

June 30, 2024



جامعة هومي البريتانية
AHUMI UNIVERSITY

THE 1st AHUMI UNIVERSITY
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 2024:
Artificial Intelligence and Sustainable
Development: Paths of Scientific Research and
Challenges of Digital Transformation
Under the slogan: "I am Digital, Therefore I
Exist"

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

ISBN | ** * 0000000000 ******

Publisher

AHUMI UNIVERSITY

For the Publisher: Professor. Mohamad Salman Al-Shikh Wis, rector

ISBN | **** *
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Editors

- Prof. Nisrine El Hannach

Department of English studies

Mohamed 1st University

Oujda, Morocco

&

Director of conferences, seminars, & trainings center

Ahumi University

- Prof. Ali Boulaalam

Department of Arabic Studies

Moulay Ismail University

Meknes, Morocco



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Preamble:

Artificial intelligence has marked a crucial turning point in the course of industrial revolutions, initiating a scientific movement that gave rise to the features of a digital revolution that has swept across various aspects of public life. This inevitably led to the formulation of a set of new hypotheses within the theoretical and methodological frameworks of both exact and human sciences. These hypotheses had a profound impact on reconsidering the methods of interaction between different scientific fields and exploring possible ways to establish the foundations of bridging and interdisciplinarity within the scope of cognitive sciences. This surpassed closed scientific views and moved towards building a scientific system based on the duality of data and algorithms.

In this context, the organizing principles of the knowledge economy have emerged, defining a clear divide between the advancement and stagnation of nations. Information has become the dominant commodity in the fields of finance and business, as well as the knowledge asset on which the paths of scientific research are built in the current context. It is indeed the cornerstone of the sustainable development issue, forming the core of the decision-making process. Achieving this requires mastering the mechanisms and technological tools of artificial intelligence and harnessing data, information, and knowledge collectively for processing and investment. This cannot be achieved without moving away from traditional methods that can no longer keep pace with the information surge and riding the wave characterized by the increase in digital content on the internet.

From this standpoint, the organizing elements of this international conference, titled "Artificial Intelligence and Sustainable Development: Scientific Research Paths and Digital Transformation Challenges," were formed at Ahumi University, along with a group of international partners in this field. The conference's work will inevitably focus on questioning artificial intelligence through its various applications and multiple manifestations, closely linked to sustainable development through its scientific extensions and digital carriers.

Conference Goals:

This conference aims to achieve the following objectives and goals:

- Contributing to the management of the discussion around artificial intelligence and its areas of operation;
- Building bridges of cooperation between scientific institutions and various actors in the field of development;
- Investing in the artificial intelligence system and localizing its applications in the fields of education and scientific research;
- Integrating the digital variable into the decision-making process;
- Bridging cognitive interaction between exact sciences and humanities;
- Testing artificial intelligence against the value, ethical, and educational system.

Conference Themes:

- Artificial Intelligence and Human Intelligence;
- Artificial Intelligence and the New Model of the Smart University;
- Artificial Intelligence and the Knowledge Economy and Society;
- Artificial Intelligence and Cognitive Sciences;
- Artificial Intelligence and Digital Humanities;
- Artificial Intelligence and Natural Language Processing;
- Artificial Intelligence and Sentiment Analysis, Opinion Trends, and Decision Making;
- Artificial Intelligence and Arabic Digital Content;
- Artificial Intelligence and Exact Sciences;
- Artificial Intelligence and the Education and Training System;
- Artificial Intelligence and Public Policies;
- Artificial Intelligence and the Green Economy and Environmental Conservation;

- Artificial Intelligence and Acculturation, Creativity, and Intangible Capital;
- Artificial Intelligence and the Value and Ethical System.

Employing Artificial Intelligence Tools in Shariah Research: Opportunities and Challenges

Meryam El Morabit

Multidisciplinary Faculty of Nador, Mohammed Premier University
Oujda, Morocco
Email: me.elmorabit95@gmail.com

Miloud Kouass

Multidisciplinary Faculty of Nador, Mohammed Premier University

Abstract

This study aims to evaluate the current state of using artificial intelligence tools (e.g., ChatGPT, Gemini, Quillbot, and Qalam) in shariah research, identify the opportunities and challenges facing their employment, and provide recommendations to enhance their use in this field. The study adopted a descriptive analytical methodology and collected data through a questionnaire that included 40 doctoral students in Islamic Studies at Mohammed First University in Oujda. The study revealed several findings, most notably: (a) a significant gap in awareness of the importance of employing artificial intelligence tools and their potential in shariah research among a substantial portion of the study sample. (b) A large percentage of PhD students refrain from using these tools in their scientific research, despite the opportunities they provide, such as saving time and effort in research, easy access to information, improving the quality of scientific research, and opening new horizons for shariah research. (c) There are several challenges that hinder the use of these tools in shariah research, including a lack of technical skills among researchers, a lack of funding to support research in this field, and concern about the accuracy of the information provided by these tools. The study concluded with a set of recommendations, including: (a) developing specialized artificial intelligence tools for shariah research through collaboration between AI experts and specialists in the field. (b) raising awareness of these tools and their potential in Islamic studies. (c) organizing training courses to instruct researchers on the use of these tools and providing funding to support research in the area of employing these tools in shariah research.

Key words

AI-powered writing, Artificial intelligence (AI), Generative AI, Shariah research.

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The Role of Artificial Intelligence in Developing the Digital Content Industry in the Arab World

Gihan Abd Elrahman Ali

AHUMI University

Giza, Egypt

Email: gihan2abdelrahman@gmail.com

Abstract

The research topic includes identifying the role of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the development of the digital content industry in the Arab World, and the study begins with an introduction to the importance of Artificial Intelligence in the content industry and then reviews the research questions, the most important of which is how Artificial Intelligence reshapes the Arabic content landscape?

To answer the research questions, the study uses the descriptive approach in the theoretical framing of research variables to deduce and foresee the future to build and develop smart digital content using artificial intelligence.

The study defines search terms (keywords), reviews the Artificial Intelligence Algorithms used in the content industry in general, and then the study addresses the theoretical foundations for building smart content in Artificial Intelligence environments.

The study then presents the importance of artificial intelligence and digital Arabic content and reviews the challenges facing Arabic content and how Artificial Intelligence can address them.

The study moves to the applied side by presenting a set of Artificial Intelligence tools used in the manufacture and marketing of digital content, and then Artificial Intelligence applications that are used in the Arabic content industry.

Finally, the study presents an applied example through the presentation of the “Digital Arabic Content Initiative” launched by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), which includes a set of activities, studies, and projects implemented within the framework of promoting the digital Arabic content industry.

In conclusion, the study provides some recommendations and proposals for the development of the digital content industry in the Arab countries using various Artificial Intelligence techniques, in light of the stakes of digital transformation and sustainable development paths, as Artificial Intelligence is the gateway to a new dawn whose horizons are expanding day by day in the world of Arabic digital content, through the expansion of its uses and the diversity of its tools, which contributes to the renaissance of prosperous Arabic content worthy of the nobility and richness of the Arabic language.

Key words

Digital Content; Artificial Intelligence; Smart Content; Digital Transformation.

