnected networks around the world that connect millions of users in the field of business, governments, educational institutions and individuals who use the modem, mobile phones and other tools and means of communication" (Shelly, 2014, 82).

The Important Use and Utilisation of the World Wide Web (Internet)

The researcher defines the importance of using the world wide web as "the advantages that the professors get by accessing the web that contains millions of wired and wireless large and medium computers, laptops and modern cell phones connected to the web that can be used at all times and through it, the faculty member can obtain the desired academic information to improve his academic level and scientific research process".

Professors of the Arabic Language Department

- **Al-Shehri (2005)**: “They are the professors, associate and assistant professors, as stated in the first article of the regulations governing the affairs of Saudi universities employees” (Al-Shehri, 2005, 6).
- **Khalifa (2015)**: “They are the professors, assistant professors, lecturers, and assistant lecturers who actually work in the Department of Arabic Language at the College of Education, Al-Mustansiriya University” (Khalifa, 2015: 9).
- **The researcher (a faculty member)** provides an operational definition: "They are the professors, assistant professors, lecturers, and assistant lecturers who actually teach the Arabic language at the University of Baghdad, as stated in the University Service Law of 2008, in Iraq".

University of Baghdad

It is the largest university in Iraq, located in the centre of the Iraqi capital, Baghdad. It was founded with funding provided by the Iraqi government in the late 1950s. However, the first building block dated back to 1908 AD, when the Faculty of Law (formerly the Law School) was established. A few years later, other colleges, such as the Higher School of Teachers (later, College of Education), college of Medicine in 1927 AD, and pharmacy and engineering were established. The university is located near the Tigris River and its first buildings were established in Bab Al-Moathamand Al-Waziriya in Baghdad during the 1960s for 6,800 students. In 1982 the campus was expanded in Al-Jadriya area, for 20,000 students, by establishing other buildings. Today, its capacity exceeds (70,000) students and more than 7,000 faculty members in 24 colleges, 3 higher institutes and 11 research centres.

Theoretical framework and previous studies

First: The concept of the Internet

Each of these networks provides vast sources and data through access to the Internet. NAT is the networks that make up the Internet, and they contain governmental, central, global and local networks, while the private or public institutions own individual networks, which together form the Internet. There is no one organisation that owns or controls the Internet, and thus, every Internet-based institution has to protect and maintain its own network in order to continue its work. Today, more than 90 million users, around the world, access the Internet for various reasons, and the Internet sites can be used to do the following:

- 1- Get important information and news, conduct research tasks and obtain educational materials.



- 2- Carry out commercial, banking and investment operations.
- 3- Access to entertainment sectors to spend leisure time.
- 4- Shopping and reaching various services.
- 5- Meet and chat with people around the world individually or in the form of discussion groups.
- 6- Connect to other computers and share files.
- 7- Send or receive emails from people connected to the Internet.

The Internet provides various types of services, such as the World Wide Web, email, file transfer protocol, telnet services, newsgroups, mailing lists, and chat rooms (Shelly, 2014,83).

Second: History of the Internet

Despite its short history, the Internet's growth was pretty impressive. The Internet's roots dated back to the Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA) affiliated to the United States Department of Defense, whose goal was to develop a network that:

- 1- Allows scholars in various locations to exchange information and participate in the military field conducting scientific projects.
- 2- Work, even in case of deficiency or damage as a result of a disaster, such as a nuclear war. Researchers and others have observed the importance of using ARPANAT in emails to share information and notes. In 1984, this network witnessed a deal of development, as it was connected to more than 1000 personal computers linked to the network as a host. Nowadays, there are more than (35) million computers connected to the Internet. (Shelly, 2014, 83).

"This Arab complacency in keeping up with the digital world occurs at a time when the world of "the Internet" has become the base of scientific knowledge and learning in the current sciences, and it is no longer a source and store of information or a tool for its management, organisation and retrieval when needed. However, it often serves as a knowledge generator, provider, as well as the mentor, media specialist, tutor, merchant, dealer, decision-maker, developer of the visions and founder of its values in different aspects (Sultan, 2010, 6).

