



ARABIC LANGUAGE IN GLOBALIZATION

Sheranova Aliya Khaldarbekovna
Lecturer at Academic Lyceum
at the International Islamic Academy of Uzbekistan

Muhitdinova Mukhlisa Satriiddinovna
Lecturer at Tashkent State University of Economics

Annotation

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 linguistic 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.

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

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

After the second half of the XX century, in connection with gaining independence, the Arabization period begins in the Arab countries, which is the introduction of the teaching of the Arabic language in all spheres, science, technical and other sciences, and in a limited sense - the search for Arabic relations to foreign scientific terms ...

It should be noted that, despite all attempts by supporters to preserve the "purity" the process of democratization of the language rapidly manifests itself in its various aspects, first of all, such as lexicology, terminology, neologisms, as well as phonetics and dialects.

As V.M. Belkin notes, "the process of democratization of the literary language is manifested primarily in its liberation in the course of modern language practice from a multitude of archaic elements of grammatical and lexical systems, their restructuring in relation to the communicative needs of modern society, to the creation of easy and correct "Arabic a language understandable to the entire population". [2; p.49]

The next, no less important aspect for the Arabic language in the period of globalization is the borrowing



of foreign words. This important milestone in the history of the development of the Arabic language has become the main factor contributing to the modernization of the Arabic language.

According to many scholars, this process has always taken place in the history of the Arabic language, however, from the end of the 20th century to the beginning of the 21st century, this phenomenon has been very intense. This is facilitated, firstly, by the massive development of science, culture, 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 into the lexicon. Languages that have the status of an international language have a similar influence.

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 international terms of scientific and technological progress are penetrating, while various tracing copies of standard phrases and phrases are formed for the press and digital media. [4; p.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, press, press and other media.

It should be noted that in modern Arabic linguistics of the XX - XXI centuries, the attitude to 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 adhered to in everything. With such a conservative approach, they are categorically against the Arabization of foreign words. The second group of scientists investigates the processes of interaction of words from the Arabic language and other languages, while emphasizing that some borrowed words should be taken in the form in which they are accepted for use in the native language. [3; p.30]

Currently, the Arabic language is being supplanted by Western European languages in some spheres 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 United States, prefer not only to speak these languages, but also use them in practice. A striking example is the French-language literature of the Maghreb countries.

The use of French in the Maghreb is halfway to a steady state. Although the total number of backgrounds in Sub-Saharan Africa is higher than in the Northern part of the continent, the percentage of French-speaking "real French speakers" in North Africa, relative to the total population, is significantly higher than that of sub-Saharan Africa [5; p. 2]. An equally important place in the life of Arabs is occupied by English, which has an exceptional 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. Equally acute is the question of what will be the language of the Arabs who have emigrated to Europe and other countries over the past few years. Whether the "purity" of the language will be preserved, or assimilation with local languages will take place - time will tell.

Thus, all of the above confirms the fact that the language, despite its conservatism and persistence, is



still subject to the influence of globalization. The 21st century is characterized by the intensive growth of information technologies, innovations that have a significant impact on the language processes in the Arabic language.

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