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Artificial Intelligence and Sustainable Development: What Opportunities in Africa?

Yasser Safi

RABAT, MOROCCO

Email: yasser.safi@um5s.net.ma

Abstract:

The topic of sustainable development is one of the topics that are constantly discussed both within bilateral and multilateral relations, so methods, and ways to achieve it are sought, especially in the development of the countries of the south, to which African countries belong. We would like to point out that the United Nations and the African Union have strategies, agendas, and policies aimed at achieving sustainable development in a range of areas, so several sustainable development goals have been set in the coming years.

There is no doubt that the African continent is witnessing a marked decline in the issue of sustainable development, and within the framework of international and regional organizations, innovative solutions based on technological and technical progress are being sought to overcome the problems and imbalances associated with sustainable development.

Therefore, this paper deals with the issue of sustainable development in Africa and the potential that artificial intelligence will offer in its development, especially in addressing some areas that know problems and challenges at the African level, specifically at the agricultural,

water, educational, and welfare levels of African people. In this regard, the African continent is classified as one of the least fortunate continents in terms of development in various fields, so depending on IT, development can be achieved if it is used well.

Although modern technologies have important roles in effective management, however, this issue is faced with a set of challenges and limits, considering that the countries of the African continent know conflicts and disputes, weak budgets and infrastructure, and the trend towards continued violation of human rights, as most African countries, according to international indicators and classifications, are considered unstable countries and also know human rights violations, and this may increase with their possession of advanced artificial intelligence technologies.

This paper has concluded that artificial intelligence, if used on the positive side, has important roles to play in achieving sustainable development and the well-being of African peoples and finding solutions to develop production and quality of life among African peoples. This requires cooperation between different African countries through the adoption of policies, strategies, and plans to strengthen the use of artificial intelligence within an ethical framework framed by law to address problems and challenges related to water, food, cyber, and human rights security.

Keywords:

Sustainable development, African continent, artificial intelligence, development, technology.

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Artificial Intelligence and Arabic Speech Processing

MOUSS OMAR

Multidisciplinary Faculty, University My Ismail
Errachidia, Morocco
Email: myaomar1@gmail.com

Abstract

This research paper addresses the impact of artificial intelligence (AI), which has become a crucial element in data analysis and the generation of texts and ideas, on the acoustic analysis of natural languages, especially Latin languages. AI is used to generate texts from speeches in various languages and dialects and to extract texts from videos and audio resources. Voice recognition systems have become capable of distinguishing spoken language sounds, letters, and words with high accuracy, especially when the speaker's articulation matches those in the system's databases.

Developments in this field have made the production of text from spoken language easier, and generative systems have been developed to mimic human speech and communication. The automated responder, which previously relied on pre-recorded messages, has now become more interactive with humans, responding to discourse and context logically, like a human speaker. This makes it difficult to distinguish the automated responder from a human speaker based on voice tone alone. These intelligent systems have begun to penetrate various fields such as media, where they present news, comment on topics, and discuss ideas, and in marketing, where they showcase products, attempt to persuade customers, and even simulate social experiences like encouragement, consolation, and laughter within conversations.

The ChatBot system is one of the advanced intelligent systems that analyze and generate appropriate responses effectively. This system is expected to become one of the key areas that will change several systems in the future, particularly with the notable English experience in this field due to significant investments and rapid developments among AI systems and their competition. For instance, the smart dialogue system that relies on large language models (LLM) like Copilot and Claude 3, developed by Anthropic, interacts more professionally in terms of logical analysis and knowledge management, resembling human interaction in its communication.

In this research paper, the use of the Arabic language in writing and speech in natural language processing systems will be investigated, focusing on generating and converting spoken language using systems like Claude 3 and ChatGPT-4. We will analyze the shortcomings in this area in each model and propose some solutions to address these issues in terms of analysis, synthesis, semantics, and pragmatics, aiming to improve Arabic acoustic processing using these intelligent systems.

Key words

converting spoken language, Arabic acoustic processing, intelligent systems natural language processing, large language model.

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Reality of employing generative artificial intelligence tools in the secondary stage of education in Midelt directorate, Morocco.

Hassan Idrissi

Moulay Ismail University - Polydisciplinary Faculty
Errachidia, Morocco
Email: has1idrissi@gmail.com

Abstract

This research aims to explore the practical application of generative artificial intelligence tools in the secondary education system in the directorate of Midelt, located in the Kingdom of Morocco. The study utilizes a descriptive-analytical methodology to comprehensively describe the phenomenon under investigation, analyze its underlying causes, and derive meaningful conclusions. Additionally, it employs a statistical approach that leverages scientific research tools to gather information about the issue at hand. Digital methods and tools are also utilized to collect statistical data on the phenomenon, which are subsequently analyzed to provide logical explanations. Generative AI, in this context, refers to a category of artificial intelligence algorithms that generate novel outputs based on the data they have been trained on. Unlike traditional AI systems that make predictions by recognizing patterns, generative AI creates new content such as images, text, and audio from large datasets stored in the system.

Generative artificial intelligence operates through "Generative Adversarial Networks" (GANs) to produce new content. GANs consist of two networks: the generator, responsible for creating new data, and the recognition tool, which evaluates that data. These networks collaborate, with the generator refining its outputs based on feedback from the recognition tool. This collaboration leads to the creation of unique and original content that closely resembles real human-generated data.

The research involved male and female teachers from the qualifying secondary stage in the directorate of Midelt in Morocco, with a targeted sample size of approximately 40 teachers. They were surveyed using a specialized questionnaire developed for this purpose.

The study's findings were promising, indicating that the surveyed teachers supported the integration of these tools in the educational environment of qualifying secondary schools. They also expressed a willingness to invest effort and resources

into enhancing their technical and cognitive skills in using generative artificial intelligence tools, despite having only average familiarity with these tools.

It's essential to note that 58.6% of language teachers, in particular, were found to be the most inclined to incorporate generative artificial intelligence tools into their educational practices. Their primary use of these technologies revolved around creating educational content such as lessons, exercises, and summaries.

However, teachers encounter several challenges when utilizing these tools. These challenges include limited access to resources and tools within educational institutions, a lack of technical skills, and insufficient access to suitable technology.

In light of these findings, the study suggests enhancing teachers' self-education by organizing training sessions and workshops on generative AI. It also recommends encouraging secondary schools to establish specialized teams to explore the latest educational technologies related to AI. Furthermore, the study highlights the importance of promoting research and development in AI education by funding research projects and introducing competitions and awards to foster innovation in this field.

Additionally, the study underscores the significance of developing flexible curricula that enable teachers to personalize learning experiences using smart technology. It emphasizes the necessity of providing the requisite tools, applications, and appropriate infrastructure, including equipped halls and adequate internet coverage.

Key words

Generative Artificial Intelligence, Generative Adversarial Networks, Educational technology, Secondary Stage Education, Midelt Directorate,

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Artificial intelligence and automated processing of the Arabic language: research on automated speech recognition systems.