The Professor and Challenges of the Information Age

"In its grasp, the information age holds many challenges, which force the faculty member to strive to increase his efforts in order to improve his scientific and academic competencies, corresponding to the rapid transformations in the field of research and career life. His up-to-date role in the rapidly changing field forces him to continue learning, undertake professional development and training, and to acquire more academic competencies to keep abreast of changes and developments occurred in the teaching profession day after day, whether through teaching or self-learning "(Mayor, 2002, 383)

Theoretical Approaches

The Internet can activate and direct the individual's potentials towards construction and creativity in order to "develop and replace the traditional patterns of values and behaviours, broaden people's domains of knowledge, enhance their ability of empathy and flexibility to changes. Thus, the Internet plays an important role, not only in the transfer of information, but rather in displaying the real world and understanding the social and political context of all events" (Al-Abdullah, 2005: 21).

The tremendous growth in the use of the Internet has driven researchers, who study Internet uses and gratifications, turn their interests from investigating how individuals use the Internet to study the reasons and motives of use. Rosengren & Windahl emphasised that the model of uses and gratifications focusses on the Internet individual user, establishing his communication behaviour directly on his goals. In addition, out of the various functional options, he chooses what to use to satisfy his needs. So, to identify the use of modern technological means, many of the previous studies have verified the assumption that there is a link between the personal motives and means-related motives, to identify the motives of use and that people use the Internet to satisfy the following:

A- Personal needs such as control, relaxation, happiness and running- away.

B- Other needs that the web can meet such as social interaction and time passing, information acquisition and entertainment. (Al-Kahki, 2009: 269).

The subject is considered a psychological communication subject, as it has been assumed that it has an active audience with personal, psychological and social motivations, which urge them to use the Internet as a competitive means to satisfy audience's needs. Accordingly, categories of the Internet users are more active and involving in the communication process due to the interactive effect that characterises the digital communication. Therefore, we expect that the individual will decide how to use the Internet as he consciously understands his needs. This use will be in two forms: contacting others through the available means on the Internet (whether the user is a sender or a recipient), and browsing the various sites to meet his needs. Pursuant to the subject of uses and gratification, the following motives of using the Internet are shown:

- 1- As an alternative to personal contact.
- 2- Self-recognition of the different groups of people.
- 3- Learning the proper behaviours.
- 4- As a less expensive alternative to other means.
- 5- Mutual support.
- 7- Self-study.
- 8- Entertainment, safety and companionship. (Al-Kahki, 2009: 269)

Previous Studies

First: Barakat, (2008): a study titled "The faculty members' real use of the Internet web in scientific research in the Palestinian universities". The study aims to identify the real use of faculty members of the Internet in scientific research in Palestinian universities. The research raises the following questions: What are the motives of using the Internet and the obstacles hindering its use? For what purposes? What are the suggestions to overcome the obstacles? The motives for using the Internet are presented in a descending order according to the sample responses, as follows:

Second: Abdel-Hussein, (2012): a study entitled "The real use of the Internet in scientific research, a study at the University of Karbala, College of Physical Education. The respondents constantly use the Internet to get up-to-date information and keep abreast of scientific developments in their field; 73% of the respondents refer to the problems relating to the web low speed and the poor connection as these problems hinder professors from using the web in their research; and 50% of the respondents believe that the culture of rational use of the Internet can raise the level of revenue (Abdel- Hussein, 2012, 1)

Research Methodology and Procedures

Research methodology: Given the nature of this research and its desired goal, that is, to identify the importance and effective role of the World Wide Web (Internet) on the academic scientific level of the faculty members at the Departments of Arabic language in the University of Baghdad, the descriptive analysis approach is a suitable approach to this type of research.

Research community: The current research community contains the professors of Baghdad University, who teach Arabic language, totalling 234 faculty members (professors, assistant professors, lecturers, assistant lecturers), working at the University of Baghdad in 16 colleges, as shown in the table below.

