

Arabic Language in The Conditions of Globalization

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Abstract

This article is devoted to the problems of relations between culture and language in the context of globalization processes, and it also examines the factors affecting the Arabic language in the modern world. The article also attempts to consider the factors contributing to the transformation of language processes and analyzes the consequences of European influence on the language in the countries of the Arab East.

Keywords: language, globalization, integration, Arabization, language process.

Introduction

Recently, globalization has covered all spheres of human activity, deeply taking root in science, culture, education, production, etc. The language is no exception, which, under the influence of globalization, is undergoing significant changes. These transformations are caused, first of all, by the direct influence of other cultures as well as the invasion of Western values into the Arab world.

According to Araslanova A.N., "one of the phenomena of modern Arab culture that most clearly reflects social reality and everyday life is language. In this regard, the existence of a folk colloquial form of the language, which has cultural significance, is of particular interest to us. The absence of a clear language policy or a state view of its functional status does not prevent such a means of communication from developing as an integral part of the national culture" [1; With. 3].

After the second half of the 20th century, in connection with gaining independence, a period of "Arabization" begins in the Arab countries, which is the introduction of the teaching of the Arabic language in all areas, including science, technical sciences, and other sciences, and, in a limited sense, the search for Arabic correlations with foreign scientific terms. It should be noted that, despite all the attempts of supporters to preserve the "purity" of ALA, the process of democratization of the language is rapidly manifesting itself in its various aspects, first of all, in lexicology, terminology, neologisms, as well as phonetics and dialects. As Belkin V.M. notes, "the process of democratization of the literary language is manifested primarily in the liberation of it in the course of modern language practice from many archaic elements of the grammatical and lexical systems, their restructuring in relation to the communicative needs of modern society, and the creation of an "easy and correct" Arabic language understood by the entire population. [2; With. 49]

The next, no less important aspect for the Arabic language in the period of globalization is the borrowing of foreign words. This important facet in the history of the development of the Arabic language has become a major factor contributing to the modernization of the Arabic



language. To denote this process, the special Arabic term "ta'rib" ("Arabize the word") is used. [6; p.72]

According to many scientists, this process has always taken place in the history of the Arabic language, but since the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century, this phenomenon has been very intense. This is facilitated, firstly, by the massive development of science, culture, and economic and geopolitical relations between the countries of the Arab world and the West. European expansion played an equally important role in this, where, along with Arabic, words of European origin, mainly from English and French, penetrated the lexicon. A similar influence is exerted by languages that have the status of international languages.

The modern stage of development of the Arabic language is characterized by the active penetration of Western European vocabulary in the field of high technologies. Thus, in many countries of the Arab East, more and more new international terms of scientific and technological progress are penetrating, while various tracings of standard phrases are formed for the press and mass digital communications. [4; With. 477]

The penetration of neologisms into the Arabic language is also due to the rapid development of the economy, political and diplomatic relations between countries, the press, and other media.

It should be noted that in modern Arabic linguistics of the 20th and 21st centuries, the attitude towards neologisms is twofold. One group of specialists believes that all the grammatical rules of the Arabic language were established in the Middle Ages; therefore, these rules should be followed in everything. With such a conservative approach, they are categorically against the Arabization of foreign words. The second group of scientists explores the processes of interaction between words from Arabic and other languages while emphasizing that some borrowed words must be accepted in the form in which they are accepted for use in the native language. [3; With. thirty]

Currently, the Arabic language is being replaced by Western European languages in some areas of activity due to the so-called "prestige" of foreign languages. Basically, these are areas such as technology, production, industry, etc. Many Arabs educated in Europe and the USA prefer not only to speak these languages but also to use them in their practical activities. A striking example is the French-language literature of the Maghreb countries. The use of French in the Maghreb is halfway to a sustainable position. Although the total number of francophones in sub-Saharan Africa is greater than in the northern part of the continent, the percentage of francophone "actual French speakers" in North Africa, compared to the total population, is significantly higher than that in sub-Saharan Africa [5; With. 2]. An equally important place in the lives of the Arabs is occupied by the English language, which has an exclusive position as an international language.

The phonetics and grammar of the language of the Arabs who emigrated to Europe and America in the second half of the 20th century are also changing. No less acute is the question of what the language of the Arabs who have emigrated to Europe and other countries over the past few years will be. Whether the "purity" of the language will be preserved or whether there will be assimilation with local languages, time will tell.



Conclusions. Thus, all of the above confirms the fact that the language, despite its conservatism and persistence, is still influenced by globalization. The 21st century is characterized by the intensive growth of information technologies, innovations that have a significant impact on linguistic processes in the Arabic language.

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