Ahmed Kobbi

Moulay Ismail University – polydisciplinary Faculty
Errachidia, Morocco
Email: dr.ahmedkobbi@gmail.com

Abstract

Automated processing of natural languages is one of the vital fields that has received great attention by researchers and engineers because of its great impact on advanced artificial intelligence methods, especially machine learning and deep learning supported by an artificial neural network. In front of the huge increase of applications that convert spoken to written and written to spoken, in addition to applications of automatic translation, spelling and grammar, automatic formation of texts, morphological and grammatical analyzers and other various computer applications that have become the basics of linguistic engineering.

This study entitled "automated processing of the Arabic language research in automated speech recognition systems" aims to shed light on many of the challenges faced by automated processing of natural languages and the Arabic language in particular, as automated processing of natural languages seeks to analyze texts and process them at their phonetic, morphological and grammatical levels using artificial intelligence, which increases these difficulties is the specificity of the Arabic language and its uniqueness from other languages. To be more specific, the emphasis was placed on automated speech recognition and Arabic speech in particular, as these studies enter the field of artificial intelligence, which envisages the development of the machine in general to mimic human intelligence in understanding, analyzing and processing language.

Speech-to-text is a computer language technology used for automatic recognition of human speech or recognition of sound sequences into text, although the method of converting spoken to written sounds similar to the method of converting written to spoken Text-to-Speech, however, the conversion process itself differs technologically and in practice, which makes it Dictate the algorithmic paths it takes, as it changes according to the context of automated processing, so input / analysis alternates with output/ generation in each way, the best method followed by this conversion technology was the dictation dictation method adopted by Microsoft in the person of "Word Microsoft", which allows users to dictate or spell a word aloud instead of typing it in their text files, the artificial intelligence engine and machine learning algorithms process the Spoken Word and converted into accurate text and so used in translation applications and in existing conversation applications It can easily convert the language spoken by the user into text in a different language using speech to text, and it can also help people with motor disabilities to use the grid by creating text files and filling out forms on a digital platform without having to type them.

Key words

Automated processing of natural languages, automated processing of the Arabic language, artificial intelligence, Arabic speech recognition systems, speech-to-text, text-to- speech.

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The future of media in light of artificial intelligence

YOUSSEF CHAGRA

Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdallah University - Faculty of Arts Sais Fez
Fez, Morocco
[Email]

Abstract

The media field is one of the most fields invaded by artificial intelligence, so what became known as artificial intelligence journalism appeared, and with it appeared robots capable of practicing and doing journalistic work and will not delay in becoming robots investigators or presenters of news bulletins or writers of news stories, competing with human resources in major international press organisations.

As accurate as these robots are so far, scientists are concerned about the spread of errors in the fields in which they began to occupy advanced ranks, including the media. Human errors are held accountable according to the legislation and laws in force in the field, but technological errors cannot be held accountable for robots, which raises legal and ethical issues about artificial intelligence errors.

This research paper focuses on presenting and explaining the most important current and future uses of the field of artificial intelligence in the media by focusing on modern technologies in the manufacture of media content, as well as highlighting the relationship of artificial intelligence to the field of fake news and news disinformation and how to develop the performance of media institutions in light of technological development and work mechanisms adopted within newsrooms and ensure that journalists are aware of the prospects of artificial intelligence.

Key words

Artificial Intelligence - Robot Journalism – Journalism.

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Privacy Prospects in The era of Artificial Intelligence

ENNGADI Redwane

Faculty of Legal, Economic and Social Sciences, Sidi Mohammed Ben Abdullah University
Fez, Morocco
Email: redwane.enngadi@usmba.ac.ma

Abstract

With the enormous and complex technological development that the world is witnessing in the field of information and communications technology, in which all transactions are carried out easily and smoothly, humans are exposed to violations of basic digital rights and freedoms by compromising their personal data provided by the digital environment, whether by choice and voluntarily through social media or by Hacking and lack of respect for privacy are thus available in the digital environment through unethical practices, which are cybercrimes provided by the technological revolution through so-called artificial intelligence technologies.

Today we know that digital rights are interconnected and interrelated. Today we know that digital rights are interconnected and interrelated. But one of the most important of them remains what is known as privacy or the right to private life because of its close connection to the individual, which requires concerted efforts at the national and international levels for protection in all ways, whether through awareness and awareness of the danger of violating privacy, or enacting resolutions as stated in the recent United Nations resolution for intelligence. Artificial, Seizing The Opportunities of Safe, Secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems for Sustainable development,

Therefore, the matter today has become very easy and easy to develop artificial intelligence techniques, so it should be limited in order to benefit from it on the one hand, and on the other hand, and not let it rule, as stated in the UN resolution, and therefore national and international efforts should be combined within the framework of international agreements such as those that were ratified. It is Morocco, Such as the Budapest Convention No. 108 regarding cybercrimes or the new 108+, in order to reduce the risks of technological development such as cybercrimes, especially when they affect basic rights and freedoms, and we are talking here about the right to private life, which is the home of both the constitution as we mentioned. Above, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and a number of international conventions that constitute the essential foundations for protecting rights and freedoms, and even digital ones, in view of the rapid technological development.

Finally, it can be said that the rapid technological development and the resulting communication and information technology and the emergence of artificial intelligence techniques have revealed a set of positives that facilitate life through a number of things, such as bringing closer and facilitating all transactions by relying on digitization as a mechanism for developing research in various fields and helping to decipher the number of transactions. Of the complexities that were intractable before the technological revolution, such as precise research in the field of health, for example.

However, artificial intelligence technologies also have negatives through their impact on basic rights and freedoms, especially digital ones. We find that the technical mechanisms of artificial intelligence cast astray on a number of matters, most notably the right to privacy, which was previously easy to preserve before the technological revolution. It has become more difficult. In this digital age, this requires familiarity with a number of technical mechanisms to prevent infringement on digital privacy, but this remains insufficient. There must be concerted efforts at the national and international levels through a set of decisions that establish the consecration and protection of this right due to its status among fundamental rights and freedoms, especially in The digital environment facing artificial intelligence Especially since this

matter is among the important recommendations made by UNESCO in a special issue related to the ethics of artificial intelligence, on « Prospects for Privacy in the Age of Artificial Intelligence».

Key words

Développement Technologique, - Digital environment, - Artificial Intelligence, - The Protection of Personal Data, - Right to privacy / privacy.

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TESTS AND LINGUISTIC PLATFORMS: AL ERFAAN PROFICIENCY TEST AS A MODEL

Nisrine El Hannach

Multidisciplinary Faculty of Nador
Fes, Morocco
Email: Nisrine.elhannach@gmail.com

Abstract

This research revolves around the utilization of digitization or digital linguistic platforms in creating effective language tests capable of assessing learners' proficiency in their first or second language. This is achieved by measuring the learner's actual level in the four language skills: listening, reading, speaking, and writing. The attainment of these skills relies on a linguistic platform that employs linguistic algorithms to describe and prepare linguistic material. It also incorporates computer algorithms to construct algorithms in the form of local patterns that enable the automatic reading and utilization of linguistic algorithms. Additionally, the research introduces and defines the proficiency test developed by the Erfaan institute, an electronic test primarily designed to measure the skills of Arabic learners who are not native speakers, particularly those in advanced stages of learning Arabic (C1-2 level according to the Common European Framework), equivalent to the high school level. This test addresses the gap in assessing the skills of non-native Arabic learners and aims to elevate Arabic to the status of global languages with standardized measures for assessing the competencies of non-native speakers.