Table 1: Preparing professors of the Department of Arabic language in the colleges of the University of Baghdad for the year (2019)

No.	College of	Number of the professors of the Department of Arabic Language
1	Education-IbnRushd	58
2	Arts	56
3	Education for Girls	41
4	Islamic Studies	39
5	Languages	10
6	Administration and economics	7

7	Mass Communication	5
8	Education-Ibn al-Haytham	4
9	Fine Art	4
10	Political science	2
11	Science for Girls	2
12	Agriculture	2
13	Physical Education and Sports Science for Girls	1
14	Physical Education and Sports Science	1
15	Engineering	1
16	AL Khwarizmi College of Engineering	1
	Total	234

The Research Sample: The research sample consisted of 100 male-and-female faculty members working in the Department of Arabic language at the University of Baghdad. They formed (43%) of the original sample of the research. The sample was chosen from various colleges, as shown in the table below.

Table 2: Preparing a sample from the Department of Arabic language professors in the colleges of the University of Baghdad for the year (2018)

No.	College of	Number of the professors of the Department of Arabic Language
1	Education-Ibn Rushd	25
2	Arts	25
3	Education for Girls	25
4	Islamic Studies	25

Research Procedures

For the research goal, the researcher has to observe the following steps:

Develop Questionnaire Items

For developing the questionnaire items according to the theoretical framework and the theoretical and operational definition adopted, scales of the previous studies related to the research were reviewed, and then the researcher set the form of the items using the relevant previous scales and questionnaires. The total items formed are 22.

Develop Questionnaire Instructions

The questionnaire instructions are the guide that the respondent uses during answering the items of the questionnaire, so, the researcher develops simple and clear items. The instructions provide an example that shows how to answer the items. To urge the respondents to provide clear answers, the instructions state that the information the researcher will access is for scientific research purposes only and will not be seen by anyone else. They focus on not mentioning the name to assure that the answers are confidential.

The Face Validity of the Questionnaire

After identifying the 22 questionnaire items, options and instructions, appendixes (1) and (2) are presented to a group of arbitrators in order to identify the face validity that refers to clear and understandable items and its validity to measure the needed features, in the light of the research objectives firstly and the set concept the researcher adopted when defining the research terms secondly, as well thirdly in light of the theoretical framework adopted in this research. After collecting and analysing expert opinions using the percentage measure, all the items that got (80%) or over are accepted, except for two items (17 and 21). Thus only (20) items remain, as shown in Table (3).

Table 3: The arbitrators' opinions on the validity of the questionnaire items

No.	Items no.	Agree		Disagree	
		Freq uenc y	Percentag e	Frequency	Percentage
1	1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20 16, 4, 22	10	100%	-	-
2	14, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12	8	80%	2	20%
3	21, 17	7	70%	3	30%

Statistical Analysis of Items

The researcher used two methods to analyse the items:

A- Calculate the discrimination power: The purpose of calculating the discrimination power of the questionnaire items is to exclude the items that do not differentiate between individuals while keeping the items that do. Ebel indicated that the goal of this process is to keep the items with high discrimination, as they are considered good items in the test. To verify the

discrimination power of the items, the researcher applied them to an appropriate sample of professors of Arabic language, as follows:

- 1- A random sample of Arabic language professors at the University of Baghdad was chosen. It consisted of (110) professors of the Arabic language department.
- 2- The respondents' cores are arranged in descending order.
- 3- The upper and lower percentage of 27% of scores was set to represent the two extreme groups. The two groups consisted of (60) professors of Arabic language (each group includes 30 male and 30 female professors). The discrimination power of the questionnaire items was calculated using two approaches:

First: The Two Extreme Groups Approach

The discriminatory power of each items of the multiple intelligence scale was calculated according to this method, by subtracting the number of those with correct answers in the lower group, from the number of those with correct answers in the upper group, divided by the total members of the upper or lower groups (Groulund, 1971: 253), as shown in Table (4).

Table 4: The discrimination values of the questionnaire items: The importance of use of the World Wide Web according to two extreme sampling

Item no.	Discrimination values						
1	0.43	6	0.40	11	0.56	16	0.39
2	0.40	7	0.38	12	0.45	17	0.41
3	0.41	8	0.39	13	0.53	18	0.49
4	0.42	9	0.45	14	0.44	19	0.52
5	0.39	10	0.47	15	0.41	20	0.59

All items were distinct compared to the standards set by Ebel in this regard, as shown in Table (5).