Key words

Skills; Linguistic Algorithms; Computer Algorithms; Platforms; Measurement.

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Harnessing the Concept of Territorial Intelligence in the Context of Current Technological Transformations

Jaouad Dabounou

Hassan 1st University
Settat, Morocco
Email: jaouad.dabounou@uhp.ac.ma

Soumia Hajbi

Hassan 1st University
Settat, Morocco
Email: s.hajbi.doc@uhp.ac.ma

El Madani El Maati

Ibn Tofaïl University
Kénitra, Morocco
Email: elmadani651@gmail.com

Abstract

This article discusses the role of territorial intelligence in achieving sustainable development in cities, particularly in the context of rapid technological advancements such as digitization and artificial intelligence. It emphasizes that territorial intelligence, combined with artificial intelligence, offers a comprehensive approach to sustainable urban development by utilizing technology to understand, analyze, and meet the needs of the local community, aligning the visions of various territorial actors, preserving cultural and heritage identity, and fostering positive interaction between humans and the environment. The article proposes a model that integrates artificial intelligence with the projects of territorial actors, creating a collaborative environment that generates knowledge, supports innovation, and enhances the efficiency of resource and service management in cities and regions. It also highlights the importance of digital platforms for cooperation and knowledge exchange among territorial actors, and the need to activate these platforms by attracting actors who believe in the transformative potential of technology and its ability to improve the quality of life in cities. The article concludes by emphasizing that achieving this model requires a flexible, gradual, and iterative approach that considers time as a key resource and cultural change as the best way to achieve progress. It also presents a case study of Kenitra, Morocco, examining the challenges and opportunities of implementing territorial intelligence initiatives in the city.

This contribution is part of a larger practical and academic research project conducted by the Research Laboratory of Mathematics, Computer Science and Engineering

Sciences at Hassan 1st University. The project focuses on a group of Moroccan cities and their relationship with implementing territorial intelligence projects and initiatives. Kenitra city is considered one of the prominent research areas, where this article focuses on the practical research project of Hassan 1st University concerning this city. The research project adopts a soft systems methodology to harness digitization and leverage modern information technology in building territorial intelligence strategies, formulating policies, exchanging information, and creating knowledge at the local level in Morocco.

Key words

Territorial Intelligence, Artificial Intelligence, Smart Cities, Sustainable Development, ICTs.

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The Smart University and the Knowledge Society Towards Building a New Scientific Paradigm

Ali Boulaalam - Ikram Ouzaina - Ikram El Badaoui

Moulay Ismail University
Meknes, Morocco
Email: lingdroit@gmail.com

Abstract

This paper aims to outline a set of hypotheses framing the problem of the knowledge society in relation to the university in the context of digital transformation. This is achieved by monitoring the variables capable of localizing a new scientific system based on a new organon, with its focal point being an epistemic engineering grounded in innovation through the localization of smart systems in the infrastructure joints of the university, as well as the establishment of cooperative e-learning foundations that combine human and artificial intelligences.

In this context, pedagogical engineering requirements and scientific research prerequisites will be questioned within structured epistemological frameworks for a new university guiding model, drawing from the possibilities of bridging between exact and human sciences.

Key words

Smart University, Knowledge Society, Smart Systems, New Paradigm, Knowledge Engineering, e-learning.

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The future of the employment contract in the era of artificial intelligence

LAHOUCINE KHOUBBANE

Faculty of Legal, Economic and Social Sciences Agadir, Ibn Zohr University
Agadir, Morocco
Email: laoucine.khoubbane@gmail.com

Abstract

The future of the employment contract in light of the digital revolution is sparking debate among many researchers. Some of them believe that the position of the employee is no longer an essential element for the establishment of the employment relationship, since an advanced robotic machine equipped with artificial intelligence technology can replace him and perform the same tasks more quickly and more efficiently than the employee. The question has rather evolved towards a reflection on the establishment of the legal personality of these robots, in particular in the case where the general rules of civil liability do not contribute to repairing the damage that advanced robots can cause due to the artificial intelligence, which remains capable of making decisions and tasks independently of the human or the person responsible for the robot.

On the other hand, others believe that the employee position cannot under any circumstances be replaced by an artificial intelligence robot, since it depends on an employee who must ensure its maintenance. Thus, certain areas require Communication and daily interaction with humans, hence the need for employees.

However, some countries have not hesitated to use these technologically advanced robots in order to develop their industry and services in various fields. therefore, these countries seek to regulate a legal framework to define the legal status of these robots, especially since the trend that currently prevails and, in the future, requires them to engage in the world of digital development and artificial intelligence. This crystallized for the first time at the level of the Legal Committee of the Council of the European Union, through the adoption of Recommendation to the European Parliament No. P8-TA (2017)0051 of February 16, 2017 Concerning the rules of civil law applicable to robotics activities. This means - for the first time - the possibility of establishing legal responsibility for a thing, which may conflict with the personal character of responsibility as defined by civil law.

This new recognition of the robot's legal responsibility means recognizing the legal existence of the robot, with the resulting responsibility for it to assume duties and enjoy rights.

We can say that the future of the employment contract in the employment contract in the digital age faces practical and economic constraints, especially if we recall that the Moroccan Labor Code has never been modified since its development. in 2004, without the establishment of contractual flexibility through modern digital mechanisms, with the exception of the general rules for awarding contracts provided for by Law No. 53.05 relating to the electronic exchange of legal data, as well as by Law No. 43.20 relating to trust services in electronic transactions.

Key words

employment contract, artificial intelligence, the robots, flexibility, digitalization.

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Artificial Intelligence and Its Relationship to the Ethical System Paradigms

El houcine Founounou

Mohammed First University

Oujda, Morocco

Email: founounouelhoucine@gmail.com

Abstract

Undoubtedly, the current era has witnessed, since its beginning, most important transformations in all arenas and at all stages. This has been a motive for altering human life and advancing it from one world to another. This modification has actually contributed to the development of man and everything that surrounds him; as he has begun to live a digital life dependent on the technology revolution, whose greatest work and basic application is to transform everything from its ordinary image to an advanced digital image. This is what is nominated artificial intelligence, which performs various human roles, and through the latter's dealings with multiple technological media; it has led him to live a kind of pleasure and luxury. If that is the case, then, the life of this era is no longer similar to the life of past eras in which reliance was on limited traditional means, and at the same moment these modern digital technologies have imposed on him a set of constraints and risks that may be a reason for affecting and shaking the values and morals that this person possesses. Especially, if he uses it in a way other than its positive place, such that if it is used by the user and applied in a negative way, neither on the scientific level nor on the practical level.

Key words

Artificial Intelligence, Ethical System, Values, The Positive Effects, The Negative Effects.