Table 5: Ebel's categorisation criteria of items

Categorisation rate	Categorisation of items
0.40 or greater	Very good items
0.30 to 0.39	Fairly good items but need to be upgraded
0.20 to 0.29	Good items that are usually upgraded
Less than 0.19	Weak items that need to be deleted or upgraded

(Al-Zobaieet.al. 1981, p. 80)

Second: The Relationship of the Item Score to the Overall Score

This method is considered one of the most accurate methods used in calculating the internal consistency of the scale. The discrimination coefficient of the questionnaire items was calculated using the Point Biserial Correlation between individuals' scores on each item and their overall scores on the questionnaire for 110 forms (the same forms that were analysed using the two extreme samples method). All of the items are statistically significant, at the significance level (0.05), with a degree of freedom of (108), as will be shown in Table (6):

Table 6: Correlation coefficients of each questionnaire item and its overall score

Item no.	Correlation coefficient						
1	0.55	6	0.49	11	0.43	16	0.58
2	0.65	7	0.50	12	0.45	17	0.45
3	0.60	8	0.55	13	0.47	18	0.60
4	0.57	9	0.58	14	0.55	19	0.61
5	0.51	10	0.61	15	0.52	20	0.56

Based on Table (6), it is clear that there is a statistically significant relationship between the items correlation coefficients and the overall score, as the calculated t-value of the smallest correlation coefficient (0.43) is (4.949). So this value is greater than the tabulated t-value by (1.96), at the level of significance (0.05) and with a degree of freedom (108). This means, if the value of the smallest correlation coefficient is statistically significant, the values of the larger correlation coefficients are also statistically significant. The values of the correlation coefficients of all items indicate their homogeneity in terms of measuring the features needed.

Correcting the Questionnaire

In its final form, the questionnaire consisted of 20 items, where the researcher adopted the method of the two options (agree and disagree) as it is the approved method in many researches and measurements (Caraham, 1980, p59). Scores (1.2) of each item are set in the corresponding field, and thus the overall score is calculated based on the weighted sum of the items answered (the highest score is 40 while the lowest score is 20).

Validity of the Questionnaire

Validity is more important than reliability because the valid questionnaire or scale is a reliable scale whereas the reliable scale may not be valid one. So, in order to verify the validity of the current questionnaire, the following types of validity have been used:

A- Content Validity: The researcher has verified the scale content validity through:

- 1- Logical validity: it can be reached by defining the concept, its items, and the logical examination of the items as well as assessing its reflection of the target feature to be measured, as for the researcher or the arbitrators when identifying the item validity.
- 2- Face validity: This can be reached by presenting the items of the scale to a group of experts specialised in teaching methods and Arabic language to assess the capability of each item to measure the target field.

The Reliability of the Questionnaire

The researcher extracted the scale reliability using two methods:

Re-test method: In order to calculate reliability using this method, the researcher applied the scale to a random sample of 30 of the academic staff working in the Faculty of Arts (15 males and 15 females). After two weeks, he re-applied the scale to the same sample and the reliability factor was extracted using Pearson's correlation coefficient.

Third: The Final Application

After the researcher developed the final form of the questionnaire (Appendix 3), it was applied to the random research sample (100 female-and- male teaching staff).

Fourth: Statistical Means

To address the data of this research, the following statistical methods are used:

- 1- Point Biserial Correlation Coefficient is used to estimate the relationship of the item with the overall score of the questionnaire.
- 2- Pearson's Correlation Coefficient is used to estimate the reliability coefficient by the split-half and re-test methods.
- 3- Spearman Brown Coefficient is used to correct the reliability coefficient, calculated by the split-half method.
- 4- Difficulty coefficient is used to estimate the rate of items difficulty.
- 5- Weighted percentage is used to show the value of each item to be used in explaining the results (Essawy, 1985; 58)

Results and Discussions

This chapter presents the research results that show the importance of using the Internet, as the current research aimed to show the importance and role of the Internet at the scientific and academic level for faculty members of the Arabic language departments at the University of Baghdad. These data are obtained through the item degree of severity (its weighted average and percentage), by identifying the items with highly statistical significance in order to show their severity, interpretation and calculation, and by arranging the items in top to down order, based on its statistical value in the weighted average and percentage as well as its original order and new order in the questionnaire. Table (7) shows the questionnaire items, its weighted averages and weighted percentages, based on the responses of the study sample, in a descending order, as follows:

Table 7: Questionnaire items identifying the importance of using the World Wide Web (the Internet) in descending order according to its weighted averages and percentages

Items order in the questionnaire	The new order	Items	Weighted averages	Percentages
20	1	The use of the World Wide Web (Internet) enhances the scientific research in various disciplines	1.900	95
5	2	The World Wide Web (the Internet) reduces the financial expenses and the cost of scientific research	1.899	94.95
4	3	The World Wide Web facilitates shortens the time of accessing to information and various scientific sources	1.880	94
7	4	The World Wide Web (the Internet) facilitates the publication of articles and scientific research in both Arabic and English	1.879	93.95
11	5	The World Wide Web (Internet) facilitates the researchers' mission to conduct scientific research.	1.860	93
18	6	The World Wide Web (Internet) facilitates the collection of research data.	1.844	92.2

13	7	The World Wide Web (Internet) allows accessing to scientific reports and activities and this is an important matter.	1.810	90.5
19	8	The World Wide Web (Internet) facilitates the rapid transmission of scientific information and the conversion and share of files, which leads to rapid development in the scientific level in all fields.	1.780	89
9	9	The World Wide Web (Internet) facilitates subscribing to Arabic and international magazines.	1.755	87.75
2	10	The World Wide Web (the Internet) facilitates subscribing to scientific and research sites and platforms.	1.722	86.10
8	11	The World Wide Web (Internet) facilitates correspondence between universities inside and outside Iraq with other Arab and international universities.	1.700	85
1	12	The World Wide Web (Internet) facilitates identification of modern teaching methods in the field of specialisation.	1.698	84.90
17	13	The World Wide Web (Internet) is one of the modern educational methods.	1.600	80
12	14	The World Wide Web (Internet) increases the researchers' information in various scientific fields.	1.587	79.35
15	15	The use of the World Wide Web (the Internet) is one of the indicators of progress and development in the educational process.	1.533	76.65
3	16	The World Wide Web (the Internet) facilitates attending scientific discussions in conferences, seminars and workshops directly through Skype Application.	1.512	75.6
6	17	The World Wide Web (Internet) facilitates completing the various questionnaires.	1.499	74.95
16	18	The World Wide Web (Internet) facilitates teacher additions to subjects of the curriculum.	1.480	74

10	19	The World Wide Web (Internet) fosters creative ways thinking to discuss a specific topic.	1.477	73.85
14	20	The use of the World Wide Web (the Internet) must be within the scientific curricula for preliminary studies in colleges and institutes.	1.465	73.25

1- Based on the above Table, it is noted that most of the questionnaire items refer to the importance of using the World Wide Web (the Internet) for professors of the Arabic language, by comparing the degree of sharpness with the degree of interrupt of (1.5).

2- After reviewing the weighted averages and percentages, it is clear that seven items only occupy the high level, while the remaining items occupy the middle level with different weights.

According to Table (7), we have observed that item no. 20 (The use of the WWW (Internet) enhances the scientific research in various disciplines) occupies the first rank, with a weighted average (1.900) and a weighted percentage (95); item no. (5) (The WWW (the Internet) reduces the financial expenses and the cost of scientific research) occupies the second rank with a weighted average (1.899) and a weighted percentage (94.95); and item no. (4) (The WWW facilitates shortens the time of accessing to information and various scientific sources) occupies the third rank, with a weighted average (1.880).

Conclusions

- 1- The results of the research emphasise that the researchers use the World Wide Web (the Internet) to help them access a huge amount of up-to-date information that enriches the academic scientific research and facilitates being in line with the recent scientific developments in the fields of scientific research related to their specialties.
- 2- They reveal that the respondents prefer using the World Wide Web (the Internet) because it greatly helps them in work and study and enriches the scientific knowledge with more scientific potentials and research skills.
- 3- They suggest that the WWW, for the respondents, serves as their window on the world, as it enables them to access all the recent activities of international universities, research centres and publishing houses. This indicates that the use of the World Wide Web (the Internet) enhances and strengthens the cooperation between researchers at the international level.
- 4- Likewise, the research findings show that the main concern of most of the respondents is to get information that enriches their scientific knowledge and keeps them abreast of various scientific developments in their fields of specialisation.



Recommendations

- 1- Continuous visits to academic and scientific sites to obtain information that enriches the field of scientific research.
- 2- Create an official page for every researcher and professor, especially professors of the Arabic language to contain their academic efforts and ways of communicating with students and researchers all over the world to enhance scientific connections.
- 3- Link to international websites, platforms, and universities directly (online) or indirectly (via email).
- 4- Develop training courses for professors, especially professors of the Arabic language, in order to train them to how to deal with international websites and how to participate in the scientific researcher program on the Google site and the scientific platforms to publish research.

Proposals

In light of the results of the current research, the researcher recommends the following:

- 1- Conduct a similar study on samples of professors of different disciplines and compare them with the results of the current study.
- 2- Conduct a comparative study on the importance of using the World Wide Web (Internet) between various age groups.
- 3- Investigate the relationship of the use of the World Wide Web (Internet) to the discipline and other variables, such as Internet addiction.



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Appendix (1)

A scale of the importance of using the World Wide Web (the Internet) in its initial form, handed to experts

Honorable Professor.....

Kind regards:

The researcher aims to conduct the research, entitled "The importance of using the World Wide Web (the Internet) for professors of Arabic language at the University of Baghdad". The researcher defines the importance of using the world wide web as "the advantages that the professor get by accessing the web that contains millions of wired and wireless large and medium computer, laptops and modern cell phones connected to the world web that can be used at all times and through it, the faculty member can obtain the desired academic information to improve his academic level and scientific research process". Accordingly, he has developed (22) items. So, given your highly valued experience and knowledge, the researcher would like to capitalise on your good opinions in verifying the validity of the items to measure the target features to confirm its validity or to kindly provide me with the appropriate amendment for the items needed to be modified. Note: the options of the scale are limited to "agree" and "disagree".

Thanks and appreciating your kind cooperation

The researcher

Assistant professor: Rafid Sabah Al- Tameemmi

No.	Suggested items	Valid	Invalid	Suggested amendment
1	The World Wide Web (Internet) facilitates identification of modern teaching methods in the field of specialisation.			
2	The World Wide Web (the Internet) facilitates subscribing to scientific and research sites and platforms.			
3	The World Wide Web (the Internet) facilitates attending scientific discussions in			

	conferences, seminars and workshops directly through Skype Application.			
4	The World Wide Web facilitates shortens the time of accessing to information and various scientific sources			
5	The World Wide Web (the Internet) reduces the financial expenses and the cost of scientific research			
6	The World Wide Web (Internet) facilitates completing the various questionnaires.			
7	The World Wide Web (the Internet) facilitates the publication of articles and scientific research in both Arabic and English			
8	The World Wide Web (Internet) facilitates correspondence between universities inside and outside Iraq with other Arab and international universities.			
9	The World Wide Web (Internet) facilitates subscribing to Arabic and international magazines.			
10	The World Wide Web (Internet) fosters creative ways thinking to discuss a specific topic.			
11	The World Wide Web (Internet) facilitates the researchers' mission to conduct scientific research.			
12	The World Wide Web (Internet) increases the researchers' information in various scientific fields.			

13	The World Wide Web (Internet) allows accessing to scientific reports and activities and this is an important matter.			
14	The use of the World Wide Web (the Internet) must be within the scientific curricula for preliminary studies in colleges and institutes.			
15	The use of the World Wide Web (the Internet) is one of the indicators of progress and development in the educational process.			
16	The World Wide Web (Internet) facilitates teacher additions to subjects of the curriculum.			
17	The World Wide Web (Internet) facilitates its use as a practical application of the theoretical points presented by the professor to his students.			
18	The World Wide Web (Internet) is one of the modern educational methods.			
19	The World Wide Web (Internet) facilitates the collection of research data accurately.			
20	The World Wide Web (Internet) facilitates the rapid transmission of scientific information and the conversion and share of files, which leads to rapid development in the scientific level in all fields.			
21	The use of the World Wide Web (the Internet) develops the mental capabilities of its users.			