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Artificial intelligence as a modern trend in business institutions and its support for the green economy and renewable energy

Fatima Hussein

Ahumi University
CAIRO, EGYPT
Email: fatmaadhem6@gmail.com

Abstract

Artificial intelligence is one of the modern sciences that has emerged with the rapid development of technology and the introduction of computers in all fields. It is one of the types of modern science that has spread widely recently, in many industrial research fields, most notably robots and smart services for governments and companies. Therefore, artificial intelligence is gaining information through scientific practices. One of the most important capabilities of artificial intelligence is its response to changes and its flexibility. It also has the ability to sense perception and thus make correct decisions based on studying all possibilities, and then choose the best decisions that lead to the desired results.

Therefore, competitive advantage is considered one of the most important indicators of the strength of economic institutions and the main focus in achieving strategic success and competitive superiority. Therefore, the goal is to highlight the importance of artificial intelligence in building and developing the competitive capabilities of economic institutions.

Artificial intelligence also intervenes in the management of the sound environment of natural materials, and this is a basic condition for ensuring sustainable economic development that meets the needs of the present and the requirements of the future. This is in pursuit of international interest in achieving a global program to protect the environment from pollution, which reached its peak at the "Earth Summit" conference in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. Which focused on reducing the emission of carbon dioxide, which leads to the phenomenon of global warming.

Therefore, the green economy is one of the contributions of the United Nations by focusing on the institutional framework for sustainable development, and in light of the concept of the green economy, there has become an urgent need to invest 3% of the gross domestic product to stimulate development and release capital on a low-carbon path that is more efficient in allocating resources and reducing the risks of crises and shocks.

The concept of the green economy came in light of the repercussions of economic crises and the collapse of markets in the first decade of the new millennium in light of the 2008 financial crisis, which emphasized the importance of having a new economic system in which material wealth is not at the expense of environmental and ecological risks and social paradoxes. The concept of the green economy also focuses on reshaping and correcting economic activities to be more supportive of the social environment, so that the economy constitutes a path towards achieving sustainable development, and green national accounts represent an interaction between the economic environment with the aim of establishing the principles of sustainable development and the basic element in developing green national accounts.

The green economy has received significant global attention in light of climate change and its various impacts in light of successive natural disasters. The green economy supports the basic pillars of sustainable development, which the Brundtland report confirms: Sustainable development is that which meets the needs of the present without harming the ability of future generations to obtain their requirements.

Key words

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Symbiosis between machine translation and computational linguistics: the integration of Arabic into Deep L as a case study

BASSIM ALAMI Siham
King Fahd School of Translation
Tangier, Morocco
Email: siham.bassimalami@etu.uae.ac.ma

MELLOUKI Ismail
King Fahd School of Translation
Tangier, Morocco
Email: imellouki@uae.ac.ma

Abstract

With the advent of the current A.I. technology, the field of translation is no longer the same. Traditional human translation practices have been deeply impacted by the emergence of machine translation (MT) technology. This impact was only exacerbated recently by more advanced technologies, such as Neural Machine Translation (NMT), that further refined the rendition of machine translation and redefined the role of human translators in the translation process. Lest it lags behind, human intelligence - once again – finds itself in a position where it must strive to adapt by working jointly with artificial intelligence to convey meaning from one language to another. This state of play calls into question the current capabilities of machine translation technology to translate to and from various languages. It also requires proper inquiry into how language service providers employ these new tools to perform their duties.

To this end, this research aims to assess the quality of translation provided by DeepL to and from Arabic. The choice of this platform stems from its popularity among language professionals and the fact that it recently added Arabic to its working languages. Adopting a comprehensive approach, the current study includes three parts: (1) the first theoretical part revolves around the mode of operation, interface, and features of DeepL; (2) the second part consists of an empirical statistical analysis interpreting the results of a survey on DeepL; and (3) the third and final part addresses the issue of translation quality by assessing DeepL's translation of a Quranic verse from Arabic, and of an excerpt from Charles Baudelaire's prose poem *Les fleurs du mal, Spleen et Idéal* into Arabic.

The results of our analysis perfectly illustrate how MT technology still cannot be completely trusted with translation tasks, specifically when it concerns specialized texts such as religious or literary texts. Accordingly, our position remains that this technological revolution should not, by any means, completely substitute translators. This latter must remain the master decision-maker, knowing when and how to intervene when machine translation fails to deliver appropriate results.

Keywords

Human Translation- Machine Translation (MT) - Artificial Intelligence (AI) -Neural Machine Translation (NMT)- DeepL.

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Artificial intelligence ethics Challenges and recommendations

Rabiaa Elarabi
Ibn zohr university
Agadir-Marocco

Abstract

The frequent use of artificial intelligence techniques has led to the emergence of many important problems about the aspects of its use ; especially the ethical aspect, since it has been associated with a number of ethical problems such as prejudice and discrimination against people and groups and the violation of basic human rights as well as others problem that confirmed the need to confront these risks by defining the initial ethical principles that should be taken into account and adapting the data of artificial intelligence to the ethical standards of human societies.

Through this research, we aimed to provide a comparative approach to the issue of ethics of artificial intelligence and present a set of problems associated with it, our rationale here was that the comparative approach enables to accurately understand this issue and identify the best practices framed and adapted according to the different contexts in which artificial intelligence is employed

The strategy for this approach is focusing on the practical solutions based on the studies that raised this issue and based on the global policy that outlined the outlines for confronting the problems posed by the ethics of artificial intelligence. Among them are the proposals made by UNESCO, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development for artificial intelligence, the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, and the European

Commission, and the reports formulated by a group of national and international committees, to reflect on ethics, artificial intelligence, and robotics.

Keywords

Artificial Intelligence Systems - Information Age - Algorithms - Ethical Threats - Recommendations -

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The role of artificial intelligence in the development of the knowledge economy

Heyam ALzobui

AHUMI UNIVERSITY
Jordan
Email: heyam.2009@live.com

Saad ELdine Khaled

Al-Hikmah International University Canada
Email: saadaminkhaled@gmail.com

Abstract

Artificial intelligence is considered one of the most important technologies that contribute to the development of the knowledge economy. The knowledge-based economy has a distinct nature in terms of the specificity of its role that it will play in the future, and the ability to innovate and create previously unknown intellectual knowledge products. Artificial intelligence is also characterized by being based on innovation. Digitization for the production of goods and services has a great return, and international investment has become more dependent on knowledge thanks to globalization, which has contributed to the spread of the best investment procedures applied by each country.

This study aims to demonstrate the role of artificial intelligence in the development of the knowledge economy, which depends on knowledge and information to achieve comprehensive development, as artificial intelligence is considered an essential element in achieving this, and applications of artificial intelligence can be used to improve the performance of institutions in all fields and increase the value of knowledge in them.

Artificial intelligence works to develop machine learning systems and accurate predictions, which enhances the ability of countries and institutions to innovate and develop services and products sustainably in the knowledge economy.

So the rapid technological development that the world is witnessing today has created a gap between developed countries and developing countries in the field of information and communications technology, and this has led to increased interest in the knowledge-based economy, which has a major role in achieving economic development in countries of the world, especially in light of artificial intelligence, and from here. The problem of the study emerged by answering the main question: What is the role of artificial intelligence in the development of the knowledge economy?