22	The use of the World Wide Web (Internet) enhances the scientific research in various disciplines			
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Appendix (2)

Names of the expertarbitrators verifying the validity of the scales (shown according to title and alphabet)

No.	Title	Full Name	Specialisation	Place of work
	Professor	HatemTaha Al-Samarrai	Teaching methods	Al-Mustansiriya University / College of Basic Education
	Professor	Dawud Abdul-Salam Sabri	Curriculum Evaluation	Baghdad University / College of Education- IbnRushd
	Professor	Saad Ali Zayer	Teaching methods	Baghdad University / College of Education- IbnRushd
	Professor	Ali HassounFendi	Public Administration	University of Baghdad / College of Administration and Economics
	Professor	Farouk Khalaf Al-Azzawi	Teaching methods	Al-Mustansiriya University / College of Basic Education
	Professor	Dawud Abdul-Salam Sabri	Teaching methods	Baghdad University / College of

				Education- IbnRushd
	Professor	Mohsen Hussein Al-Dulaimi	Teaching methods	Al-Mustansiriya University / College of Basic Education
	Professor	ManafYusef Al-Samarrai	Statistics	University of Baghdad / College of Administration and Economics
	Assistant professor	Marwan Abdul Hamid Ashour	Statistics	University of Baghdad / College of Administration and Economics
	Assistant professor	Ashwaq Saber Nasser	Psychology	Al-Mustansiriya University / College of Basic Education

Appendix (3)

A scale of the importance of using the World Wide Web (the Internet) in its final form

Honorable Professor

Kind regards:

Here are some of the situations that are set in phrases about the important use of the world wide web (the Internet) that I kindly ask you to read it carefully, then choose the suitable option, by making a check mark (✓) in the item field. Please, try to answer quickly as we want to get your immediate response not your contemplative one. Please, answer all items. Note, there is no correct or wrong answer, plus all answers will be used for scientific research purposes only and will not be disclosed to anyone else so don't write your name.

Thanks and appreciating your kind cooperation

The researcher

Assistant professor : Rafid Sabah Al- Tameemmi

No.	Suggested items	Agree	Disagree
1	The World Wide Web (Internet) facilitates identification of modern teaching methods in the field of specialisation.		
2	The World Wide Web (the Internet) facilitates subscribing to scientific and research sites and platforms.		
3	The World Wide Web (the Internet) facilitates attending scientific discussions in conferences, seminars and workshops directly through Skype Application.		
4	The World Wide Web facilitates shortens the time of accessing to information and various scientific sources		
5	The World Wide Web (the Internet) reduces the financial expenses and the cost of scientific research		
6	The World Wide Web (Internet) facilitates completing the various questionnaires.		
7	The World Wide Web (the Internet) facilitates the publication of articles and scientific research in both Arabic and English		
8	The World Wide Web (Internet) facilitates correspondence between universities inside and outside Iraq with other Arab and international universities.		

9	The World Wide Web (Internet) facilitates subscribing to Arabic and international magazines.		
10	The World Wide Web (Internet) fosters creative ways thinking to discuss a specific topic.		
11	The World Wide Web (Internet) facilitates the researchers' mission to conduct scientific research.		
12	The World Wide Web (Internet) increases the researchers' information in various scientific fields.		
13	The World Wide Web (Internet) allows accessing to scientific reports and activities and this is an important matter.		
14	The use of the World Wide Web (the Internet) must be within the scientific curricula for preliminary studies in colleges and institutes.		
15	The use of the World Wide Web (the Internet) is one of the indicators of progress and development in the educational process.		
16	The World Wide Web (Internet) facilitates teacher additions to subjects of the curriculum.		
17	The World Wide Web (Internet) is one of the modern educational methods.		
18	The World Wide Web (Internet) facilitates the collection of research data accurately.		
19	The World Wide Web (Internet) facilitates the rapid transmission of scientific information and the conversion and share of files, which leads to rapid development in the scientific level in all fields.		
20	The use of the World Wide Web (Internet) enhances the scientific research in various disciplines		