The researchers relied on the descriptive and analytical approach to answer the study's questions and demonstrate the extent to which artificial intelligence contributes to achieving its economic repercussions on countries around the world.

Key words

artificial intelligence, knowledge economy, education, knowledge, economy

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Digital Education and The Quality of Scientific Research

ASMAE ALAOUI

AHUMI UNIVERSITY

FES, MOROCCO

Email: asmaealaoui87@hotmail.com

Abstract

Information and communication technologies (ICTs) have triggered an enormous revolution that has turned all areas of life upside down, be they economic, social or even cultural, and information technologies have become a major locomotive for all progress and development.

Among the areas most affected by the digital revolution is higher education, where the era of digital knowledge has imposed major challenges on the higher education sector to move beyond traditional educational approaches towards what is now known as digital or e-education, which is now seen as an unavoidable necessity, particularly in times of disasters and pandemics (Corona pandemic), which have demonstrated the failure and inability of traditional education to keep pace with the educational process in the prevailing electronic environment.

On the basis of the above, this study aims to highlight the role of digital teaching in scientific research as a fundamental strategy for meeting the challenges and achieving the quality of scientific research, by addressing the justifications for using this type of modern teaching, and by taking a look at the reality of the educational process in the Moroccan university, which in turn is not immune to technological development, and must therefore benefit from this development, especially in the light of the challenges facing the implementation of digital teaching at university, in order to develop and improve the quality of digital teaching and move towards what is known as the intelligent university.

Key words

Digital Education, quality, scientific Research, Smart University.

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The future of the employment contract in the era of artificial intelligence

LAHOUCINE KHOUBBANE

Faculty of Legal, Economic and Social Sciences Agadir, Ibn Zohr University
Agadir, Morocco

Email: laoucine.khoubbane@gmail.com

Abstract

The future of the employment contract in light of the digital revolution is sparking debate among many researchers. Some of them believe that the position of the employee is no longer an essential element for the establishment of the employment relationship, since an advanced robotic machine equipped with artificial intelligence technology can replace him and perform the same tasks more quickly and more efficiently than the employee. The question has rather evolved towards a reflection on the establishment of the legal personality of these robots, in particular in the case where the general rules of civil liability do not contribute to repairing the damage that advanced robots can cause due to the artificial intelligence, which remains capable of making decisions and tasks independently of the human or the person responsible for the robot.

On the other hand, others believe that the employee position cannot under any circumstances be replaced by an artificial intelligence robot, since it depends on an employee who must ensure its maintenance. Thus, certain areas require Communication and daily interaction with humans, hence the need for employees.

However, some countries have not hesitated to use these technologically advanced robots in order to develop their industry and services in various fields. therefore, these countries seek to regulate a legal framework to define the legal status of these robots, especially since the trend that currently prevails and, in the future, requires them to engage in the world of digital development and artificial intelligence. This crystallized for the first time at the level of the Legal Committee of the Council of the European Union, through the adoption of Recommendation to the European Parliament No. P8-TA (2017)0051 of February 16, 2017 Concerning the rules of civil law applicable to robotics activities. This means - for the first time - the possibility of establishing legal responsibility for a thing, which may conflict with the personal character of responsibility as defined by civil law.

This new recognition of the robot's legal responsibility means recognizing the legal existence of the robot, with the resulting responsibility for it to assume duties and enjoy rights.

We can say that the future of the employment contract in the employment contract in the digital age faces practical and economic constraints, especially if we recall that the Moroccan Labor Code has never been modified since its development. in 2004, without the establishment of contractual flexibility through modern digital mechanisms, with the exception of the general rules for awarding contracts provided for by Law No. 53.05 relating to the electronic exchange of legal data, as well as by Law No. 43.20 relating to trust services in electronic transactions.

Key words

employment contract, artificial intelligence, the robots, flexibility, digitalization.

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The Problem of Fake Data Detection in Scientific Research Writing using GPT platforms

Azeddine Rhazi

FLSH-UCA
Marrakech, Morocco
Email: azeddinrhazi@gmail.com

Abstract

At an unprecedented turning point, with the explosion of Artificial Intelligence and its generative models. And through the advanced revolutionizing methods of production of knowledge, storage, analysis of data, a new and effective digital tool emerged in scientific research, and education. In front of the Data authority raised in different applications and fields which led to a ethical change in research practices with generative and transformer models due to its speed, fastest, most powerful and efficiency in generating, analyzing, organization and evaluating data , then commenting on it and making the appropriate decision. It is also a concern for the Language, writing, question formulation, and, as the researcher usually finds himself in front of false and fake information and nontransparent answers just as a plagiarism of large-scale or repeated uses without faithfully writing texts, which subtracts quantity and the nature of the data generated Although some new models as: openai.com, contentatscale.ai and sapling.ai copyleaks.com, writer.com, GPT2OutputDetector, GPTZero The com.crossplag.. able to detect relative fake information with bias for some data.This paper aims to examine the use of Generative Pretrained Transformer models (GPT) with its available versions; and determine the produces truth and fake data represented by the generated texts whether they are produced by humans or by generative Artificial Intelligence. We'll investigate what is the percentage of representation of trust in writing and editing the research topic using Natural Language Processing tools and we'll determine the level of language and reference sources mainly the extent to which each text belongs to its author. And how to deal with the ethical considerations raised by the texts positively or negatively. This piece of research shows by comparison the generated texts depending on some tests using pre-trained Large Language Models models that aims to minimize the fake data.

Key words

Scientific Research, Deep Learning, Fake Data, LLMs, GPT.

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Saudi Arabia's Efforts in the Field of Artificial Intelligence

Ahmed TENNAH

Ph.D. student
Batna 01 University, Human Security Laboratory: Reality, Challenges, and Prospects
Batna, Algeria
Email: ahmed.tennah@univ-batna.com

Hicham ABDELKRIM

Professor
Batna 01 University, Human Security Laboratory: Reality, Challenges, and Prospects
Batna, Algeria
Email: hicham.abdelkrim@univ-batna.com

Abstract

Artificial intelligence can be considered a significant and modern scientific revolution that all countries are striving to benefit from and control. This is due to the capabilities provided by its various technologies in controlling various fields, organizing them quickly, and easily accessing data of all types. However, on the flip side, it represents a challenging scientific technology to acquire, given that advanced countries dominate its fields, while others utilize it as an imported tool. In this way, it presents a challenge for these countries to enter and lead in this domain.

Based on this premise, Saudi Arabia has sought to acquire artificial intelligence technologies across multiple sectors, particularly considering various economic, social, and technological contexts. These have facilitated Saudi Arabia's entry into the world of artificial intelligence, evident through the availability of financial resources, which are crucial for any policy aiming to achieve results in this field, as well as an established digital environment serving as a solid foundation.

However, it is essential to focus on certain precise points that Saudi Arabia must master, particularly the technical aspect at the core of artificial intelligence, securing information and effectively managing it, and finally the legal aspect that frames the entire process.

This research aims to study these efforts that have elevated Saudi Arabia to a competitive position in this field. The Kingdom has exemplified pioneering utilization and benefit from artificial intelligence technologies across multiple sectors. In this regard, the Saudi Data and Artificial Intelligence Authority has been established as the overseeing body for AI within the Kingdom, encompassing affiliated institutions and centers. Moreover, Saudi Arabia has enacted the legal framework regulating the process, governing data and diverse information, and overseeing its technical aspects through technology importation, integration into university curricula, and ultimately production and control. Nevertheless, it is crucial to always remember that artificial intelligence remains a field where all countries compete continuously, necessitating ongoing efforts in this domain.

Key words

Artificial intelligence, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Saudi Data & Artificial Intelligence Authority.

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The evolution of advertising: ethical issues in the age of artificial intelligence.

Nabila JLAIEL

Institute superior of arts and crafts in Sfax
Ben Arous , Tunisi
Email: nabjla@hotmail.fr

Abstract

In this article, we examine the role of artificial intelligence (AI) in advertising, focusing on the ethical implications of its use. Advertising has been greatly enhanced by AI technologies that have improved consumer targeting, data analysis and content personalisation. While these advances improve the effectiveness of advertising, they also raise serious ethical concerns.

One of the major ethical challenges lies in the preservation of privacy. Artificial intelligence systems frequently collect and examine large amounts of personal data, sometimes without the explicit consent of consumers. This raises concerns about the respect and preservation of consumer privacy, as well as the possibility of commercial use of personal information.

The manipulation of information is another concern. AI has the ability to produce persuasive content that challenges the distinction between genuine information and advertising. This can lead to misinformation, making it difficult for consumers to distinguish between genuine content and ads. Manipulation of this kind can undermine consumer independence and trust.

Influencing consumer behaviour is also important. Ads using artificial intelligence can exert a subtle influence on purchasing decisions, sometimes leading consumers to make decisions that benefit advertisers more than themselves. This raises questions about the fairness and clarity of these practices.

To address these challenges, the paper recommends the creation of a robust ethical framework to guide the responsible use of AI in advertising. It emphasises transparency and the importance of putting in place more rigorous regulations to safeguard consumer privacy and avoid any misuse of data. It is crucial to strike a balance between technological innovation and social responsibility in order to preserve consumer trust and ensure ethical practices in advertising based on artificial intelligence.

Key words

*artificial intelligence*¹, *advertising*², *ethics*³, *Challenges*⁴, *Technology*⁵.

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The Role of Artificial Intelligence in Learning Processes and Enhancing Athletic Performance for Swimmers During Competition"

Dahmani Djamel

Mansouri Nabil

University Akli M'hand oulhadj bouira

Algeria

Email: d.dahmani@univ-bouira.dz / n.mansouri@univ-bouira.dz

Abstract

The research aims to focus on utilizing artificial intelligence to develop and enhance swimmers' performance during training and competitions. The study involves analyzing swimmers' performance data to extract patterns and trends, using this information to develop predictive models that provide guidance for coaches. Additionally, the research discusses the use of artificial intelligence in analyzing swimmers' movements during training and providing immediate feedback. The research concludes by emphasizing the importance of artificial intelligence in enhancing swimming techniques and achieving better results in competitions.

Key words

*Artificial intelligence*¹, *learning processes*², *athletic performance*³, *swimming*⁴, *competition*⁵.

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Artificial Intelligence Towards a Legal Perspective

Ibrahim Chaial

Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University
Fes, Morocco
Email: ch09ibrahim21@gmail.com

Abstract

The proliferation of Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology and its applications across various scientific domains is experiencing unprecedented growth. This expansion gives rise to a myriad of legal and ethical inquiries, particularly within Arab societies, where these concerns have yet to be thoroughly examined. Despite AI's pivotal role in diverse societal domains, there is an urgent imperative to enhance comprehension of its nuances from both legal and ethical standpoints, thereby necessitating the formulation of regulatory propositions to delineate its boundaries.

This scholarly article endeavors to scrutinize salient issues emanating from AI, pinpointing regulatory, technical, and theoretical frameworks designed to align AI practices with established legal norms, principles, and overarching ethical values. This exploration prompts the formulation of pertinent inquiries, including:

- What is the interplay between artificial intelligence and legal theory?
- Is there an imperative need for legal regulation of artificial intelligence, and is such regulation feasible?
- Are we witnessing a transition from the dominion of conventional legal norms to a novel era governed by artificial intelligence?

Key words

Artificial Intelligence, Artificial Legal Intelligence, Case-Based Reasoning, Expert Systems, Neural Networks.

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Linguistic immersion

Samira El arbaoui

Faculté pluridisciplinaire Nador
Email: Elarbaouisamira9@gmail.com

Abstract

Linguistic immersion has always been considered an important approach to foreign language learning. It is a pedagogical approach that promotes the learning of a second language.

This article focuses on linguistic immersion in the context of digital transformation compared to traditional approaches to language teaching. It also examines the role of linguistic acculturation in immersion and in bridging cultures. Furthermore, it explores how language is used to enrich the issue of acculturation, even cultural assimilation, and how foreign language teaching (FLT) is seen as a focal point in this regard. Finally, the article discusses the impact of digitalization on facilitating linguistic immersion by leveraging digital progress to create virtual immersion capable of mimicking the traditional approach to linguistic immersion. Thus, immersive technologies are considered facilitators of second language learning.

This study will explore various technologies available for linguistic immersion and how they can be applied in second language classrooms. The study is conducted through focus groups and individual interviews (12 participants) among second-year students at the multidisciplinary faculty of Nador, Mohamed 1st University. Participants were selected based on their oral performance during classroom discussions."

Key words

Immersion, acculturation, bridging culture,

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Arabic morphology between Suppletion and syncretism

MAHZOUL ABDELOUAHAD

UNI POLYDECIPLINAIRE ERRACHIDIA - MLY ISMAIL UNIVERSITY
ERRACHIDIA, MOROCCO
Email: mahzoulab1@gmail.com

Abstract

Suppletion and syncretism are terms that refer to relationships between inflected forms in a paradigm. Suppletion occurs when one or more of the inflected forms of a lexeme is built on a base that bears no relationship to the base of other members of the paradigm. Consider the verb *go* in English. In the present tense the base is *go*, of course: I, you, we, they *go*; he/she/it *goes*. The progressive participle is *going*, and the past participle *gone*, both built on the base *go* as well. The past tense of *go*, however, is a suppletive form *went* – that is, a base that is completely different from that of all the other forms. The Latin verb *ferō* is notorious for its suppletive forms. Its present stem is *fer* (so, for example, the first-person plural form is *ferimus*). However, its past tense forms are built on the stem *tul-*, and some of its participles are built on yet a third stem *lāt*. This research aims to explore the nature of Arabic morphology in light of: Suppletion and syncretism. it concluded that Arabic morphology is subject to a principal syncretism, and there is no principle of Suppletion in the morphological paradigm in Arabic.

Key words

Suppletion, syncretism, Arabic morphology, paradigm, inflection.

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Cinema 2 as an Edifying Cinematography in Morocco

Youssef Loumim

Poly-disciplinary Faculty of Nador
Fez, Morocco
Email : loumimloumim52@gmail.com

Abstract

Since its debut, cinema has perennially been a prominent art or artistic expression so to speak, and yet the issue of this locomotion pictures discovery lies in that audiences come to terms with it from an entertaining perspective, turning a blind eye to its edifying tenets. Edifying cinema was and continues to exist; notwithstanding, the educational precepts of cinematography are eclipsed or barely tracked down for several grounds, such as the rampant culture of spectacles and the greed of capitalism. In this respect, the French philosopher Gilles Deleuze has superbly set off two realms of cinema, called Cinema 1 and Cinema 2, paving the way for a constructive debate on cinema as images of joviality and cinema as images of learning and critical thinking. That being said, the gist of his paper is to conduct a qualitative study on how cinematography in Morocco, mainly Cinema 2 to Deleuze's mind's eye, needs to be part and parcel of Moroccans' formal and informal education, making a profit from the flux of digitalization they undergo.

Key words:

Cinematography, Movement-image, Cristal-image, Moroccan Education

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Models and applications of artificial intelligence in education

Moh'd
Al-Lasasmah

[British Ahumi University]
[Amman, Jordan]
[mohdlasasmed@yahoo.com]

Abstract

In recent years, the education sector has increased its reliance on artificial intelligence technology, within the framework of incorporating modern technologies and practices in order to improve the comprehensive educational experience. Artificial intelligence has been able to change many aspects of teaching and learning processes, as it has been able to create virtual educational environments, produce smart content, and create specialized plans. For every student, it bridges the gaps between learning and teaching, and thus it has become one of the most effective tools in this field. In the lines of this summary, we explain the definition of artificial intelligence in education, its applications, benefits, negatives, and positives, and examples of it .

Definition of artificial intelligence in education:

The term artificial intelligence in education refers to the use of computers powered by this technology that mimic human cognition and decision-making to complete a task, in classrooms, in order to digitize the learning process, and manage the educational process in the classroom and training courses.

The education sector is one of the most prominent sectors that has been using artificial intelligence technology for several years, with the aim of improving student learning and freeing up administrative tasks that take up the time of teachers and administrators.

Augmented learning in artificial intelligence:

Reinforcement learning is known as the science of decision making. It is a subfield of machine learning used by artificial intelligence-based systems to reinforce desired behaviors with rewards, and reject undesirable behaviors with punishment, which enables the entity being trained to take action and learn through trial and error.

Applications of artificial intelligence in education:

There are many ways to use artificial intelligence in education, in order to reduce the workload of teachers and improve student learning outcomes. These methods are as follows:

- Preparing lesson plans and courses-
- Manage and automate tasks-
- Virtual and personal private lessons-
- Automatic classification-
- Identifying knowledge gaps-
- Preparing test-
- Create smart content-
- Detecting cheating in exams-
- Providing safe learning systems-

Benefits of artificial intelligence in education:

Artificial intelligence is used in education in order to simplify various tasks and make the learning process effective and error-free. The benefits and importance of artificial intelligence in education are as follows:

- Personal learning *

Enhancing efficiency*
Access to resources*
Immediate feedback*
Predictive analytics*
Learning outside the classroom*
Continuous availability*

Disadvantages of artificial intelligence in education:

The use of artificial intelligence technology in the field of education has many pros and cons, the most prominent of which are the following:

Cost*
Lack of personal contact*
Unemployment*
Misuse of personal information*
Artificial intelligence addiction*
Reducing students' ability to think*

Advantages of artificial intelligence in education:

The advantages of artificial intelligence in education are as follows

Organized information
Providing better resources for people with special need
-Less human error
Raising the quality of education
Long-term evaluation and improvement

The impact of artificial intelligence on education:

The field of education is one of the areas of life most affected by artificial intelligence. The tools that operate with this technology have revolutionized the way of learning, the most prominent examples of which are the following:

*Learning management system
*Robots
*Virtual Reality

Examples of artificial intelligence in education:

In recent years, many examples of artificial intelligence technology have emerged that have revolutionized the education sector, the most notable of which are the following:

*Adaptive learning
*Automated classification
*Smart private lessons systems

In conclusion, artificial intelligence has brought about a tremendous revolution in the field of education, and as it continues to develop; It is expected that his contributions will increase to make the learning process more effective and easier.

Key words

Models , applications , artificial intelligence

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Artificial intelligence and territorial development

[AAOURDOU]

[El Mostafa]

[Université Moulay Ismail]

[Meknès, Morocco]

[mostaaourdou@gmail.com]

Abstract

Territory has become a basic mechanism for organizing public interventions for the purpose of achieving sustainable development. However, it is characterized by accelerating dynamism, which imposes on the actor the need to keep pace with the rhythm of its changes. Otherwise, other problems threaten to emerge, which will exacerbate the development situation of the territory. Given the complexities of territorial development, effectiveness and efficiency have become essential. Achieving it also requires the use of artificial intelligence in order to keep pace with the changes and circumstances that the territory is experiencing, in addition to its ability to organize and classify the mass of data related to its capabilities and needs and to produce solutions that respond to its needs and specificities. Artificial intelligence also has the ability to determine quantitative indicators and evaluate achievements based on pre-determined goals. It can also calculate the difference between expected and achieved and measure impact and influence, which will enable us to know the extent of the effectiveness and efficiency of completed projects.

The emergence of artificial intelligence as a mechanism that replaces humans in some tasks must have effects on the territory with all its human, cultural, social and legal implications, given that the territory is a system consisting of several levels that seek to integrate, which raises the question about the extent to which artificial intelligence is able to. It becomes a factor of integration or an obstacle to it.

Analyzing of artificial intelligence refers to management, marketing and development functions, as its ability to carry out routine work will enable managers to have a clear vision, through which they can choose the best solutions to development problems.

On the other hand, the intrusion of artificial intelligence into all aspects of life makes the possibility of error or damage from the use of its applications possible. Therefore, protecting the rights of users or third parties requires organizing this relationship in a way that preserves rights and regulates responsibilities.

It is well known the Constitution stipulates that territorial communities are legal persons subject to public law, and therefore any impact resulting from the use of artificial intelligence techniques is subject to the same applies to administrative responsibility.

The Moroccan judiciary has moved towards adopting the theory of responsibility without error or the risk theory.

In general, current legal rules need revising to accommodate the rapid developments of artificial intelligence, which has begun to contribute to the rationalization of legal and judicial management, and thus to protect the rights of the population from damages that may result from the uses of artificial intelligence applications.

In conclusion, artificial intelligence must be thought of as a mechanism that does not aim to replace humans, but rather to increase the effectiveness of their jobs, in a way that allows time to focus on tasks that carry greater value and require the human side in particular, as it is not enough to learn artificial intelligence techniques, but rather possess the skills of problem solving, strategic thinking, and time-management, and this will lead to future employment being dependent on the selection of skills and talents when hiring and not scientific degrees. Therefore, the territorial communities will need trainers to train to work in ever-changing jobs, by enhancing skills that take the employee to new roles and perhaps a completely new job, and thus personal skills and the ability to adapt will become more important.

The territorial artificial intelligence must be viewed as a new management mechanism that constitutes a dynamic, advanced intellectual structure capable of keeping pace with the territorial dynamism and development requirements.

Key words

Artificial intelligence, Public management, Territory, Sustainable development, Public actor.

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